

FARE Share

Issue 32
FARE Doctoral Program
50th Anniversary Issue

Sharing valuable insights

What's Inside?

This edition of *FARE Share* celebrates the first 50 years of the FARE Doctoral Program. You'll read about the past and future of this trail-blazing and impactful program. Thanks to the graduates who provided their reminiscences and updates.

This Special Issue of *FARE Share* is the joint work of many current and former faculty. Special thanks go to Karl Meilke, Kwaku Afesorgbor, Andreas Boecker, John Cranfield, Brady Deaton, Glenn Fox, Getu Hailu, Alan Ker, Yu Na Lee, José Nuño-Ledesma, Tongzhe Li, Larry Martin, Truman Phillips and Alfons Weersink.

Contact:

Getu Hailu
Editor, *FARE Share*
ghailu@uoguelph.ca

The FARE Share Newsletter features research and analysis from faculty and students in the Institute for the Advanced Study of Food and Agricultural Policy in the Department of Food, Agricultural and Resource Economics (FARE).



The FARE Doctoral Program

Celebrating the First 50 Years

Edited by: Professor Getu Hailu and OAC Professor Emeritus Karl Meilke

In the past five decades, FARE has graduated about 100 PhD students – scholars, policymakers and leaders who work to advance the understanding of agricultural economics from positions of influence in academia, government, NGOs and the private sector. This issue of *FARE Share* celebrates the past 50 years of our doctoral program and what we see as the crucial issues in a challenging but exciting future.

The decision to start a doctoral program¹

In 1907, a Department of Economics was established in the Ontario Agricultural College (OAC) with one faculty member. By 1921, the name of the unit had been changed twice until the Department of Agricultural Economics was formed – a name that would last for the next 50 years and is now known as the Department of Food, Agricultural and Resource Economics (FARE). It was not until the academic year 1949-50 that the Department began to offer graduate courses in agricultural economics. After the end of World War II, the Department grew rapidly and by 1962 the Department had 12 faculty and 19 students registered in its Master's program. During the 1960s, the Department continued to grow both



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In 1965, the University of Guelph was formed and OAC became one of its founding Colleges. The 1971-72 undergraduate calendar indicates that the Department had 20 faculty members although two of these were primarily focused on teaching business courses for the entire campus. The documentation, debates and discussion surrounding the offering of a doctoral degree in agricultural economics is largely lost to the mists of time. Some of the contributors to this note were faculty members in agricultural economics, in the early 1970s, but by that time the doctoral program was a *fait accompli*. Unknown to the founders of the doctoral program, there would be a major turnover in faculty between the early to mid-1970s. Of the 20 faculty members in 1971-72, only ten remained in 1974-75 having been joined by nine new hires. So, the founders of the doctorate left its implementation to a group of new academics who played little or no role in the initial decision.



**T.K. (Sandy) Warley, RIP
Former FARE Department
Head and Professor**

The idea to offer a doctorate was influenced by a number of factors: 1) the Department was fairly large by Guelph standardsⁱⁱ; 2) doctoral programs lent prestige to the new University of Guelph; 3) it would be an important legacy for the new Department Head T. K. (Sandy) Warley; and 4) the acknowledged reputation of the agricultural economics Master's program.

Still, the decision to enter the academic “big leagues” by offering a doctoral program in agricultural economics was not without risk. First, it implied that Guelph would be able to attract, train and find employment for doctoral students. Second, it implied that new courses and the resources to teach them would be forthcoming.

Third, it implied that the fledgling economics department would provide quality courses in economic theory and econometrics required by agricultural economics students. Fourth, it implied that faculty would be able to secure the “soft money” required to support PhD students for three or more years. Fifth, it implied that the agricultural economics faculty, and the students they trained would be able and willing to publish in peer-reviewed journals. Finally, it implied that the close tie between the Department and the Ontario Department of Agriculture, that existed prior to 1965, was likely to be further weakened.

During the 1970s and 1980s nearly all of the research in the Department was focused on farm level and agricultural commodity problems. Areas of strength existed in policy and trade; commodity marketing; and production economics. The Department was also fortunate to have two faculty members who specialized in resource economics and several with interest in international development. The Department benefitted from an announcement by Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada (AAFC), in the early 1970s, that they would be hiring as many as 100 PhD trained agricultural economists – a huge number in comparison to the size of the Canadian profession. Many agricultural economics graduates, then and now, used AAFC as a stepping stone to future employment, or established a career in the federal public service.

Most of the “risks” of establishing the doctoral program were overcome or worked around during the 1970s. The early success of the agricultural economics doctorate is largely due to a trio of outstanding students from Down Under: Gordon MacAulay, Tony Zwart and Garry Griffith. Garry and Tony had their doctoral research published in the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*; and Gordon and Garry were made Distinguished Fellows of the Australian Agricultural and Resource Economics Association later in their careers. These outstanding graduates set the standard for all who followed.

