



**THE HISTORY
OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL AND
EXTENSION EDUCATION
AT
THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY**



Summer 2005

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FOREWORD

This publication is to foster an understanding and appreciation for the historical events and professional contributions of those who influenced the establishment and development of the Department of Agricultural and Extension Education at The Pennsylvania State University.

The Department's history is the result of the efforts of many people. Samuel M. Curtis, Norman K. Hoover, and Richard F. Stinson, former faculty members, provided the framework, Penn State's history and agricultural education perspective; Marilyn M. Furry and Nadezhda Mamontova completed the research, information collection, and the writing of the history; and Nadezhda Mamontova prepared the final design and copy. Blannie Bowen, Department Head when the project began, gave his support, time, editorial skills, and good humor to the project. Blannie is currently the Vice Provost of Academic Affairs of The Pennsylvania State University. Tracy Hoover, Interim Department head, continued this support to complete the history.

The committee wishes to acknowledge the valuable expertise and cheerful persistence of Dorothy Thomas, staff assistant, and Tammy Snook, former staff assistant.

Others provided valuable insight and/or reviewed the Department's history. They are:

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**Chapter 1
BEGINNINGS OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION**

The history of the Department of Agricultural and Extension Education may be thought of as unfolding in three stages: the formation of the University as a land-grant system and its role in resident education, research, and service (Extension/outreach) that created the foundation for the Department; the establishment of the Department with an active program of agricultural education and teacher education as its primary mission; and the third stage as the evolution and expansion of the Department's mission and program areas of teacher education; children, youth and family Extension programs; and the undergraduate and graduate degree programs.

In 1854, the agricultural interests in Pennsylvania, including the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society, succeeded in persuading the Pennsylvania General Assembly to pass the legislation for the establishment of The Farmers' High School embracing the concept of agricultural education and the application of scientific principles to farming. James Irvin of Centre County offered 200 acres in Centre County as a site for the school and was joined by others to provide \$10,000 for the school. The school was established and a board of trustees was installed in 1855. Therefore, 1855 is traditionally recognized as the birth



date of Penn State. The board of trustees later purchased an additional 200 acres of the adjoining land from James Irvin. The board's decision marked the beginning of events that resulted in the establishment of the Department of Agricultural and Extension Education. Pennsylvania was one of only two states to successfully establish a postsecondary agriculture school at that time. The first president of The Farmer's High School was Evan Pugh, 1859 to 1864, who had studied at four European universities and had established a world-wide reputation as a scholar and researcher. During his tenure, in spring of 1862, The Farmers' High School was renamed The Agricultural College of Pennsylvania in anticipation of the land-grant act.



The Main Building for The Farmers' High School had been one-third completed by February 16, 1859, when the first classes were taught to 69 students by four faculty members. The faculty members included: William G. Waring, superintendent of gardens and nurseries and professor of horticulture; Jacob S. Whitman, professor of natural science; Samuel Beard, professor of mathematics; and R. C. Allison, professor of English language and literature. The courses of studies were agriculture, classics, and general science. By the end of the first year, there were 100 students enrolled. On completion in 1862, the Main Building had

five floors. It contained a large public gathering room called the chapel, a library, classrooms,

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laboratories, and an armory. The Main Building was also the administrative center of the college for 70 years. Due to structural damage and continued deterioration, it was torn down in 1929. A new four floor building was constructed on the same site in 1930 and renamed Old Main.

In 1857, William G. Waring, professor of horticulture, started a demonstration plot of peach trees (north and west of the Carnegie Building) setting the stage for the development of teaching and research at Penn State. The third element in the mission of a land-grant institution is public service or outreach; however, the College did not become a land-grant institution until April 1, 1863. When President Pugh conducted chemical analyses of commercial fertilizers and published the results for farmers, the public service function was initiated.

The first graduation ceremony was held in December 1861, when 11 students received Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture degrees from the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. The first graduate studies in Penn State were in the field of agriculture. In January 1863, two students received the degree of Master of Scientific and Practical Agriculture. Due to the insufficient funding and lack of the students, the next graduate degrees were awarded a decade later. The first woman was admitted to the College in 1871 and 11 women received baccalaureate degrees by 1874.

On July 2, 1862, President Abraham Lincoln signed the Morrill Land-Grant Act which granted public lands to the states to be sold and the proceeds to be used to fund the establishment of agricultural and engineering state colleges. President Pugh was successful in obtaining the land-grant funding for the College. As a result, The Agricultural College of Pennsylvania in 1863 became the only land-grant institution in the Commonwealth.

In 1874, the Board of Trustees changed the name of The Agricultural College of Pennsylvania to The Pennsylvania State College. During the 1870s, the College practically lost its agricultural character and the goals of a land-grant institution under Presidents James Calder and Joseph Shortlidge's leadership. President George Atherton was appointed on June 22, 1882 by the Board of Trustees to provide the leadership needed to resolve the problems of low student enrollment and lack of funding.

The Pennsylvania State College in the 1880s cooperated with state agricultural officials in staging annual farmer institutes in most of the Commonwealth counties. The farmer institutes were the "roots" of the extension programs and beginning of Ag Progress Days.

In 1881, Whitman Jordan established the Jordan Fertility plots where comparisons of fertilizer treatments were made to determine the optimum application rates for production of several field crops. The experiments expanded agricultural research and increased outreach and extension activities. Based on the results of these studies, Jordan developed bulletins that offered recommendations for farmers. The Jordan Fertility plots were located on land now occupied by the Thomas Building, Eisenhower Parking Deck, Career Services Center, Simmons Hall, and the tennis courts.

In the fall of 1881, the College's courses of study were evaluated and several new curricula were added to the three existing degree programs in agriculture, classics, and general science. The new curricula were in civil engineering, chemistry and physics, and natural history.

Shortly after the arrival of President Atherton in 1882, Whitman Jordan approached him with an idea of establishing an agricultural experiment station. However, it was not until 1887 when the Hatch Act was passed, authorizing federal funds for experiment stations at land-grant colleges, that Penn State formally established its experiment station. Jordan initiated several more research projects anticipating the approval of the experiment station.

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In 1883, there were three permanent field laboratories which focused on agricultural research. The laboratory in Landisville, Lancaster County, was devoted to tobacco breeding, soil fertility, and vegetable breeding; the Ardentsville laboratory in Adams County emphasized insect and disease control for orchard crops; and the North East laboratory in Erie County dealt with pest control for grapes and orchards. The Jordan Fertility plots and field laboratories, as well as Waring's fruit tree research conducted in 1857, were the foundation of agricultural research at The Pennsylvania State College.

The first agricultural building, the Agricultural Experiment Station Building, was built on "Ag Hill" during 1888 and 1889. In 1941, the Agricultural Experiment Station building was renovated and in September 1941 the name was changed to the Agricultural Education Building. It was also at this time the Department of Agricultural Education moved to the Agricultural Education Building from the main Agricultural Building (Armsby). The Department moved back to Armsby Building in 1971. The Agricultural Education Building was renovated once again and in September, 1975 was renamed Art Education Crafts Building. The name was changed from Art Education Crafts Building to the "Arts Cottage" in 1993. Although the building has been altered from the original structure several times, it still stands on the Penn State campus near the Armsby Building.



International students were enrolled at The Pennsylvania State College as early as 1888. In 1890 the first international student to receive a degree was Potter M. Brown from New Zealand, who studied under Frederick Watts.



From 1892 to 1964, the Armory (on the left) was located on the mall at the site of the present Willard Building. It was the symbol of the Penn State College's land-grant commitment to offer military training. All male undergraduate students at the College were required to participate in the cadet corps. The building, in addition, was used for physical education classes and a variety of athletic and social events.

The Pennsylvania State College in 1892 initiated the first correspondence college courses in the United States called the Home Reading Course in Agriculture. The School of Agriculture also offered on-campus short courses in dairying during winter months. It was probably at that time that visitors began to say they were "going up to State College." State College became the name of the town that grew across the highway from the campus and was chartered as a borough in 1896. For many years the populations of the town and campus were approximately the same. Several streets in the State College Borough are named after prominent early leaders, many of them presidents of Penn State.

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President Atherton in 1895 organized The Pennsylvania State College into seven schools each headed by a dean: Agriculture; Engineering; Mines; Natural Science; History, Political Science and Philosophy; Language and Literature; and Mathematics and Physics. The schools became colleges in 1953. Henry P. Armsby, director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, became the first dean of the School of Agriculture while retaining the Experiment Station directorship.

In 1899, another significant agricultural building, the Calorimeter Respiration Building, the birthplace of animal nutrition studies in America, was constructed near the Agricultural Experiment Station Building (Arts Cottage). It would take another year for the calorimeter to become operational. The building was used by Dr. Armsby and his colleagues to calculate metabolism and food values in dairy cattle and other farm animals. The calorimeter served as a model for the various agricultural scientific research projects.



In 1960 the Calorimeter Building was closed; however, it was restored in 1971 and opened to the public as a museum. Armsby and J. August Fries were the architects for the Calorimeter Building.

*Calorimeter Building,
October 1939*

The first creamery building at The Pennsylvania State College was built in 1889. It came about with the General Assembly's appropriations for building more agricultural facilities including barns. Dr. Armsby's efforts for improvement of agricultural instruction and research in dairying were evident by increasing the number of faculty members and resources. There were many opportunities for applied experiments which resulted in the publishing of numerous bulletins used for dairy farmers. The Creamery offered the first collegiate instruction in ice cream manufacture, a program that helped to make Penn State internationally known for frozen confections.



The Patterson Building (extreme right) was built in 1904. It housed dairy husbandry, dairy science and the creamery operation which was moved to the Patterson Building from its first location. It remained there until 1932 when the creamery was relocated to Borland Laboratory and where it still continues to serve the famous Penn State Creamery ice cream to those who came to either study, work, or just visit the University.

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Creamery, current location

In 1904, the Waterford Borough High School in Erie County, Pennsylvania, became the first school to include an agricultural course into its curriculum. In 1905, the Board of Education of Waterford, Pennsylvania, hired H. O. Sampson to teach farming in the high school. Sampson later became a state legislator who promoted legislation for agricultural education.



For several years efforts were made to obtain funds for the construction of a new agricultural building. In the fall of 1907, the Main Agricultural Building (now known as the Armsby Building) (on the left) was completed and housed the office of the dean of the School of Agriculture (Dr. Armsby) as well as other administrative and faculty offices, and classrooms. The Main Agricultural Building was connected with the Calorimeter Building where Dr. Armsby conducted his extensive research studies.

The Adams Act of 1906 gave additional funding to experiment stations for conducting long-term research studies. This Act supplemented other federal monies coming from the provisions of the Hatch Act and state funds. Much of that money at Penn State was spent for fruit research.

In 1907, the Department of Home Economics, later the School of Home Economics, was established to prepare secondary school teachers in the areas of home economics, professional dietetics, and institutional housekeeping. This initiative came about primarily in response to the insistent efforts of the Pennsylvania Federation of Women's Clubs for the establishment of a department of home economics. Prior to 1907, between 1879 and 1882, courses in Domestic Economy were taught; however, there was no formal resident program. In 1897 the School of Agriculture listed among its non-formal correspondence courses a course in "Domestic Economy." The Department began outreach efforts by giving cooking demonstrations during the Farmers' Week.

Pennsylvania had the beginnings of an extension system several years before the 1914 Smith-Lever legislation was enacted. On January 27, 1907, the College's Board of Trustees took action to officially

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create the Agricultural Extension Service (Penn State Cooperative Extension) and appointed Alva Agee as the first director. Agee made non-formal educational programs available through demonstrations, lectures, and exhibits on campus and throughout Pennsylvania. Several counties had extension educators for the purpose of providing educational programs to Pennsylvanians. The first county agent in the United States, A.B. Ross, was appointed by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) and assigned to Bedford County, Pennsylvania, in spring of 1910. Agee made optimal use of the railroad system. In 1908, the first agricultural train toured the state and the staff gave lectures at railroad stations. Agee also arranged for excursion trains to bring farmers and their families to the campus to acquaint them with the School of Agriculture's research and programs. During January 1907, the first Farmers' Week was held on campus to provide farmers information on dairying and other fields from the School and Experiment Station.



A view of the Pennsylvania State College campus, a copy of the 1910 lithography.

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Chapter 2 ESTABLISHMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Michael Bezilla (1987) wrote: “In 1909 a Department of Agricultural Education was formed with Mairs as head, and organizing summer institute work for teachers became one of his chief activities. Mairs also had charge of the agricultural portion of Penn State’s own summer sessions for teachers, which began in 1910” (p. 101). William F. Hall (1954) reported: “The Department of Agricultural Education had its origin in a course in teacher-training in agriculture begun in the college year 1910-11, with Thomas I. Mairs, professor of agricultural education, in charge” (p. 1). A four-year teacher preparation curriculum was initiated the following year. From its inception, the Department functioned in three areas: resident education, research, and service (outreach).

In January 1910 Milton “Mickey” S. McDowell was named assistant director of Penn State Cooperative Extension and he became director in 1913. One of McDowell’s many accomplishments was the establishment of the extension specialist position based at University Park. The first two specialists were appointed in 1914. McDowell continued as director until he retired in December, 1941.

In 1910-11, the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania mandated that one year of agriculture be taught in every rural high school, creating the need for additional qualified teachers. Apparently anticipating this legislation, the Department of Agricultural Education offered a “One-year Teacher’s Course” in 1910. During 1911-1912, the course was expanded into a major four-year curriculum leading to a baccalaureate degree in agricultural education.

In 1912, the School of Agriculture established permanent extension offices in five additional counties: Blair, Butler, Mercer, Montgomery, and Washington. Funding for these positions came from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the state government, and local farm organizations.



The Horticulture Building, later named the Weaver Building (on the left), was built in stages from 1912 to 1914 just west of the Main Agricultural Building (the Armsby Building) (on the right). It is interesting to note that the Armsby Building, Schwab Auditorium, and Weaver Building were designed by Edward Hazelhurst, a Philadelphia architect. The picture was taken about 1920.

Although the 4-H program for youth development did not officially become part of the Department until 1988, it has played a key role in the non-formal educational efforts in Pennsylvania since the early 1900s. The 4-H program had its roots in corn and pig clubs, and just about any kind of farm related activity in the early 1900s. Each year additional types of clubs were formed including bread making, canning, livestock, and needlework. Milk-testing clubs were organized in 1916 while in 1922, clothing clubs were organized in Warren County. It was in 1912 that 4-H programs were offered to rural youth.

In 1914, the United States Congress passed the Smith-Lever Act which provided federal funds for extension agriculture and home economics educational programs at land-grant institutions. This

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legislation came about largely because of the efforts of the National Grange, the first national farming organization, which had been formed in 1867. The Smith-Lever Act provided funds for the purpose of aiding "...in diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subjects relating to agriculture and home economics..." (Zettle, 1986, p. 6).

Pearl S. MacDonald was the first home economics extension staff member appointed by the School of Agriculture in 1914. Jane Newcome joined the staff in September 1915. They provided the home economics programs for the state of Pennsylvania.

In 1915, the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania passed the legislation that created the Bureau of Vocational Education with a director and two state supervisors. The Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act passed in 1917 made federal monies available to America's colleges to prepare secondary school teachers in agriculture, home economics, and industrial arts majors.

In 1917-18, the School of Agriculture supervised vocational training programs for civilians and established a farm service camp as part of the World War I effort. About 20 home economists were assigned to counties to provide programs in food preservation as well as clothing and food conservation (Zettle, 1986, p.71). By 1919, ten Extension home economics specialists located at the Penn State College provided educational programs throughout Pennsylvania.

In the 1920s, about 80 percent of enrollees in the School of Agriculture were taking only extension courses, with no intention of acquiring a college degree.

In June 1923, the Board of Trustees at The Pennsylvania State College approved the School of Education. Four independent departments were assembled to comprise the new School: Industrial Education, Rural Education, Education and Psychology, and Teacher Training Extension and Home Economics. At this time, the agricultural education component was transferred from the Department of Rural Life in the School of Agriculture to Department of Rural Education in the School of Education. The Department of Rural Life in the School of Agriculture was disbanded.

The Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management was founded in 1923 for the purpose of helping farmers to be better marketers of their products through course offerings in accounting, bookkeeping, and business management. Frederick P. Weaver, an internationally known agricultural economist, was the first head of the department. Extension agents helped organize 4-H clubs, wrote newspaper columns, and used radio as a means of contacting farmers and their families. The Agricultural Extension Service administered the home economics extension programs of the Department of Home Economics.

Sixty-five of Pennsylvania's 67 counties in 1925 had full-time agricultural and home economics extension agents (extension educators) who worked in cooperation with the extension specialists of the academic departments in the School of Agriculture.

In 1926, credit correspondence courses in engineering and agriculture were offered. In the same year, the Schools of Engineering and Agriculture also offered evening courses at branch campuses in Allentown, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Reading, and Williamsport leading to a 3-year certificate.

In 1929, the Mont Alto School of Forestry merged with the School of Forestry at The Pennsylvania State College and became the undergraduate center for forestry students. At that time, 14 normal schools in Pennsylvania were changed to state teacher colleges. They agreed not to offer advanced degrees if The Pennsylvania State College would accept the state teacher college courses credits of their students into the graduate programs at Penn State.

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The Grange Memorial Dormitory, now the Grange Building, was dedicated in 1929 as a women's dormitory through funds provided by the Pennsylvania Grange.

In 1932-33, the Dairy Science Building, later named the Borland Laboratory, was built to house the Department of Dairy Science and the Creamery.

During the summer of 1932, the Department of Home Economics moved from the Woman's Building where it had been located since its inception in 1907 into the new Home Economics Building.

In 1934, the Division of General Extension in the School of Agriculture was assigned responsibility for administration of all correspondence courses except those offered by agricultural and home economics extension. It also had responsibility for instruction at six undergraduate centers in Altoona, Dubois, Erie, Hazleton, Ogontz, and Pottsville, as well as day and evening technical institutes, conferences, and short courses. Excellent coordination of all extension activities was carried out by the College, including those of the Department.

In 1938, the State Department of Education encouraged vocational agriculture teachers to provide, as part of their summer responsibilities, outreach education to farmers within their school districts.

Under a major building effort during 1939, the Agricultural Engineering Building was completed. The construction of the Forestry Building (Ferguson Building) was started in 1938 but the building was not occupied until 1940. John A. Ferguson was the head of the School of Forestry from 1912 to 1937.

In 1939, Stone Valley, a wooded area of 34,500 acres about 10 miles from the campus, was acquired under a 99-year lease for summer camps and field work for the Schools of Engineering, Mineral Industries, and Agriculture.

