TWELVE YEARS FOR DEVELOPMENT: KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY IN INDIA, 1956-1968

A Thesis

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by

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Approved for the Major Department

Approved for the Graduate Council

PREFACE

Soon after receiving a bachelor's degree from Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas in 1965, I was an International Farm Youth Exchange delegate to India. While traveling between my host states in India, a visit was made to the Kansas State Team at Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University in Hyderabad as a guest of Dr. A. D. Weber, then Chief of Party. This visit plus the six months spent in Indian villages on the I.F.Y.E. program gave both interest in and background for the writing of this thesis.

Many of India's situations and problems cannot be fully understood without the opportunity to live and feel them daily. My first-hand experience was a considerable advantage to me in reviewing the reports of Team members and understanding the difficulties in the attempt to develop rural India.

I am grateful to Dr. William H. Seiler who has been so generous with his time through the writing of this thesis. I especially appreciate his willingness to allow me to write on this subject in which I have great interest. Thanks also must go to Dr. Warren Prawl, the Kansas State University International Programs staff, and all those connected with Kansas State who so generously provided me with information. Finally, I will be ever grateful to my mother who spent many hours typing the original manuscript.

M.K.M.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

When India joined the independent nations of the world on August 15, 1947, she already ranked as the second largest in population, while her area of approximately 1.26 million square miles (about one-third the size of the United States) ranked only seventh. Life expectancy was only about 32 years. The 1951 census reported nearly 83 per cent of the population to be rural.[1]

Food production was not adequate to supply this teeming population, although there was plenty of available land for increased output. Approximately half of the land available for cultivation was not in crops. Most of the farmers were not using modern techniques of cultivation, fertilizers, improved seeds, mechanization, or irrigation on their small plots which had been depleted by centuries of constant use. While the death rate was high (27.4 per 1000), the birth rate was much higher (39.9 per 1000), and the population was increasing at a rapid rate each year.[2] Food production had to be increased immediately.

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[1]Research and Reference Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, India: A Reference Annual 1967 (New Delhi: Government of India Press, 1967), pp. 1, 15, 608.

[2]Ibid., pp. 207, 7-8.

These were the major problems facing the leaders of India's new government, a group much better prepared by their former ruler than those of most new nations of the post-war years.

India was fortunate to have vast human and natural resources. The task facing her leaders was to determine the best ways to develop them. A number of surveys were conducted by "experts" with their reports used as the basis for immediate and long-term national planning. Very early planning established that increasing agricultural production would have top priority at least in the first planned five-year period. This thesis is a study of progress made in this area through improvement of agricultural education.

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

Many recommendations were made concerning agricultural education; however, this study shall include only those relating to agricultural education at the college level. More specifically, the following pages trace the history of the involvement of Kansas State University in the improvement and expansion of agricultural education in the central region of India. The United States government and five state universities have had an important role in the historical evolution of India's unique agricultural universities. Effort will be

made to show how Kansas State University has fitted into the big picture. The project will continue for some time, and this study is a review of the first twelve years of an on-going commitment.

Dr. George Filinger has twice written reviews of the Team's work,[3] and Dr. George Montgomery reviewed the highlights of the first six years of Kansas State's contract in India in his terminal report in 1962.[4] Other than these summary accounts, there has been no history of the Kansas State venture. This narrative history of the project is an attempt to collect all of the information from various sources for the first time. It is based on the original documents, reports of personnel in India, and personal interviews with many of these staff members.

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[3]George A. Filinger, Kansas State University Technical Cooperation Mission, 1956-1958 (Manhattan: Kansas State University Press, 1959), and Kansas State University's Eight Years in India (Manhattan: Kansas State University Press, 1964); hereafter referred to as Filinger, Kansas State University Technical Cooperation Mission 1956-1958 and Filinger, Eight Years in India respectively.

[4]George Montgomery, Agricultural Education Project in Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujerat Project 028 Kansas State University Agency for International Development Mission to India, Government of India, Terminal Report (Poona: Spicer College Press, 1962); hereafter referred to as Montgomery, Terminal Report.

II. DEFINITION OF TERMS

As is true in many areas of specialization, especially in foreign countries, there are several terms used in reference to agricultural education in India which have meanings not common in the United States. Others have specialized meanings when used by those involved in this project. Explanations of some of these are listed below.

Technician, advisor, team or staff member. All of these refer to members of the home university faculty who have been in India to assist agricultural education.

Team leader, chief-of-party, group leader. Each of these is used to designate the leader of the group of advisors located in a Region.

Consultant. This term is used in this program to refer to specialists who went to India for a short time to consult with university authorities on a specific problem, such as campus planning.

Counterpart. This designates the Indian faculty member with whom the advisor works directly.

Participant. This term is always used in referring to Indians selected to study in the United States university sponsored by the Mission or another approved United States University.

Principal. This title is used in India to designate the head of the agricultural colleges and extension training centers.

Colleges. These would be somewhat comparable to the colleges of some American universities except that they are much more autonomous to the extent that students take classes only in the college in which they are enrolled.

ICA. These initials will be used throughout this study to represent the International Cooperation Agency of the United States government.

TCM. These initials refer to the Technical Cooperation Mission to India which managed the affairs of ICA in India.

USAID. Since 1961 the affairs of both ICA and TCM are supervised by the United States Agency for International Development.

III. EDUCATION IN INDIA

The Indian education system was not well suited to her peculiar conditions. Patterned after the British system, schools had many of the original characteristics found in Europe. Agricultural colleges and colleges of veterinary science already established in India were usually operated

by the Department of Agriculture and Department of Animal Husbandry respectively in each state and attached to arts universities along with many other colleges of liberal arts. A student enrolled in the agricultural or veterinary college took all his courses in that college and had no selection of subject matter. Every student took the same classes which were taught by lecture from a syllabus. There was no opportunity for discussion and little research was done by students. Libraries were poorly stocked and often kept locked with no opportunity for students to check out books. Examinations were given at the end of the term by external examiners based on the syllabus. There were few opportunities for graduate training in agriculture. Extension education and research activities were carried on by separate agencies of government and not integrated with teaching.[5]

On the university level this rigidity proved to be an obstacle to progress for a country in which four-fifths of the people are rural and almost entirely dependent on agriculture. Educated people had no opportunities in the village, nor did their education train them to solve village problems. A practical education that would prepare rural citizens to develop their own resources was needed.

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[5]Personal interviews with Dr. George A. Filinger, July 22, 1968, and July 3, 1969.

IV. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION COMMISSION

In 1948 the University Education Commission headed by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan (later President of India) toured India and studied the dilemma of education and development. The Commission recommended that agricultural education be given high priority in the economic plans of the nation. It stressed that education ought to be oriented to the rural way of life and meet the needs of the rural people. The establishment of rural universities was encouraged in order to meet these needs. These universities should be allowed flexibility in developing their own programs and to allow their students choices in selection of their courses, thus lessening the emphasis on the system of examinations given by outside examiners based on the syllabi which destroyed ability to adapt and innovate.[6] These were revolutionary ideas for Indian higher education.

The University Education Commission suggested that one to three rural universities could be established using

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[6] Kathleen M. Propp, The Establishment of Agricultural Universities in India: A Case Study of the Role of USAID--U. S. University Technical Assistance (Urbana: University of Illinois College of Agriculture, 1968), pp. 11-12; hereafter referred to as Propp, Establishment of Agricultural Universities in India.

available staff. The first Five Year Plan, which emphasized agricultural development, specified the establishment of at least one such rural university.[7]

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[7] Ibid.

CHAPTER II

UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The years 1951-52 saw the beginning of India's push for development under the Five Year Plans, and it was in January 1952 that the first agreement was made between the United States and India for the development of agriculture. This was primarily in the area of agricultural extension when the federal government hired technical people directly. However, later that year the University of Illinois did contract to assist agricultural education at Allahabad Agricultural Institute in Uttar Pradesh.[1] This contract began a new trend in American assistance programs which has since dominated United States aid to foreign agriculture.

I. PRELIMINARIES TO ASSISTANCE

Various Indian educators had desired association with United States universities for an exchange of students and

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[1] Propp, Establishment of Agricultural Universities in India, p. 16.

teachers. By 1953 the International Cooperation Agency[2] in Washington was fostering contracts between American universities and the developing countries in the field of agriculture similar to the agreement made by Illinois University in 1952. The Indians and the Americans finally began formal discussion of the subject in November 1953.[3]

Out of these meetings and those that followed came the basic agreement between the government of India and the United States government known as Operational Agreement No. 28, or Project 028, entered into on April 20, 1954. This agreement authorized the formation of inter-institutional contracts to provide assistance to agricultural education. This assistance was to be provided by United States universities working directly with forty-five Indian colleges of agriculture and veterinary science.[4]

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[2]Programs now administered by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) were under the International Cooperation Agency (ICA) and the Technical Cooperation Mission (TCM) to India before 1961. To preserve accuracy in this history I shall use the name that was used during the period under discussion and make note of name changes when it is chronologically appropriate.

[3]Propp, Establishment of Agricultural Universities in India, p. 17.

[4]Montgomery, Terminal Report, p. 1.

Various land-grant universities with their strong agricultural emphasis were contacted by ICA and were asked to participate in the program. Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science was asked to provide assistance in the central region of India in the area made up of the states of Hyderabad, Bombay, Saurashtra, and Kutch.[5] The four other universities consulted were Ohio State University, University of Illinois, Pennsylvania State University (soon replaced by the University of Missouri), and the University of Tennessee. By a supplemental agreement to 028 entered March 30, 1955, each of these five universities was authorized to make contracts to strengthen agricultural institutions in India.[6]

II. INDO-AMERICAN TEAM

While these negotiations were going on early in 1955, the first Joint Indo-American Team on Agricultural Research and Education was appointed by ICA to make a survey of agricultural and veterinary science institutions over all of

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[5]The states of this region have been reorganized twice since 1955. The area is now in the three states of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, and Gujarat.

[6]Montgomery, Terminal Report, p. 1.

India. It was planned that the Team's report would be the basis on which to plan the new Technical Cooperation programs.[7]

The Indo-American Team was composed of five Indians and three Americans. In January through March 1955 the five Indians--K. R. Damle, Vice-President of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR); B. N. Uppal, Government of India Agricultural Commissioner; L. Sahai, Director of the Indian Veterinary Research Institute; H. K. Nandi, Director of Agriculture, West Bengal; and J. V. A. Nehemiah, Secretary of ICAR--visited the United States and toured agricultural schools and research stations. Then beginning in July 1955 the three American members joined them for a three and one-half month tour of India. The three Americans were E. E. Leasure, Dean, School of Veterinary Medicine, Kansas State College; R. E. Buchanan, Dean Emeritus, School of Agriculture, Iowa State College; and A. H. Moseman, agronomist, United States Department of Agriculture. The Team traveled extensively in visiting agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and veterinary colleges in every Indian state except Assam.[8]

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[7]Joint Indo-American Team, Report of the Joint Indo-American Team on Agricultural Research and Education (New Delhi: Indian Council of Agricultural Research and Education, 1955), pp. 2-3.

[8]Personal interview with Dr. E. E. Leasure, July 3, 1969.

The reports of the Team, which were written in Kashmir, in September 1955 were submitted to the Government of India and to ICA. The Team re-affirmed the recommendations of the University Education Commission, but the Joint Team went further and recommended that the rural universities should be modeled after the land-grant universities of the United States, and the members recommended an agricultural university for each state where it was possible. They noted places that seemed best suited to this purpose.[9]

III. CONTRACTS WITH UNIVERSITIES

The Joint Indo-American Team was not as early in completing its work as planned, and the Team found itself crossing paths with the survey teams sent by each of the universities to cover its region. With the reports of both groups in, the five universities began making contracts with ICA. The universities and the Regions they contracted to assist are listed on the following page.[10]

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[9] Joint Indo-American Team, Report, pp. 53-57.

[10] Filinger, Kansas State University Technical Cooperation Mission 1956-1958, p. 4. A map of India showing the regions is on page 18.

Region	Indian States	Contracting University
I	Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh	University of Illinois
II	Punjab and Rajasthan	Ohio State University
III	Assam, West Bengal, Bihar	University of Missouri
IV	Andhra Pradesh and Bombay	Kansas State College
V	Mysore, Madras, Kerala	University of Tennessee

The universities each sent Teams of technicians who were posted at the various agricultural institutions within the university's Region. A group leader was chosen to coordinate the activities and handle official business for the whole Team. In this sense the university Teams were autonomous and had control over most of their own activities within the Region. Of course, they were accountable to the home university and did all of their work through the Indian State governments and the administrators of the university where they were stationed.

Project 028 was an agreement with the Government of India, so reports of activities had to be sent to the central government. The two government agencies which usually consulted with the Teams were the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and the Indian Council of Agricultural Education (ICAE) in New Delhi.

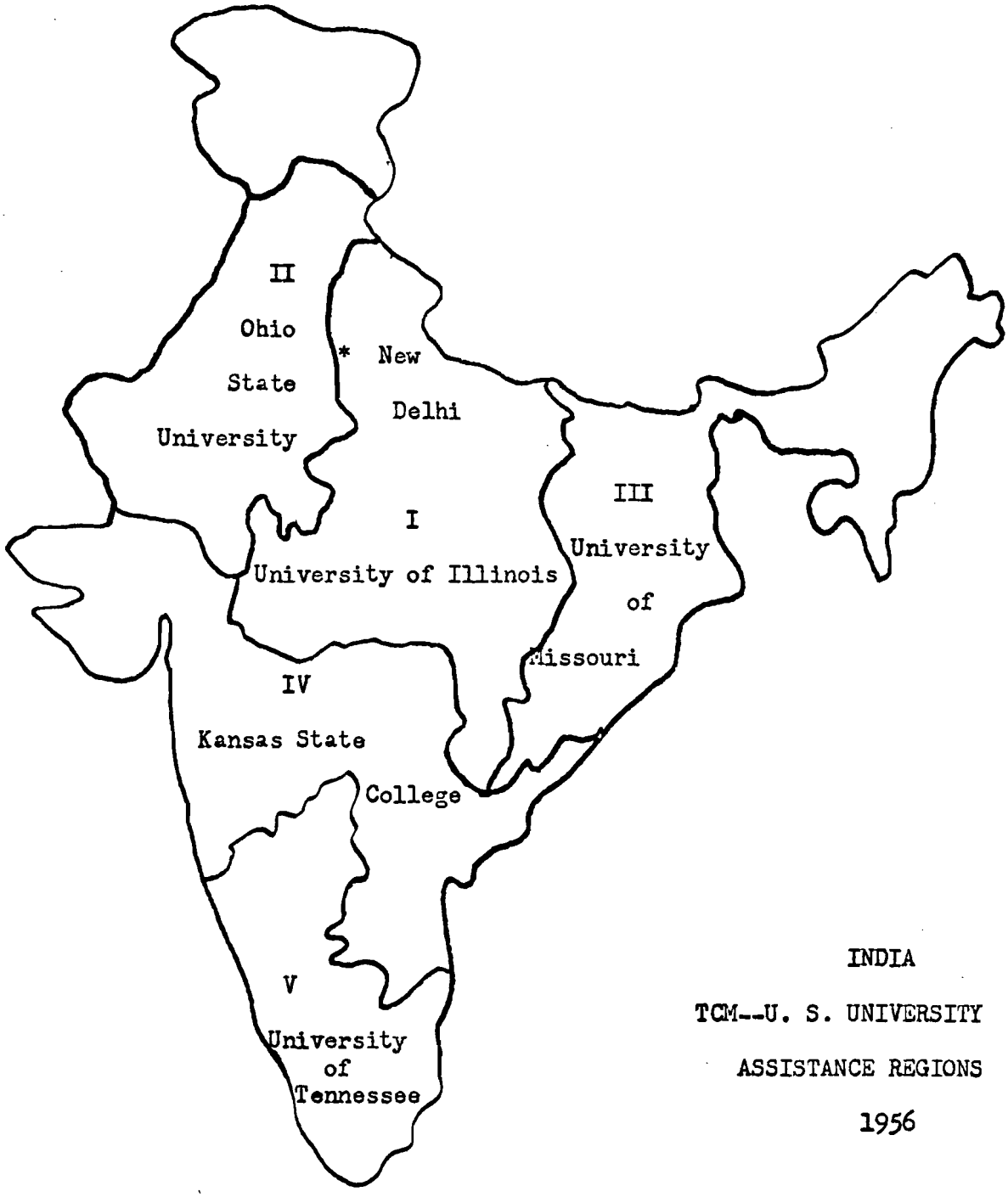

II
Ohio
State
University
* New
Delhi
I
University of Illinois
III
University
of
Missouri
IV
Kansas State
College
V
University
of
Tennessee
INDIA
TCM--U. S. UNIVERSITY
ASSISTANCE REGIONS
1956

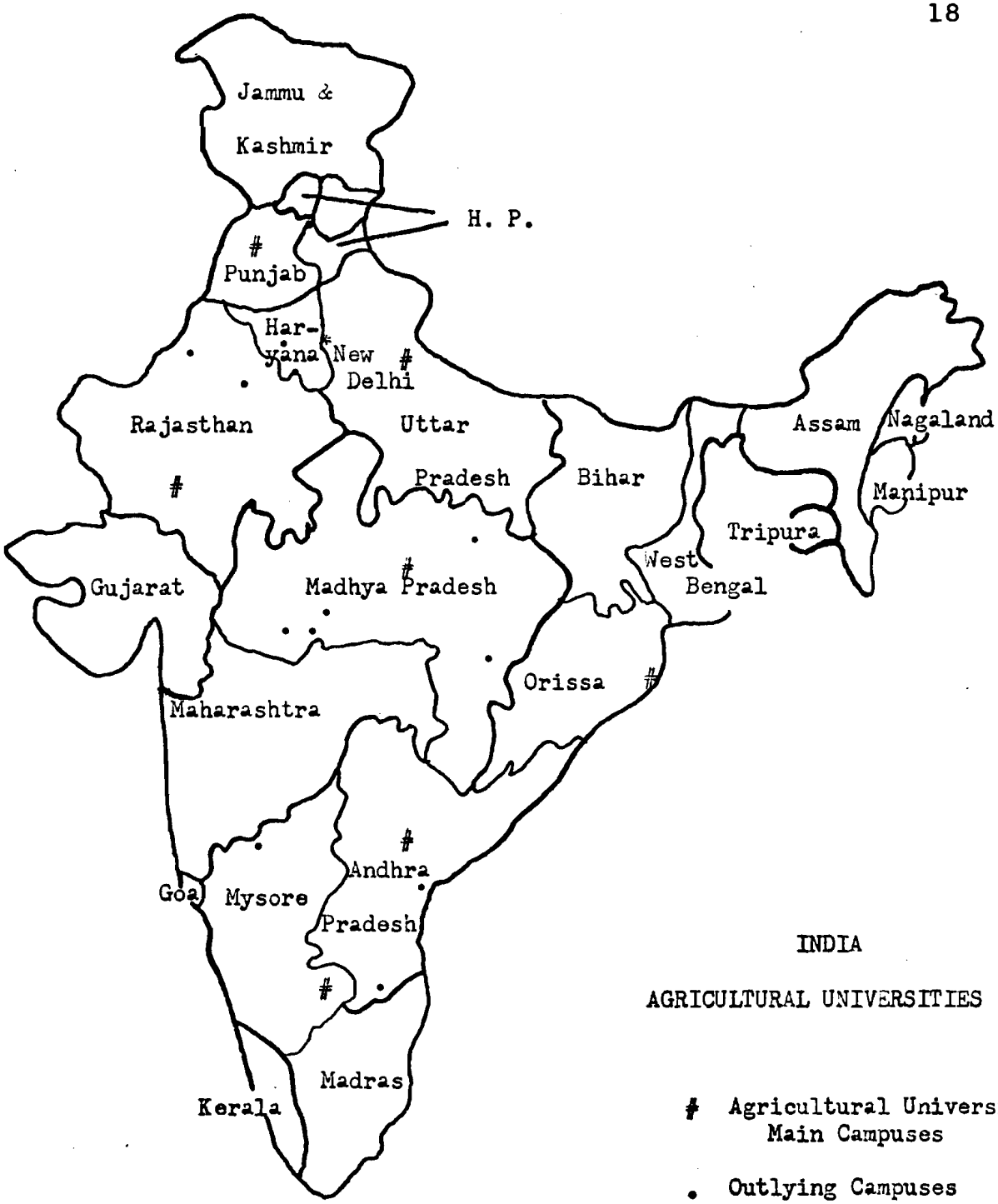
FIGURE 1

The Technical Cooperation Mission to India based in New Delhi handled the program in India for the United States government. This Agency assisted with the difficulties of individual staff members as well as providing supervision for the whole project. The TCM called conferences of Team members in specific fields to discuss problems. Group leaders met annually to coordinate activities. In the United States the International Cooperation Mission maintained contacts with the home campuses. Campus coordinators met annually at one of the five campuses to plan activities and discuss problems.

Although it was not officially required, it was commonly accepted that technicians serving in one Region could be called into another for consultation in their areas of specialization. Often Team members visited other Regions to study their progress. Some special arrangements provided for members of one university's team to be stationed within another's Region. An example of this type of arrangement will be discussed later in connection with Kansas State's agreement to provide veterinarians throughout India.

The supervision and coordination role is now played (since 1961) by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). Most of the meetings just mentioned are still held on an annual basis.

The program for each university has become less extensive in terms of institutions assisted and more intensive in one or two state agricultural universities. Details of the transition will be discussed in Chapter III as Kansas State's program is described. A map of India showing the locations of the newly-established agricultural universities and their branch colleges is found on the following page.


Jammu &
Kashmir
H. P.
Punjab
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yana
New
Delhi
Rajasthan
Uttar
Pradesh
Bihar
Assam
Nagaland
Manipur
Tripura
West
Bengal
Gujarat
Madhya Pradesh
Orissa
Maharashtra
Andhra
Pradesh
Goa
Mysore
Madras
Kerala
INDIA
AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITIES
Agricultural Universities Main Campuses
• Outlying Campuses

FIGURE 2

CHAPTER III

KANSAS STATE IN INDIA

Arthur D. Weber, Dean of Agriculture, Kansas State College, was approached concerning assistance to Indian agricultural education under Operation Agreement 028 early in 1955. As noted, this agreement was the basic one between the United States and India. Kansas State was asked to enter into a contract with the International Cooperation Administration "to participate in the Technical Cooperation Program for agricultural education and research in the Central part of India."[1]

This agreement would involve sending Kansas State staff members as advisors to Indian agricultural and veterinary science institutions concerned with instruction, research, and extension. Indian staff members and students could be sent to the United States for training. Funds

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[1]Harold E. Meyers and Roger C. Smith, "Preliminary Report of the Kansas State College Survey Team Relating to Research and Education in Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine for the Poona Conference, August 4, 1955" (New Delhi: Kansas State College Survey Team, 1955), p. 1. (Mimeographed); hereafter referred to as Meyers and Smith, "Survey."

would be allocated to the College for the purchase of books and equipment to improve research and teaching at the Indian institutions.

The Dean, having conferred with the deans and department heads concerned, recommended to President James A. McCain that he request the Kansas State Board of Regents to authorize the College to proceed toward the development of a contract. President McCain supported the proposal as a fine opportunity for Kansas State's involvement on the international scene. The State Board of Regents gave unanimous approval.[2]

I. DOUBTS OF KANSAS STATE FACULTY

Although there was general interest in pursuing the contract, some university faculty members were concerned about the following three questions: (1) Could Kansas State spare the faculty members who would be useful to the agricultural and veterinary colleges of India while they were working in India for two years? (2) Was the assistance of the Kansas State College staff wanted by the Indian personnel with whom they would have to work? (3) Could Kansas State meet the needs of the agricultural and veterinary colleges of Region

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[2]Personal Interview with Dr. Arthur D. Weber, July 17, 1969.

IV? A Team composed of Associate Dean of Agriculture Harold Meyers and Dr. Roger Smith, Kansas State faculty members with international teaching experience, was chosen by Dean Weber and sent by ICA and Kansas State to make a feasibility survey of Region IV and especially to learn the answers to the questions of greatest concern at Kansas State.[3]

II. SURVEY OF REGION IV

The Team spent three and one-half weeks in India beginning July 1, 1955, during which time they visited officials of the state governments, including the State Secretaries and Directors of Agriculture, vice chancellors of the universities, principals of the agricultural and veterinary colleges, directors of research stations, and heads of extension training centers. Visits to the various departments of each institution were made and Indian staff members were consulted concerning their work. Everywhere the Team was greeted cordially and, according to Dr. Smith, the worst problems as well as the accomplishments were demonstrated.[4]

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[3]Personal Interview with Dr. Roger C. Smith, July 3, 1969.

[4]Ibid.

In its report the Team made several observations and recommendations based on conditions found in agricultural and veterinary institutions of Region IV. Dr. Smith reported that one of the areas of greatest need was that of library facilities. Since few of the libraries' holdings were classified or cataloged, the Team recommended the adoption of the Dewey Decimal system of classification and dictionary cataloging. A shelf list was also needed so that staff and students could ascertain quickly all of the material available on a particular subject. One of the questions raised by the Team was how many of the libraries in the Region could be assisted. Their concern was that allotted resources might be spread too thin. The recommendation was made that there should be more cooperative use of materials between the sections of the university, within the states, and within the Region. Materials at that time shelved in the various sections should be moved to a central library with open shelves.[5]

Another question raised by the Survey Team was which colleges should be assisted in development of graduate programs where there was more than one college in a state. During the 1954-55 academic year, there were five agricultural

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[5] Meyers and Smith, "Survey," pp. 4-5.

colleges and three veterinary colleges operating in the Region. Two more agriculture colleges were scheduled to open before the next term began. Kansas State was willing to assist new colleges, but the great amount of equipment and books needed by them would greatly limit the quantity available to the established institutions. The Team recommended that ICA allot an additional $100,000 to equip new colleges.[6]

Several changes were recommended that could be implemented only by the colleges themselves. First, there was a great need to encourage research and improved teaching by giving promotions and higher pay to faculty members who exhibited those qualities rather than to members who had the most seniority. Choice should be allowed in the curriculum, at least for the students' last two years, to facilitate specialization which was badly needed in research fields. The established practice of having self-sufficient agricultural and veterinary colleges in which all courses for their students were taught within the college was seen as a waste of resources. It was recommended that agriculture and veterinary students take courses in the colleges of arts and sciences, at least during the first year or two.[7]

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[6] Ibid., pp. 5, 11.

[7] Ibid., p. 6.

A great need for textbooks in agriculture written by Indian authors was observed by the Team. It was their opinion that encouragement of research and graduate studies should help solve the problem at its source. The Kansas State advisors would be expected to try to stimulate the writing of such texts.[8]

Other observations included the need for coordination of research projects within the states and Region. The colleges and experiment stations should be under the same direction. With these branches coordinated, there would be great need for teaching of the arts of communication. Agricultural extension and journalism would need to be coordinated with research, so that new techniques and discoveries might be conveyed to the cultivator. Improved home science methods had to be developed and made available to the cultivator's wife.[9]

In its report for the Poona Conference the Survey Team from Kansas State College outlined the three main provisions of the proposed three-year agreement and added their recommendation on how it should be carried out. There would be a maximum of nine staff members from Kansas State College who would be prominent in their technical field. American

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[8] Ibid., p. 6-7.

[9] Ibid., pp. 7-8.

advisors were not to be used as regular replacements for Indian instructors in the classrooms. Some of the advisors' responsibilities would be to the whole Region, not just to the school where they were posted. Therefore, they should not be confined by a class schedule. The Survey Team recommended that the Indians encourage mutual discussion of the advisors' suggestions. Decisions would be made by the Indians who would be charged with executing them.[10] In this way progress could continue long after the American Team left the area. Each member would come for a term of two years and bring his family. Emphasis was made that the advisors and their families would be expected to contribute intellectually and culturally to their Indian communities.

A fund of about $200,000 would be available for books and equipment. Requests would be processed by Kansas State College. Seven Indian staff members would be chosen for one year's training in the United States. Since it was too late to choose a group for the 1955 school year, the staff would choose the first participants after they arrived.[11]

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[10] Ibid., p. 2-3.

[11] Ibid., pp. 2, 10.

Dr. Harold Meyers, because of his great interest in the project, had been chosen as the first Chief of Party should Kansas State College decide to contract with ICM. This was, in fact, a reason for his selection as a member of the Survey Team.[12] He was to be stationed at Hyderabad.

The report to the Regional officials indicated what positions seemed to warrant the eight other advisors. Three positions had already been designated by the Government of India and TCM to be the following: Extension Training Advisor, Poona; Extension Training Advisor, Hyderabad; and Rural Sociologist, Poona. The Survey Team recommended that five other positions be filled. They were Dairy Technologist, Anand, where fifty thousand dollars worth of milk processing equipment would have to be provided at the onset for this technician to be of value; Horticulture Advisor, Hyderabad; Soil Management Advisor, Nagpur; Grassland and Fodder Advisor, Junagadh; and a Poultry or Livestock Advisor, Nagpur. Should it be possible to select more, or if alternates were needed, priority should be for a Plant Breeder-Geneticist and an Agricultural Engineer. Although the need for a veterinarian

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[12]Weber, personal interview.

specializing in anatomy or physiology was recognized by the Team, it was believed that such persons would be very difficult to recruit.[13]

To Kansas State administrators and faculty, the Survey Team gave the following answers to their questions: (1) During its one hundred years of existence, Kansas State had had experiences which were similar enough to those facing India that a great contribution to India by members of her staff could be made; (2) The warm reception given to Dr. Meyers and Dr. Smith by all of the Indians concerned convinced them that there was a sincere desire to have Kansas State enter the program; and (3) Since Land-grant administrators had already been convinced that inter-institutional exchanges of staff within the country was stimulating to the college, contacts were expected to be equally, if not more, beneficial to Kansas State College from an international exchange. It is not likely that any institution of higher education would admit to having qualified staff to spare but, the Team believed Kansas State would gain enough from this significant project to contribute necessary staff. Recruiting would be done in other universities as well.[14]

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[13]Meyers and Smith, "Survey," pp. 9-10.