During the period of World War II, 1941 to 1945, high school teachers of agriculture became involved in a strong effort to increase farm productivity by offering special courses for farmers in improved practices for growing specific crops as well as farm machinery repair and maintenance. Home and community interest in canning food resulted in school daytime and evening programs for adults. The Agricultural Extension Service promoted home "Victory Gardens." In the middle of the war, women students on the campus for the first time outnumbered men students. A strong effort was made to find persons older than draft age, with an agriculture background, who were willing to undertake accelerated programs of study, called "speed-up" training programs, to replace the vocational agriculture teachers who were serving in the armed forces. When the war ended, many former vocational agriculture teachers enrolled in refresher courses before resuming their teaching positions.

Home Economics Cooperative Extension program themes of home production and conservation continued through the 1940s. During World War II years, added program issues were the shortages as well as the employment of women in agriculture and industry and the impacts from these situations on family life. Families' economic resources were greatly affected. Families spent most of their incomes on necessities. Home production and economizing were basic home economics programs. An anonymous verse often heard at program sessions and in written publications concisely reflected family concerns during that era, "Use it up, wear it out, make it do, do without."

After World War II, federal legislation provided increased funding to expand the county-level extension system. In Pennsylvania, home economics programs were initiated to meet the need of families in urban settings such as Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Harrisburg. In 1954, the United States Congress funded the Farm and Home Development Program with the primary emphasis on on-farm management counseling, public affairs, and marketing. At Penn State, teams of farm management and family economics/

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management specialists went directly to the farm families to help them with both farm and family concerns.

Federal funding also provided higher educational funding for veterans under the “GI Bill.” Many veterans who had interrupted their education to join the military took advantage of that funding to complete their college programs. The Department had many returning veterans who received a baccalaureate degree under the “GI Bill.”



Home Economics building



Grace M. Henderson became director of the Department of Home Economics in August 1946. January 1, 1949, the Department of Home Economics officially became the School of Home Economics. Dr. Henderson was appointed the dean of the School of Home Economics and was the first woman of the College to receive an academic deanship. The School had six departments: Child Development and Family Relationships; Clothing and Textiles; Foods and Nutrition; Home Economics Education; Home Management, Housing and Art; and Hotel and Institution Administration. Enrollment for the School had increased up to 633 undergraduate students and 43 graduate students supported by 41 faculty members.

A new Department of Veterinary Science was created in July 1953, within the School of Agriculture; its role was research and pre-veterinary undergraduate education. The Department’s mission was a compromise between Penn State and the University of Pennsylvania’s School of Veterinary Medicine, which had the professional and licensing program for veterinarians.

A new era for Penn State began in 1953 when the Board of Trustees changed the name of The Pennsylvania State College to The Pennsylvania State University. It was about this time that many other land-grant institutions realized that it was appropriate for them to be recognized as universities. The Board also approved the change for most of the Schools to become Colleges which included: Agriculture; Education; Engineering; Chemistry and Physics; Home Economics; Liberal Arts; Mineral Industries; and Physical Education.

In 1954, the College of Agriculture changed its two-year course in agriculture into an associate degree program in agriculture.

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The growth of Penn State was marked by a rapid expansion in the number of baccalaureate degree programs during the period of 1956 to 1962, starting with 68 degree programs in 1956 and reaching 130 degree programs by 1962.

During 1957 to 1962, several major construction projects resulted in the following buildings on the campus: the Chambers Building (the College of Education and Psychology), a meat processing laboratory, a swine research laboratory, and a turkey breeding facility. Major expansions of the Home Economics and the Agricultural Engineering Buildings were completed.

In 1959, General Extension was reorganized and renamed Continuing Education. At that time, it also discontinued administering the Commonwealth Campuses.

During 1960, home economics undergraduate curricula were reviewed and expanded. The College of Home Economics offered six baccalaureate degrees: Consumer Services in Business, Family Studies, Food and Nutrition Sciences, Food Service and Housing Administration, Home Economics Educational Services, and Textile Services. Construction of the Home Economics South Building was completed.

In 1962, the departments of Microbiology, Zoology, Botany, and Biochemistry were moved from the College of Agriculture to the College of Science.

Also in 1962, the Department of Agricultural Education participated in the first of a series of three annual conferences held at the National Center for Advanced Study and Research in Agricultural Education at The Ohio State University. The conferences were conducted in cooperation with the Agricultural Education Branch of the U. S. Office of Education and the Agricultural Division Research committee of the National Vocational Agriculture Teachers' Association. The Department participated in all three annual conferences.

The Vocational Education Act of 1963 was the most comprehensive and far-reaching vocational act that provided extensive federal funds for high school vocational programs. High school instructional vocational agriculture expanded production agriculture offerings to include agricultural supplies and services, agricultural mechanics, agricultural products, ornamental horticulture, agricultural resources, and forestry. That innovation was reflected in the curriculum and courses included in the degree program offered by the Department of Agricultural Education. In the same year, the Pennsylvania General Assembly approved the establishment of area vocational technical schools that provided vocational offerings for students from "sending" schools with enrollments too low to justify the expense of the specialized programs.

In 1964, the General Assembly of Pennsylvania established the State Board of Education as the successor to the State Council of Education. Also in 1964, the Department of Agricultural Education initiated a student record book that was later (1969) revised and approved by the U. S. Office of Education as the "Official Plans and Record Book" for high school vocational agriculture programs.

In 1965, the General Assembly granted "state-related" status to Temple University, in 1966 to the University of Pittsburgh, and in 1972 to Lincoln University of Pennsylvania, making state funds available to them as well as to Penn State.

In 1965, the WPSX television station was established at Penn State. It was operated by the Division of Continuing Education and reached 22 counties in northern and central Pennsylvania. Its offerings included instructional programs for elementary and secondary schools and in-service courses for teachers. Credit courses were also offered for the general public. In the evenings, both cultural and informational

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programs were offered. Educators from the Penn State Cooperative Extension system presented many of the programs.

Between 1965 and 1972, many new agriculture buildings were constructed on the University Park campus; among them was the Animal Science Building (the Henning Building). In 1971, construction was started on the Agricultural Administration Building and the College of Agriculture's administration and staff moved to the new building in 1972 from Armsby Building.

In 1966, the College of Home Economics was renamed the College of Human Development and in 1968, four divisions were created: Biological Health; Community Development; Individual and Family Studies; and Man-Environment Relations. Under the new structure, several new programs were offered including Law Enforcement and Corrections, Health Planning and Administration, and Nursing. Donald H. Ford became the first dean of the College of Human Development on January 1, 1967.

Home economics as both a field of learning and a group of related occupations can be traced to the late 1800s in the United States. For 100 years, the profession was called Home Economics, although changes occurred within the academic field of study and outreach/extension programs. In the 1960s, the College of Home Economics was an early leader in making dramatic changes in the structure and academic disciplines that reflected the philosophy and critical thinking of the children, youth, and family systems. An additional outcome was a name change of the College of Home Economics to College of Human Development. Home Economics Cooperative Extension at Penn State changed its name to Family Living Cooperative Extension in the mid-seventies.

In 1968, the U. S. Office of Education redefined the areas of agriculture approved for federal funding support. For the first time, the following off-farm enterprises were included: supplies and services, agricultural mechanics, ornamental horticulture, and forestry.

In the late 1960s, the Division of Continuing Education offered annually about 400 workshops, conferences, seminars, and similar meetings to more than 35,000 persons.

In 1969, the University was comprised of the following colleges: Agriculture; Arts and Architecture; Business Administration; Earth and Mineral Sciences; Education; Engineering; Health, Physical Education, and Recreation; Human Development; Liberal Arts; and Science.

In 1969-1970, nearly 20,000 individuals were enrolled in credit correspondence courses, in addition to those taking non-credit instructions leading to certificates, licenses, and diplomas.

In 1969, agricultural mechanization was added to the offerings of the Department of Agricultural Engineering in the College of Agriculture. Several faculty members in the Department of Agricultural Engineering also had appointments in the Department of Agricultural Education, an arrangement that continues today.

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Chapter 3 DECADE SUMMARIES

The historical information about the Department has been organized into decades. Each decade has a brief introduction, a list of facts, and details about the changes and growth of the Department. The first two decades have been combined and the last decade includes the time period from the 90s to the present.

The 1900-1919 Decades

The Department of Agricultural Education was formed in the School of Agriculture and started to offer a curriculum designed primarily for the preparation of students to teach agriculture at the secondary or high school level. Essentially, the original curriculum continued in effect until an organizational change occurred in 1918. The Department of Agricultural Education became the Department of Rural Life with responsibilities for teacher training in agriculture and for instruction in agricultural economics and rural sociology.

Decade Highlights

Twenty-three students received degrees in agricultural education from the Department between 1912 and 1918.

1907 – The Department of Home Economics was established.

1909 – The Department of Agricultural Education was formed; Thomas I. Mairs became the first Department Head. The Department was located in the Ag Experiment Station Building now called the Arts Cottage.

1910 – The first course in agricultural education was taught.

1911 – The School Code of 1911 was passed by the General Assembly of Commonwealth.

1914 – The first Master of Science degree in Agricultural Education was awarded to William W. Reitz, and the title of his thesis was “Nature Study for Rural Schools.”

1914 – The Smith-Lever Act provided federal funds for extension agriculture and home economics.

1915 – The Bureau of Vocational Education was established in Pennsylvania.

1915 – First two Bachelor of Science degrees in Agricultural Education were conferred.

1917 – The Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act was passed.

1917 – The first Pennsylvania Farm Show was held in Harrisburg.

1918, April – the Department of Agricultural Education became the Department of Rural Life and W. S. Taylor became the Department Head.

1919 – Arthur Carson, a graduate of the Department of Agricultural Education, became president of Sulliman University in the Philippines.

Department Faculty Members

T. I. Mairs, 1909-1918, agricultural education,
department head

R. G. Bressler, 1918, rural sociology

H. G. Parkinson, 1917, agricultural education

F. T. Struck, 1918, agricultural education

W. S. Taylor, 1918, department head

G. Wehrwein, 1918, rural economics

Agricultural Education. In 1910-11, the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania mandated that one year of agriculture be taught in every rural high school, thus creating the need for additional qualified teachers. Apparently in anticipation of this legislation, the Department offered a “One-year Teacher’s Course” in 1910. During 1911-1912, the course was expanded into a major four-year curriculum leading to a baccalaureate degree in agricultural education. During that time, many faculty members were involved in in-service evening or summer courses for secondary school agriculture teachers.

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The General Assembly passed the state School Code in 1911, which classified school districts, established minimum teacher standards, and established a State Council of Education. In 1904, agricultural subjects were first introduced in Erie County's Waterford High School. In 1905, the Board of Education of Waterford hired H.O. Sampson to teach farming in the high school. Sampson later became a state legislator who promoted agricultural education legislation. A survey conducted in 1910 indicated that 155 high schools offered agricultural subjects while very few high schools offered a comprehensive vocational agricultural curriculum. Evening classes for adult farmers and home economics classes for women were provided by some of these schools.

The first Master of Science degree in Agricultural Education was granted to W. W. Reitz in 1914. But it was not until 1915 that two Bachelor of Science degrees were conferred. From 1912 to 1918, 23 students received degrees in Agricultural Education.

Since 1917, high school students who enrolled in secondary agriculture courses have been involved in exhibits and contests about their work at the annual Pennsylvania Farm Show held in Harrisburg. Over the years, there has been a steady increase in both the number of high schools participating in the Farm Show and students demonstrating at the January Show. Though the Farm Show started in 1917, the building to house it was not constructed until 1929. In 1939, 1976, 1993, and 2002, additions were made to the original building. The buildings survived three major floods during that time.

A change in the Department structure which occurred in April 1918 was influenced by several factors (the state School Code of 1911, the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917, and World War I). The Department of Agricultural Education became the Department of Rural Life. Agricultural economics and rural sociology courses of instruction became part of the new Department along with agricultural education. W. S. Taylor, a professor of agricultural education, was appointed head of the new Department.

Starting in 1918, both federal and state funds provided for the establishment of the position of county supervisor of vocational agriculture, a position that had an office with the county superintendent of schools. The supervisor taught from four to eight 3-hour classes weekly to young men over a time span of 30 weeks.

Cooperative Education. Cooperatives and cooperative education have a long history in Pennsylvania. In 1887, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania enacted four pieces of cooperative legislation. Under these acts, farmers organized for various buying and selling practices. Over the years, many types of cooperatives were formed; most cooperatives are still active today including farm supply, potato growers, poultry and egg, and livestock cooperatives. Service cooperatives were established such as Production Credit Association, the Federal Land Bank, and artificial breeding cooperatives.

The farmer cooperative concept grew and by 1909-1910 when the Department was formed, cooperative education was incorporated into the undergraduate curriculum. Vocational agriculture educators were encouraged to teach about the purposes and practices of farmer cooperatives.

International Programs. In 1907, George W. Groff, a Penn State graduate, went to China to become a faculty member of Lingnan University (formerly the Canton Christian College) and in 1921 he served as Dean of the Agricultural College at that institution until 1935. Among his many accomplishments was the development of improved subtropical fruits and initiated their introduction to other countries. From 1912-1915, there were five students enrolled in the Department: two from Puerto Rico and one each from China, Cuba and Turkey. In 1915, Rafael Menendez Ramos of Puerto Rico earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Agricultural Chemistry. He became Dean of Puerto Rico's College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts in 1933.

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The 1920-1929 Decade

During the 1920s, more organizational changes were made to the Department of Rural Life. When the Department of Rural Life was disbanded, the agricultural education program was moved to the School of Education into the Department of Rural Education. The agricultural education program was transferred back to the School of Agriculture after a brief two year residence in the School of Education. The Department retained the name of Department of Rural Education until it was changed in 1943 to Department of Agricultural Education. While the major functions of resident education, research, and in-service education were the mission of the Department of Agricultural Education, most of the faculty members' efforts during the decade were directed to resident education. The Department relocation as well as faculty members' turnover made research and in-service education a challenge for the Department.

Decade Highlights

A total of 15 Master of Science degrees were awarded.

1920 – H. G. Parkinson became the Department Head.

1920 – The Department was relocated to the Horticulture Building (Weaver) from the Agricultural Experiment Station Building.

1921, October – The first issue of *Rural Life Letter*, a professional magazine or newsletter was published.

1923, June – The School of Education was formed; the Department of Rural Life of the School of Agriculture was dissolved; the Department of Rural Education was formed in the School of Education with Agricultural Education transferred in the new department.

1923 – The Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management was formed.

1925 – The Department of Rural Education (Agricultural Education) administratively was moved from the School of Education back to the School of Agriculture.

1927 – The first doctoral degree in agricultural education was awarded to David B. Kraybill. His thesis title was "The Problem of Admitting Rural Pupils to High Schools."

1927 – The School of Forestry was formed.

1929 – The Pennsylvania chapter of the Future Farmers of America (FFA) was organized.

Department Faculty Members

W. A. Broyles, 1920, agricultural education

J. L. McCord, 1920, agricultural economics and farm management

W. V. Dennis, 1920, rural sociology

H. G. Parkinson, department head

W. F. Hall, 1920, farm shop work

C. E. Everett, 1920, agricultural education

Agricultural Education. Since October 1921, the Department published a professional magazine or newsletter (*Rural Life Letter*). This monthly publication was initiated as a cooperative venture by members of the State Office of Education, faculty members of the Department of Rural Life, vocational agricultural teachers, and subject matter specialists at Penn State. Faculty members and graduate students from the Department of Rural Life served as editors. In 1933, the publication was renamed *Pennsylvania Agricultural Education*" (*PAE*). The name was changed to *Department Briefs* in 1990, reflecting the greater emphasis on activities of the Department of Agricultural and Extension Education.

It was also in the 1920s that part-time and evening classes were offered in high schools for farmers interested in improving their farming practices. These offerings became known as "Young Farmers' Programs," and eventually resulted in the formation of the National Young Farmers Association.

The transfer of the Department to the School of Education was an administrative change. The offices of the Department faculty and staff members remained in the Horticulture Building (Weaver) until 1933. Agricultural education was reestablished in the School of Agriculture as the Department of Rural

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Education in 1925. The name change to the Department of Agricultural Education did not occur until June 1943, when the Penn State College's Board of Trustees authorized the change.

The Pennsylvania Future Farmers of America Association. The Pennsylvania Future Farmers of America Association (PAFFA) was organized in 1929. Several years later it was renamed the Keystone Association of the Future Farmers of America. It had its origin in agricultural clubs that later developed into 45 local chapters of the state association. Founded in October 1928, the National Organization of Future Farmers of America brought together students, teachers and agribusiness to solidly support agricultural education.

International Programs. In 1920, the "Chickens-to-India" international outreach program began to help improve the size and health of Indian poultry stock. The program was the first efforts by faculty members from the Department to be involved in international activity.

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The 1930-39 Decade

The decade of the 1930s was one of program growth and improvement. Major developments were made in the following areas: adult education classes, young farmer classes, the Pennsylvania Association of FFA, the Pennsylvania State Farm Show, responsibilities of vocational agriculture educators, in-service teacher education, and teacher involvement in local organizations such as service clubs, the Grange, farmer cooperatives, and community and county fairs.

Decade Highlights

The Department granted 45 Master of Science degrees and two doctoral degrees.

1931 – Eta chapter of Alpha Tau Alpha, a professional and honorary fraternity, was organized with C.S. Anderson as advisor.

1933 – The offices of the Department were relocated to the Patterson Building from the Horticulture Building (Weaver).

1934 – William A. Broyles became the Interim Head of the Department.

1935 – The Pennsylvania Vocational Agriculture Teachers' Association was established.

1935 – New Farmers of America for African-American males, the national organization, was founded. it patterned its mission and structure after the New Farmers of Virginia dating to 1927.

1936 – Collegiate FFA was organized in the Department with Henry S. Brunner as advisor.

1937 – Henry S. Brunner became the Department Head.



Department Faculty Members

C. S. Anderson, 1927-51 (second on the left, bottom row)

W. Broyles, 1920-1945 (second on the right, bottom row)

H. S. Brunner, 1934-58, Department head

R. B. Dickerson, 1938-1947

W. F. Hall, 1920-1957 (third on the left, bottom row)

State Department of Education Staff. In the 1930s, the Pennsylvania Department of Education appointed area advisors who supervised vocational agriculture teachers in 35 counties of the Commonwealth. The agricultural education faculty members began offering in-service classes on campus either Friday evenings or Saturday mornings for vocational agriculture teachers. Sometimes those offerings were taught at a high school that served as a central meeting place in the area. The major change in state staff during

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the decade was the appointment of 35 area advisors by H.C. Fetterolf, state supervisor. The area advisors served in counties except Philadelphia County.

Pennsylvania was possibly one of the few states that had assistants to the state supervisor located in the school office of the county superintendent instead of the State Department of Education. H.C. Fetterolf, following the small beginning of county supervisors in 1918, continued to add personnel. By 1933, there were 33 area advisors who served as teachers for day-unit classes during the 1920s, 30s, and 40s in addition to supervising the all-day programs for high school students.