[14]Ibid., pp. 1-2.

III. NEGOTIATIONS WITH ICA

With the doubts of Kansas State administrators answered by such a favorable report from the Survey Team, authorities gained quick approval to proceed with negotiation of a contract with the International Cooperation Administration through its subsidiary, the Foreign Operations Administration (FOA) under Operation Agreement No. 28 between the United States and India signed on April 30, 1954. The purpose of the agreement was "to strengthen institutions in the field of agriculture engaged in education, research, extension, and in carrying out laboratory control of products." It would provide equipment and books, exchange staff with United States agricultural institutions, and provide specialists who would work in India to carry out this purpose.[15]

The negotiations went on for many months between the ICA and Kansas State College officials. In the meantime Harold E. Meyers, as Chief of Party designate, began recruiting the group of eight technicians who would accompany him to India as the first Team. The required work plan was prepared and other housekeeping tasks were completed, and still the

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[15] Agreement between the Government of India and the Government of the United States, Operational Agreement No. 28, April 30, 1954, pp. 1-2.

haggling went on over money and administrative procedures. One technician recruited for the Team considered leaving the program. At about that time Dr. Meyers, having become discouraged by the extensive delays, decided to accept an offer to become Dean of Agriculture at the University of Arizona.[16]

IV. CONTRACT ICA-W-137

At last, the Contract ICA-W-137 was signed on March 23, 1956, between the United States of America and the Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science. In this contract Kansas State College agreed to

> . . . use its best effort to render such technical advice and assistance to the Ministry [of Food and Agriculture, Government of India] as may be appropriate to effectuate the general purpose of strengthening the Indian agricultural institutions engaged in education, research and extension, in performing their key role in India's agricultural development and such other purposes as may be agreed to between ICA and contractor [Kansas State College] by carrying out during the term of the contract projects and activities in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, and veterinary science and home economics.[17]

The obligations were to be met by the performance of services listed in Exhibit I of the contract.

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[16] Weber, personal interview.

[17] Contract between United States of America and Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Sciences, ICA-W-137. March 23, 1956, p. 3.

EXHIBIT I[18]

Specific Services to be Performed

1. Teaching and Research--The contractor [Kansas State College] will advise and aid training the staff of the cooperating institutions in organization, administration and methods in the field of agriculture, animal husbandry, home economics and veterinary science.

   a. Teaching--Aid in development of (1) surveys of educational needs, (2) curricula and courses in teaching methods for undergraduate, graduate, and (where applicable) vocational school students.

   b. Research--Aid in (1) surveys of research needs, (2) improvement of research organization and administration, (3) development of research projects in major fields, (4) training of research workers, and (5) preparation and dissemination of research results.

2. Extension Programs and other Projects

   a. Extension Programs--The Contractor will aid in the development of (1) undergraduate and graduate training of extension workers, (2) in-service training for extension workers and special short courses, utilizing special demonstration projects to show effective practices and to test effective extension techniques, and (3) plans and programs for dissemination of results of research of improved practices.

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[18] Ibid., pp. 28-30.

b. Training Projects--The Contractor's staff on behalf of the contractor will assist the Ministry and cooperating states in the development of training projects including programming and arrangements.

3. Training of Faculty and Other Staff

a. As is necessary to strengthen the staff of the cooperating institutions the Contractor will aid in selecting faculty and other staff members and graduate students for training. Persons so selected may be trained at the Contractor's institution in the United States or at other institutions (including those located in foreign countries) selected by the Contractor, in consultation with ICA and other agencies concerned. Costs of the training provided for in this provision shall be in accordance with the provisions of Article V-E. Unless otherwise stipulated, this training shall be for a maximum period of 12 months. (ICA will undertake to arrange with India that all personnel brought to the United States under this provision be assured of their position or of equivalent positions on their return to India and that they shall be under obligation to return to such positions for at least one year.)

b. The Contractor will also assist ICA and the Ministry in arranging for the officers of the cooperating institutions to observe research teaching and administration at Contractor's institution and for other educational institutions in the United States.

4. Books, Material, and Supplies--The Contractor will advise the cooperating institutions and TCM on the selection and use of necessary books, equipment and supplies for the activities covered in the contract.

Personnel

1. Field Staff--To help carry out the recommendations formulated above, the Contractor shall use its best efforts to provide a staff in India composed of staff members in the fields of agriculture, animal husbandry, home economics and veterinary science, as may be determined to be necessary by the Ministry. Said field staff shall not exceed 9 persons but shall not be less than 4 persons.

2. Home Staff--Contractor shall maintain at the Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science, in Manhattan, Kansas, a coordinator, specifically designated by the Contractor's President, and such other personnel as is necessary to effectively supervise and coordinate the activities under this Exhibit I.

3. Short-term Field Staff--With the advice and consent of TCM, Contractor may send to India such short-term field staff members as may be needed to effectively implement the fulfilling of the purpose of this Contract.

Kansas State College had to meet certain requirements under the agreement. A proposed work plan, budget, and staff list had to be submitted to ICA for approval before the program started. Progress reports showing future plans would have to be submitted to ICA each six months. The College was to develop a "Memorandum of understanding" with the other four universities contracting in India whereby advisors might be used by other regions in their areas of specialization. ICA would hold title to all items purchased by the College that were reimbursable under the contract, and had the right to inspect and review the program activities under the contract.[19]

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[19]Ibid., pp. 3, 6, 8, 10.

The overseas tour of duty for a staff member was established at two years with a minimum of eighteen months, without approval from ICA. In living abroad he would receive his salary, living allowances, personal and family travel expenses, transport of personal effects, and other incidentals through contract funds. For shorter terms than a normal tour some of these non-salary benefits would not be provided. Staff personnel serving in India were not to work for profit outside of working hours and the entire working day was to be spent on contract business.[20]

It was expected that India would provide office space, supplies, equipment, communications services, etc., as well as secretaries, translators, drivers, and similar personnel. The Indian Institutions were also to make available classrooms and labs in which advisors would carry on their duties. India was to arrange for suitable rental housing.[21]

Participants studying in the United States would be supported by ICA funds for tuition, typing of papers, required textbooks, subsistence, travel to the College from their homes, plus a fixed sum for travel in the United States. In addition the College would receive directly $25 per semester per participant for services rendered.[22]

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[20] Ibid., pp. 12, 14, 22.

[21] Ibid., p. 10.

[22] Ibid., pp. 17.

Allowances were made for books and equipment. These were to be purchased by the College through its regular purchasing procedure with all effort to get the best value.[23]

Ten institutions of agriculture and veterinary medicine in Region IV were approved by the Mission in New Delhi for assistance by the Kansas State College. They are listed below:[24]

College of Agriculture, Akola, Madhya Pradesh
Institute of Agriculture, Anand, Saurashtra
Veterinary College, Bombay
College of Agriculture, Nagpur, Madhya Pradesh
Veterinary College, Nagpur, Madhya Pradesh
College of Agriculture, Poona, Bombay State
College of Agriculture, Bapata, Andhra Pradesh
College of Agriculture, Osmania University, Hyderabad
Veterinary College, Osmania University, Hyderabad
Andhra Veterinary College, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh

V. FIRST TEAM OF ADVISORS

Since the designated group leader had left the program, Kansas State officials had to fill that position as well as

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[23] Ibid., pp. 15-16.

[24] George Montgomery (ed.), Kansas State College--TCM--India, Fifth Semiannual Report, January 1959 (Hyderabad, India: 1959), p. 3.

the other staff positions not yet filled. Dr. George A. Filinger, who had already been recruited as the Horticulture Advisor, agreed to accept the group leader position. Dr. William F. Pickett, who had been working with programs for foreign visitors and students of the Kansas State School of Agriculture, was chosen as the Home Staff Coordinator to coordinate the activities of the contract on the Kansas State campus. Dr. Roger Smith was chosen as Home Staff Member to assist with the program.[25] These two positions and other necessary home staff positions were established as reimbursable under the contract.

Dr. Filinger soon began assisting with the recruitment of remaining Team Members and completing plans for their transfer to India. Dr. Filinger and Dr. Smith prepared an outline, "Suggestions of Procedures for the Staff Who Will Go to India." With this and the good wishes of friends, each Staff Member made his own travel arrangements and arrived with his family at his post during the period from June to November 1956. Their only organized orientation to India was provided for each family at New Delhi after their arrival. The first Team and their posts:[26]

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[25]Weber, personal interview.

[26]George A. Filinger (ed.), "Kansas State College--TCM--India, First Semiannual Report, January 1, 1957" (Hyderabad, India: 1957), pp. 1-2. (Mimeographed.); hereafter referred to as Filinger (ed.), "First Semiannual Report."

1. Dr. T. W. Albertson, Agronomist and Grassland Specialist, Rajkot, Soil Conservation Service.

2. Professor Glenn M. Busset, Extension Training Specialist, College of Agriculture, Osmania University, Hyderabad.

3. Dr. William H. Chilson, Dairy Specialist, Agricultural Institute, Anand.

4. Dr. Roy L. Donahue, Agronomist, Soils and Fertilizer Specialist, College of Agriculture, Nagpur.

5. Dr. George A. Filinger, Chief of Party, Department of Agriculture, Hyderabad.

6. Dr. Randall C. Hill, Rural Sociologist, Extension Wing, College of Agriculture, Poona.

7. Dr. Edwin R. Hoskins, Extension Training Specialist, Extension Wing, College of Agriculture, Poona.

8. Dr. Earl N. Moore, Poultry Specialist, College of Agriculture, Nagpur.

As would be expected, considerable time was required for these first staff members to get their families situated, set up offices, meet important people, and study the problems. Professor Glenn M. Busset, explained in the "First Semiannual Report" the Indian situation which existed in 1956 when he reached Hyderabad. Hyderabad State was dissolved in November, as were the other old states of Region (Kutch, Saurastra, etc.). Some state personnel were moved away, often to make room for new officials. Others left voluntarily as the states were shuffled. Frequently, parallel jobs were created in order to employ all the civil

servants. On the other hand, the political atmosphere between India and the United States was at a high point due to the recent announcement of Public Law 480. Wheat supplied under this law began to arrive soon after the Team arrived. Another factor in promoting good will was the favorable credit Indians gave to the United States for its part in settling the Suez Crisis.[27]

VI. CONTRIBUTIONS OF THE PIONEERS

Most Team Members found it necessary to modify their tentative plans in order to work in the Indian situation. One case in point was that of Dr. Chilson, the dairy technologist sent to Anand. When he arrived, there was no dairy technology nor any facilities for establishing it within the immediate future. Before anything would be done on the Indian side, equipment had to be provided by TCM-Kansas State College. Facing this situation, Dr. Chilson adapted himself to the conditions as he found them. With his wife he developed many recipes using milk, eggs, and powdered milk, all of which were reasonably inexpensive in that area. He and Mrs. Chilson gave many demonstrations and conducted regular classes each week. He also helped with improvement of some

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[27]Glenn M. Busset in Filinger (ed.), "First Semiannual Report," p. 5. (The states were reorganized November 1, 1956 to form Andhra Pradesh and Bombay State in Region IV.)

of the cow herds in the area. Other than these efforts he had to make his contributions outside his specialization, often in home economics.

Many others in the group found ways to adapt and be of assistance. Dr. Albertson's job was to improve grasslands in the Rajkot area by working with the Soil Conservation Service there. His role was unique in that he was not in an academic situation. As it was, Dr. Albertson made his contribution to research. He found the areas overgrazed and barren, with few palatable grasses remaining. He developed a program of grassland improvement by limited grazing and simple conservation methods. Grass seed was collected and tests conducted. Techniques and grass varieties had to be compatible with the monsoon climate.

Dr. Donahue, Specialist in Soil Science, was impressed by the need for textbooks on soils and soil management describing Indian conditions and written by Indian authors. He gathered a number of co-authors and collaborated in a college text, Soil Management in India, for which he arranged publication. Originally posted in Nagpur, he was transferred to the Department of Agriculture at Hyderabad where he devoted most of his efforts to the book for which he provided most of the photographs. Dr. Donahue was not allowed to accept royalties under the ICA contract, but he arranged

for each of the Indian authors to receive a share in the hope that it might stimulate more textbook writing.[28]

Dr. Earl N. Moore, the Poultry Advisor at Nagpur, found there were many opportunities to assist the poultry industry in India. He concluded that chickens, as the most efficient converters of vegetable materials into animal protein, were an ideal solution to India's food problem. Dr. Moore was most concerned that poultry not compete with man for cereal grains, so he made a number of surveys of industrial and agricultural wastes that could be used as poultry feed. Feed trials on various rations of these "wastes" were used in demonstration units for promotion of poultry and for teaching research methods to students.

Dr. Randall C. Hill's assignment was to "assist in the development of rural sociology and institution building."[29] He spent a great deal of time learning the workings of the Indian villages near Poona, where he was posted. His work was mainly in an academic setting, although students were often transported to villages where they would live and

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[28]Roy L. Donahue in George Filinger (ed.). "Kansas State College--TCM--India, Third Semiannual Report, January, 1958" (Hyderabad, India: 1958), p. 24. (Mimeographed.); hereafter referred to as Filinger, "Third Semiannual Report."

[29]Randall C. Hill in Filinger (ed.), "First Semiannual Report," p. 7.

participate for short periods. Dr. Hill's contribution involved helping improve the course in rural sociology at the extension wing. He worked with his counterpart on curricula, a syllabus, teaching methods, and visuals.

Besides Dr. Hill, Professor Glenn M. Busset and Dr. E. R. Hoskins were both working with extension education at Hyderabad and Poona respectively. Each worked in a college extension wing as did Dr. Hill. As a result, they had the more organized assignments of teaching their counterparts how to teach. Emphasis at both locations was on improving and expanding course offerings.

Judging from reports of those involved, it would seem that the extension program at Poona was much better developed on the arrival of the advisors than was the case at Hyderabad. One of Professor Busset's chief problems was that the extension wing, though attached to Osmania University, was under the Department of Agriculture located in Hyderabad fifteen miles away. The Professor of Extension and his staff were stationed at the Department. The extension course apparently was not very highly rated. Professor Busset contributed by teaching courses frequently, especially classes in educational psychology. Extension was a part of the College of Agriculture at Poona University. Poona extension seemed to be comparatively well developed so that Dr. Hill and Dr. Hoskins were able to fit into an established program. They

planned one year of the new three-year course that was being organized. Dr. Hoskins also worked with establishment of 4-H type clubs.

Dr. George R. Fowler, veterinarian, was invited to go to India to conduct a course in veterinary surgery at a six-week seminar for teachers from the various veterinary colleges of India. The seminar was to be held at Bengal Veterinary College, Calcutta. He arrived at Calcutta and made the necessary arrangements for the seminar. Unfortunately, severe illness forced his return to the United States after only two weeks of the seminar.