Adult Education Classes: Part-time and Evening Classes. *The 1929 Department of Public Instruction Bulletin 250* emphasized the need for part-time and evening classes in vocational agriculture. The program was initiated to meet the needs of males who did not go to high school, those preparing for farming, and those already engaged in farming. Those classes began in 1919 or the early 1920s. They grew in importance during that decade and set the stage for adult agricultural education programs during World War II and the years immediately after the war.

Young Farmer Classes. During the 1930s, offering classes for farmers with no previous formal education paved the way for the organization of the Pennsylvania Young Farmers' Association in the early 1950s. At Mifflinburg High School, young and adult farmer classes had been held as early as 1938.

The Pennsylvania State Farm Show. The Pennsylvania State Farm Show building opened in 1930 and Farm Show had a major impact on the high school FFA programs. The building provided space for exhibits and demonstrations featuring the results of agricultural programs and for the annual meeting of the Keystone Association of FFA, as well as a place to house the students. In 1930, the Farm Show commission provided a separate auditorium with a seating capacity of 400 persons for demonstrations and other activities. Since that time, the demonstrations have become one of the biggest features of the Farm Show. The demonstrations showcased agricultural research outcomes, new equipment and devices, and approved practices in agriculture. Some examples were: demonstrations of utility motor for sawing wood; control of external parasites affecting poultry; cutting pork carcasses; farm accidents; tire tube method of fence post treatment; paints and painting problems; winter preparing eggs for market; a home-made electric brooder, and sharpening farm tools.

The Pennsylvania Association of the Future Farmers of America (FFA). By 1938, Pennsylvania FFA had 235 active chapters, and a membership of 4,200. A local chapter was organized in almost every high school department of vocational agriculture. The purposes of the Pennsylvania's FFA organization were to: promote vocational agriculture in the rural communities; create and nurture love for country life; create new and abiding interests in farming; provide recreation and educational entertainment for students of agriculture; promote thrift; provide a medium for cooperative marketing and buying; establish the confidence of the farm students in themselves and their work; promote scholarship and rural leadership; and foster an appreciative attitude towards cooperation through participation in its activities.

There are four degrees in the FFA: Greenhand, Future Farmer, Keystone Farmer, and American Farmer. Each degree has specific qualifications based upon attainment in vocational agriculture and leadership which must be met for advancement in degrees. Through the 1930s, two outstanding events were Future Farmers' Week at the College, and the state Farm Show in Harrisburg. Many educational contests included in the two events were: judging of horses, sheep, swine, dairy and beef cattle; a statewide public speaking contest; an ornamental horticulture contest; a state demonstration contest; poultry, corn, and potato contests; and a statewide Future Farmers convention. The winners among these Future Farmers also participated in regional and national public speaking and judging contests. Hundreds brought their best project products to the Pennsylvania Farm Show to be entered in the competitive classes. The motto of the Future Farmers of America is:

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“Learning to do,
Doing to learn,
Earning to live,
Living to serve.”

The Pennsylvania FFA Band. At the 1936 Pennsylvania State Farm Show, the Pennsylvania FFA Band was organized under the leadership of Henry S. Brunner from the Department of Agricultural Education. He was the Director of the Pennsylvania FFA Band until 1948. The FFA Band was an organization of vocational agricultural students from all parts of the state. The band has been designated the official band for the state Farm Show and in 1939 was invited to the National FFA Convention in Kansas City. The National FFA then formed a band which was the official band for the National FFA Convention and the American Royal Livestock Show held each October in Kansas City, Missouri.

Seventy-five to 100 high school students were selected annually from some 250 Pennsylvania high schools to be members for the Pennsylvania FFA Band. James Dunlop, a former director of Penn State’s Blue Band, was also the director of the Pennsylvania FFA Band until 1985. The FFA Band had concerts at FFA activities’ week and the Pennsylvania State Farm Show.

Vocational Agriculture Teachers’ Responsibilities. During the 1930s, there was an increasing demand for out-of-school agriculture classes for males. The organization and delivery of the classes was largely the responsibility of the local teacher, however, the assistance of the Department, local school boards, principals, FFA, as well as other local organizations including P.T.A. and the Grange was needed. Agriculture teachers played a cooperative role with the agencies and organizations in charge of forestry, fish, and game. The teachers cooperated with these agencies and they used the educational materials offered by these organizations to further the programs.

Farm Shop Program. David C. Sprague was an instructor in the Department of Agricultural Engineering from 1936-52. His primary responsibility was to teach agricultural engineering courses for agricultural education majors and to provide in-service education for vocational agriculture teachers. During and after World War II, Sprague and his students designed and built labor saving farm equipment including ear corn elevators, baled hay elevators, spray equipment, and chicken pickers. Home food freezers were built as part of Sprague’s course as well, which introduced a new way to preserve meat and vegetables from the Victory gardens.

Supervised Farming Program. The Supervised Farming Program expanded to include multiple home improvement; wildlife and conservation; and work experience projects. The new farming records books became an important tool for many projects implemented for the Supervised Farming Program.

Agricultural Teachers Organization. In the 1920s, teachers of agriculture were feeling the need for their own professional organization. The groundwork for that organization was laid at the 1928 convention in Philadelphia. In 1935, educators met in Eagles Mere, Pennsylvania, to organize The Pennsylvania Vocational Agricultural Teachers’ Association (PVATA) which became affiliated with the National Vocational Agricultural Teachers’ Association (NVATA) in 1952. PVATA’s role was a vital force in the state’s vocational agriculture program. The NVATA changed its name to the National Association of Agricultural Education (NAAE) in 1998.

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The Decade of 1940-49

During this decade, many phases of vocational agriculture were developed and became the foundation of future vocational agriculture programs. Major developments within the Department were in curriculum changes, student teaching, supervision of farming programs, and World War II programs.

Decade Highlights

The Department awarded 39 Master of Science degrees, three Doctor of Philosophy degrees and two Doctor of Education degrees.

1941 – The Department’s faculty and staff members returned to the newly renovated Agricultural Experiment Station Building renamed the Agricultural Education Building. This building was the Department’s “home” until 1971.

1942 – The first Doctor of Education degree was awarded to William L. DeWess. The title of his thesis was “The Training of Teachers for Adult and Young Farmers Instruction in Vocational Agriculture.”

1943 – The Department of Rural Education was renamed the Department of Agricultural Education.

1946, August – Grace M. Henderson became the director of the Department of Home Economics.

1949, January – The Department of Home Economics became the School of Home Economics.

Department Faculty Members

C. S. Anderson, 1927-51

W. A. Broyles, 1920-51

H. S. Brunner, 1934-58, Department head

R. B. Dickerson, 1938-47

W. F. Hall, 1920-57

D. R. McClay, 1946-74

G. Z. Stevens, 1947-77

State Department of Education Staff

Elroy Baker, teacher of agriculture, Elizabethville, Dauphin County, was appointed as a substitute area advisor, 1943-45.

Agricultural Education

Curriculum Changes. The subject matter curriculum developed in 1920s was reviewed and changes made to reflect the 1940s philosophy and theories of agricultural education. It was replaced by the “Cross-Sectional” or unit plan for instruction and became the official plan from the Pennsylvania Department of Public Instruction. *Bulletin 250, Vocational Agricultural in Pennsylvania*, was revised in 1949. In addition to suggestions for re-organizing subject matter into units, this publication spelled out major changes in the “project program.” The Supervised Farming Program emerged as a four-point program including: productive projects, improvement projects, supplementary farm practices, and placement for farm experience. Approved practices, production goals, and efficiency factors were written for the Program, all of which made major changes in the record books and the state project contest.

The basic difference between the cross-sectional plan and the subject curriculum was a focus on community needs; for example, if the major enterprise was a dairy, then a major part of teaching would be devoted to dairy husbandry, or in Adams and Erie counties, the emphasis would be on fruit production.

Student Teaching. The supervision of student teachers by faculty members began in the late 1940s. Pennsylvania joined other states in the North Atlantic Region to develop a checklist of activities. Involved in this joint effort were teacher educators, state department staff, and teachers of agriculture. Annual workshops for supervising teachers were held to promote a more uniform and structured program.

Farm Supervision Program. *The Multiple Enterprise Record Book* was developed in 1949 to provide students with a resource to record and evaluate their agricultural projects. Paul Dunkleberger’s master’s study was the basis for the record book which was referred to as the Green Record Book. Many teachers

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used the Record Book but it was not adopted as the official record book for vocational agriculture programs and Keystone FFA contests until the 1950s.

Glenn Bressler developed the first list of Approved Practices for Supervised Agriculture Projects for his master's degree in 1940. The list provided agricultural educators and their students with standards to supervise and evaluate student projects.

World War II Programs. The U.S. Department of Agriculture wanted to increase the production of dairy, poultry, pork, peanut, soybean, beef, fruit, and vegetable products. From 1915 to 1941, the population of the United States had increased by one-third while food production increased by about one-seventh. Even in the high crop production years of 1939-41, the per capita production of food and feed crops was six percent below the years of 1925-29 (Meyer, 1942). The prevailing assumption was if farmers improved their farm management practices and implemented technological advances, production would increase.

During the early 1940s and World War II, a shortage of farm laborers due to military service, encouraged the passage of several legislative acts to support vocational agriculture programs. The vocational courses were designed to teach farm production as well as the repair, operation, and construction of farm machinery and equipment to youth over 17. The courses were to be approved by the chairperson of the War Manpower Commission which was established on April 18, 1942, through Executive Order 9139 issued by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. This Manpower Commission estimated the labor needs for industry, military, agricultural, and civilian manpower. It established policies and regulations governing federal programs related to recruitment, vocational training, and placement of workers to meet the needs of industry and agriculture. Public Law 135 (H.R. 2935) was designed to help farmers meet production goals specified in the farm defense program. The law provided \$2.5 million for the period of July, 1943, to June 30, 1944, to fund the cost of vocational courses in food production and conservation. Legislation provided general pre-employment mechanical education in order to meet the farm production goals of the Food-For-Freedom program of the USDA.

OSYA Programs. The Out-of-School Youth in Agriculture (OSYA) program was initiated in July, 1942. The program funded the cost of vocational courses for persons with no college education or who were out-of-school and over 17 years of age. Repair, operation, and construction of farm machinery and equipment programs were among the main phases of the program.

Speed-up Programs. The major impact of World War II on teacher education was the acceleration of the total college program. This acceleration enabled a student to complete all necessary requirements for graduation in two and two-third years instead of the usual four years by compressing all vacation and examination periods without reducing course content or requirements; thus a baccalaureate degree was obtained in fewer years than normal.

Another war emergency adjustment to teacher preparation programs included emergency training courses tailored for males beyond the draft age who had college and/or technical experience in agriculture. Emergency training short courses were typically 21 weeks in length. The curriculum included the technical areas of agronomy, horticulture, entomology, animal husbandry, agricultural engineering, economics, and teacher education methods. After the trainees completed the course, they were certified as emergency teachers and employed by local school districts as vocational agriculture teachers.

The Rural War Production Training Program. Teacher educators met the challenge of the Rural War Production Training Program which provided learning experiences for two groups: area farmers and out-of-school farm youth ages 17-25. The goal was to increase farming effectiveness as well as improve the employability skills of area farmers and youth as defense workers.

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Postwar Education. As an Allied victory was becoming apparent in 1944, teacher education programs again needed to modify their programs for military members returning home. Most returned after the war ended in August 1945, and needed to be re-educated to postwar changes. Adult programs were designed to re-establish home and family life, adjust production and distribution of agricultural products, as well as training toward payroll jobs instead of war production jobs. The federal legislation known as the GI Bill of Rights provided liberal provisions for those young men and women who wanted to further their college education. As a result of the GI Bill, many veterans were enrolled in agricultural teacher education programs at universities, including Penn State.

Supervisors. As a result of America's participation in World War II, extensive demands were placed on the state level supervisory plans in all states. The needed alterations brought major changes in the responsibilities of state and district level supervisors of vocational agriculture. This new type of supervision was important in meeting food production and war material goals. Supervisors were the experts and facilitators of the war training programs. They promoted many rural war training and farm machinery repair classes within their states by planning programs and supervising vocational agriculture teachers. Those programs required educationally sound in-service programs. Teachers received instruction on how to organize community groups for instruction and how to teach special subject matter. Supervisors, along with teacher educators, provided the in-service education which included short courses, clinics, and personal supervision. Without good organization, training, and supervision from supervisory staffs, such programs would not have attained their high levels of success.

One program that supervisors were very much involved with during the war was the community processing of various food products. The programs were popular because they promoted an adequate food supply for the community.

The Farm Machinery Program was developed to teach farmers about farm machinery repair. The program was usually made available to farmers in the afternoon or during evening classes comprised of 10-12 sessions. The program was designed to help increase the production of food and save precious metals needed for the war effort. In 1944, over 20,000 courses in farm machinery repair were conducted in the United States and over a million pieces of farm equipment were repaired.

Secondary Vocational Agriculture Students. Patriotism and service were two cornerstones of the youth program for vocational agriculture students. Many vocational agriculture students were old enough to be inducted for active military service. At a flag unveiling service at the 1944 National Convention of the Future Farmers of America held in Kansas City, Missouri, it was revealed that 138,548 FFA members were serving in the U.S. Armed Forces.

Those students not on active duty found a multitude of activities and ways to contribute to the war effort. Collection campaigns were waged as well as special food production projects initiated. Many farming communities depended on the mechanical skills of students to keep farm equipment operating. Students reduced the number of Future Farmers of America and New Farmers of America activities and contests to conserve valuable national resources. Support for the expense of the war effort was aided by organized purchases of war bonds and stamps.

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Cooperative Education. The professional organization of cooperatives during February, 1947, changed its name to Pennsylvania Association of Farmer Cooperatives (PAFC). Efforts were made by the organization to clearly define its mission and goals and to promote statewide cooperative education. In September 1948, a formal proposal was made by the Department to the Pennsylvania Association of Farmer Cooperatives to fund a research fellowship in the Department. The purpose was to develop high school level teaching resources for cooperative education. The two year master's degree research fellowship was awarded to John Stump.

Food Production. Victory gardens and the establishment of wartime production goals became necessary to maintain an adequate domestic food supply as well as to provide the food to feed the American fighting forces and in some instances, those of Allied forces. Victory gardens were grown by many high school students although the concept was targeted primarily for students who were enrolled in city high schools. Many farm students also planted family victory gardens. Participants at the 1944 National FFA Convention reported 94,867 victory gardens raised over 69,048 acres of vegetables within the previous year. These vegetables were used for family home consumption (Tenney, 1944).

Secondary agriculture students took the new production goals seriously within their supervised agricultural projects. In 1943, over 90 percent of secondary vocational agriculture students had increased their production project enterprises by some 40 percent over the previous year. School demonstration farms were placed into top production to help raise food needed in the local communities. Secondary agriculture students provided the labor, while learning production skills via hands-on training developed using land provided by the schools.

Middle Atlantic Conference. In 1947, the Department hosted the first Middle Atlantic Conference on the "Educational Needs of Vocational Agriculture Teachers" at Mechanicsburg High School, Mechanicsburg, PA. Representative educators from Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania participated. A similar conference was held by the New England States. The guidelines for teacher education and student teacher programs were developed in those conferences and in 1949, they were assembled in a publication "A Program for Directed Participating Experience as a Part of the Preparation of Teachers of Vocational Agriculture," a Pennsylvania Agricultural Experiment Station progress report. Similar conferences for Pennsylvania vocational agriculture teachers and teacher educators have been held each summer since 1949.

AEE HISTORY

The 1950-59 Decade

This decade can be characterized as one of stabilization. The major areas of the vocational agricultural program were well established and included the Pennsylvania Young Farmers Association, farm mechanics, supervised farming programs, and FFA.

Decade Highlights

The Department awarded 70 Master of Science degrees, 20 Master of Education degrees, 18 Doctor of Philosophy degrees, and 13 Doctor of Education degrees.

1952 – The Pennsylvania Vocational Agricultural Teachers' Association was chartered.

1953 – The Pennsylvania State College was renamed The Pennsylvania State University; schools became colleges.

1954 – The first female graduate from the Department received a baccalaureate degree.

1958 – David R. McClay became the Department Head.

1959 – Henry S. Brunner was appointed to a position in the Division of Higher Education of the U.S. Office of Education.

Department Faculty Members

C. S. Anderson, 1927-51

F. Anthony, 1950-78

B. K. Bristol, 1955-63

W. A. Broyles, 1920-51

H. S. Brunner, 1934-58

W. F. Hall, 1920-1957

W. L. Hess, 1957-58

N. K. Hoover, 1950-75

G. M. Love, 1958-67, 1975-80

D. R. McClay, 1946-74, Department head

G. Z. Stevens, 1947-77

State Department of Education Staff

E. Baker, appointed 1953

K. Boyer, retired 1953

G. D. Derr, 1957-62, Assistant State Supervisor

H. C. Fetterolf, retired 1957

H. A. Everett, retired 1959

J. C. Fink, 1958, State Supervisor

H. B. Gerhart, appointed 1955

J. Mallory, retired 1953

J. B. Park, retired 1956

G. Reisner, retired 1954

W. Shafer, appointed 1953

D. F. Shontz, appointed 1954

T J. Weber, appointed 1957

D. Witmer, appointed 1953

Out-of-School Programs. In the early 1950s, the Veterans Post-World War II program was very active and the Pennsylvania Young Farmers Association became a vital part of the adult education program.

Farm Mechanics Program. After World War II, new farm equipment and the availability of a reliable power source caused major changes in the Farm Shop program. The new program, renamed Farm Mechanics, meant high school teachers needed in-service programs in welding, tractor operation, use of power tools, and new machinery.

The high school Farm Mechanics program was enhanced by the addition of an instructor's position with farm mechanics responsibilities in the Department of Agricultural Engineering. David C. Sprague held that position from 1936 to 1952 teaching the agricultural mechanics courses required in the agricultural education curriculum. He also provided in-service workshops for teachers. From 1952 to 1954, Albert S. Mowery succeeded him in this position. Richard M. Jones was appointed in 1953 and held the position through 1958. Oscar A. Kimmel replaced Jones in 1958.

Supervised Occupational Experience Program. *The College of Agriculture Bulletins 527 (1950) and 570 (1953)* provided the technical information for student farm projects called the Supervised Occupational

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Experience Program (SOE). The two publications emphasized the use of approved practices in project planning and in setting production goals.

Course of Study Changes. In the 1950s, especially from 1955 to 1959, a major emphasis of vocational agriculture programs was on preparing high school students for college. The launch of “Sputnik” created a need for math and science courses in high school, thus, more flexibility was required in the length of class sessions as well as the choice of subjects.