Dr. I. D. Wilson and Dr. R. E. Swope arrived in India, in March and June of 1958 respectively, to participate in Kansas State's contract amendment to provide six veterinary scientists for veterinary colleges throughout the country. The Kansas State College Team agreed to recruit six veterinary scientists to be posted at the following locations:[30]

SPECIALIZATION	LOCATION (city and state)
Veterinary Education (IVRI)	Izatnagar, Uttar Pradesh
Veterinary Surgery	Patna, Bihar
Veterinary Surgery	Calcutta, West Bengal

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[30] George A. Filinger (ed.), Kansas State College--TCM--India, Fourth Semiannual Report, July, 1958 (Hyderabad, India: 1958), p. 2.

Veterinary Pathology	Mhow, Madhya Pradesh
Veterinary Physiology	Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh

Dr. I. D. Wilson became Deputy Group Leader in charge of the veterinary scientists. The Kansas State College Team was to be responsible for fiscal and accounting supervision only.[31] The work done under this program will be discussed with the years when Dr. George Montgomery was Chief of Party, 1958-62.

Dr. George Filinger, as Team Leader for the first Team, served in Hyderabad with the Andhra Pradesh Department of Agriculture from 1956-1958. The difficulties he faced getting the program established should not be taken lightly, and it must be remembered that he had first agreed to be the Horticulture Advisor, which would not have involved any of the administrative duties which consumed nearly all of his time.

Everyone connected with the program during that period with whom the author has talked has paid great tribute to Dr. Filinger's dedication. He arrived in Hyderabad ahead of the other staff members in June 1955, to find that there was no office, secretarial help, nor supplies available for his use. Mrs. Filinger did much of his typing, and Dr. Filinger found that just obtaining a typewriter and paper was an ordeal.

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[31] Ibid.

When money for project expenses was not available due to the slow processing of requests, Dr. Filinger used his personal funds to run the program for several months. He personally had to run off the Team's "First Semiannual Report" on a hand-operated mimeograph using Indian foolscap paper. Long hours were expended by both the Filingers on expense accounts, correspondence, piling and filing, inventories, and processing requests under the program. Often many hours were spent in rupee-dollar conversions.[32]

After a year the office matters became less an ordeal, and Indian administrative assistants who were able to take over much of the routine were added to the staff. Yet after eighteen months there was still no telephone and other essential office supplies were scarce.[33]

The Group Leader was required to supervise the program in the large area of the Central Region and this meant extended travel. Team members were located at five widely-scattered posts. Surface transport was slow and unpleasant. Mail service was at best slow and not completely dependable. In addition to travel within the Region, the

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[32]Filinger, personal interview, July 3, 1969. (During this period India was not yet on a decimal monetary system. All orders and requisitions in native currency had to be divided to reduce to rupees, annas, and paise.)

[33]Filinger (ed.), "Third Semiannual Report," p. 7.

Team Leader was frequently called to New Delhi for meetings with TCM and to various locations throughout the country to meet with the other Team Leaders. The other members met with him and participating state and university officials for the Regional meetings held each six months and for Team meetings when needed.

One of Dr. Filinger's biggest tasks as Group Leader was the selection of participants to study in the United States. Although only seven were chosen for the first year, a total of twenty-nine participants were selected during the two-year period. The Team considered this a very important part of the program because these men would be best qualified to carry on the technicians' work after they had gone.

Participants were selected by the Kansas State Team and local authorities. The first Regional Advisory Committee which met at Poona on October 5, 1956, established the following criteria for selection of participants: (1) The proposed training should be related to a specific development project; (2) The proposal should be for "practical training" rather than purely academic training; (3) Candidates must be under 45 years of age, or in exceptional cases they could be up to 48 years; (4) Candidates must be actually employed in the type of work for which they would be training at the foreign university; (5) The sponsoring institution must

pledge to pay local costs.[34] The objective of the program was to strengthen the Indian institutions in areas of greatest need. In pursuit of this goal, the earning of degrees and enhancement of professional prestige of the participants was considered secondary.

Another time-consuming part of contract administration was the processing of requests for books and equipment for the participating colleges and other institutions of the Region. This assistance was not limited to those where technicians were posted. This often made it necessary to travel to those institutions to investigate requests. A total of $420,988 worth of commodities was approved and ordered by Kansas State College in the first two years.[35]

The purchasing of books and commodities and the handling of the participants' affairs in the United States was under the supervision of the Home Staff at Kansas State College. When book orders had been processed in India, they were sent to the Home Staff for procurement. The Staff then arranged for bids to be made and purchases completed through regular College channels. The Comptroller at Kansas State

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[34]Filinger (ed.), "First Semiannual Report," p. 2.

[35]Filinger, Kansas State University Technical Cooperation Mission 1956-1958, p. 12.

College was then reimbursed by ICA in Washington, D. C. Participants were counseled and their programs arranged by members of the Home Staff.[36]

The Team under Dr. Filinger's leadership began the publication of Kansans Abroad, a brief report of the activities of the Team. It was published as frequently as material was available. Fourteen issues were sent out under Dr. Filinger's leadership. Two more were published by Professor Glenn Busset, Acting Group Leader, after Dr. Filinger's departure and before the arrival of Dr. George Montgomery, the second Group Leader. The Team members individually published numerous articles, pamphlets, and books.

A part of the contract which Kansas State College signed with the United States government specified that there would be direct supervision of the project by the College. To do this, annual executive visits were provided for an administrator of the College to visit the Region and inspect the team's work. Dr. C. Peairs Wilson, Director of the School of Agriculture, Kansas State College, and Mrs. Wilson and Dean of Agriculture A. D. and Mrs. Weber paid executive visits to India in 1957 and 1958. They traveled throughout the Region investigating the program and meeting

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[36]Personal interview with Dr. William F. Pickett, July 18, 1969. Appendix III of this paper contains a list of the Home Staff and their positions.

with Team members. These visits helped to coordinate better the work of the Team and the work on the home campus. Appendix V contains a list of executive visits by Kansas State College administrators during the first twelve years.

Each Team member and the leader served on many committees and participated in many local and nation-wide activities. Perhaps the most significant of the committees in pointing the direction of the program in the future was the Rural University Committee on which Dr. Filinger served as early as 1957. This committee was established to make plans for a rural university in the State of Andhra Pradesh. As noted in Chapter I, the rural university was the type of agricultural educational institution that the University Education Commission had recommended be established in its 1948 report. The Joint Indo-American Team proposed that at least one such university be formed in each state. In the years after 1957 much time and effort of Kansas State Team members was contributed to this project as shall be described in later sections.

The Filinger years cannot be summarized accurately without some mention of the "goodwill activities," as the Group Leader described the many unofficial contacts made by Team members with the Indian people. Most of the wives gave many hours to teaching Indian women home science, sewing, and providing food for undernourished children, working for

the Red Cross, participating in community programs, and entertaining in their homes. Mrs. Earl Moore even found time to teach for two months at Kodaikanal boarding school which her daughter Sara Jane was attending. Because the wives appeared with their husbands at official functions, many of the Indians' wives began to appear also, an abrupt change in social custom. The children of Team members must not be omitted for the eight of them contributed a great deal to international understanding. Dr. Filinger said of the Team work, "We did what we could,"[37] implying that none of the Team or their families let the description of their technical assignment keep them from aiding the people with which they lived.

As has been mentioned previously, there was a lapse of time between Dr. Filinger's tour and Dr. George Montgomery's arrival as the new Group Leader. Professor Glenn Busset, the only member of the old Team left in India, acted as Chief of Party during the interim. Dr. Moore and Dr. Donahue had gone on home leave but would return for another tour of duty. Dr. Wilson and Dr. Swope were just beginning their tours at the veterinary colleges so they were at their posts.

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[37] Filinger, personal interview.

VII. THE SECOND TEAM

Dr. George Montgomery established his office at the College of Agriculture, Osmania University, and moved the office staff of the Chief of Party there from the Department of Agriculture where Dr. Filinger had been assigned. According to Dr. Montgomery, the office staff was satisfactory by that time. When Glenn Busset left Hyderabad to return to the United States all of the original team had returned to the United States, most of them to their old positions. Dr. Earl Moore and Dr. Roy L. Donahue returned from home leave to their Indian posts for second tours of duty. Dr. J. A. Jackobs joined the team as a grassland scientist assigned to the College of Agriculture, Poona. He was expected to continue the research of Dr. Albertson on restoring grazing areas.[38]

Dr. I. D. Wilson was posted at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnager, Uttar Pradesh, where he had been working with the development of a graduate college for about six months. He was Deputy Group Leader for the veterinary contract specialists. The only other veterinarian posted at the time was Dr. Robert E. Swope, a pathologist at the Veterinary College, Mhow, Madhya Pradesh.

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[38]Personal interview with George Montgomery, January 18, 1969.

Miss Mae Baird, a home scientist, had been recruited and reached her post at the Institute of Agriculture, Anand. As will be noted later, Miss Baird was reposted at the College of Agriculture, Osmania University, for the last six months of her tour.

These seven advisors made up the second team for TCM--Kansas State College in India. The Indians had requested other advisors and there was a desire by Kansas State to send more. But recruiting qualified personnel was difficult and some of those who agreed to go were rejected by Indian officials. Chiefly for these reasons, there were unfilled positions during this period. No more of the veterinary posts were filled and the project lapsed with the end of Dr. Wilson and Dr. Swope's tours.

Dr. Montgomery was reassigned as Group Leader in 1960-1962, when he decided to return for a second tour of duty, but the Team activities for the first two years (1958-1960) will be discussed separately in this narrative since most of the other staff members changed in 1960 when their tours ended. Tours of duty were generally for two years. However, if Team members had begun a project which they wished to continue, they were usually allowed to return for another tour of two years.

VIII. ACCOMPLISHMENTS 1958-1960

Dr. I. D. Wilson found it difficult to maintain progress toward his assigned goal of establishing a graduate college of veterinary science at the Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, Uttar Pradesh. When he arrived at the Institute, he discovered just one man there who wanted a graduate program. His first task became one of convincing the faculty of the desirability of having a graduate program and then working out the procedures for setting up such a college. In both of these phases he succeeded, leaving only the third phase of implementing the plans and giving the necessary powers to the college. The graduate college at IVRI became a reality after Dr. Wilson left India. As Deputy Group Leader he processed requests for books and equipment.[39]

Dr. Robert Swope classified the Veterinary College, where he was assigned at Mhow, Madhya Pradesh as "a college with a future." It had a good staff and new facilities were being built. Although he was posted at Mhow as a pathologist, Dr. Swope was asked to review and criticize the whole program of the college. He also revised equipment

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[39] I. D. Wilson, "Terminal Report" (Manhattan: Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, 1960), pp. 25-26. (Mimeographed.)

and book request lists and reviewed research projects. An area where he made special efforts for change was in encouraging field work and extension, which was almost totally absent.

The problems of staffing Indian posts are not to be taken lightly. The recruiting problems arise from the great inconvenience of traveling to, and especially living in, that country. The living conditions are especially difficult for the wives who must contend with servants, lack of modern conveniences, and streetside bazaars. Children had to be sent to boarding schools. Progress made by the advisors was slow and difficult to measure. The Indian authorities wanted only technicians of national prominence and used their power to veto a number of qualified prospective staff members who had agreed to serve and were recommended by Kansas State.

Dr. Roy Donahue saw the fruition of his efforts during the first tour, for his first textbook Soil Management in India[40] was finally published in April 1959. With copies of this book, he began a new textbook rental project at the College of Agriculture, Bapatla. It was such a success that the idea was soon tried with other books. This experience

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[40]H. R. Arakeri and others, Soil Management in India (Bombay: Asia Publishing House, 1959).

resulted in Dr. Donahue's appointment to the Textbook Committee of the Indian Council of Education and he was considered a foremost authority on textbook writing. The text sold so well that a revised edition was prepared the next year.

During the years 1958-1960 a movement developed for the formation of a rural university in Andhra Pradesh. Dr. Donahue worked on the committee to make plans for it. A full-time officer was appointed by the Andhra Pradesh government to make the arrangements for the university, and Dr. Donahue travelled with him to visit the rural university in Uttar Pradesh. Many hours were spent meeting with officials and preparing the legislation for the university.

Dr. Moore continued his work of poultry research and promotion with feeding trials using rations prepared from industrial and agricultural wastes. Extensive plans for a model poultry farm were prepared and distributed.

Dr. Joe Jackobs continued the research of Dr. Albertson on grazing lands, but his experiments were carried out in a new area near Poona. Working with the government of Bombay State, he conducted various studies. His conclusion was that reduction of the number of animals was basic to the whole project--this could be done only by convincing the farmers of the economic value in doing so.[41]

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[41]J. A. Jackobs in George Montgomery (ed.) Kansas State University--TCM--India, Eighth Semiannual Report, June, 1960 (Hyderabad, India: 1960), p. 9.

Miss Mae Baird arrived at her post in Anand a half year after the other team members began their tours. She was the Home Science Advisor at the Institute of Agriculture where a two-year diploma course for farmers' daughters was being established. She helped prepare the syllabus and organized the course, but due to the lack of teachers the course was late in beginning. Later, with one teacher trained in psychology, classes began. One teacher in home science was added in a few months. The Home Science advisor helped plan and prepare laboratories for use, including the ordering of books and equipment. With Dr. Moore she prepared a booklet entitled, "The Use of Eggs in Diet."

During the last six months of her assignment from June to December 1960 Miss Baird was posted at the College of Agriculture, Osmania University, Hyderabad. There was no home science course at the college at that time but one home science class had been opened just previously for girls enrolled in the College of Agriculture. Professor Baird was asked to assist in planning the home science degree course to be established at the new College of Agriculture after it moved to a new campus at Rajendranagar, a few miles away, where home science would have its own building. Besides preparing these plans with the Principal, she helped work out details for the proposed rural university.

The role of Chief of Party at Hyderabad was difficult to fill, according to Dr. Montgomery. He saw himself as first an administrator and second a subject matter specialist in agricultural economics. In his opinion this was what Kansas State University[42] expected also. However, the Director of Agriculture in Andhra Pradesh seemed to regard him as just a faculty member. The poor communication between the contracting parties made operation of the program in India very difficult.[43]

As an administrator, Dr. Montgomery spent much time traveling in the Region and throughout India to attend Mission meetings, Team Leaders' meetings, Regional meetings, meetings with state officials in three states, meetings with heads of institutions, and entertaining visitors. Efforts were made to make the meetings conducted by the Kansas State Team more meaningful. Selection of participants and processing of equipment and book requests were also time consuming.

Executive visits were made by Dr. Pickett, Home Campus Coordinator, and Dr. E. E. Leasure, Dean of Veterinary Medicine and Mrs. Leasure early in 1959. They met with TCM

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[42]Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science became Kansas State University of Agriculture and Applied Science in March, 1959.