Promotional Work of Area Advisors. To a large extent area advisors had the following responsibilities: vocational agricultural programs: work with school administrators and school boards to open new departments and advise on the existing programs; participate in the hiring process of teachers; provide individual help to teachers, especially beginning teachers; conduct area meetings with teachers for routine reports, activities, etc.; organize meetings and in-service classes working with Penn State, agricultural businesses, and agricultural cooperatives; and support of FFA related activities.

By 1938, 35 area advisors supervised vocational agriculture programs in the state; however, the number of advisors was gradually reduced to 17 in 1970. The title of area advisor was changed to area vocational education consultants. Changes in philosophy from the state vocational education office gradually eliminated all area advisor positions by 1987. The service was modified to provided for vocational agriculture through three regional field service offices, located in the eastern, central (near Harrisburg) and western sections of Pennsylvania, which served all vocational categories.

Cooperative Education. In 1951, Allen Baker, the state 4-H program leader, met with the Pennsylvania Association of Farmer Cooperatives (PAFC) education committee to develop plans to involve county agriculture extension agents and 4-H club members in cooperative education programs. The association provided financial support to vocational agriculture students and 4-H scholars to attend summer institutes.

International Programs. In the 1950s, the Department of Agricultural Education became directly involved with faculty members from the education departments of universities in Germany, Japan, the Philippines, Haiti, Jamaica, and Greece to help them strengthen their agricultural programs. As a result of this effort, many students from these countries completed undergraduate and graduate degree programs at Penn State.

1950 – The International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) Program created in 1948 provided opportunities for 4-H youth to visit farmers in other countries and learn about their cultures, farming methods, and to make friends for the improvement of international good will. Through the 1950s, 60s, and 70s Henry Moon was IFYE director; Arlen Etling provided leadership in the 1980s; and in the 1990s U.B. Bakker was the leader.

1952 – The name of the International Farm Youth Exchange Program was changed to the International 4-H Youth Exchange Program with an extended mission of global awareness and inter-cultural understanding.

1956-1957 – Russell Dickerson helped reorganize the agricultural curriculum at the University of the Philippines.

1958 – Gene M. Love, prior to returning to the Department, was involved in an international agricultural project in the Philippines sponsored by Stanford University and the International Cooperation Administration (ICA), a forerunner of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). He was assigned to the Central Luzon Agricultural College in Munoz, on the Island of Luzon, the Philippines.

AEE HISTORY

The 1960-69 Decade

The decade was highlighted by major federal legislation, the Federal Vocational Act of 1963, and related state legislation, the Pennsylvania Area Vocational Technical School Legislation of 1963.

Decade Highlights

The Department awarded 6 Master of Science degrees, 75 Master of Education degrees, 6 Doctor of Philosophy degrees, and 22 Doctor of Education degrees.

1964 – Pennsylvania established the State Board of Education.

1965 – WPSX was established at Penn State. The station provided another method of in-service education for teachers, agents, and others.

1965 – The first Master of Agriculture degree was awarded by the Department to Alton E. Homan. The title of his thesis was “Roles of Area Agents in Pennsylvania.”

1965 – The National FFA and New Farmers of America combined organizations and memberships.

1966 – The College of Home Economics became the College of Human Development.

1967 – The Department initiated a formal supervising beginning teacher program.

1967 – The General Agriculture major was transferred to the Department from the College.

1969 – The National FFA amended its constitution to diversify its membership to include females.

Department Faculty Members

F. Anthony, 1950-78

B. K. Bristol, 1955-63

W. Brown, 1965-1967

S. M. Curtis, 1966-97

H. F. Doran, 1966-91

H. J. Hoerner, 1968-72

T. A. Hoerner, 1967-1967

N. K. Hoover, 1950-75

G. M. Love, 1958-67, 1975-80

D. R. McClay, 1946-74, Department head

R. J. Mercer, 1967-68

G. Z. Stevens, 1947-77

R. F. Stinson, 1967-90

State Department of Education Staff

E. Baker, appointed 1964

P. M. Burns, appointed 1968

C. D. Carey, retired 1966

D. M. Davis, appointed 1967

G. D. Derr, retired 1964

R. E. Echrote, appointed 1960

R. E. Evans, resigned 1961

H. E. Givler, appointed 1967

R. W. Harrison, appointed 1965

M. E. Herrold, appointed 1965

C. J. Kell, retired 1964

C. F. Lebo, appointed 1965; retired 1970

L. H. Lebo, retired 1966

R. W. Lloyd, retired 1964

T. M. Malin, retired 1966

R. D. Muzzi, appointed 1965

H. E. Newcomer, retired 1964

R. L. Ruble, appointed 1967

D. F. Shontz, appointed 1954; retired 1979

H. Smith, appointed 1966; retired 1986

W. J. Tucker, retired 1964

R. A. Weller, appointed 1966

E. Wiggins, appointed 1965; retired 1971

T. D. Witmer, appointed 1964; retired 1985

Federal and State Legislation. Federal and state legislation brought about the need for evaluating instructional areas in vocational agriculture. Three national annual workshops were held at The Ohio State University in 1963-65 to implement this task. Twenty-five teacher educators and state supervisors from 16 states attended the sessions. The workshops were sponsored by the National Center for Vocational Education at OSU, and the Agricultural Branch of the U.S. Office of Education in Washington, DC.

The Pennsylvania Vocational Technical School legislation of 1963 were given approval by the U.S. Office of Education that defined seven official instructional areas: production agriculture; agricultural supplies and services; agricultural mechanics; agricultural products; ornamental horticulture; agricultural

AEE HISTORY

resources; and forestry. The Pennsylvania legislation expanded the opportunities for agricultural programs especially in ornamental horticulture, agricultural mechanics, forestry, conservation and environmental education.

Ornamental Horticultural Programs in Area Vocational Technical Schools. A number of plans for the area vocational technical schools provided facilities for ornamental horticulture: greenhouses, flower shops, nurseries, etc. The demand for skilled workers in these areas was growing especially in urban areas as more interest developed. Ornamental horticulture programs in area vocational technical schools created a need for instructional materials for teachers and in-service sessions. The Department of Agricultural Education recognized that need and secured a specialist in the field, Richard Stinson, who received a joint appointment in the Departments of Horticulture and Agriculture Education. Teachers for these new programs came from several programs other than the regular agricultural education graduates. Some were former greenhouse or nursery workers as well as owners. Many of the teachers were women with a degree in ornamental horticulture. The educators had to be certified as teachers of agriculture and some obtained dual degrees.

Contests in flower arrangements and woody plant identification were initiated. These contests were held at the Pennsylvania FFA Activities Week and at the National FFA Convention.

Research and Instructional Materials Funds. The Federal Vocational Act of 1963 and the Pennsylvania Area Vocational Technical Legislation of 1963 provided funding for research and instructional materials. Some funds also were available from trade associations, the game commission, and other sources.

Beginning Teacher Program. The Department of Agricultural Education from its initiation provided support for beginning teachers. However, it was not until 1967 that an organized, formal plan was designed. The program provided for visits to schools, small group seminars, and a two- or three-day summer conference at Penn State. Monies for expenses were provided by the departmental budget. In 1975 the Pennsylvania Department of Education funded a joint proposal from the Colleges of Agriculture and Education to create a center to support beginning vocational educators in agriculture and home economics. There was shared oversight by the two colleges for the center, created as the Professional Personnel Center for Vocational Teacher Education. The center is currently called the Professional Personnel Development Center for Career and Technical Education. The state funding has continued each year since 1975.

General Agriculture Major. Responsibility for the general agricultural major was transferred to the Department of Agricultural Education in 1967. This major had been traditionally under the direction of the Director of Resident Education in the College of Agriculture. Within a few years, enrollment grew from approximately 35 students to over 75. This major, now called agricultural sciences, has continued to be popular in the Department.

Environmental Education. The Department, because of the 1963 federal and state legislation, emphasized environmental education in high school programs. A number of teachers included a unit of environmental education in their programs of work; some incorporated it in the FFA program of work. Several schools developed environmental centers on school grounds. Four of the most extensive centers were at Penns Valley, Fairfield, Brockway, and Troy. Some instructional activities included development of nature trails, selection of appropriate plant materials, construction of bird boxes and fish ponds, and other environmentally related experiences.

Supervised Occupational Experience in Agriculture—Plans and Records. *Plans and Records Book*, 1964, was developed by a committee from the U.S. Office of Education for the North Atlantic Region.

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This Record Book was revised in 1969 and approved by the U.S. Office of Education as the Official Plans and Record Book for vocational agriculture programs throughout the nation.

Agricultural Education 424v, Occupational Guidance in the Agricultural Industry. The need for Agricultural Education 424v was the result of the 1963 federal and state legislation. It was one of the first guidance courses in agricultural and vocational education in the United States. Traditional occupational-based guidance was part of vocational agriculture but tended to be based more on production agriculture such as dairy, fruit, and poultry.

Cooperative Education. On March 1966, a joint agreement between the Pennsylvania Association of Farmer Cooperative (PAFC) and the Department established an assistant professor position to provide leadership for the rural youth and farmer cooperative education programs. Harold F. (Hal) Doran was appointed to the position with responsibilities that included planning, preparing, and coordinating all statewide cooperative educational programs. Under his leadership, the program expanded with county agriculture agents and agriculture teachers actively participating, significantly increasing the adult and youth enrollment. Doran continued in this position until his retirement in December 1991. The agreement was not renewed with the Department and the cooperative education program was transferred to the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology.

International Programs

1962 – A team of four faculty members worked on a five year program in Argentina to assist farm-to-market handling of produce in the Rio Negro Valley.

1966-1973 – Faculty members were involved in a USAID project in India, at the University in Poona in the state of Maharashtra, to improve grain production. This expanded into more Penn State and the Maharashtra University collaboration. The objective was to help improve instruction, research, and extension agricultural production in Maharashtra (1968-73).

Late 1960s – The College of Agriculture had an annual enrollment of about 350 international students.

AEE HISTORY

The 1970-79 Decade

This decade saw another major change in the physical facilities of the Department. It moved from the Agricultural Education Building (formerly the Agricultural Experiment Station Building, currently Arts Cottage) to the Armsby Building in 1971. In the early 1970s, Russell Larson, Dean of the College of Agriculture, 1963-1972, made significant changes in the Extension system that would impact the Department's future mission and functions.

Decade Highlights

The Department granted the following graduate degrees: 25 Master of Science, 75 Master of Education, 6 Master of Agriculture, 3 Master of Extension, 32 Doctor of Philosophy, and 8 Doctor of Education.

1971 – The Department of Agricultural Education was moved to the Armsby Building.

1971 – Construction was started on the Agricultural Administration Building on the site of the old dairy barns and the building was occupied early in 1972.

1971 – FFA Alumni Association was founded, providing former FFA members and supporters with the opportunity for involvement in local chapters.

1972 – Home economics cooperative extension faculty moved back to Ag Hill into the Agricultural Administration Building.

1975, January – Glenn Z. Stevens became the Interim Head of the Department.

1975, September – Gene M. Love became the Department Head.

1975 – The Department of Agricultural Education and the Department of Vocational Education in the College of Education jointly participated in course offerings.

1975 – A vocational agriculture program for elementary students was initiated.

1976 – Pennsylvania FFA Alumni chapters joined the National FFA Alumni Association.

1977 – Two faculty members, Anne Heinsohn and Lee Jinks, were reassigned from the 4-H unit into the Department.

1977 – The “Handbook of Agricultural Occupations” authored by David R. McClay was published.

Department Faculty Members

F. Anthony, 1950-78

S. M. Curtis, 1966-97

J. E. Diamond, 1979-93

H. F. Doran, 1966-91

D. Evans, 1977-84, 1994-2000

I. M. Gonzalez, 1978-82

J. J. Harris, 1973-76

A. L. Heinsohn, 1977-97

J. W. Hilton, 1978- present

H. J. Hoerner, 1968-72

N. K. Hoover, 1950-75

D. Howell, 1977-82

L. H. Jinks, 1977-81

W. D. Lindley, 1977-83

G. M. Love, 1958-67, 1975-80

R. A. Martin, 1978-81

D. R. McClay, 1946-74

J. H. Mortensen, 1971- present

R. H. Morton, 1978-82

K. B. Rhodes, 1978-79

R. L. Sales, 1971-1972

J. S. Shadle, 1976-77

W. E. Shipley, 1972-75

G. Z. Stevens, 1947-77

R. F. Stinson, 1967-90

G. C. Ward, 1971-72

E. P. Yoder, 1978- present

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State Department of Education Staff. W. C. McCullough was appointed area advisor in 1970. In 1972, the position of area advisor was changed by the Pennsylvania Office of Education to vocational consultant and the number of consultants was reduced to four for the state. This responsibility was to provide field services to all vocational programs, including vocational agriculture.

Elementary Agriculture. In 1975, Garden Spot High School in New Holland, Pennsylvania, initiated an introductory vocational program in agriculture for elementary students. Similar programs were later incorporated into the elementary curricula of many schools nationwide.

Women in Vocational Agriculture. Two of the first female teachers were Silvia Mae Buckey (1970) and Judy (Schwank) Levine (1972). Four other women obtained degrees in agricultural education but did not go into teaching. For the school year 1974-75, Cheryl Rousseau, a graduate of University of Rhode Island, taught at Garden Spot High School in New Holland.

Vocational Education 1. In the early 1970s, the Department of Agricultural Education and the Department of Vocational Education introduced the course Vocational Education 1 which integrated three introductory courses: Agricultural Education 1, Home Education 1, and Trade and Industrial Education 1. The program was under the supervision of Edwin Herr, head of the Department of Vocational Education. The course was taught by faculty members from each of the three departments.

National Agriculture Occupations Project. In the early 1970s, the Agricultural Education Department of the U.S. Office of Education initiated a nationwide descriptive study of agriculture occupations. After the states had completed the survey in 1975, the data were analyzed. At a summary conference in Kansas City, MO, David R. McClay was chosen to complete the study and write reports. The complete summary, evaluation, and recommendations were published in 1977 in the Handbook of Agricultural Occupations (3rd edition).

Family Living (Home Economics) Cooperative Extension Program. Dean Russell Larson started the administrative process to have all extension faculty members located in an academic department. This meant the specialists would report to their respective department heads rather than to the extension director. In 1971, Dean Larson changed the administrative structure of Extension in the College. The College Dean also became the Director of Cooperative Extension.

Extension leadership explored the transfer of the home economics extension unit with several academic departments. Some of the home economics disciplines did not align within the College's agricultural departments. Clothing and textiles, family relationship and child development, personal finance, consumer issues, resource management, and similar non-formal educational programs were typically located in colleges of home economics. Penn State's College of Home Economics seemed to be a likely candidate to relocate all home economics extension faculty. However, during the 1960s, an extensive review process was completed to assess the relevance of home economics to the University's mission and goals. Recommendations from the review as well as the emerging philosophies and theories of children, youth, and families systems completely changed the organizational structure and functions of the College of Home Economics. A research function became an important component of all departments. Some departments were eliminated or moved to other colleges. Home Economics education transferred to the College of Education. In 1966, the Penn State Board of Trustees re-designated the College of Home Economics to the College of Human Development. The challenges and changes for both Penn State Cooperative Extension and the College of Home Economics proved insurmountable for home economics extension to find an academic home in the new college.

Home Economics Extension continued to be an independent unit in the College of Agriculture through the 1970s. There were 15 Home Economics Extension faculty members who provided leadership for an

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array of family programs initiated by the needs of Pennsylvania counties. The direct leadership for the Home Economics unit was the responsibility of a program coordinator. Dr. Helen E. Bell was appointed coordinator of the unit in 1973 and was also named state Home Economics program leader in December 1973. She continued to provide leadership in both roles until her retirement in December 1983.

4-H Youth Development Program. In 1973, the College received USDA mandated funds for urban 4-H programming. John Harris was appointed as an urban 4-H specialist and assistant professor in the Department of Agricultural Education. By the mid 1970s, a special review committee had recommended state 4-H faculty members join the Department.

During the 1970s, other efforts were made between 4-H faculty and the Department. The 4-H faculty members taught as guest lecturers for classes in the Department. Robert Lewis and Frank Bortz created a course on 4-H programming and for several years taught the course in various locations across the state. A number of extension staff who took that class enrolled in a graduate program and earned their master's degrees from the Department.

In 1977, an administrative reassignment of two faculty members, Anne Heinsohn and Lee Jinks, to the Department took place. William Lindley became a faculty member with 4-H youth program responsibilities in November 1977.

Pennsylvania FFA Alumni. Pennsylvania FFA Alumni chapters joined over 1,000 other nationwide affiliates in 1976. Nationwide, the alumni extended the FFA organization by over 35,000 members. The purpose is to provide support and promote FFA on the local, state, and national level. Anyone who wants to support the FFA can become an alumni member.

International Programs

1972-1975 – Faculty members assisted with the development of a graduate program in agricultural sciences in Argentina.

1973 – Faculty assisted with a USAID project in horticulture and plant pathology with citrus crops in Uruguay.

1973-79 – Bahamas Agricultural Research and Training Project was implemented.

1975 – Bahamas (USAID) project in livestock production and pasture improvement to increase domestic food quantities was conducted.

1976 – An agreement was established between the College of Agriculture and the Peace Corps to provide a representative on the Penn State campus to recruit students for the Peace Corps.

1977-1980 – Uruguay Agriculture Development Project was established.

1977-1978 – Eight College of Agriculture faculty members traveled to Venezuela as members of the Natural Institute of Cooperative Education (NICE) and Penn State Cooperative Education Project team.

1978 – The Department became involved with Venezuela in the development of an educational program for improving the agricultural capabilities of that nation. Unfortunately, the project was terminated the following year when a national election placed a different political party in power in the Venezuelan government.

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The 1980-89 Decade

Dramatic changes in agriculture, community, social issues, demographics, public expectations, and structure and the functions of an academic department necessitated a new vision and structure for the Department of Agricultural Education. Nationally, agricultural education departments, particularly in the Northeast, were small with one or two faculty members. Within the College, Thomas B. King, associate director and associate dean, was guiding the remaining extension units and specialists into academic departments. Extension leadership explored several academic departments for the family living (home economics) extension unit both within the College of Agriculture and in other colleges in the University. The Department of Agricultural Education was determined to be the best fit and least complicated union.

Decade Highlights

- 1980 – Gene M. Love was appointed Associate Dean of Resident Education in the College, a position he held through 1987.
- 1980 – Samuel M. Curtis became the Department Head.
- 1981 – The Department of Agricultural Education became the Department of Agricultural and Extension Education.
- 1982 – Faculty with expertise in Family Living (Home Economics) Extension unit joined the Department of Agricultural and Extension Education.
- 1983 - The first Master of Extension Education degree was awarded to D. M. Cox. The title of his thesis was “Literature review: 4-H Camping Program and Slide Related Materials for Promotion of Northeastern/Northwestern Pennsylvania Regional Camping Programs.”
- 1985 – Don Evans was appointed Assistant Director of Cooperative Extension.
- 1986 – The Pennsylvania FFA Foundation, Inc., and the Pennsylvania FFA Alumni Association were established.
- 1987 – The College of Human Development and the College of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation merged to create the College of Health and Human Development.
- 1988 – The 4-H unit became part of the Department of Agricultural and Extension Education.
- 1988 – James H. Mortensen, a Department faculty member, was appointed Associate Dean of Resident Education in the College.
- 1988 – National Future Farmers of America changed its name to the National FFA Organization to represent the growing diversity in agriculture and the 300 careers in the science, business and technology of agriculture.
- 1989 – The Pennsylvania Chapter of Future Farmers of America changed its name to the Pennsylvania FFA Association.



From left to right: Richard Stinson, Department faculty member; Gene M. Love, Department head, 1975-1980; David R. McClay, Department head, 1958-1974; Norman K. Hoover, Department faculty member; William Williams, Department faculty member; Donald Mincemoyer, Department faculty member; and Glenn Z. Stevens, Department faculty member.

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Department Faculty Members

P. B. Adams, 1983- present
C. D. Baggett, 1980- present
U. B. Bakker, 1988-2001
H. Bell, 1981-83
B. E. Bowen, 1988- present
C. F. Bowen, 1989- present
T. H. Bruening, 1989- present
M. J. Cantrell, 1983-87
H. A. Carey, 1988-2001
R. W. Clark, 1985-87
S. M. Curtis, 1966-97
P. S. Cutright, 1981-84
B.W. Davis, 1981-92
J. E. Diamond, 1979-93
H. F. Doran, 1966-91
A. Etling, 1987-97
D. Evans, 1977-84, 1994-2000
M. P. Ezell, 1982-84
M. M. Furry, 1981- present
D. E. Hall, 1986-94
J. C. Hatch, 1980-92
A. L. Heinsohn, 1977-97
J. W. Hilton, 1978- present
L. H. Jinks, 1977-81
R. B. Keyser, 1989-93
R. B. Lewis, 1988- present
W. D. Lindley, 1977-83
G. M. Love, 1958-67, 1975-80
R. A. Martin, 1978-81
D. Mincemoyer, 1983-91
J. H. Mortensen, 1971- present
R. H. Morton, 1978-82
J. H. Reyburn, 1988-91
T. L. Rollins, 1988-99
M. G. Rush, 1984-86
M. C. Saylor, 1981-94
D. C. Scanlon, 1982- present
J. F. Scholl, 1988- present
B. A. Snider, 1988-98
R. F. Stinson, 1967-90
B. K. Wade, 1987-88
W. Williams, 1981-88
J. L. Wysocki, 1981-83

State Department of Education Staff

W. Erickson, 1984-87, Executive Secretary, FFA
C. F. Lebo, 1981-84, Vocational Agricultural Advisor
L. Redding, 1987, Vocational Agricultural Advisor
R. Redding, 1987-88, FFA Activities Coordinator

Pennsylvania FFA Foundation. The Pennsylvania FFA Foundation was chartered in 1986 under the initial guidance of C. Lebo, state FFA Advisor, and W. Erickson, agricultural sciences instructor at Elizabethtown High School. The Honorable Samuel E. Hayes, Jr. was president from 1988 to 1993 and Mary Jo Cancelmo served as Executive Director of the Foundation from 1989 to 1993. Their leadership provided the Foundation with a structure and a strategic plan for future growth.

Family Living (Home Economics) Extension Program. During February 1982, the Family Living (Home Economics) Extension unit moved from the Agricultural Administration Building to the Armsby Building to join the Department. There were seven faculty members and one and one-half fixed term positions. Three Family Living positions were transferred to other departments within the College in 1977. One position was relocated in the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology and two positions went to the Department of Food Science.

The transfer of the family living unit called for a change in the name and mission of the Department. The change established an academic home for Extension Family Living (Home Economics) and youth development faculty. The Department provided a setting wherein the academic integrity of Extension programs was enhanced and also significantly increased opportunities for research, program evaluation, scholarly publications, and academic collaboration for Extension faculty members.

Extension's framework for developing state plans of work was changed to a four-year planning process and cycle. The focus of program development for the plans of work shifted from single-discipline

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programs to issue/problem-orientation and interdisciplinary plans of work. For example, “Estate Planning for Pennsylvania Families” was the collaboration of several specialists with expertise in legal and farm practices, personal finance and resource management, and aging and adult development.

In 1981, the Penn State Cooperative Extension adopted new appointment and promotion criteria for county educators based on academic achievements. The three ranks, Extension Program Assistant, Assistant Extension Agent, and Associate Extension Agent, have the requirements of a baccalaureate degree and minimum qualifications’ for admission to the graduate school. A master’s degree is required for advancement to the position of Extension Agent, while advancement to Senior Extension Agent required a doctor’s degree and five to seven years of Extension experience. The change of the promotion criteria influenced the enrollment and course offerings within the Department.

4-H Youth Development Program. The 4-H youth program unit was officially merged with the Department of Agricultural and Extension Education in January 1988. Faculty members in the 4-H unit (U. B. Bakker, Carroll Howes, Robert Lewis, Jerry Reyburn, and Al Snider) and a staff member (Ben Nolt) were included in the move. Three staff assistants also joined the office in the Armsby Building. Later that year, faculty members Tim Rollins (plant science), Jan Scholl (family living), and Robin Keyser (animal science) joined the Department for the primary purpose of updating the 4-H curriculum. At the same time, Bruce Grinder was hired to coordinate 4-H events at the state level and became one of the first technical support people in the Department.

The faculty and staff with family living and 4-H program responsibilities continued to support county and state efforts with professional improvements, curriculum development, formal and non-formal teaching, program planning, in-service education, and multi-media development.

The Youth Program Coordinating Council (YPCC) was created in 1988 to provide oversight of 4-H and youth policy issues. The YPCC is comprised of Extension administrators and representatives from the Department. An advisory group comprised primarily of county Extension staff provides feedback and recommendations to the Council.

International Programs

1980-1990 – Penn State and Tennessee State University were selected by USAID (agreement signed in 1979) to implement a ten-year Swaziland Cropping Systems Research and Extension Training Project. Harry Carey, Jim diamond, Glen Easter and Gene Love served on long-term assignments in Swaziland and eight AEE faculty members served as short-term consultants. Three Swazis received degrees in the Department between 1984-1990.

1980-1981 – The department helped develop the Cropping Systems Research and Extension Project. Ray Morton served as member of Project Identification Document (PID) Team for Teacher Training Colleges Development Project (USAID – Mbabane, Swaziland, South Africa).

1982-1983 – James Mortensen was a Fulbright Professor and Dean of Student Affairs at the Federal University of Technology, Yola, Nigeria.

1984 – Sri Lanka (USAID) project to improve the curriculum and research at the University of Peradeniya was completed. Ed Yoder went to Sri Lanka in 1984 and 1986, and ten doctoral students came to study at Penn State.

1984 – Institutional/administrative/technical analyses were conducted for the Nepal Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science Project (USAID/University of Illinois/Pragma Corporation).

1985 - The International Agriculture minor was approved by the University Faculty Senate. The feature course, IntAg 481, Problem-Solving in Tropical Agriculture, included a 10-day rapid appraisal exercise in western Puerto Rico.

1985 - AIAEE (Association of International Agriculture and Extension Educators) was formed as an offshoot of other professional organizations by members with an interest in international

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- development. It has grown to provide its 300-plus members from 40-plus countries with a forum for sharing and discussing research and extension information, strategies, and programs. Many AEE faculty and graduate students maintained active membership by attending conferences, networking, and authoring articles for the AIAEE Journal.
- 1986 – The department consulted for the Integrated Agricultural Production and Marketing Project and conducted communication education for the Philippine Ministry of Agriculture (USAID - Kansas State). Faculty members also developed and provided instruction with the Agri-Van Mobile AV-Video Educational Delivery System (USAID/World Bank).
- 1986-1991 – Cordell Hatch joined the USAID Management of Agricultural Research Technology (MART) Project as Information Transfer Advisor in Islamabad, Pakistan. He helped design a Communications Center and Training Institute Building at the National Agricultural Research Center (USAID - Winrock International).
- 1986 – A faculty member provided training to the Botswana Ministry of Agriculture and USAID personnel in Gaborone, Botswana.
- 1987 – Ray Morton conducted data analysis workshops for a month at Kenyatta University in Kenya.
- 1988 – A 2-week visual communications workshop in Pakistan for the Winrock/USAID Project in Islamabad, Pakistan, was conducted by Cordell Hatch
- 1988 – Samuel Curtis was a desktop publishing consultant for one week at the University of Nairobi and conducted a 3-week visual communications workshop in Swaziland.
- 1989 – Communications facilities and equipment at the Western Samoa Agricultural University (USAID/Cornell University) were evaluated by an AEE faculty member.

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The 1990s to the Present

The Department from 1990 to the present had significant changes. These included: changes in the Department's leadership position; in 1991, a strategic planning cycle was initiated; preparation for a comprehensive external review of the Department started in 1994 and the external team conducted the review on March 13-16, 1995; undergraduate an environment education option was made available in 1991; the undergraduate leadership development and communication major and the undergraduate leadership development minor were approved May 2000 and the first class was offered summer 2000; and the Pennsylvania FFA celebrated its 65th birthday.



Agricultural Administration Building, 2005

Decade Highlights

- 1990 – Blannie Bowen became the Interim Head of the Department. He became the Associate Dean of the Graduate School at Penn State in 1996.
- 1991 – The College of Agriculture became the College of Agricultural Sciences.
- 1991 – The Department moved from Armsby Building to the Agricultural Administration Building.
- 1992 – Katherine Fennelly became the Department Head.
- 1994 – Don Evans returned to the Department as a faculty member.
- 1995 – Edgar Yoder became the Interim Head of the Department.
- 1998 – Blannie Bowen became the Department Head.
- 1998 – The National Vocational Agricultural Teachers' Association (NVATA) changed its name to the National Association of Agricultural Education (NAAE). In July, the Pennsylvania Association (PVATA) changed its name to Pennsylvania Association of Agricultural Education (PAAE).

From left to right: three past NVATA officers from Pennsylvania at 50th reunion in 1998 – Fred Stillwagon, Wenroy Smith, and MeeCee Baker.



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- 1999 – Youth and Family Education (YFE) and Agricultural and Extension Education degrees were offered to replace Extension Education and Agricultural Education.
2003 – The first two Master of Education degrees in Youth and Family Education were granted.
2003 – In December the title Extension Agent was changed to Extension Educator.
2004 – Blannie Bowen became vice provost for academic affairs on July 1.
2004 – Tracy Hoover became the interim Head of the Department on July 1.
2005 – James Mortensen returned to the Department.

Current Department Faculty Members

C. D. Baggett, 1980
C. F. Bowen, 1989
J. A. Bruce, 2003
T. H. Bruening, 1989
M. A. Corbin, 1998
C. A. Flanagan, 1995
M. M. Furry, 1981
J. W. Hilton, 1978
T. S. Hoover, 1990-92, 2001
P. D. Ingram, 1995
M. S. Kaplan, 2000
R. B. Lewis, 1988
C. C. Mincemoyer, 2000
J. H. Mortensen, 1971
D. F. Perkins, 2000
R. B. Radhakrishna, 1991-1997, 2000
D. C. Scanlon, 1982
J. F. Scholl, 1989
T. St. Pierre, 1995
J. S. Thomson, 1991
N. S. Webster, 2002
E. P. Yoder, 1978

Current Department Staff

C. E. Bartley
C. L. Bloom
D. A. Boyle
L. A. Everhart
L. M. Fetzer
R. A. Fuller

Affiliate Faculty Members

N. M. Ferry
M. L. Fivek
C. Lyons
D. J. Murphy

Faculty Members of the Department who retired or resigned

P. M. Adams, 1983-2005
U. B. Bakker, 1988-2001
B. E. Bowen, 1988-2004
H. A. Carey, 1988-2001
S. M. Curtis, 1966-97(1990-96 – Northeast Region Extension Director)
B. Davis, 1981-92
J. E. Diamond, 1979-93



The Department 2001 faculty and staff retreat

P. E. Hoy
T. M. Hoy
L. D. Kaltreider
D. A. Mayes
A. H. Sprankle
D. J. Thomas

L. C. Ragan
M. S. Rodgers
B. K. Wade

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H. F. Doran, 1966-91
A. Etling, 1987-97
D. Evans, 1977-84, 1994-2000
K. Fennelly, 1992-95
D. E. Hall, 1986-94
J. C. Hatch, 1980-92
A. L. Heinsohn, 1977-97
R. B. Keyser, 1989-93
D. Lago, 1993-2000

C. T. Love, 2003-2005
D. Mincemoyer, 1979-91
J. H. Reyburn, 1988-91
T. L. Rollins, 1988-99
M. C. Saylor, 1981-94
B. A. Snider, 1988-98
R. F. Stinson, 1967-90
S. Whittington, 1995-2000

State Department of Education Staff

B. Oswald, 1992-95, Vocational Agricultural
Advisor
W. Hess, 1993-97, FFA Facilitator
M. E. Herrold, 1965-2004

T. Weller, 1993-97, Vocational Agricultural
Advisor
C. Weller, 1998-02, FFA Facilitator; 2002-
present, Agriculture Education Advisor
C. Day, 2002-present, FFA Facilitator

Department's Physical Facilities, Leadership Changes, and Strategic Plans. The Department moved from the Armsby Building to the third and fourth floors of the Agricultural Administration Building in 1991. After the physical move of the Department, there were several significant changes as a result of having numerous Department heads during a 14 year span. Blannie Bowen served as interim Head until May 1992. Later in 1992, Katherine Fennelly became Department Head. She guided the Department's comprehensive external review process and then charged the Department's Strategic Planning Committee to continue the planning process with the goal of building upon the key recommendations from the review. The most important task for the Committee was to help create a shared mission and vision to more effectively integrate the Department's efforts in extension, resident education, and research. In December 1995, shortly after the Committee had finished its work, Fennelly resigned to become Director of Cooperative Extension at the University of Minnesota. Ed Yoder became interim Department Head, but still had responsibilities for an extensive teaching and advising schedule. From January 1996 to July 1998 limited progress was made toward a strategic plan and in implementing the review team's recommendations. Bowen returned as full-time Department Head in July 1998.

During the next six months, the Department engaged in a comprehensive strategic planning process that culminated in a faculty and professional staff retreat in December 1998. The faculty identified agricultural and extension education, youth and family education as well as leadership and communications as the programmatic foci for the Department. In addition, four core areas of expertise that permeate each program area were identified: (1) educational processes; (2) program development and evaluation; (3) administration and supervision; and (4) research. A conceptual model was developed by the faculty as the next stage of the planning process to delineate the Department's three program areas and the faculty's core expertise across the extension, resident education, and research functions. The faculty positions proposed and filled during 2000-2003 are the result of the model and strategic planning started in 1995. The strategic planning process forced the Department, the faculty, and the staff to acquire a focus that will continue to position the Department for excellence and increased national stature. However, the leadership position and relative stability of the Department since 1998 experienced change again on July 1, 2004, when Blannie Bowen became vice provost for academic affairs at Penn State.

Pennsylvania FFA. As the 26th state in the nation to receive a charter, the Pennsylvania FFA has been in existence since 1929. The Pennsylvania charter shows signatures of Leslie Applegate, the first National FFA president, and first national FFA advisor, C. B. Lane. Many of the chapters from Pennsylvania's original charter list these two signatures. In addition to those two famous signatures, the Oley Valley

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Charter bears the signature of Henry Brunner who was the Oley Valley advisor in 1930. Brunner was the head of the Department and is known in National FFA circles as the “father” of the National FFA band.

Change has been the byword for the FFA since its inception. FFA members through the years remember the long journey to Penn State each summer for state judging contests. This story sounds familiar even today.

Until 1969, females were not part of the FFA. Mothers and grandmothers of current students tell how they were not allowed to enroll in agriculture classes when they were in school. Thirty years later, Vicki T. Lantz, teacher of agricultural education at Big Spring High School, Cumberland County, was named to a three-year term on the National FFA Board of Directors.



Today, the FFA is searching for a new identity. The organization is no longer just about future farmers but a broader mission. In 2001, Elio Chiarelli, a Penn State agricultural education student, became the first Pennsylvania National FFA officer in 28 years. Two years later in 2003, Javier Moreno (on the left picture), a Penn State sophomore in AEE, became the Future Farmers of America’s first Hispanic president.

Family Living Cooperative Extension Program. The challenge for the program was the dramatic redefining of Extension FTEs in the Department. By 1995, there were three faculty members with responsibilities for Extension family programs. This change severely limited the ability of faculty members to support statewide programs as well as their ability to fully participate in scholarly activities such as securing external funds, recruiting graduate students, and collaborating with other professionals. Family living faculty members in AEE Department are the principal faculty in the College supporting family programs for county educators in 67 counties. Several faculty members in two other departments (Food Science, and Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology) also support family programs. Within the Department, there continues to be only two FTEs devoted to family programs, mostly due to reduced funding and changes in program initiatives.

During this decade, the American Home Economics Association, after an extensive review in 1995, changed its name to the American Association of Family and Consumer Sciences. In 1996, the Family Living Cooperative Extension Program at Penn State changed its name to Family and Consumer Sciences. Its mission and goals remain relatively unchanged. As a philosophy and profession, Grace

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Henderson (1965) noted that “it continues to be a field of learning to deal effectively with the everyday living needs of human beings, wherever they live.” In December 2003 there was an official change of title from Extension Agent to Extension Educator. The Assistant Educator, Associate Educator, Educator and Senior Educator titles replace those titles that used the term agent.

4-H Youth Development Program

During this decade, the Department Head also became the State 4-H Leader for the program, assisted in 1998 by a newly appointed faculty member, Marilyn Corbin, to fill the position of Cooperative Extension Program Leader for Children, Youth, and Families (including 4-H). At the same time, several faculty members with youth development related research responsibilities joined the Department. The extension regional directors assumed more 4-H program responsibilities when the regional 4-H liaison positions were discontinued in 1989.