[43]Montgomery, personal interview.

officials and those of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in New Delhi, besides making visits in Region IV. Dr. Leasure also paid a visit to the Indian Veterinary Research Institute and three State Veterinary Colleges. Dr. A. D. Weber, Dean of Agriculture at Kansas State University, conferred with the group while in India as a member of the Ford Foundation Team on Agricultural Productivity. In January of 1960 President James A. McCain of Kansas State University and Mr. Whitley Austin, a member of the Kansas State Board of Regents, paid a visit. While they were in Hyderabad, President McCain inaugurated the first Kansas State University Alumni Association in India.

While on his trip home in the summer of 1960, Dr. Montgomery was notified that he had been accepted for two more years as Group Leader and would be posted at the College of Agriculture, Poona. Dr. Donahue was acting Group Leader during the period in which Dr. Montgomery and family were on home leave. Dr. Donahue completed his second tour in January 1961 and went on home leave. In April 1961 he resigned to accept a position with the Ford Foundation in New Delhi as Soil Scientist. During the last months with the Kansas State University Team his high school agriculture text, Agriculture in India, written in collaboration

with Indian authors and Dr. Moore, was completed. It was to be published in three volumes.[44]

Dr. Jackobs had returned to his former position at the University of Illinois in December. Miss Baird returned to Kansas State University as a professor in the Extension Department.

This left only Dr. Moore, the Poultry Advisor, at Nagpur and Dr. Montgomery at Poona as the Kansas State Team. On March 1, 1961, Dr. Moore was transferred to the College of Veterinary Science, Osmania University, Hyderabad, to develop the poultry program there. His research at Nagpur was carried on by his last counterpart, and he visited there frequently.

IX. PLANS FOR AN AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

In April and May 1961, each contracting university was asked to develop plans for its Region through the Third Five Year Plan period establishing fields of specialization, locations, and prospective number of technicians and participants. Next a conference of Group Leaders was held in New Delhi to consolidate the proposals. During August and September more conferences were held to develop a specific plan at work to be presented at the Conference of Campus

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[44]L. S. S. Kumar, Agriculture in India, 3 Vols. (Bombay: Asia Publishing House, 1961).

Coordinators at Knoxville, Tennessee, on October 19 and 20. The decision made by the contracting universities was to concentrate at fewer locations, specifically those that had been working toward an agricultural university. Plans were made early in 1962 to provide assistance to those institutions that had passed enablihg legislation providing for an agricultural university that was approved by the Agricultural Universities Committee.[45]

Some of the early recommendations for rural or agricultural universities were discussed in Chapter I in reporting the findings of the University Education Commission of 1948, and in Chapter II in discussion of the report of the first Joint Indo-American Team in 1955. The Indo-American Team recommended that each state establish one agricultural university similar to that described by the University Education Commission. In 1956 Dr. H. W. Hannah from the University of Illinois described such a university in his "Blueprint for a Rural University in India." The Second Joint Indo-American Team in 1959 strongly supported the report of the first Indo-American Team for one university per state to be established as soon as possible. They

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[45]George Montgomery (ed.), Kansas State University United States Agency for International Development Mission to India Project in Agricultural Education, Eleventh Semiannual Report, April, 1962 (Poona, India: 1962), pp. 9-10.

placed considerable emphasis on adequate planning. The Second Joint Team further recommended that no state should receive outside funds unless it met the requisites of the University Education Commission and had the approval of the Agricultural Universities Committee of the Indian Council of Agricultural Education.[46]

In 1958 Mr. Thimma Reddy, Minister of Agriculture for Andhra Pradesh, took the lead in the decision to establish a rural university at Rajendranager. This location was adjacent to the Extension Training Institute, the Research Institute of the Department of Agriculture, and the Cattle Breeding Farm of the Department of Animal Husbandry, in a suburban area of Hyderabad, about fifteen miles from the city's center. The site was selected and land acquired for a campus with a college farm and research plots. The university itself would be developed by phases, beginning with the College of Agriculture which would be transferred from Osmania University. Plans were to follow with the Colleges of Veterinary Science, Home Science, and Agricultural Engineering. In 1960 the main building for agriculture, the student hostel, and the residence for the Principal were completed and the

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[46]George Montgomery (ed.) Kansas State University TCM India Project in Agricultural Education, Tenth Semiannual Report, July 1961 (Poona, India: 1961), pp. 6-7; hereafter referred to as Montgomery, Tenth Semiannual Report.

first year students transferred from Osmania. Later the other classes were moved. From June 1961 all programs of the College of Agriculture were carried out from the Rajendranager campus.[47]

In 1959 the Government of Andhra Pradesh had appointed Mr. Prithvi Raj as a special officer to plan legislation for the Agricultural University. All of the Kansas State University Team members gave him assistance, particularly Dr. Donahue and Miss Baird, who were in Hyderabad and had special assignments connected with the project. In September 1960 the Agricultural University Committee was invited to Hyderabad to study the legislation which had been prepared. The committee returned in December and visited the College of Agriculture, Bapatla, Andhra Veterinary College at Tirupati, and research stations which would become part of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University. On January 2, 1961, they proposed changes in the draft legislation with emphasis on integrating teaching, research, and extension.[48]

Andhra Pradesh was the only state of Region IV which had made progress toward an agricultural university, so Kansas

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[47]Ibid.; and George Montgomery (ed.), Kansas State University TCM India Project in Agricultural Education, Ninth Semiannual Report, December, 1960 (Poona, India: 1961), p. 8; hereafter referred to as Montgomery, Ninth Semiannual Report.

[48]Montgomery, Tenth Semiannual Report, pp. 7-8.

State began to concentrate assistance under the program there. Foundations had been laid for a rural university at a very early date with Dr. Filinger's assistance. The following summary illustrates the quantity of assistance given by 1960 to help develop the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University by Kansas State University and TCM:

5 technicians stationed at Hyderabad (a total of 11 man-years)

18 participants from the staff of the Agricultural and Veterinary Colleges at Hyderabad

8 participants from College of Agriculture, Bapatla

6 participants from Andhra Veterinary College, Tirupati
Most of the participants received master's degrees, two the doctor of philosophy degree

$15,615.98 in books had been supplied to the four colleges

$123,706.21 in equipment for teaching and research had been supplied the four colleges.[49]

The bill to authorize the formation of the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University was introduced in the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly in mid-1961 but had not been acted upon when Dr. Montgomery left his post in 1962.[50]

In February 1962 Dr. Warren L. Prawl reached his post as Advisor to Extension Education at the new College of

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[49] Montgomery, Ninth Semiannual Report, p. 8.

[50] Montgomery, Terminal Report, p. 40.

Agriculture, Rajendranagar. He had special responsibility to work with the Expanded College Extension Block, fifty villages surrounding the College for which the Extension Education Department would have the direct responsibility of conducting extension activities. Dr. Prawl's job involved advising both teaching and field activities.

X. MONTGOMERY'S SECOND TOUR

Dr. Montgomery's second tour of duty presented fewer frustrations at his post with the College of Agriculture, Poona, because of the definite understanding of his position by the Government of Maharastra.[51]

Sixty-nine participants were selected during the Montgomery years as Group Leader. His high regard for the importance of this part of the program is reflected in new projects for them that began under his leadership. A three-month study tour in the United States was planned for three administrators of colleges and one State government official with two thirds of the time spent studying procedures at Kansas State University and one third visiting other state colleges. Seminars for returned participants were begun. The first seminar was on teaching, the second research. A directory of those who had studied in the United States was

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[51]Montgomery, personal interview.

prepared by the Team. Those who had studied in the U. S. with USAID[52] assistance were providing much of the leadership by 1962 for the Indian agricultural and veterinary colleges, and it was they who best understood the U. S. land-grant system.

Book and equipment orders were reviewed by the Team Leader. He also requested several Staff Members to visit other institutions and investigate use of books and equipment. This survey helped in planning future orders.

Executive visits were made by Dr. William F. Pickett, Home Campus Coordinator, in January 1961 and again in January 1962. On the second trip Dr. Glenn H. Beck, Dean of Agriculture accompanied Dr. Pickett. Both read papers at the Hyderabad Participant Seminar devoted to research.

When Dr. George Montgomery ended his second assignment and left for home, July 15, 1962, only Dr. Moore, who would complete his third assignment in November, and Dr. Prawl, who had arrived in February of that year, remained in Region IV. Dr. Moore was acting Chief of Party from July

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[52] In 1961 programs of the International Cooperation Agency (ICA) and Technical Cooperation Mission (TCM) in India became part of the United States Agency for International Development (USAID).

15 to September 24, 1962, when Dr. William F. Pickett took his post as Chief of Party and Extension Education Advisor to the Government of Andhra Pradesh.[53]

XI. ESTABLISHMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY

Dr. Pickett served in India as Chief of Party in a very exciting time, for the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University became a reality in December 1963. During the year prior to the passage of the enabling legislation, the Chief of Party met with government officials of Andhra Pradesh, officials of the existing colleges, and others to work out details of the university. There was much opposition to the forming of A.P.A.U. by those with vested interests to protect. Many of these were officials, such as members of the Andhra Pradesh Departments of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry who would lose some of their authority to the university when extension and other functions were transferred.[54]

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[53]William F. Pickett (ed.) Kansas State University United States Agency for International Development Mission to India Project in Agricultural Education, Twelfth Semi-annual Report, May 1 to October 31, 1962 (Secunderabad, India: 1962), pp. 1-2.

[54]Pickett, personal interview.

The Agricultural University was planned as an autonomous unit consisting of Colleges of Agriculture, Veterinary Science, Home Science, and Agricultural Engineering, experiment stations, and an extension service. These had all existed for some time under separate departments of government. Most of the colleges were attached to private universities. The purpose of the new university was to increase agricultural production. It would provide teaching, research, and extension services for the rural people of Andhra Pradesh. The following institutions initially became colleges of the University:[55]

College of Agriculture, Rajendranagar, Hyderabad

College of Veterinary Science, Hyderabad

College of Home Science, Hyderabad

College of Agriculture, Bapatla

Andhra Veterinary College, Tirupati

Sri Venkateswara Agricultural College, Tirupati

The state research stations and extension institutions would become part of the University within three years--the length of delay to be determined by the time necessary to appoint a Director of Extension and a Director of the Agricultural Research Station.

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[55] Montgomery, Terminal Report, pp. 38-41.

By virtue of his office Governor of Andhra Pradesh would be Chancellor of the University and would have authority to form the Board of Management, major governing body for the University, and to appoint the Vice-Chancellor and other administrative officials. Principals of all the colleges would have equal rank.[56]

The new university had other features unique to Indian educational institutions. The courses were offered on the trimester plan, and some selection of classes would be allowed for students in the last three or four trimesters. A similar course was worked out at Tirupati and Bapatla under one of the existing colleges. Internal evaluation was to be used by the course instructors with grades given at the end of each trimester. A student advisory system would be used. The new system would be adopted by phases so that the students who had already begun a program of study would complete their programs under the old system. Each new class would begin and continue on the new trimester system.[57]

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[56]William F. Pickett (ed.), Kansas State University United States Agency for International Development Mission to India Project in Agricultural Education, Thirteenth Semiannual Report, November 1, 1962 to April 30, 1963 (Hyderabad, India: 1963), pp. 4-6.

[57]William F. Pickett (ed.) Kansas State University United States Agency for International Development Mission to India Project on Agricultural Education, Sixteenth Semiannual Report, May 1, 1964 to October 21, 1964 (Hyderabad, India: 1964), pp. 10-11.

During the transition period general administrative planning had to take place. The Vice-Chancellor was selected. The positions of deans and directors were advertised and applicants interviewed. Campus plans had to be formulated and facilities made available. The orderly unification of the various colleges was of primary concern. The change-over was, in fact, effected quite smoothly.

The Kansas State Team played an important part in the change-over because of the experience of its members in similar institutions in the United States. They were capable of teaching the instructors how to teach under the new system. Evaluation, the most baffling part of the new system for Indian instructors, was the subject of several meetings and seminars conducted by the Kansas State Team. Team members were involved in nearly every aspect of the University's organization from orders of equipment to campus planning, some of it years before the University began to function in July 1964. Dr. Pickett made the establishment of the University the main focus of attention during his three years in India as Chief of Party. One of the biggest tasks in which he took part was the preparation of a seven-year budget for the new University.

XII. TECHNICIANS WORK DURING THE PICKETT YEARS

While the University was being established the two remaining technicians continued their work. Dr. Earl Moore helped establish a poultry project at Hyderabad which was provided chicks from German and Italian hatcheries under AID funds. At the Veterinary College his emphasis was teaching methods of poultry raising. His third tour completed, the Poultry Advisor left the Kansas State University Team in November 1962 and became an employee of the Ford Foundation in India.

Dr. Warren Prawl, Extension Education Advisor, continued his work with the Expanded Extension Block. During the Pickett years this program began to take hold. Additional Indian personnel were hired under the project, including an Agricultural Information Officer, a Survey Officer, subject matter specialist, and village-level workers. A number of field demonstrations were conducted. Promotional materials were published in three languages. Tours were planned to show cultivators the results of demonstration projects at the College and in the villages. Short courses were taught. The poultry project, begun by Dr. Moore became a distribution center to supply chicks for neighboring farms. AID allowed the college to use profits from the poultry scheme to be invested in capital improvements. In connection with the poultry project, Dr. Prawl

obtained for use as animal feed, damaged food products (such as dry milk and corn meal) which had been shipped to India under Public Law 480 funds but declared unfit for human consumption at the ports. He also was able to get free polyethylene sheeting from Union Carbide of India for experiments as a roofing material on poultry houses. Such cooperation between private industry and higher education was very uncommon in India. Assistance was given in the establishment of a poultry cooperative by farmers in the area.

An idea unique in India was the "Earn While You Learn Project" which Dr. Prawl helped start at Andhra Veterinary College at Tirupati. Under it, veterinary students cared for chickens using modern facilities and techniques. Original purchases were made from a Rs. 50,000 revolving fund set up by KSU-AID. Students did all the work and were allowed to keep their profits. This project was highly publicized and produced a great deal of prestige for the Kansas State Team.

In January 1963 Professor William G. Amstein, horticulturist, joined Dr. Prawl and the Extension Department. His work was chiefly concerned with vegetables and field crops. He conducted tests with okra, eggplant, watermelon, tomato, and potato varieties. His tests involving fertilizer use, cultivation practices, and hybrid seeds helped develop

a "package of practices" which was given to the farmers of the area for village tests. These "packages" helped combine all the necessary improved practice and commodities to produce significant yield increases. Most of the tests proved highly successful. A Rs. 2,500 revolving fund was formed by KSU-AID at the Extension Education Department for buying seed and making loans to poultry farmers for improvements.

Professor Amstein worked actively with other groups aiding development. Peace Corps volunteers assisted with poultry and horticulture projects at the College and in the Extension Block. Garden tractors obtained through AID were operated by one of the volunteers. The Horticulture Advisor also cooperated with a F. A. O. technician experimenting with hybrid sorghums in the area.

Dr. Julian Hodges, who arrived in February 1963 was Advisor in Farm Management at Poona, Maharashtra. He concentrated most of his time and efforts on the Advanced Farm Management Project, a special course for graduates in agriculture. Most of the trainees had experience in the field and were selected for their high abilities. Dr. Hodges was active in the planning, teaching, and general conduct of the project which involved field training with each student working with a selected cultivator from a nearby village on farm management.