AEE faculty and students participating in the “Hands across the Campus” event, 1997

Although the 4-H Youth Development program continues to be modified today, most of the program directions were established years earlier as a result of identified needs, youth development principles, new research, and a successful and flexible programming model that requires a highly trained professional



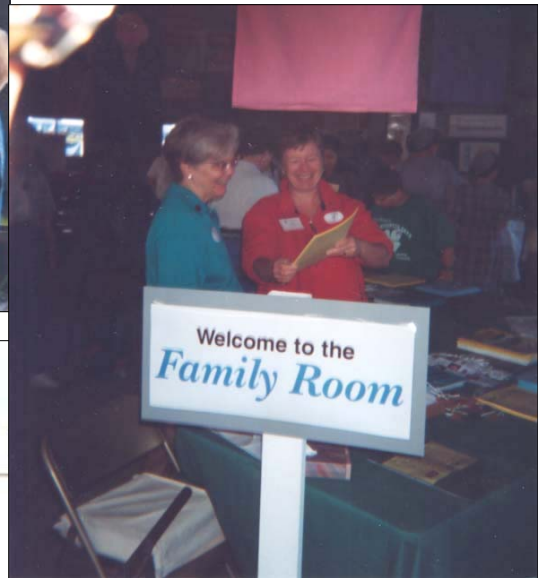
staff and volunteer support. Today, youth are reached through a variety of approaches including the time tested 4-H club, school programs, and other innovative special programs. On the picture: the recipients of the College of Agricultural Science 4-H Member Recognition Award for their excellence in leadership, communication, and community service, September 2002.

Over the years, the changes were often orchestrated at University Park through planning committees comprised of faculty members from many of the College’s departments, county staff, volunteers, and administrators.

Ag Progress Days. Ag Progress Days (APD) is an outgrowth of agricultural “field days” dating back to the late 19th century, when Penn State agricultural specialists traveled to state-sponsored “Farmers Institutes” to demonstrate the latest practices and disseminate research findings.

By 1969, the size and scope of the summer event had grown to include many Penn State Cooperative Extension youth and family research and outreach programs as well as programs with an extended focus on agricultural science and technology. The “field days” name was changed to Ag Progress Days.

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For the first time in 1971, the APD exposition was held at Penn State University's agricultural research center at Rock Springs. By 1976, it was decided that APD had become too complex and costly to stage in a different location each year. Consequently, the University's center at Rock Springs became its permanent site. APD has become Pennsylvania's largest outdoor exposition.

Starting in 1997, the Department increased significantly its commitment to Ag Progress days. It has responsibilities for the Family Room and the ImAGination Station, a youth area. Both buildings continue to be coordinated and managed by AEE faculty members and are part of the "Family Learning Hub" which includes the Farm Animal Learning Center and Shaver's Creek Environmental Center.

The Family Room building was a new exhibit area in 1997. There were 15 exhibits and activities that highlighted research and programs for strengthening families, enhancing the development of child and youth, and building safe, caring, and healthy communities. Nutrition and food demonstrations emphasized healthy meals which include nutrition research and information. Attendance in the Family Room continues to increase yearly with a diversity of the exhibits.

The Youth building called the ImAGination Station features Cooperative Extension programs and youth programs and organizations such as Ag in the Classroom, 4-H, and FFA. Other departments within the College exhibit priority programs, activities, and current research.

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The McDowell Lecture Series. This series honors Milton “Mickey” S. McDowell, director of the Pennsylvania Cooperative Extension Service from 1912 to 1942. The lecture series, created through a gift from the Penn State Class of 1929 and subsequent gifts from the McDowell family and the Ag Alumni Council, provides opportunities for recognized leaders to address extension issues.

In his early work at Penn State, McDowell was identified with the Farmers Institute. In 1910 he was named assistant director of the newly created Cooperative Extension Service. He was named director of extension in 1912, a position he held for 30 years until his retirement on December 31, 1941.

McDowell was a forceful director, believed strongly in the principles of extension education, emphasized local participation in extension planning and programming, was very involved in the development of 4-H clubs, and helped to establish the Pennsylvania Farm Products show in 1917. McDowell served for 25 years as a member of the Farm Show commission. The extension program in Pennsylvania, as we know it today, stands as an enduring testimony to Milton S. McDowell’s leadership.

The Evans Family Lecture for Graduate Research. In 1997, Donald and Cheryl Evans established the Evans Family Lecture endowment within the College for the purpose of disseminating research by graduate students through a day-long seminar addressing important research issues in the agricultural sciences. The Evans Family Lecture, organized through the Department, is a forum for the College’s graduate students to present their research, and to increase awareness regarding their research interests within the academic community and professionally. Graduate students seeking advanced degrees, with their thesis/dissertation completed or under final draft review by their committees, may participate in one of the four research areas: Agricultural Sciences Research; Agricultural Education Research; Agricultural Extension Research; and International Agricultural Research. Since the endowment was established, there have been four Evans Family Lectures: 1997, 1999, 2002, and 2004. Keynote speakers were:

1997 – Dr. Samuel H. Smith, President of Washington State University and former Dean of the College, keynoted the address, “Going to College: Challenges and changes for the 21st Century.”

1999 – The Honorable Dr. I. Miley Gonzalez, Under Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, presented “Promoting Excellence in Agricultural Research and Education.”

2002 – Glen C. Shinn, Professor and Head, Department of Agricultural Education, Texas A&M University, presented “Graduate Research in the 21st Century: Will it make a Difference?”

2004 – David L. Williams, Professor of Agricultural Education and Studies at Iowa State University, presented “Graduate Education as a Piece of the Career Development Puzzle.”

International Programs

1990-2000 – 4-H exchanges between Japan and Pennsylvania involved 465 youth between 1990 and 1997. Arlen Etling led four exchange programs with Mexico and organized the hosting of two delegations of Russian youth. Etling conducted youth development training in Costa Rica, Japan, and in the US for educators from Indonesia, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Mexico. U.B. Bakker coordinated several youth exchanges to Japan. Patreese Ingram coordinated 4-H exchanges with Japan between 1999 and the present time. More than 200 Pennsylvania youth participated in these exchanges during this time.

1990 – Harry Carey conducted a 3-week extension methods course in Mahale's Hoek, Lesotho.

1990-1999 – Larry Ragan delivered presentations and workshops at nine foreign destinations, including Austria, Netherlands, Colombia, Canada, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Australia, Costa Rica, and Mexico.

1990-1991 – Harry Carey served two years as an instructional materials specialist for the Ministry of Agriculture in Harare, Zimbabwe.

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- 1991-2000 – Donald Evans administered the ES-USDA Poland Project that focused on farm business management. AEE personnel that traveled to Poland included Don Evans, Edgar Yoder, Phyllis Adams, Mary Saylor, Jan Scholl, and Phil Hoy. Evans was also involved in setting up a 4-H program in Poland.
- 1991-1994 – Cordell Hatch transferred to Peshawar, Pakistan, with the technology integration project in communications at the Agricultural University for the Northwest Frontier Province (USAID/University of Illinois).
- 1991-1994 – Arlen Etling and Harold Ott carried out a Youth Development Project in Mexico.
- 1992-1995 – Don Evans assisted with the Poland Youth Education Program (funding by the Polish National Alliance) that provided educational materials for youth education programs in Poland.
- 1992 – James Mortensen was a member of the US delegation to the 9th Working Conference of Representatives of Higher Education in Agriculture in Paris, France.
- 1993 – Mortensen initiated a formal student exchange program with Penn State's College of Agricultural Sciences and Queens University in Belfast, Northern Ireland.
- 1993 – Harry Carey organized and led a tour of 14 Pennsylvania extension staff on an 11-day study tour of Puerto Rican agriculture and their extension service.
- 1994 – Thomas Bruening conducted a needs assessment of extension education in Bangladesh.
- 1994 – Harry Carey conducted a 3-week extension methods training in Dotnuva, Lithuania.
- 1995 – Arlen Etling was a Fulbright scholar at the University of Monterrey in Mexico. He developed and translated a text on leadership for community development. Etling also started a 4-H organization in Durango, Mexico; 20 community clubs were organized in the first year.
- 1995 – Michelle Owens worked for the Peace Corps as Rural Development/Extension Trainer in Cape Verde.
- 1995-1997 – James Diamond and Thomas Bruening assisted with upgrading the 365 technical agricultural schools in China through a United Nations Food and Agriculture (FAO) project. They conducted several tours of service in China.
- 1996-2001 - Don Evans worked through the Cochran Fellows Program that provided training programs in the United States for groups from the following countries: Hungary, Poland, Ukraine, Romania, Armenia, Baltic, Russia, Columbia, Georgia, Azerbaijan, Estonia, Albania, and Lithuania.
- 1995- 2002 – Thomas Bruening consulted to improve the Russian extension service through ACDI/VOCA. This involved six on-site visits with Russian officials in six years.
- 1996-1997 – Michelle Owens, AAE Doctoral student, worked for ARC (American Refugee Committee) as the program manager in Guinea.
- 1997 – Harry Carey served 6 months as a visiting professor at the University of Zimbabwe where he wrote the textbook “Communication in Extension” for FAO.
- 1997 – Thomas Bruening led two student-faculty exchange programs (one-month each) to the Moscow State Agroengineering University.
- 1997 – Harry Carey conducted a 3-week communications training at the Agricultural University of Tirana, Albania.
- 1997-2002 – Jan Scholl gave international presentations in Poland, Australia, Latvia, England, Ireland, Russia, Aruba, Finland, Italy, and Austria; she participated with international organizations in France, and West Indies.
- 1997 – James Mortensen was a presenter at the international seminar on First Year Experience Programs, St. Andrews, Scotland.
- 1998 – Thomas Bruening was a visiting professor for three months with FAO in Rome, Italy. He assisted with organizing higher education activities.
- 1998 – Harry Carey served three months as the FAO Interim Sub-regional Extension in Harare, Zimbabwe.
- 1999 – James Mortensen participated in the Global Consortium of Higher Education and Research for Agriculture in Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

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- 1999 – Constance A. Flanagan was a Visiting Research Scholar at Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia.
- 1999 – The World Agriculture Service Society, WASS, founded in the 70s, merged with the Society for International Development (SID), a campus-wide group that was guided mostly through efforts of AEE faculty.
- 1999-present – Michelle Owens, 1998 Ph.D. graduate, appointed FAO sub-regional extension education officer in Accra, Ghana.
- 1999 – Jan Scholl developed a curriculum through ACDI/VOCA for the Save the Children organization in Bolivia.
- 1999, 2000, and 2001 – Carey served 3-month assignments as a visiting professor at the Zimbabwe Open University.
- 1999-2002 – Thomas Bruening headed a program in which he took a group of Penn State students to the Moscow State Agroengineering University each spring semester funded by the Kellogg Foundation's "Keystone 21 Projects." Forty-four US (mostly Penn State) students studied alongside Russian students. From the Agricultural and Extension Education department Tom Bruening and Tracy Hoover and graduate students Marcus Twyford and Marc Moran provided instruction.
- 2001 – Patreese Ingram participated in the faculty/staff development study tour to Japan. This program was sponsored by the 4-H International Programs Committee.
- 2002 – Jan Scholl was involved in-service education for extension family and consumer educators going to Poland.
- 2002-2003 – Jan Scholl hosted Tai Soon Yoo, a visiting professor from Korea.
- 2004 – Patreese Ingram traveled to Japan to represent the 4-H International Programs Committee and serve as an ambassador for the 4-H Japanese/United States exchange programs.

Honors and Awards

Faculty

- Adams, Phyllis, Penn State University, Chapter of Gamma Sigma Delta Teaching Award, 2005
- Bowen, Blannie E., National Agricultural Education Research Conference, 2nd Best Paper Presentation, 2004; CIC Administrative Fellow, The Pennsylvania State University, 2003-04; Distinguished Lecturer, American Association for Agricultural Education (AAAE), 2001; CIC Department Executive Officer Participant, The Pennsylvania State University, 2001.
- Bowen, Cathy, NEAFCS Communication Award, 1996; the Communicator Award of Distinction, 2000; NEAEFC National Winner and Eastern Region Winner, 2000; Gold Medal Award Winning Programs of Excellence, 2000; Certificate of Recognition, the Commonwealth's Year 2000 Outreach Program; the NEAFCS Distinguished Service Award, 2004; the Dean Don Felker Financial Management Award, PEAFC, 2004
- Bruening, Thomas, W. LaMarr Kapp International Achievement Faculty Award, 2004-2005
- Corbin, Marilyn, Vice President's Award for Outreach Leadership, 2002; First Place Video Communication Award from the National Association of Extension 4-H Agents, 2005
- Flanagan, Constance, Fellow, Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issue, Division 9 of the American Psychological Association, 2000; Class VII Fellow, National Leadership Development Program, USDA ESCOP/ACOP, 1997-98; William T. Grant Faculty Scholars Award.
- Hoover, Tracy, Collegiate FFA Outstanding Faculty Award, 2004; named Exemplary Teacher using a Service Learning Approach, USDA Challenge Grant participant- 2004; Harbaugh Faculty Scholar - the College of Agricultural Sciences, 2003; Collegiate 4-H Faculty Award, 2005
- Hoy, Phillip, Distinguished Service Award from the National Association of Extension 4-H Agents, 2002.
- Ingram, Patreese, recipient of the 2000 Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service Award for Diversity for exceptional leadership in diversity education for Pennsylvania Cooperative Education

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Kaplan, Matt, recognized by the National Intergenerational Caucus of Early Childhood Professionals, 2004

Perkins, Danny, National Council of Family Relations Outstanding Poster for Family and Health, 2002

Scholl, Jan, National EFNF Champion Award, 2004; NEAFCS National and Eastern Region Finalist in Grace Frysinger Fellowship; Outstanding Professional Skill Award in Electronic Media, 2003; Mary Krug Initiative for Innovative Programming, First Place National Award, NAE4-HA, 2003; International Service Award, Pennsylvania Epsilon Sigma Phi, 1999; Distinguished Service Award, NEAFCS.

Stinson, Richard F., Provost Emeritus Faculty Teaching Scholar, 2002-03

St. Pierre, Tena, received two awards for model/exemplary substance abuse prevention programs, SMART Leaders and Family Advocacy Network, 1999

Thomson, Joan S., Graduate Program Chair Leadership Award, 2003; Award of Excellence in Research, 2003

Webster, Nicole, Harbaugh Faculty Scholar - College of Agricultural Sciences, 2003

Yoder, Edgar P., University Graduate Faculty Teaching Award, 2000; College Teaching Excellence Award, 2001, 2003; Lifetime Membership in Community of Teaching Excellence, 2004; named to the Inaugural Community of Teaching Excellence in the College of Agricultural Sciences, 2001, 2003, and 2004

Staff

Bartley, Christy E., Distinguished Service Award from the National Association of Extension 4-H Agents, 2002

Blair, Betty L., completed the Penn State Office Professional Certificate Program, 2002

Bloom, Colleen, Collegiate FFA Staff Award, 2005; completed the Penn State Office Professional Certificate Program, 2005

Boonie, Kim, Collegiate 4-H Staff Award, 2004

Mayes, Debby, Collegiate 4-H Staff Award, 2004

Sprankle, Anita, completed the Mastering Supervision Program, 2001; Collegiate 4-H Staff Award, 2004

Thomas, Dorothy, received the Pennsylvania Association of Agricultural Educators Outstanding Cooperation Award, 2002

Students

Bertelsen, Amy, received an AAFCS Graduate Student Award, 2005.

Dininni, Laura, a third place award in the Social and Behavioral Sciences Division at the PSU Graduate School Research Exhibition, 2002

Jones, Kenneth, received a Ford Foundation-sponsored fellowship, 2003.

Ngomane, Tsakani, received a Social Science Research Council Fellowship, 2003; an AAUW fellowship; Ethel L. Parker International Fellowship, 2002-03.

Outstanding Alumni Award

The Outstanding Alumni award was established in the College to recognize outstanding alumni. Honorees have distinguished themselves through significant career advancement and diverse service to their communities. Five alumni with degrees from the Department have received the Outstanding Alumni Award.

1999 – I. Miley Gonzalez was under secretary of agriculture for research, education and economics in the U.S. Department of Agriculture. He was nominated by President Clinton as under secretary of agriculture in July 1997, and was confirmed by the Senate on July 31. Gonzalez oversaw USDA's Agricultural Research Service, the Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service, the Economic Research Service and the National Agricultural Statistics Service. Before his appointment in 1997, Gonzalez held several positions in the College of Agriculture and Home Economics at New Mexico State University, including associate dean and director for academic programs, assistant dean

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and deputy director of Cooperative Extension, and head of the agricultural and extension education department. He previously was an assistant director of international agriculture programs at Iowa State University and was an extension 4-H specialist at Penn State, where he received his doctorate in 1982. Gonzalez started his professional career as a high school vocational agriculture teacher in 1970 and taught at Parker High School on the Colorado River Indian Reservation in Parker, Arizona. He was named to a list of the top 100 Hispanic Leaders of America.

2000 – Samuel E. Hayes was appointed Secretary of Agriculture for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in May 1997 by Governor Tom Ridge. From 1970 to 1992 he was a lawmaker and legislative leader in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives and held leadership positions of Majority Leader and Whip. In 1988-89 Hayes was one of the leading legislators to accomplish passage of state appropriations for the College's Agricultural Sciences and Industries Building. Hayes received several awards for outstanding leadership and service including the 4-H Alumni Award, the National 4-H Alumni Award, and an Honorary American Farmer Degree from the FFA. He served as president of the Pennsylvania FFA Foundation. Hayes received his bachelor's degree in agricultural education in 1964 and a master of education in 1965 from Penn State.

2000 – Richard G. Stuby is owner and founder of RS Associates, a consulting firm dealing with public policy and rural issues. He has served as a senior staff person for the Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture as well as an information research manager and social science analyst for the USDA. Stuby has worked as an advocate and rural sociologist to improve the well-being of rural people for more than 35 years. He provided critical leadership in the development and operation of the USDA's four Regional Rural Development Centers. After he received a Bachelor of Science degree in agricultural education from Penn State in 1960, he was an agricultural educator for Penn State Cooperative Extension in Fayette County. He received his master's degree in 1965 and his doctorate in 1975 in rural sociology from Penn State. He is part-owner and operator of a farm in Indiana County, Pennsylvania.

2003 – Paul I. Hann, Sr. has recently retired after more than 40 years as manager of poultry business development and national accounts for Purina Mills Division of Land O'Lakes. He continues to work as a consultant to Purina Mills and other poultry industry organizations. He was a respected member and leader of the Pennsylvania Poultry Industry for more than 25 years. He served as a member and officer of numerous professional organizations and committees and was actively involved in facilitating the merger of the Pennsylvania Poultry Federation with PennAg Industries Association, which resulted in the establishment of the PennAg Poultry Council in 1998. During the past decade, Hann also established and maintained close ties to the Department of Poultry Science through service on both its Industry Advisory Group and Egg Advisory Committee. Hann earned a bachelors degree in agricultural education from Penn State in 1962.

2003 – Donald G. Sargeant is chancellor emeritus of the University of Minnesota-Crookston (UMC), having just recently stepped down after serving 18 years as chancellor. Before his 1985 appointment as chancellor, Sargeant served as assistant provost for academic affairs, and chair of the Agriculture Division and professor of agriculture at UMC. Sargeant serves as chair of the Midwestern Higher Education Commission for Interactive Courseware and Distributed Learning Workshop Board and is a member of the Minnesota Educational Telecommunications Council; the Valley Technology Park Board; the Crookston Jobs, Inc. Board; and is president of the Glenmore Foundation. He has served as a consultant/evaluator for the Higher Learning Commission, member of the publications committee of the National Association of College Teachers of Agriculture, the Minnesota Educational Telecommunications Council, the Northwest Educational Telecommunications System, and the Minnesota Campus Compact Steering Committee. Sargeant earned a bachelors degree in agricultural

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education and a master's degree in education, both from the University of Illinois, in 1963 and 1966, respectively. He received his doctoral degree in agricultural education from Penn State in 1970.



Don Sergeant (right) and Samuel Curtis.

2005 – Thomas L. Leamer has served as president of Delaware Valley College in Doylestown, PA since 1997 where he has provided leadership and direction for various initiatives on campus. He received his D.Ed. in Agricultural Education in 1972. He maintains active membership in many professional and civic organizations. His level of service with these groups is commendable as he held/holds the role of chair for the Teacher Recognition Committee of the National Association of Colleges and Teachers of Agriculture; and has a membership in the Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, Pennsylvania Association of Colleges and Universities, Council of Independent Colleges, and the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture. Dr. Leamer also serves as a member of the Central Bucks Chamber of Commerce, is Associate Director of the Bucks County Conservation District, is a member of the Board and Executive Committee and Educational Committee of the Bucks County International Trade Council, Director of the Harleysville National Bank & Trust Company, and a member of the General Advisory Committee of the Upper Bucks Career and Technical School.

Outstanding Recent Alumni Award

The Outstanding Recent Alumni award was established in 2000 to recognize outstanding alumni who have graduated within the last ten years and provide opportunities for faculty, staff, and students to interact with them. Honorees have distinguished themselves through significant career advancement and diverse service to their communities.

2003 – Kerry L. Golden is executive director of the Pennsylvania House Agriculture and Rural Affairs Committee. Golden is experienced in research and legislative analysis for Pennsylvania House members who propose bills and amendments. She provided significant contributions to Pennsylvania laws and regulations including: Act 1974-319, The Pennsylvania Farmland and Forest Land Assessment Act of 1974 (Clean and Green), and Act 1981-43, Agricultural Area Security Law (farmland preservation). Golden graduated from Penn State in 1991 with a Bachelor of Science degree and in 1993 with a master of education from the Department. Golden has filled leadership roles in many organizations including the College of Agricultural Sciences Alumni Society,

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Pennsylvania Governor's Schools of Excellence Alumni Association Board, and Pennsylvania Center for Excellence in Education Board. She was in the 1986 Pioneer Class of the Pennsylvania Governor's School for Agricultural Sciences. In addition, she was active in the community as an elected official of the Middletown Borough Council.

2005 – Russel C. Redding currently serves as the Executive Deputy Secretary of Agriculture at the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture. He has an extensive and distinguished career in agricultural leadership, government, and policy and has been involved in agricultural policy, state and federal legislation, and governmental relations since 1988. Prior to this time, he served as leader for Pennsylvania's career and technical student organizations, co-owned his own dairy farm, and worked for the New York Dairy Herd Improvement Cooperative. He has an undergraduate degree from the Department in Agricultural Education and in 1999 completed his master's degree in Agricultural and Extension Education. Russell maintains active membership in numerous community organizations. He is also a member of the United States Department of Agriculture Emerging Markets Committee and the Agric-Food Advisory Committee at Penn State University.



In 2003 AEE Department hosted Outstanding Alumni; from left to right: Don Sargeant, Kerry Golden, Blannie Bowen, Department Head, and Paul Hann.

Appendices

AEE HISTORY

Appendix A **Department Heads**

1909-1918	Thomas I. Mairs Department of Agricultural Education
1918- Summer 1920	W. S. Taylor Department of Rural Life
Summer 1920- September 1934	H. G. Parkinson Department of Rural Life/Rural Education
1934-1937	William A. Broyles (interim) Department of Rural Education
1937-1958	Henry S. Brunner Department of Rural Education/Agricultural Education
1958-1974	David R. McClay Department of Agricultural Education
January 1975- August 1975	Glenn Z. Stevens (interim) Department of Agricultural Education
September 1975-1980	Gene M. Love Department of Agricultural Education
June 1980-1990	Samuel M. Curtis Department of Agricultural Education/Agricultural and Extension Education
1990-1992	Blannie E. Bowen (interim) Department of Agricultural and Extension Education
1992-1995	Katherine Fennelly Department of Agricultural and Extension Education
1995-1998	Edgar P. Yoder (interim) Department of Agricultural and Extension Education
1998-2004	Blannie E. Bowen Department of Agricultural and Extension Education
2004-2005	Tracy S. Hoover (interim) Department of Agricultural and Extension Education

Appendix B
Degrees Granted by the Department

Doctor of Philosophy
Agricultural and Extension Education

1927	Kraybill, David B.		Tenney, Richard W.
1932	Newman, Walter S.	1970	Sargeant, Donald G. Shah, Jafar A. Stasulat, Joe J.
1936	Mondart, Clifford L.		
1940	Armstrong, Fred E.	1971	Eaton, John L.
1943	Dickerson, Russell B.	1972	Byrd, Taylor Gapasin, Celedonio M. Richards, Freddie L. Tulloch, Rodney W.
1948	Young, Orville L.		
1949	McJunkin, Murry C.	1973	Mortensen, James H.
1951	Balser, Richard L.	1974	Paul, Prodeep K.
1953	Bonner, Henry L. Sharpe, Miles H. Williams, John R. Woodhull, James E.	1977	Qaderi, Mohammad Z.
1954	Horne, Thomas J. Jones, Richard N. Love, Gene M. Zook, Lester M	1979	Murphy, Dennis J.
1955	Martinez Acevedo, Reinaldo I. Snyder, Fred C.	1980	Attarian, Ronald A. Heizenroth, Walter R. Rhodes, Kenneth B.
1956	Anthony, Frank	1981	Ajala, Adebayo Diamond, James E. Martin, Robert A. Ogline, Philip H. Pandya, Himanshi S.
1957	Mowery, Albert S.	1982	Baggett, Connie D. Gonzalez, Ismael M. Mallilo, Anthony T. Thompson, Dale E.
1958	Dotson, Robert S. Juergenson, Elwood M.		
1959	Saguiguit, Gil F.	1983	Ayewoh, Michael E. Goodale, Douglas M. McCoy, James S. Wongsamun, Chaicharn
1961	Edgecomb, Philip L.		
1964	Kantasewi, Niphon	1984	Damrongkiattisak, Wittaya Gray, Johnny Ongondo, Wycliffe N.
1968	Smith, Charles W.		
1969	Dawson, James, I. McCreight, Donald E.		

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- | | | | |
|------|---|------|---|
| 1985 | Easter, Glenn W.
Harmon, Hobart L.
Waters, Randol G. | 1996 | Christie, Nathaniel L.
Conroy, Carol A.
Gyan, Ekuwa
Lorand, Andrew C.
Mbaga, Lenno
Rudowski, Richard M.
Walker, Nancy J.
Wiley, Zelia Z. |
| 1986 | Agor, Eric C. O.
Howard, James M. | | |
| 1987 | Ojoko, Sydney S.
Rudolph, Jack L. | | |
| 1988 | Lyons, Catherine G.
Umbaugh, William L. | 1997 | Bahn, Henry M.
Mincemoyer, Claudia C.
Nti, Naana
Rodgers, Michelle S. |
| 1989 | Butler, William H.
Cox, David M.
Ferry, Earl W. | 1998 | Coe, Brenda
Crago, Nancy E.
Dominguez, David
Layfield, K. Dale
Owens, Michelle E.
Place, Nick T. |
| 1990 | Hall, David E.
Hoover, Tracy S.
Radhakrishna, Rama B. | | |
| 1991 | Bennett, Mary B.
Finley, James C.
Houser, Marianne L.
Makuch, Joseph R.
Miller, Jeffrey P. | 1999 | Chyczewski, Susan M.
Legault, Malcolm L.
Stringer, Sharon |
| 1992 | Spoerke, Glenn R.
Sulaiman, Fawzia | 2000 | Dunn, Harold M.
Elbert, Chanda D.
Hitz, Warren
Richards, Kerry H.
Scharadt, Lawrence A. |
| 1993 | Clark, Robert W.
Hicks, W. W.
Jackson, Gary B.
Jones, Marquita C.
Pezeshki-Raad, Gholamreza
Pierson, Timothy G.
Ukaga, Okechukwu
Vahoviak, George R. | 2001 | Ramos, Josue L.
Tmanov, Anatoliy
Van Horn, Beth E. |
| 1994 | Ambe, Fokwa
Baker, MeeCee
Eaton, Dennis W.
Ochs, Adrienne C.
Richards, Bruce A. | 2003 | Al-Subaiee, Suaiban S. F.
Carlson, Mary L.
Esters, Levon T.
Leite, Francisco C.
Munyua, Catherine N. |
| 1995 | Brenes, Ana D. C.
King, Robert N. | 2004 | Jones, Kenneth
Liu, Shih-Tsen
Ngomane, Tsakani
Purandhar, Dhital
Shao, Xiaorong |
| | | 2005 | Santiago Andino, Edly |

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Doctor of Education Agricultural and Extension Education

1942	DeWees, William I.	1967	Brown, William J. Curtis, Samuel M. Litwhiler, Edward L. Robinson, William A.
1947	Decker, Biron E.		
1953	Jeffries, Jones E.		
1954	Blount, Willie A. Canada, Ralph W. Chase, Daniel C.	1968	Benson, Robert T. Chen, John H. Downer, Howard I.
1955	Bass, Bruce C. Rankin, Glenn F.	1969	Blenis, Henry W. Jackson, Willie F. Larrabee, David E. Lavin, James M. Mazer, Homer F. Mercer, Robert J. Smeltz, LeRoy C.
1956	Bonner, Leon W. Price, Robert R.		
1957	Hoover, Norman K.		
1958	Buckman, Gabe Smith, Franklin H.	1970	Mosher, Harry L.
1959	Bristol, Benton K. Hamilton, David A. Robles-Arzuaga, Juan	1971	Cross, Donald S. Hargrave, Harvey M. Herr, Robert D. Koble, Daniel E., Jr. Loughry, Robert J. Wilson, Russell C. Witmer, Theodore D.
1960	McHenry, Silas L.		
1961	Edington, Everett D.	1972	Leamer, Thomas C. Williams, William
1962	Legg, Otto P. Walker, Robert W.	1973	Fredd, William M.
1963	Drawbaugh, Charles C.	1974	Adams, Willie G. Campbell, Randall G.
1964	Allgood, Earl V. Richardson, Cecil Mark	1975	Barr, Robert S. Clemmons, Jesse S.
1965	Barwick, Ralph P. Cook, James L. Hull, William L. McGee, Ivan C.	1976	McGuire, Robert M. Reimold, Ivan L.
1966	Bell, Arthur P. Heaney, Donald S. Love, Edwin L. Stauffer, Robert H.	1977	Hartley, B. Paul

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1978	Barrett, Leverne A. Grossbeck, John A. Hawkes, Dennis A.	1984	Henry, Arba L.
		1987	Mincemoyer, Donald L.
1979	Shippy, Richard D. Witmer, Bruce L.	1995	Steel, Joel S.
		1998	Swinsburg, Lee D.
1980	Herdrich, Harold R. Kantner, David L. Shadle, James S.		
1983	Sheaffer, William C.		

Master of Science Agricultural and Extension Education

1914	Reitz, William W.	1929	Dietrick, Glenn I. Hess, Walter L. Holt, Orval C. Kradel, Joseph C. Wilson, Arthur D.
1920	Kell, Cornelius J. Lodge, Frederica G.		
1921	Bearer, Edwin V. Davis, Howard D. Roberts, Leo E.	1930	Carey, Charles D. Howe, John F. Hunsberger, Paul N. McLaine, William H. Rhoads, George Skewis, John P.
1922	McCool, George W.		
1923	Weiland, Donald		
1924	From, John W. Hall, William F. Esbach, J. R.	1931	Bartges, Harry I. Beamer, Russell W. Bingham, Arthur B. Foulkrod, George M. Haag, Lawrence D. Hayden, Lyle J. Martin, Vernon A. Swartz, George T. Womer, Daniel E.
1925	Cronemeyer, Carl E. Hadley, John C. Reisinger, George E.		
1926	Oliver, Stanley C. Rockwell, Burt A.		
1927	Bennett, Frank B. Horst, Samuel L. North, Thomas P. Reisner, George L. Reiter, Charles	1932	Bailey, Leo J. MacMillan, George E. McClellan, Allan Moore, John C. Peightel, Harry J.
1928	Calvins, Harold M. Fetterolf, Howard C. Jeffries, William S.	1933	Decker, Biron E. Lytle, Irvin R. Pifer, Elmer C. Zook, Lester M.

AEE HISTORY

1934	Watts, Curtis M.	1945	Bright, Ray L. Kimmel, Oscar A. Shontz, David F. Snyder, Gerald M.
1935	Frisbie, Wilmer B. Reed, Charles W. Stevens, Glenn Z. Wiggins, Eli C.	1946	Corman, Robert H. Evans, Robert E.
1936	Brunner, Henry S. Decker, Roy, M. Detwiler, Harry L. Dye, G. Floyd Lewis, Walter J. Miller, Charley B. Newcomer, H. E. Oellig, Galen R.	1947	Pride, Richard E. Ruble, Russell L. Snyder, Fred C.
1937	Ahalt, Arthur N. Arnold, Frank A. Haver, Jacob R. Hayes, Hugh C. Vogel, Edwin P.	1948	Fink, James C. Hoover, Norman K. Hulslander, Stewart C. Schoonover, Kenneth D. Starner, Norman D.
1938	Dale, Edwin H.	1949	Anderson, Calvin C. Anthony, Frank Brazziel, William F. Bressler, James P. Condo, James A. Jacoby, Walter Jeffries, Jones E. Lathrop, Chester W. Longwell, Harry F. McJunkin, Murry C. Mowery, Albert S. Norford, Charles A. Robles-Arzuaga, Juan Runk, Stanley E. Schrifer, Elmer H. Shelly, Joseph S. Zubler, John R.
1939	Chubb, Calvin B.		
1940	Bible, Bond L. Bressler, Glenn O. Ober, Birch R.		
1941	Blake, Hartwell K. McMinn, Royden C. Reese, Wilbur V. Timmons, Guy E.		
1942	Godshall, William V. Simmons, Samuel F. Taylor, Harley F.	1950	Blank, Carl W. Blount, Willie A. DeTurk, Ralph S. Dunkelberger, Paul C. Dunlap, William H. Harris, Benjamin W. Knauer, Daniel B. Rankin, Glenn F. Rodgers, Haywood E. Stump, John A. Zimmerman, Marlin E.
1943	Fox, Howard F. Kester, Donald T. Knox, Harry I. McClay, David R.		
1944	Molinary, Samuel Snyder, Cecil R.		

AEE HISTORY

1951	Buckman, Gabe Burns, Paul M. Burtner, Neil R. Gilman, Paul A. Hildebrand, James B. McCullough, William C. McNutt, William E. Smith, Gerald L.	1955	Cook, James L. Juan, Virginio C. Myers, George W. VanDyke, Fred H.
1952	Baer, Wilfred O. Baugham, George C. Bell, Arthur P. Cook, Walter W. Gartley, Boyd C. McCurdy, Jacob O. Menoher, Omar C. Moyer, Leslie R. Nordberg, Carl O. Ott, Frank L. Pendarvis, Francis F. Rahauser, Luther C. Robinson, William A.	1956	Sick, Joseph G. Vesco, Lewis M.
		1957	Hine, Quentin H. Mahan, L. Alvin Smeltz, LeRoy C.
		1958	Stevens, Stratton B.
		1959	Szarleta, Norbert E. Vasques-Torres, Ernesto
		1960	Herr, Robert D.
		1964	King, John F.
		1965	Daugherty, Robert G.
1953	Cross, Albert N. Drawbaugh, Charles C. Foster, Wendell M. Glenn, George W. Hargrave, Harvey M. Hennigh, Spurgeon W. Litwhiler, Edward L. Long, Willie A. Love, Gene M. Martinez-Acevedo, Reinaldo I. Sealover, Elmer R. Wiggins, Charles S.	1966	Gunderson, Orley D. Lindley, William I. Paules, Jackie H.
		1968	Brofee, Merrill L. Brown, William C. Fretts, Donald C.
		1969	Pitzonka, Walter W.
		1970	Kissell, Alnold K.
		1971	Grant, Lee P. Ishler, John V.
1954	Cherry, Evander L. Cook, Philip R. Drew, Robert S. Hartshorn, Howard J. Heimbach, Raymond C. Johnson, Charles K. Juliano, Jorge P. Muller, Rafael Torrey, Curtis E. Walker, Robert W. Yarnall, Martin B.	1972	Mier, Donald K.
		1973	Curtis, James R. Carey, Joseph L.
		1975	Hilton, James W.
		1979	Chen, Yee-Ching Cudjoe, Kwamena A.

AEE HISTORY

1980	Buriak, Philip McCoy, James S.	1995	Hall, Nancy Holmes, Floyd R. Ilacqua, Silvia Jones, Kathleen M. Ladlee, James R. Masters, Susan Reynar, Rodney K. Stup, Richard E.
1980	Metala, Sylvester Rynd, David T. Strickler, Phyllis F. B.		
1981	Makin, Richard C. Pizani, Jose J.		
1982	Hamilton, George W. Heasley, Paul L.	1996	Chalana, Shalini Layfield, Gwen G. Stringer, Sharon B.
1982	Kerr, James M. Simmons, Joel T. Waters, Randol G.	1997	Brown, Jodi L. Jones, Kenneth R. Nyangara, Florence M.
1983	Gerstenlauer, David L. Lovell, Timothy W.	1998	Donaldson, Joseph L. Estrada, Karin del C. Lynch, Kurt R. McCormick, David E.
1984	Matsebula, Sebenzile P. J. Odell, Kerry S.		
1985	Burket, Lee Fleet, William C.	1999	Averianova, Olga I. Ndungu, Charles M.
1986	Ishman, Dale A.	2000	Abel, Jennifer L. Cox, Frank L. Russick, Michael J.
1987	Bennett, Mary B. Pencek, William G. Vahoviak, George R.	2001	Faison, Nakesha
1988	Conroy, Carol A. R. Ginther, Byron H.	2002	Davis, Zara N. Silverman, Wendy S.
1989	Maloney, Thomas J. Piwowar, Theodore, R.	2003	Dunigan, Anne H. McClure, Myron
1990	Johnson, Saralyn S. Reaman, Kimberly K.	2004	Bonzo, Clifton Cidro, Dario A. Dorsey, Marney Inciong, Liberty Kelling, Eric E. Pawlowski, Lisa Shaw, Lisa Zolotov, Alexandre
1992	Baxter, Catherine A.		
1993	Kalupson, Carey D. Musser, Theresa K.		
1994	Begolly, Shawn C. Giusti, Carina	2005	Connelli, Lori L. Duo, Samuel Mamontova, Nadezhda N.