When Dr. Hodges completed this special project at Poona in January 1965 Kansas State University discontinued its assistance to Maharashtra. At that time there was still no legislation for an agricultural university in the state. All assistance under KSU-AID was to be at the Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University.[58]

From June 21 to August 28, 1964, Professor W. G. Amstein served as Acting Chief of Party while Dr. Pickett was on home leave. The Chief of Party returned for one more year at his post before retirement. Dr. Prawl returned June 3, 1964, for another two-year tour after home leave.

Professor Mae Baird returned to India, after completing an assignment three and a half years before, for a two-year assignment advising the Home Science College of A. P. A. U. Plans were made for the transfer of the Home Science Department in the College of Agriculture to the new College of Home Science in Hyderabad. In meetings with the Principal of the Home Science College, faculty, and officials, the Home Science Advisor helped plan courses, curricula, and physical facilities. A rough draft for a clothing and textiles

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[58]William F. Pickett (ed.), Kansas State University United States Agency for International Development Mission to India Project on Agricultural Education, Seventeenth Semiannual Report, November 1, 1964 to April 30, 1965 (Hyderabad, India: 1965), p. 5; hereafter referred to as Pickett (ed.), Seventeenth Semiannual Report.

syllabus was written by Miss Baird. She also helped in the preparation of lists of equipment and materials needed. Illness forced Miss Baird to terminate her assignment and return to the United States in December 1964.

Two short-term consultants at A. P. A. U. arrived in 1964. The first, H. James Miller, who reached Hyderabad August 15, was consultant in Campus Development and worked at Rajendranagar and other Indian locations for six months. The other, Gilbert R. Dodge, who had been administrative assistant with the KSU-AID Home Staff, was sent to A. P. A. U. for two months as Consultant to the Comptroller.

Professor Miller found an immense task awaited him at A. P. A. U. since a whole new campus was to be built on a large tract of ground at Rajendranagar. He found the plans which had been rapidly prepared by the Public Works Department very inadequate. As a result of this evaluation he found it necessary to convince university officials of the weaknesses in these plans by preparing a set of his own. He urged that a good private architect be hired, and assisted in the selection of several qualified firms. The Consultant also urged that each College make detailed plans of its own space needs. In India little prior planning for the special use of a building had been customary before it was constructed, resulting in the need for remodeling immediately after completion. Professor Miller also consulted with the

University of Illinois project at Udaipur. Both universities continued consultation by mail after the Consultant on Campus Planning returned to Kansas State University in January 1965.

Mr. Dodge reviewed the budget and plans at A. P. A. U. and assisted in preparing estimates of development needs of the University for the next seven years. Special effort was taken to determine the rupee needs to be supplied by AID during the period. Operations and business forms were reviewed and recommendations made before the consultant to the Comptroller left Hyderabad.

Another Consultant arrived in February 1965 for a one-month stay as Consultant to the Registrar. He was E. M. Gerritz, Registrar of Kansas State University. Mr. Gerritz advised on the records and reports to be used by the new University. He recommended that uniform records be kept at each College and that a copy be kept at the main campus at Rajendranagar. Other matters such as satisfactory filing and storage were discussed.

Besides handling usual duties of Chief of Party, Dr. Pickett continued to work with officials of the University and Department of Agriculture in their efforts to get the University off to a good start. He was involved in the preparation of a budget for the following seven years or through the Fourth Five Year Plan. Fellowships and

scholarships were planned, including the "Rai Prithvi Raj Student Loan Fund" in Agriculture (named after the officer who gave so much effort to the formation of A. P. A. U.). The fund was formed from royalties from the textbook Soils--Their Chemistry and Fertility in Tropical Asia[59] donated by one of the authors, Dr. Roy L. Donahue, who had worked with Sri. Raj while a member of Kansas State's Team. Another, the "George Filinger Fund," was created from the income produced by funds deposited in the United States.[60] It honored the first Group Leader for the Kansas State Team.

A new participant program was developed by a committee from the United States universities working in India and chaired by Dr. Pickett. Under this program which began in 1965 the Indian Agricultural Research Institute would evaluate graduate course work done in the United States by participants and admit a quota each year for Ph. D. candidacy there. Research would be done on Indian problems in India. Two seats were to be available to Kansas State University participants the next year.[61]

Dr. Pickett retired after the completion of his third year in India on June 30, 1965. Dr. Prawl was alone on the

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[59]R. V. Tamhane and others, Soils: Their Chemistry and Fertility in Tropical Asia (New Delhi: Prentice Hall of India Ltd., 1964).

[60]Pickett (ed.), Seventeenth Semiannual Report, p. 6.

[61]Ibid., p. 9.

Kansas State University Team and served as Acting Chief of Party until the arrival of Dr. A. D. Weber, new Chief of Party, in mid-September.

In addition to the responsibilities of Chief of Party for two and a half months, Dr. Prawl had his work as Extension Education Advisor to continue. In that third year at his post the Extension Advisor continued to work actively with the Extension Institute where he taught a class because they were short-staffed. Extension block activities were continued with the publication of the monthly Your Farm and Home to which he often contributed. A model poultry unit was established by a Young Farmers' Club under his supervision. The first "Earn While You Learn" project at Tirupati was so successful that another was organized at the Veterinary College, Hyderabad. A Rural Youth Seminar was conducted in August 1965. Other projects included assistance with the planning of Peace Corps training in Andhra Pradesh, acting as consultant to cooperatives for dairy and poultry farms in Maharashtra State, serving on a committee to review the draft for an agricultural university in Maharashtra, and working with the Committee on the Evaluation of the Internal Examination System.

XIII. THE WEBER YEARS, 1965-1968

Dr. Arthur D. Weber, former Dean of Agriculture, Vice-President, and Director of International Activities at Kansas State University, who had been to India many times, agreed to accept an assignment as Chief of Party and advisor to Agricultural Education beginning October 16, 1965. Special efforts would be given to recruitment to staff the many approved but unfilled advisor positions. Much of the difficulty at the time rested with the fact that the Deans of Agriculture, Veterinary Science, and Home Science, and Directors of Research and Extension for A. P. A. U. had not been appointed. They would be the counterparts for the new advisors. Kansas State University decided to proceed with recruitment of the advisors anyway. The following advisors were recruited and took up posts at Hyderabad:

Dr. Earl Moore	Advisor to the Dean of Veterinary Science	Dec. 1, 1965
Professor H. James Miller	Advisor on Campus Development	Feb. 22, 1966
Professor Wm. G. Amstein	Advisor to the Director of Extension	Apr. 12, 1966
Dr. Webster Sill, Jr.	Advisor to the Director of Agricultural Research Stations	Apr. 22, 1966
Dr. Marjorie Stith	Advisor to the Dean of Home Science	June 29, 1966

It was expected that these new advisors would help in setting up the administrative structure of the University. After each had served two years, the position would be terminated. New Advisors were to be specialists in certain specific subject matter fields.[62]

Since all of the advisors were assisting with administrative procedures, much of their time was spent surveying the situation and making recommendations for changes that would improve operation of the University in their own areas. Many recommendations were made for proposed new programs in each division.

Professor Amstein was named Deputy Chief of Party by Dr. Weber and was asked to carry out certain procedural matters of the Chief of Party. The new Director of Extension had reported for duty just prior to the Advisor's arrival so that plans for Extension Education could begin immediately. Having worked with Extension during his first tour in 1963-64, Amstein was already familiar with the program.

Dr. Sill was not so fortunate in that the Director of Research did not come until September 1966 after Dr. Sill

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[62]Arthur D. Weber (ed.), Kansas State University US AID Mission to India Agricultural University Development, Tenth Annual Report, November 1, 1965 to October 31, 1966 (Hyderabad, India: 1966), p. 14; hereafter referred to as Weber (ed.), Tenth Annual Report.

had been at the post five months. The research stations had not been turned over to A. P. A. U. either. The Research Advisor kept himself busy reviewing research reports, getting acquainted, discussing research possibilities with Indians, teaching a Plant Virology class at a Summer School at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, and assisting Professor Miller with plans for buildings. He was appointed to the Farm Planning Committee for the research farms. In his two years in India Dr. Sill travelled over 40,000 miles by road in Andhra Pradesh in evaluating and making plans for agricultural research organization. He was able to secure the services of Dr. Chester Wismer of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association when a disease threatened the sugar cane crop of one area. Dr. Sill believed this was an important role an advisor could play.[63]

Dr. Moore found that he, too, would have to work in the absence of a counterpart since there was not yet a Dean of Veterinary Science. The Advisor found that he could work effectively with the Principals of the two Colleges. He worked to develop uniformity in the Colleges and to solve problems involved in the beginning of graduate work in

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[63] Arthur D. Weber (ed.), Kansas State University USAID Mission to India Agricultural University Development, Interim Report, November 1, 1966 to June 30, 1967 (Hyderabad, India: 1967), pp. 35-36; hereafter referred to as Weber, Interim Report.

veterinary science. He continued his interest in poultry and dairy goats through his assignment by cooperating in writing a book with Harbans Singh, Livestock and Poultry Production, published in 1968.[64]

In June and July 1967 Dr. E. E. Leasure, Dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine, K. S. U., served as Consultant to Veterinary Medicine. He reviewed facilities with Dr. Moore and made recommendations. He found the facilities inadequate, a situation which could be attributed to lack of money.

When Professor H. James Miller arrived at his post in Hyderabad as Advisor on Campus Planning, he was able to see most of the recommendations he had made as a consultant the year before had been followed. His new assignment involved revising and refining plans with the architects and making master plans for Rajendranagar and Tirupati campuses. Funds for a large model were approved by AID, and Mr. Miller began its construction. Perhaps the biggest obstacle for him was the prevailing notion that no plans should be made until the money was appropriated for a building, which he believed only slowed up the whole process. During the second year he began helping the University of Agricultural Sciences,

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[64] Harbans Singh and Earl N. Moore, Livestock and Poultry Production (New Delhi, India: Prentice-Hall, 1968).

Bungalore, with campus planning by traveling there one week a month. This arrangement seemed to be quite satisfactory. Assistance was also requested by Punjab Agricultural University and Orissa University of Agriculture and Technology at Bhubaneswar.

Dr. Marjorie Stith served only one-fourth of the assignment of Advisor to the Dean of Home Science. Home science advisors had been found almost impossible to recruit so a program was worked out by the Dean of Home Economics at K. S. U. and AID officials whereby four advisors, each from a different field of home economics, would serve for six months each. The four would coordinate their work as much as possible.

Dr. Stith, the first of these advisors, was a specialist in family and child development. She reviewed the programs of the Home Science College and made recommendations particularly with reference to the proposed Master of Science courses.

In December of 1966 Miss Gwendolyn Tinklin, specialist in foods and nutrition, replaced Dr. Stith. The new advisor carried on the efforts to strengthen graduate studies and assisted in discovering research problems. Weekly meetings were held with the Dean and staff to discuss problems and recommendations. Miss Tinklin also assisted with foods and

nutrition work whenever possible. She arranged for a graduate student from Kansas to collect data at Hyderabad for a doctorate in Nutrition.

Miss Tinklin's successor, Dr. Jessie A. Warden, clothing and textiles specialist, arrived just at the beginning of the KSU-AID sponsored Home Science Teaching Seminar to upgrade curriculum which had been organized and coordinated at Hyderabad under the guidance of Miss Tinklin. Dr. Warden concentrated her efforts in home management and clothing and textiles. She worked to improve libraries and to provide incentives to publish. Visual aids were developed to use with lectures.

The making of visual aids was also a part of the assistance given by the fourth advisor to the Dean of Home Science, Mrs. Kathryn E. Sughrue. Mrs. Sughrue, who was in India from January to June 1968 was able to reap benefits from the experiences of the first three advisors. She began by arranging with the Principal to visit each class and to make a list of the ways she could assist the instructors. Regular weekly meetings with each of the departments of her concentration--home management, education, and extension--allowed staff members to bring up problems. She worked on the writing and rewriting of a M. Sc. course for foods and nutrition and wrote the first draft of an extension education syllabus. Mrs. Sughrue also demonstrated the use of

electrical appliances sent from the United States and use of patterns for clothing construction. A research project in home management was conducted under her leadership. It helped show that useful research could easily be conducted by the college in the hope that it would stimulate further research.

Dr. Warren Prawl had another half year of his second tour posted as Extension Education advisor after Dr. Weber assumed duties as Chief of Party. Much of the last few months was spent in writing articles, reports, and bulletins describing his work in the extension block and other projects. A new "Earn While You Learn" project in swine production was begun for veterinary students at Tirupati. Dr. Prawl ended his fourth year in India on May 27, 1966. Upon his return to the United States he joined the AID Home Staff at Kansas State University.[65]

XIV. AGRICULTURAL PROMOTION PROJECT

During the second year under Dr. Weber's leadership as Chief of Party, an amendment to the Kansas State University USAID contract provided for a special team of technicians to work with the Intensive Agricultural Areas and High Yielding

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[65] Weber (ed.), Tenth Annual Report, pp. 18-20.

Varieties programs in Andhra Pradesh. Five specialists were recruited under the contract and posted at Hyderabad on the Agricultural Production Promotion Project. Each was assigned a counterpart from A. P. A. U. and another from the Department of Agriculture. It was hoped that they might form a liaison between the Department and the University. The five technicians who began work in March and April 1967, and their positions are listed as follows:[66]

Robert H. Dubois	Irrigation Specialist
Elbert L. Eshbaugh	Plant Protection Specialist
Layle D. Lawrence	Agricultural Mechanization Specialist
Carl B. Overley	Seed Production Specialist
Verlin H. Peterson	Soil Fertility Specialist and APPP Team Coordinator

The group's efforts were to be in adaptive research with the objective of greatly increasing agricultural production.

XV. CHANGES IN THE PROGRAM

Dr. Weber as Chief of Party saw a definite change of emphasis in the KSU-AID program during his three years of leadership. The first phase was one of sending advisors to university administrators. After each of these advisors completed a tour, the posts were terminated except for that

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[66]Weber, Interim Report, p. 18.

of Advisor to Agricultural Education which was expected to continue to be filled by the Chief of Party for at least the next five years. New posts would be for specialists in areas of high priority or need. The new posts agreed upon for Kansas State University's Team were agricultural engineering advisor, meat technology advisor, farm management advisor, dairy technology advisor, agricultural information advisor, and irrigation advisor.[67]

Some of these "new personnel" began to arrive during Dr. Weber's third year so their work will be described briefly in the following paragraphs. However, they belong to a new era of assistance.

Mr. John Dixon, the Agricultural Engineering Advisor, arrived in India on November 5, 1967. His responsibility was to make plans for courses of agricultural engineering which were expected to be part of a separate College of Agricultural Engineering someday. He also became co-leader of the Grassland Improvement Project when Dr. Sill left India and was responsible for the completion and presentation of the campus plan model which Professor Miller was working on when his tour was completed.

The Agricultural Information Advisor, Theodore E. Hoffman, arrived a few days after Mr. Dixon and began his

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[67] Ibid., p. 16.

duties. Since the Indian Council for Agricultural Research had not yet approved the Agricultural Communications Center, the Information Officer assisted the Chief of Party with transportation besides working on publications, news stories for the popular press, and lectures for extension personnel.

Mr. Paul E. Johnson, Dairy Technologist, arrived on January 5, 1968, to begin his duties of advisor in the area of dairy products processing. The emphasis of his work would be on research to improve milk quality.

The Meat Technologist, David E. Schafer, began his work on meat production, processing, and marketing on January 9, 1968. His work at Tirupati would be mostly on pork. Because housing was not ready at Tirupati, he was stationed at Hyderabad until the middle of June.

One short-term consultant, Mr. Russel L. Herpich, Irrigation Specialist, visited A. P. A. U. in March and April 1968. His report emphasized the need for irrigation engineers and a water management laboratory at each college campus. Extension irrigation specialists were also badly needed. The Agricultural Engineering Advisor made similar recommendations.

Miss Sharleen Johnson spent one year at Hyderabad collecting data for a doctoral dissertation on nutrition of pregnant women in Hyderabad, India. Home Science advisors

from Kansas State University arranged the program and advised Miss Johnson while in India. She returned to Kansas in May 1968 to write the dissertation.

Two aspects of the program changed very little through the years. They were the selection and sponsoring of participants and the ordering of books and equipment. These functions were performed by the Team and the Home Staff each year regardless of how the rest of the program was faring.

On June 19, 1968, Dr. Draytford Richardson arrived at Hyderabad to take over the assignment of Chief of Party after Dr. A. D. Weber's retirement on June 29, 1968. The ten-days overlap allowed Dr. Weber, before leaving India, to assist his successor in his orientation to the job. The conclusion of Dr. Weber's assignment concludes this history.

The first twelve years have brought many changes in the KSU-USAID program in India. No doubt there will be many more, but these years will be the foundation for those to come. It is hoped that most of the mistakes will not be repeated and that the successes can be multiplied.

We have seen many of the difficulties as the years were reviewed. Several others were brought out in personal interviews with each former Chief of Party. Those problems which were reported to have been the most frustrating were lack of preparation and coordination, the complicated

administrative structure, delays, and working with the officials of AID in New Delhi. All of these point to the same problem--one which has very little to do with India's underdeveloped situation--that is, complications caused by United States administrative structure. As has been shown, cooperation has usually been good between the Team members at Indian posts and the Indian institutions. The various university teams have had extensive cooperation and coordination of activities with the Rockefeller and Ford Foundations, F. A. O., and the Peace Corps has been successful. But communication in the vertical direction between the government and the University, the University and its Team, and the government agency in New Delhi and the Teams of contracting universities in the field left much to be desired.

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

In 1956 the administrators at Kansas State College looked forward to three years of service in India to help develop agricultural education. No one knew if the project would be successful; certainly few would have guessed it would be in existence ten years later. Yet present plans will carry it through at least to 1971, the end of India's Fourth Five Year Plan.

There have been many changes since the first Joint Indo-American Team and the Kansas State College Survey Team made their recommendations. The remarkable thing is that most of their proposals have been tried--many are so much a part of the new Indian Agricultural Universities that it is difficult to remember that they were completely unknown on the Indian scene but a few years ago.

From our present vantage point, it is almost unbelievable that those eight pioneers of the first Kansas State College Team dared to pack up their families and belongings and to depart for five different locations in India. One wonders how anyone expected to make any progress with so few technicians scattered through so wide an area as Region IV, with so little preparation for India and the assignment, and with so little coordination. Yet they did accomplish things,

often in spite of the environment, and lessons have been learned from the early failures. Never after that first two years has the Staff been scattered so widely. The idea of an agricultural university had been planted by the survey reports and the Kansas State technicians, and at least one of the States of the Region was helping it germinate.

In the second period, the Montgomery years, the experimentation with new programs continued. The agreement to provide veterinary specialists and post them throughout India was not very successful nor was recruiting for the regular team. At last, it was determined that efforts must be narrowed to a couple of key locations where integrated rural universities were to be established. At this time the participant program was widely expanded, and perhaps this will prove to have been the wisest decision.

Progress on these universities seemed very slow when one considers the urgency of India's food production problems. But when we consider the vast changes to be made in the long established system and the power of those who preferred status quo, one wonders that the university was in operation so rapidly.

The change from a program of providing technicians to that of providing advisors to administration was a logical step in organizing the new institution. The recent change to specific technical staff members is reminiscent of the first

years, but these technicians have a much more satisfactory work situation. If these people have a better atmosphere in which to work, this can be attributed to the efforts of the first Team.

Books and equipment worth approximately $360,000 have been provided in Region IV since 1956 in one of the least satisfactory parts of the program. Much closer supervision of the orders was needed. Too many expensive pieces of technical equipment were ordered for Indian colleges where no one had been trained to operate or repair them. This equipment was sometimes so technical that few colleges in the United States owned it. Little care was taken in ordering electrical equipment with the proper wiring for Indian electrical systems. With books the problem was ordering out-dated books or those too technical for use by the ordering institution.[1]

Participants to a total of 133 have studied in the United States under the program. Nearly all Americans concerned ranked this part of the program successful. It was the returned technicians who were able to understand the land-grant system well enough to see its values and know how to implement the best ideas in India. They also are now

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[1] Personal interviews with Group Leaders.

highly trained in a technical field so they can teach, do research, and carry out extension programs for the increase of agricultural production.

CONCLUSIONS

Has Kansas State University been successful in her Indian project? Perhaps, only time will tell, for it is the lack of time that is India's worst problem. We can point to many individual successes and much improvement in the educational system in Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University. It is hoped that the problem of increasing food production will be successfully solved by education.

The new agricultural universities' approach to education of rural people, a group who were largely overlooked under the old system, is an effort to fight hunger at its source. Agricultural universities stimulate more rapid development by the combination of teaching, research, and extension activities under one institution. The extension service can bring the needs of the farmers to the researchers, who may also be teaching classes in the college. This leads to working on more practical problems, rather than theoretical problems in research. The pressing need of Indian agriculture is not to develop new theories--this can be and is being done in the field on varieties, fertilizer needs, and cultivation practices which will work successfully in India. Teaching

is expected to be on a more practical level if the instructors are also more closely tied to research on field problems. When new techniques are developed, the extension service should make it possible to get this information to the cultivator rapidly. This educational triangle has no end--as information should flow freely in both directions--from teaching to research to extension or its reverse action.

To improve the teaching of rural people so that they can return to work with agriculturalists is the aim of the teaching at these universities. Such techniques as the internal examinations, the class discussions, laboratory and library work, and independent study and research by the students provide a more lasting learning situation than the old, lecture-examination system.

These new agricultural universities now cover seven states, which include forty per cent of India's area and more than half of her people. More than eighty per cent of the people in this area are rural. Over sixty per cent of India's cropped area, 45 per cent of her cattle, 70 per cent of the buffalos, 65 per cent of the sheep, and 53 per cent of the goats are in these seven states. Still 40 to 64 per cent of the total land by states is not in crops.[2] There is plenty

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[2]Marvel L. Baker, "Report on the Agricultural Universities in India with which AID/Agriculture and Five American Universities Are Working" (N. P.: Agricultural Universities Development, 1964), p. 4.

of room for expansion. If the universities covering these areas are successful in these key states, which are best suited to agriculture, India can come close to meeting her food needs.

It is hoped that the agricultural colleges in India can be as successful in developing agriculture in just a few years as the land-grant colleges in the United States have been in over a period of fifty years by learning from U. S. experience.

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Filinger, George A. Group Leader, 1956-58; Home Staff, 1962-66. (July 22, 1968 and July 3, 1969.)

Gerritz, E. M. Consultant to the Registrar, 1965. (July 1, 1969.)

Leasure, E. E. Member, First Joint Indo-American Team, Executive Visitor, Veterinary Consultant, 1967. (July 3, 1969.)

Montgomery, George. Chief of Party, 1958-1962. (January 18, 1969.)

Pickett, William F. Home Campus Coordinator, 1956-1962; Executive Visitor; Chief of Party, 1962-1965. (July 18, 1969.)

Smith, Roger. Member, Kansas State College Survey Team, Home Staff, 1956-60. (July 3, 1969.)

Warden, Jessie. Consultant on Home Science, 1967. (July 1, 1969.)

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APPENDIX I

U. S. U. TEAM MEMBERS

JULY 1, 1956 to JULY 1, 1968

APPENDIX I

K.S.U. Team Members
July 1, 1956 to July 1, 1968

	Name and Title	Period	Institute
1.	Dr. George A. Filinger Group Leader & Horticulture Advisor	June 1956 to Apr. 1958	Department of Agriculture, Hyderabad
2.	Dr. George R. Fowler Consultant in Veterinary Surgery	Apr. 14 to May 23, 1957	Left India due to serious ill-health
3.	Dr. F. W. Albertson, Agronomist & Grassland Specialist	Sept. 1956 to June 1958	Soil Conservation Service, Rajkot
4.	Professor Glenn M. Busset, Extension Training Specialist	June 1956 to Apr. 1958	College of Agriculture, Osmania University, Hyderabad
5.	Dr. William H. Chilson Dairy Specialist	July 1956 to May 1958	Institute of Agriculture, Anand
6.	Dr. Randall C. Hill Rural Sociologist	July 1956 to May 1958	College of Agriculture, Poona
7.	Dr. Roy L. Donahue Agronomist	Nov. 1956 to Feb. 1961	College of Agriculture, Bapatla
8.	Dr. Earl N. Moore Poultry Scientist	July 1956 to Feb. 1961	Veterinary College, Nagpur
		May 1961 to Nov. 1962	Veterinary College, Osmania University, Hyderabad
	Advisor to the Dean of Veterinary Science	Dec. 1965 to Nov. 1967	College of Veterinary Medicine, A. P. A. U.

9.	Dr. Edwin R. Hoskins	July 1956 to Jan. 1958	College of Agriculture, Poona
10.	Dr. J. A. Jackobs	Oct. 1968 to 1960	College of Agriculture, Poona
11.	Dr. George Montgomery, Agricultural Economist and Chief of Party	July 1958 to Apr. 1960	College of Agriculture, Osmania University, Hyderabad
		July 1960 to July 1962	College of Agriculture, Poona
12.	Dr. I. D. Wilson, Post Graduate Advisor and Dy. Group Leader	May 1958 to Apr. 1960	Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar, U.P.
13.	Dr. Robert E. Swope Veterinary Pathologist	June 1958 to March 1960	Veterinary College, Mhow, M. P.
14.	Professor Mae Baird Advisor to Home Science	Feb. 1959 to May 1960	Institute of Agriculture, Anand
		May 1960 to Dec. 1960	College of Agriculture, Osmania University, Hyderabad
		July 1964 to Feb. 1965	College of Home Science A. P. A. U., Hyderabad
15.	Dr. William F. Pickett Chief of Party & Agr. Education Advisor	Sept. 1962 to 1964	Department of Agriculture, Hyderabad
		Aug. 1964 to July 1965	A. P. A. U., Hyderabad
16.	Dr. Warren L. Prawl Extension Education Advisor	Feb. 1962 to May	College of Agriculture, A. P. A. U., Cultural University Hyderabad

17.	Dr. Julian A. Hodges Farm Management Advisor	Feb. 1963 to June 1965	College of Agriculture, Poona
18.	Mr. Gilbert R. Dodge Consultant to Comptroller	Oct. 1964 to Dec. 1964	A. P. A. U., Hyderabad
19.	Dr. Ellsworth M. Gerritz Consultant to Registrar	Feb. 1965 to Mar. 1965	A. P. A. U., Hyderabad
20.	Miss Marjorie M. Stith Consultant in Family	June 1966 to Dec. 1966	College of Home Science, A. P. A. U., Hyderabad
21.	Miss Gwendolyn L. Tinklin Consultant in Foods & Nutrition	Dec. 1966 to June 1967	College of Home Science, A. P. A. U., Hyderabad
22.	Dr. Arthur D. Weber Chief of Party and Agricultural Education Advisor	Oct. 1965 to June 1968	College of Agriculture, A. P. A. U., Hyderabad
23.	Prof. William G. Amstein Horticulture Advisor	Jan. 1963 to Nov. 1964	College of Agriculture, Osmania University, Hyderabad
	Advisor to Director of Extension & Deputy Chief of Party	Apr. 1966 to May 1968	A. P. A. U., Hyderabad
24.	Prof. H. James Miller Consultant on Campus Planning	Aug. 1964 to Jan. 1965	A. P. A. U., Hyderabad
	Campus Development Advisor	Feb. 1966 to Apr. 1968	A. P. A. U., Hyderabad
25.	Dr. Webster H. Sill, Jr. Advisor to the Director of Research	Apr. 1966 to Jan. 1968	A. P. A. U., Hyderabad
26.	Dr. Jessie Warden Consultant in Clothing Textiles, & Home Management	June 1967 to Dec. 1967	Home Science College, A. P. A. U., Hyderabad

27.	Mrs. Kathryn E. Sughrue Consultant in Extension Home Science	Jan. 1968 to June 1968	Home Science College, A. P. A. U., Hyderabad
28.	Dr. E. E. Leasure Consultant in Veterinary Medicine	June 1967 to July 1967	College of Veterinary Medicine, A. P. A. U., Hyderabad
29.	Mr. Russel L. Herpich Irrigation Consultant	Mar. 1968 to Apr. 1968	College of Agriculture, A. P. A. U., Hyderabad
30.	Mr. Theodore E. Hoffman Advisor on Agricultural	Nov. 1967 (at post)	College of Agriculture, A. P. A. U., Hyderabad
31.	Mr. John E. Dixon Advisor on Agricultural Engineering	Nov. 1967 (at post)	College of Agriculture, A. P. A. U., Hyderabad
32.	Mr. Paul E. Johnson Dairy Technologist	Jan. 1968 (at post)	College of Veterinary Science, A. P. A. U., Tirupati
33.	Mr. David E. Shafer Meat Technologist	Jan. 1968 (at post)	College of Agriculture, A. P. A. U., Hyderabad
34.	Miss Sharleen L. Johnson Graduate Research Assistant	June 1967 to May 1968	Hyderabad
35.	Dr. Draytford Richardson Group Leader and Agricultural Education Advisor	June 1968 (at post)	College of Agriculture, A. P. A. U., Hyderabad

APPENDIX II

SUMMARY OF TECHNICAL ASSIGNMENTS IN INDIA

APPENDIX II

SUMMARY OF

TECHNICIAN ASSIGNMENTS IN INDIA--JULY 1956 to July 1, 1968

Technician	Man Years	Technician	Man Years
Busset	2	Albertson	2.0
Baird	2.5	Hoffman	0.7
Montgomery	4	Weber	2.5
Prawl	4	Miller	2
Amstein	2	Johnson	0.5
Amstein[1]	2	Schafer	0.5
Moore	6	Sill	2
Moore[1]	2	Dixon	0.7
Donahue	4	Peterson	1.3
Hill	2	Overley	1.2
Hoskins	1.5	Dubois	1.3
Jackobs	2	Lawrence	1.3
Hodges	2	Eshbaugh	1.3
Chilson	2	Stith	0.5
Filinger	2	Sughrue	0.5
Pickett	3	Warden	0.5
Wilson	2	Tinklin	0.5
Swope	2		

[1]Technician filled two different positions at different times.