AEE HISTORY

Master of Education Agricultural and Extension Education

1953	Medrana, Constancio T. Reudenbach, Wilhelm Schrage, Josef P. Stasch, Joachim P. Tamayo-Pena, Gerardo	1959	Carey, Albert A. Furry, Theodore E. Harris, Wilmer L. Lavin, James M. McLaughlin, William E. McMillion, Martin B. Orndoff, Ralph C. Ramsey, Herbert P.
1954	Horton, Willis E.		
1955	Blair, James C. Gamble, Glenn W. Herrold, Marcus E. Laughner, John W. Pease, Douglas S. Pluto, Henry S. Witmer, Theodore D.	1960	Brown, Edward J. Inter, Thomas W. Myers, John G. Oliver, Craig S. Pearson, Alfred O. Ryburn, Joseph D. Thompson, D. Kenneth
1956	Blank, Raymond H. Blassengale, Herbert A. Brumbaugh, Dewey K. Dutrow, Donald R. Farabee, Elbin J. Gerhart, Henry B. Silkman, William R. Snyder, Donald G. Stevens, Herbert C. Wilson, Russell C.	1961	Dillner, Fred D. Dutrow, Warren R. Edgecomb, P. L. Freyermuth, James M. Grimes, Melvin W. Lerew, Frank R. Mingle, Jensen M. Ruth, Paul V. Williams, Cecil E.
1957	Bartholomew, Ralph E. Fitzgerald, Carroll J. Koble, Daniel E. Nicklow, Everett E. Nicklow, Howard J. Orr, Meredith K.	1962	Bahner, Paul E. Cameron, Harold L. Gonzalez, Crescenciano Hess, Charles F. Knoedler, Charles F. Rose, Wilbur B.
1958	Curtis, Samuel M. Graham, John M. Mazer, Homer F. Russell, Julius Smith, Harvey A.	1963	Bailey, David S. Cherry, Kenneth L. Huffman, Charles M. Love, Edwin L. Maurer, Dale S. Moore, Joseph H. Shadle, James S. Very, Joseph J. Weller, Russell A. Williams, William

AEE HISTORY

- | | | | |
|------|--|------|---|
| 1964 | Dittenhafer, Clarence A.
Franz, Reed E.
Smith, Robert A. | 1968 | Ackley, Charles E.
Cross, Neil V.
Hanby, Donald L.
Harpster, James E.
Herr, Carl E.
Howell, David L.
Musser, Frank R.
Osani, Charles W.
Seely, Wayne A.
Silvis, George R.
Smitley, Kenneth R. |
| 1965 | Beard, Julian R.
Corman, Albert R.
Heyler, Edward E.
Kiger, Gerald M.
Korona, Robert L.
Macialek, Joseph A.
McMullen, James R.
Seward, Russell C.
Showers, Samuel A.
Steffy, Robert E. | 1969 | Apple, Robert, A.
Barr, Robert S.
Blevins, James L.
Boyer, Peter A.
Dannenhauer, William A.
Dodson, Philip R.
Glotfelty, David F.
Hitchcock, Douglas J.
Stewart, Harold E. |
| 1966 | Lebo, Charles F.
Park, Eugene K.
Reichard, Gerald W.
Zieber, Kenneth W. | 1970 | Bower, Ronald D.
Fyock, Donald H.
Hall, Leroy E.
Hummer, John W.
Hustey, Joyce
Leiter, Robert O.
Ogline, Philip H.
Sheaffer, William C.
Travis, Ralph G. |
| 1967 | Amick, Ted E.
Ayers, Lewis C.
Carey, Harry A.
Cessna, Cecil P.
Deckman, Donald E.
Evans, Donald E.
Gingerich, Garland E.
Griffith, Ellis J.
Gutshall, Virgil E.
Harr, P. Glenn
Hibbs, Leroy N.
Layman, Ralph M.
Leitzel, Lura
Longwell, Jerry F.
Meidenbauear, Lois
Rawson, Richard A.
Seiler, Gerald M.
Tenney, Richard W. | 1971 | Espy, John P.
Griffith, John D.
Scanlon, Dennis C.
Summers, Elvin G. |
| | | 1972 | Duperron, Roland J.
Kennis, Gregory L. |
| | | 1973 | Fry, Mark J.
Hayward, Isaac J.
Nichol, James W.
Vought, P. Timothy |
| | | 1974 | Barrett, Lerverne A.
Gray, Johnny
Phipps, Robert F. |

AEE HISTORY

- | | | | |
|------|---|------|--|
| 1975 | Bardi, James A.
Carey, Raymond E.
Dell, Lawrence E.
Erway, Jesse R.
Lawson, Rebecca M.
Linn, Bernard C.
Mack, Rodney P.
Milhoan, Dennis R.
Mincemoyer, Donald L.
Nease, Linda J.
Ritzman, Mary B.
Schwartz, John H.
Sopp, Dennis F.
Thomas, J. Richard
Witmer, Bruce L. | 1981 | Balliet, Kenneth L.
Harpster, Larry F.
Reynolds, Arthur E.
Stickle, Thomas A.
Stover, Ward M.
Tullio, Teresa L.
Wagner, Samuel R. |
| 1976 | Johnson, Howard
Sell, Robert K.
Sell, H. Richard
Wilker, Nancy R.
Wilson, Linda C. | 1982 | Connor, Elda M.
Fisher, Robert W.
Lauffer, Robert B.
Leonard, Colin A.
Monahan, John E.
Pierson, Timothy
Sedlak, Michael A.
Stoudt, Judith S.
Stutzman, James C. |
| 1977 | Althoff, Ronald J.
Day, Clifford J.
Hawk, Marvin G.
Ringling, Dennis F.
Stillwagen, Frederic H.
Zerby, Clair W. | 1983 | Baker, Larry C.
Myers, Clyde A. B.
Wickramasuriya, Heshan V. A. |
| 1978 | Briggs, Nancy G.
Moore, Richard D.
Spangler, Glenn L.
Tyson, Jared K. | 1984 | Connelly, Kenn J.
Crays, Joyce D.
Cromwell, Susan E.
Fowler, Donald P.
Harris, Renee R.
Lougee, John E.
Ragan, Lawrence C.
Suso, Sainey B. |
| 1979 | Apple, Roger D.
Haffey, Timothy L.
Henn, Keith T.
Krantz, Jeffrey A.
Walker, Keith A. | 1985 | Alcorn, Nancy E.
Bakalar, Cathy S.
Berkheiser, Harold R.
Fecik, Stephen F.
Hastings, Kay M.
Hlope, Donald K.
Kring, Kay M.
Weaner, Ronald A.
Welshans, James E. |
| 1980 | Almond, Wayne N.
Aughinbaugh, Margaret A.
Ferry, Earl W.
Harper, Joe G.
Howe, James D.
Iannetti, Joseph
Martsolf, Edward L.
Stavick, Donna C. | 1986 | Bierbower, John H.
Bilik, Antoinette M.
Creamer, Ann E.
Hatch, Clifton A.
Kramer, Linda M.
Shaner, Sonia M. |

AEE HISTORY

1987	Dell, James C. Goodson, Mark W. Harrison, Joseph P. Masuni, Peter P. Morse, Dale R. Quisumbing, Maria R. F. Shealer, Paul A. Shoener, J. Allan States, Christina L. Yurkoski, John A.	1994	Paletta, Pamela A. VanTassel, Lyn M. Wasco, Frank
		1995	Denman, Elizabeth R. Mackereth, James W.
		1996	Newton, Tracy L.
		1997	Miller, Michelle
1988	Beans, Carol J. Brubaker, Lynnette Cornell, Randal F. Gregory, Debra A. Hall, Judith L. Mincemoyer, Beth A. Mincemoyer, Thomas O. Weimer, Gary L. Williams, Patricia E.	1999	Brown, Douglas G. Lantz, Vicki
		2001	Oyler, Thomas O. Tanner, Donald
		2002	Bounos, Kosta S. Roberson, Tiffany Stanford, Tamara E
1989	Cowden, James C. Miller, George W.	2003	Dixon, Eric
1990	Klimas, Amy S.	2004	Hughes, Chester Wanbaugh, Sarabeth
1992	Hoffman, Kerry M.	2005	Clark, Michael L. Turner, Curtis A.

Master of Education – Youth & Family Education

2003	Chauveron, Lisa M. Dixon, Eric Lorensen, Marianne Slomski, Melissa A. Turner, Bridgette L.
2004	Jones, Heather Ramos, Diana
2005	Bertelsen, Amy K. Doyle, Katie Scheve, Julie Sinasky, Megan

Master of Agriculture Extension Education

1965	Homan, Alton E.
1968	Brown, William C. Messersmith, William E.
1969	Maan, Abdul W.
1979	Epping, Marilyn F. Prest, F. Ruth
1980	Tindal, Bruce W.
1985	Ngulube, Junior J.
1989	Mizer, Jeffrey W.
1997	Leos, Johanna M. Mims, Renee M.

AEE HISTORY

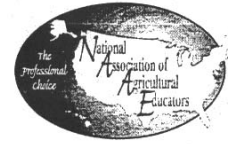
Master of Education Extension Education

1981	Minarovic, Rosanne E.	1992	Barkley, Melanie E. Filson, Tolbert D. Minarovic, Roseanne Myers, David R.
1983	Cox, David M.		
1984	Gale, Charles D.		
1986	Jochen, Dorothy M.	1993	Bracken, Cynthia J. Golden, Kerry L. Gordon, Patricia A. Tang, David S. Taylor-Hart, Paige
1989	Banski, Kathleen Carroll, Patrick J. Preble, Kelly S. Stratton, David S.	1995	Kummer, Jean H. Nordstrom, Patricia
1990	Dell, Lloyd M. Fries, Leslie A. Khan, Janbaz Nelson, Barry C. Nti, Naana O. Vallely, Brian J.	1996	Schardt, Lawrence
		1998	Kadwill, Nancy M Redding, Rusell C.
		1999	Sledd, Lee
1991	Coslett, Lisa M. Herisse, Rockfeler P. Kubek, Perry B. Lahey, Margaret E. Nelson, Barry C. Shaffer, Deborah L. Smith, Richard B.	2000	Schriefer, Trent S.

Appendix C



**Past Presidents of Pennsylvania Association of
Agricultural Educators (PVATA/PAAE)**



2004-05	Martin C. Heyler	1974-75	Gerald W. Reichard
2003-04	Krista L. Pontius	1973-74	Charles Mostoller
2002-03	Gerald J. Reichard	1972-73	Doyle E. Paul
2001-02	Wayne J. Irish	1971-72	Lewis C. Ayers
2000-01	LeRoy E. Dreilelbis, Jr.	1970-71	Dr. Leroy Smeltz
1999-00	Merril L. Brofee	1969-70	John G. Myers
1998-99	C. Lehman Metzler	1968-69	James Shadle
1997-98	Thomas E. Willey	1967-68	Fred Dillner
1996-97	J. Clair Witwer	1966-67	Wayne Rentschler-D
1995-96	Stephen R. Kline	1965-66	Harold Hutchison
1994-95	Vicki T. Lantz	1964-65	John Graham-D
1993-94	Dr. Kenneth B. Rhodes	1963-64	Ivan McGee-D
1992-93	Samuel R. Wagner	1962-63	Donald Cross
1991-92	Robert B. Lauffer	1961-62	George Myers-D
1990-91	Paul L. Heasley	1960-61	Wenroy Smith
1989-90	Ronald L. Frederick	1959-60	J. Adam Condo-D
1988-89	Cecil M. Lohr	1958-59	Clayton Northup
1987-88	Dr. Earl W. Ferry	1957-58	Russell Rubel-D
1986-87	Larry Redding		/Robert Loughry
1985-86	James Kerr, Jr.	1956-57	Robert E. Hopkins -D
1984-85	Gerald Strickler	1955-56	Robert E. Hopkins -D
1983-84	William Mackereth	1954-55	Harley Spoerlein-D
1982-83	Guy W. Naugle, Jr.	1953-54	Paul Hartman-D
1981-82	Donald Reinert	1952-53	Quentin Hine-D
1980-81	Bruce E. Lemmon	1951-52	Charles Hess-D
1979-80	Fred Stillwagen	1950-51	Paul Dunkelberger-D
1978-79	August Birchler	1949-50	David Shantz-D
1977-78	Barry Oswald	1948-49	Samuel Simmons-D
1976-77	David A. Boyer	1947-48	Howard Fox-D
1975-76	Roland J. Duperron		

Source: *Gerald W. Reichard, Executive Secretary, E-mail: g-jreichard@cvm.net*

The following members served as officers of the National Vocational Agricultural Teachers Association/National Association of Agricultural Educators (NAAE):

1962-63	Wenroy Smith, President
1972-73	James Shadle, Region 6 Vice President
1984-89	Fred Stillwagen, Region 6 Vice President
1993-1996	MeeCee Baker, Region 6 Vice President
1996-1997	MeeCee Baker, President Elect
1997-1998	MeeCee Baker, President

AEE HISTORY

Appendix D Area Advisors of Vocational Agriculture

1938-1939

County	Advisor	Post Office
Adams	R. C. Lighter	Gettysburg
Allegheny	J. S. Champion	Pittsburgh
Armstrong-Clarion-Jefferson	A. B. Young	Kittanning
Bedford-Blair	G. L. Reisner	McConnellsburg
Bradford	R. E. Evans	Towanda
Bucks-Lehigh-Montgomery	R. W. Lloyd	Doylestown
Centre-Clearfield	W. J. Tucker	Bellefonte
Chester-Delaware	Clyde S. Jackson	West Chester
Clinton	J. Rex Haver	Lock Haven
Columbia-Montour	Harry A. Everett	Bloomsburg
Crawford	D. L. Crum	Meadville
Cumberland-Perry	George Smith	Carlisle
Dauphin-Schuylkill	C. J. Kell	Harrisburg
Erie	B. E. Decker	Edinboro
Franklin-Fulton	Arthur Townsend	Bedford
Huntingdon-Juniata-Mifflin	A. A. McBride	Huntingdon
Indiana-Cambria	Jack Martz	Indiana
Lackawanna-Luzerne	H. E. Newcomer	Scranton
Lancaster	T. M. Malin	York
Lawrence-Beaver-Butler	Eli Wiggins	New Castle
Lebanon-Berks	L. H. Lebo	Lebanon
Lycoming	C. D. Carey	Williamsport
Mercer-Venango	John Mallery	Mercer
Monroe-Carbon-Northampton	W. B. Frisbie	Stroudsburg
Potter-McKean-Cameron	Deryl Hess	Sunbury
Snyder-Union-Northumberland	H. W. Staiger	Coudersport
Somerset-Fayette	G. Floyd Dye	Somerset
Susquehanna	G. D. Derr	Montrose
Tioga	T. W. Crittenden	Mansfield
Warren-Forest-Elk	T. R. Sponsler	Warren
Washington-Greene	D. R. McClay	Washington
Wayne-Pike	J. B. Park	Honesdale
Westmoreland	R. E. Seamens	Greensburg
Wyoming-Sullivan	Forrest Aumiller	Tunkhannock
York	Norman Ratchford	York

AEE HISTORY

1950-51

County or Counties	Advisor	Post Office
Adams-Franklin	R. C. Lighter	Gettysburg
Allegheny	J. S. Champion	Pittsburgh
Armstrong-Clarion-Jefferson	A. B. Young	Kittanning
Bradford	R. E. Evans	Towanda
Bucks-Lehigh-Montgomery	R. W. Lloyd	Doylestown
Centre-Clearfield	W. J. Tucker	Bellefonte
Chester-Delaware	Clyde S. Jackson	West Chester
Clinton	J. Rex Haver	Lock Haven
Columbia-Montour	Harry A. Everett	Bloomsburg
Crawford	D. L. Crum	Meadville
Cumberland-Perry	George Smith	Carlisle
Dauphin-Schuylkill	C. J. Kell	Harrisburg
Erie	B. E. Decker	Edinboro
Fulton-Bedford-Blair	G. L. Reisner	McConnellsburg
Huntingdon-Juniata-Mifflin	A. A. McBride	Huntingdon
Indiana-Cambria	Woodrow W. Schrock	Indiana
Lackawanna-Luzerne	H. E. Newcomer	Scranton
Lawrence-Beaver-Butler	James S. Fink	New Castle
Lebanon-Berks	L. H. Lebo	Lebanon
Lycoming	C. D. Carey	Williamsport
Mercer-Venango	John Mallery	Mercer
Monroe-Carbon-Northampton	W. B. Frisbie	Stroudsburg
Potter-McKean-Cameron	Kenneth Boyer	Sunbury
Snyder-Union-Northumberland	H. W. Staiger	Coudersport
Somerset-Fayette	G. Floyd Dye	Somerset
Susquehanna	G. D. Derr	Montrose
Tioga	T. W. Crittenden	Mansfield
Warren-Forest-Elk	T. R. Sponsler	Warren
Washington-Greene	D. R. McClay	Washington
Wayne-Pike	J. B. Park	Honesdale
Westmoreland	R. E. Seamens	Greensburg
Wyoming-Sullivan	Forrest Aumiller	Tunkhannock
York-Lancaster	T. M. Malin	York

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Appendix E **REFERENCES**

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Ibezim, D. O., McCracken, J. D., & Henderson, J. L. (1993). Internationalizing agricultural curricula: Are we teaching the concepts in our secondary school agricultural program. *Proceedings of the Association for International Agricultural and Extension Education, 11*.

King, D. R., & Martin, R. A. (1991). Internationalization of the post-secondary agriculture curriculum. *Proceedings of the Association for International Agricultural and Extension Education, 7*.

Lambert, R.D. (1989). *International studies and the undergraduate*. Washington, DC: American Council on Education.

Linn, J. B. (1883). *History of Centre and Clinton counties, Pennsylvania*. Philadelphia: L.H. Everts.

Meaders, O. D. (1996). The beginning of the Association for International Agricultural and Extension Education. Unpublished report by Department of Agricultural Education and Institute of International Agriculture, College of Agriculture and Natural Resources, Michigan State University. December.

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