Short Term Consultants	
Fisher	.1
Gerritz	.1
Dodge	.1
Leasure	.1
Herpich	.2
Miller	.5
Fowler	.1

Research Assistants	
Johnson, S.	1.0

SUMMARY	Man Years
33 Technicians	66.30
7 Consultants	1.20
1 Research Assistant	1.00
Total	68.50

APPENDIX III

HOME STAFF 1956-1968

APPENDIX III

HOME STAFF 1956-1968

CAMPUS COORDINATOR	DATES
William F. Pickett	1956-1962
Vernon C. Larson	1962-1965
Robert A. Bohannon	1965-1968

HOME STAFF MEMBER	
Roger C. Smith	1956-1960
Merton L. Otto	1960-1962
George A. Filinger	1962-1966
Warren L. Prawl	1966-

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT	
Gilbert R. Dodge	1958-

APPENDIX IV

PARTICIPANTS 1956-1968

APPENDIX IV

PARTICIPANTS 1956-1968

Name	Major Field	Institution
Adeni, M. K.	Agronomy & Ag. Ed.	A. P. A. U., Hyderabad
Ahmedulla, Moh.	Horticulture	Osmania U., Hyderabad
Ahmed, N. A.	Entomology	Osmania U., Hyderabad
Ahmed, M. K.	Ag. Statistics	Osmania U., Hyderabad
Amin, R. S.	Horticulture	Inst. of Ag., Anand
Appalanaidu, B.	Botany	Col. of Ag., Bapatla
Apparao, A.	Plant Pathology	Osmania U., Hyderabad
Bhalkar, D. V.	Ag. Chemistry	Ag. Col., Nagpur
Bhanumurthy, S.	Ag. Chemistry	Ag. Col., Osmania U., Hyderabad
Bhapker, D. G.	Plant Physiology	Col. of Ag., Poona
Bhaskaram, K.	Extension Education	Osmania U., Hyderabad
Bhave, A. M. (Mrs.)	Home Economics	Osmania U., Hyderabad
Bhave, N. D.	Poultry Husbandry	Nagpur Veterinary Col.
Birewar, B. R.	Ag. Engineering	Osmania U., Hyderabad
Das, C. T.	Animal Nutrition	Andhra Vet. Col., Tirupati A. P. A. U. Tirupati
Das, T. Lohi	Chemistry	A. P. A. U. Bapatla
Dave, A. D.	Physiology (cattle)	Ag. Inst., Anand
Deb, R. N.	Animal Husbandry	Nagpur Vet. College
Desai, M. K.	Plant Physiology	Ag. Col., Junagadh

Desai, R. T.	Dairy Science	Nagpur Vet. College
Dhake, P. R.	Bacteriology	Nagpur Vet. College
Dharmaraju, Edwin	Entomology	Col. of Ag., Osmania U., Hyderabad
Diskalkar, P. D.	Ag. Economics	Col. of Ag., Parbani
Dixit, S. G.	Virology	Inst. Vet. Bio. Products, Bombay
Dorge, S. K.	Entomology	Ag. Col., Poona
Gaffar, A. A.	Vet. Medicine	Col. of Vet. Sci. & A. H., A. P. A. U., Hyderabad
Gharat, G. K.	Ag. Engineering	Ag. Col., Dhulia
Gokhale, D. R.	Genetics & A. H.	Ag. Col., Dhulia
Gokhale, V. V.	Ag. Engineering	Dept. of Ag., Bhandara
Gupta, P. K.	Horticulture	Ag. Col., Nagpur
Havaldar, M. K.	Anatomy	Nagpur Vet. Col.
Jatkar, V. D.	Pathology	Col. of Vet. Sc. & A. H., Osmania U., Hyderabad
Joglekar, N. M.	Ag. Economics	Ag. Col. Nagpur
Joshi, H. A.	Botany & Plant Pathology	Inst. of Ag., Anand
Joshi, V. H.	Extension Ed.	Ag. Col., Poona
Kakde, J. R.	Agronomy	Dept. of Ag., Sholapur
Kathe, S. T.	Animal Nutrition & Biochemistry	Bombay Vet. Col. Bombay
Khan, M. Q.	Admin. Study	Dept. of Ag., A. P.
Krupadanam, P. A. V. (Miss)	Home Economics & Nutrition	Home Sci. College, A. P. A. U., Hyderabad
Kshirsagar, S. G.	Animal Husbandry	Bombay Vet. Col.

Mahandar, M.	Vet. Pathology	Col. of Vet. Sci. & A. H., A. P. A. U., Hyderabad
Mather, C. R.	Poultry Science	Col. of Ag., Osmania U., Hyderabad
Mehta, B. V.	Soil Science	Inst. of Ag., Anand
Mithuji, G. F.	Poultry Science	Inst. of Ag., Anand
Mudholkar, D. R.	Anatomy	Dept. of Ag., Ahmedabad
Mudaliar, A. S. R.	Livestock Prod.	Col. of Vet. Sc. & A. H., Hyderabad
Murkibhavi, G. R.	Vet. Medicine	Bombay Vet. Col., Bombay
Murthy, A. S.	Extension Ed.	Sri Venkateswari Col. of Ag., Tirupati
Murthy, G. N.	Vet. Medicine	Andhra Vet. Col., Tirupati
Murthy, V. Sreerama	Agronomy	Ag. Col., A. P. A. U., Bapatla
Nagabhushanam, T. D.J.	Ag. Economics	Ag. Col., Bapatla
Narasimhalu, P. R.	Animal Nutrition	Col. of Vet. Sci., Osmania U., Hyderabad
Nagamia, M. H.	Surgery & Medicine	Bombay Vet. Col., Bombay
Nomani, M. Z. A.	Animal Nutrition	Col. of Ag., Osmania U., Hyderabad
Oke, J. G.	Agronomy	Ag. Col., Poona
Padoley, G. C.	Ag. Chemistry	Ag. Col., Dhulia
Pandya, H. G.	Ag. Chemistry	Ag. Col., Junagadh
Pargaonkar, V. N.	Ag. Chemistry	Col. of Vet. Sc. & A. H., Osmania U. Hyderabad

Parnaik, D. T.	Admin. Study	Bombay Vet. College
Parthasarthy, I. V.	Ag. Economics	Sri Venkateswari Ag. Col., Tirupati
Patel, A. J.	Botany & Plant Pathology	Inst. of Ag., Anand
Patel, H. N.	Extension Education	Inst. of Ag., Anand
Patel, T. D.	Dairy Tech.	Inst. of Ag., Anand
Patil, B. B.	Agronomy	Col. of Ag., Poona
Patil, J. G.	Ag. Extension	Col. of Ag., Poona
Purohit, B. L.	Pathology	Bombay Vet. College
Pushpomma, S. (Mrs.)	Plant Biochemistry	A. P. A. U., Bapatla
Raghavan, R. S.	Vet. Surgery & Medicine	Col. of Vet. Sc. & A. H., Osmania University
Rahate, V. T.	Agronomy	Col. of Ag., Dhulia
Rahudkar, W. B.	Rural Sociology	Dept. of Ag., Maharashtra, Poona
Raikar, R. K.	Animal Nutrition	Vet. College, Nagpur
Raj, Yasoda (Mrs.)	Cyto, Genetics	Ag. Col., A. P. A. U., Hyderabad
Raj, A. Shiv	Plant Physiology	Ag. Col.,A. P. A. U., Hyderabad
Raju, D. Gopala	Plant Pathology	Sri Venkateswari Ag. College, Tirupati
Rajulu, P. S.	Bacteriology	Andhra Vet. Col., Tirupati
Ramakrishna, K.	Vet. Helminthology	Vet. Col., Hyderabad
Ramasubbaiah, Kase	Entomology	Ag. Research Station, Warangal
Ramkishen, A. S.	Livestock Prod.	Col. of Vet. Sci. & A. H., A. P. A. U., Hyderabad

Rao, A. H.	Dairy Science	Dept. of Ag., A. P., Bapatla
Rao, B. Ramomohan	Meat Technology	Vet. Col., Tirupati
Rao, B. V. R.	Cyt. & Plant Breed.	Col. og Ag., Osmania U., Hyderabad
Rao, C. V.	Dairy Husbandry	Col. of Vet. Sc. & A. H., Osmania U., Hyderabad
Rao, D. M. V. Prasada	Ag. Chem. & Soil Sci.	Ag. Col., Bapatla
Rao, D. Narayana	Biochemistry	Sri Venkateswari Ag. Col., Tirupati
Rao, D. V. Subba	Extension Vet.	Vet. Col., Tirupati
Rao, H. S. Nagaraja	Microbiology (Bacteriology)	Col. of Ag., Hyderabad
Rao, K. Ramamohana	Ag. Entomology	Sri Venkateswari Ag. Col.
Rao, K. Satyanarayana	Animal Physiology	Andhra Vet. Col.
Rao, M. V. Chalapati	Animal Husbandry	Vet. Col., Tirupati
Rao, N. R.	Entomology	Dept. of Ag., Hyderabad
Rao, O. S.	Poultry Science	Col. of Ag., Bapatla
Rao, P. G.	Botany	Dept. of Ag., Hyderabad
Rao, P. Narashimha	Animal Nutrition	Col. of Vet. Sci., Tirupati
Rao, P. L. N.	Vet. Surgery & Medicine	Andhra Vet. Col., Tirupati
Rao, P. S. Prakash	Dairy Science	Col. of Vet. Sci. & A. H., A. P. A. U., Hyderabad

Rao, P. V. Narayan	Ag. Engineering	Ag. Col., Bapatla
Rao, R. S.	Agronomy	Ag. Col., Osmania U., Hyderabad
Rao, V. Dhananjaya	Ag. Information	Col. of Ag., Hyderabad
Rao, V. Pandurang	Anatomy	Andhra Vet. Col., Tirupati
Rao, Y. Yogeshwara	Agronomy-Crop Prod.	Col. of Ag., Osmania U., Hyderabad
Razvi, H. A.	Admin. Study	Col. of Ag., Osmania U., Hyderabad
Reddy, A. Adivi	Ag. Extension	Ag. Col., Bapatla
Reddy, G. H. S.	Agronomy	Dept. of Ag., Hyderabad
Reddy, M. Venkataramma	Plant Breeding & Genetics	Ag. Col., A. P. A. U. Bapatla
Reddy, P. R.	Botany (Plant Phys.)	Ag. Col., Bapatla
Reddy, V. Rayapa	Surgery & Medicine	Col. of Vet. Sc. & A. H., Osmania U., Hyderabad
Reddy, Venkata K.	Anatomy	Col. of Vet. Sc. & A. H., Osmania U., Hyderabad
Sadekar, V. D.	Physiology	Col. of Vet. Sci. & A. H., Osmania U., Hyderabad
Sahasrabudhe, K. R.	Dairy Science	Col. of Ag. Nagpur
Sambamurti, B.	Virology & Immunology	Vet. Col., Tirupati
Sangle, E. M.	Dairy Science	Col. of Ag., Nagpur

Sastry, V. V. K.	Agronomy	Dept. of Ag., A. P. Hyderabad
Savale, R. S.	Ag. Economics	Col. of Ag., Dhulia
Savant, N. K.	Soil Science	Ag. Col., Poona
Shirpurkar, G. R.	Exten. Methods & Administration	Col. of Ag., Nagpur
Shrivastava, R. C.	Admin. Study	Dept. of Ag., Maharastra, Poona
Siddiqui, Mohd. M.	Extension Education	Col. of Ag., Osmania U., Hyderabad
Siddiqui, S. M.	Poultry Science	Col. of Vet. Sci., Osmania U., Hyderabad
Subbarayudu, D.	Poultry Husbandry	Vet. Col., Tirupati
Subbayya, J.	Plant Pathology	Ag. Col., Hyderabad
Suryanarayana, K. S.	Ag. Econ.	Col. of Ag., Osmania U., Hyderabad
Tanksale, V. S.	Ag. Engineering	Greaves Cotton & Co., Bombay
Thakare, K. R.	Ag. Entomology	92 New Wing, P. G. Hostel Sari, New Delhi-12
Thombre, M. V.	Cytogenetics	Col. of Ag., Nagpur
Vanjari, S. S.	Agronomy Engineering	Col. of Ag., Poona
Venkataratnam, G.	Dairy Science	Andhra Vet. Col., Tirupati
Venkayya, D.	Dairy Technology	Vet. Col., Tirupati
Vyas, S. H.	Dairy Engineering	Institute of Ag.
Walliullah, Mohammed	Extension	Col. of Vet. Sci., Osmania U.
Yaseen, Mohamed	Agronomy	Col. of Ag., Osmania U., Hyderabad

APPENDIX V

EXECUTIVE VISITS FROM KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

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EXECUTIVE VISITS FROM KANSAS STATE UNIVERSITY

VISITOR	POSITION	DATES
Dr. C. Peairs Wilson	Dir. School of Ag.	July, 1957
Dr. A. D. Weber	Dean of Ag.	Dec., 1957 Jan., 1958
Dr. Wm. F. Pickett	Home Campus Coordinator	Feb., 1959
Dr. E. E. Leasure	Dean of School, Vet. Sci.	1959
Dr. James A. McCain	President	Jan., 1960
Mr. Whitley Austin	Member, Kansas State Board of Regents	Jan., 1960
Dr. Wm. F. Pickett	Campus Coordinator	Jan.-Feb., 1961
Dr. Glenn H. Beck	Dean of Ag.	Jan., 1962
Dr. Wm. F. Pickett	Home Campus Coordinator	Jan., 1962
Dr. A. D. Weber	Vice-President	Jan.-Feb., 1963
Dr. Vernon Larson	Campus Coordinator	Jan.-Feb., 1963
Dr. Glenn H. Beck	Dean of Agriculture	Feb., 1964
Dr. Geo. A. Filinger	Home Staff Member	Feb., 1964
Dr. Doretta Hoffman	Home Staff Member	Feb., 1965
Dr. A. D. Weber	V. P. Emeritus-Director International Activities	Feb., 1965
Dr. A. D. Weber	V. P. Emeritus-Director International Activities	June, 1965
Dr. John Lott Brown	V. P. Academic Adm.	Feb., 1966

Dr. Robt. Bohannan	Campus Coordinator	Feb., 1966
Dr. James A. McCain	President	Jan.-Feb., 1967
Mr. Lawrence Morgan	Member, Kansas State Board of Regents	Jan.-Feb., 1967
Dr. Glenn H. Beck	V. P. for Ag.	Jan. 1968
Dr. Emil C. Fischer	Dean College of Arch. & Design	Jan.-Feb., 1968
Dr. Robt. A. Bohannan	Campus Coordinator	Mar.-Apr., 1968