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Looking back over 50 years

The contributions of doctoral students to the activities of FARE are far more important than their numbers would suggest. This is true for several reasons: 1) their three- to five-year tenures in FARE allow close working relationships to develop and, as a result, they are responsible for maintaining the culture, both academically and

socially, among the graduate student population; 2) they enhance the research programs of the faculty both during their studies and after their graduation; and 3) they are expected to participate in the teaching programs of FARE.

It is impossible in this short summary to capture the contribution of every doctoral student over the past 50 years. Instead, we will focus on the research themes of FARE and how the work of doctoral students has contributed to these themes. While the priorities among research themes have changed over time, five broad themes are easily identified: 1) policy and trade; 2) production economics; 3) marketing and consumer behaviour; 4) resource economics; and 5) international development.

Policy and Trade



Rakhal Sarker
FARE Associate Professor

The 1970s and early 1980s were a period in which concerns about food security, high commodity prices and rising inflation were top of the mind as they are again in 2022. Many commentators suggested the establishment of international buffer stock schemes to combat price cycles. The work of Zwart showed a major cause of price instability was domestic price

policies that isolated domestic prices from international price movements, and that removing these policies would do far more to stabilize international prices than hugely expensive buffer

stocks. The trend over the past 50 years has been to replace these price destabilizing policies with direct and, in some cases, decoupled income support.

During the late 1970s and early 1980s, AAFC began the development of its partial equilibrium agricultural commodity model (FARM), which later was incorporated into the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's (OECD) AGLINK model. The work of MacAulay, Griffith, Gerald Robertson and Yves Surry contributed to this effort.

Canadian dairy policy and supply management have been the focus of several research projects. GianCarlo Moschini, in his Agricultural & Applied Economics Association (AAEA) award-winning thesis, showed the resource misallocation effects of supply management that restrict the production of these commodities. The work of Sylvain Lariviere and Danny LeRoy studied the impact of trade liberalization in dairy internationally and domestically while James Rude examined the impacts of trade liberalization on dairy processors.

In the 1990s, Canada was the target for a series of contingent protection actions by the United States. Erna van Duren documented the weak economic case for these actions. At the same time, Rakhal Sarker used a political economy approach to study why rich countries tend to transfer wealth from relatively poor consumers to relatively well-off producers – while poor countries do the opposite.

Trade liberalization was an important topic from the mid-1980s through to today, encompassing the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (CUSTA), North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), and U.S.-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA) regional negotiations and the Uruguay Round and the Doha Round of multilateral trade negotiations. FARE doctoral students made numerous contributions to the discussion of these issues both during their studies and after graduation (Moschini, Rude, van Duren). Grant Puttock pushed FARE in a new direction when he studied trade barriers in forest products.



FARE was fortunate to host a national trade, policy and competitiveness research network for more than a decade, in the early 2000s, funded by AAFC. This allowed FARE graduate students to attend and participate in the activities of the Network and to “rub shoulders” with the best practitioners in trade policy in both academia and governments. Among the doctoral students who participated were: Zahoor ul Haq, LeRoy, Na Li, Craig Martin, Hina Nazli, Predrag Rajsic and Rude. FARE was extremely proud when Haq and Nazli earned an award for a *Publication of Enduring Quality* by the Canadian Agricultural Economics Society (CAES), in 2021, for their article on food security published during their graduate training.

No discussion of trade and policy in FARE would be complete without mentioning the contribution of the late Professor T. K. (Sandy) Warley. He was the Chair of FARE when the doctoral program was approved and was one of its champions from the first day up until his retirement in 1992. Long after his retirement, Warley would invite doctoral students to his home to discuss their research and to point them in promising directions. He mentored FARE students and faculty until his passing in 2019ⁱⁱⁱ.

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Agricultural trade and policy are old topics in the profession and FARE doctoral students have made important contributions to the subject. Still, the problems in this area, while changing, seem as relevant as ever.

Production economics

The topics addressed and the methods used within the research area of production economics follow the evolution of this sub-discipline within agricultural economics over the last 50 years.

Two generations ago, linear programming (LP) was the empirical technique used by many production economists including doctoral students in FARE. Some of the initial dissertations in FARE were extensions on the farm management problems examined by Earl Heady at Iowa State University and employed extensively by the late Herb Driver in FARE, using LP. For example, D. Babafemi Awoyomi and Kene Ezemenari used LP but with uncertainty included to assess how risk would affect input and output decisions on the farm. In other cases, a spatial location model was developed

to determine where firms within a supply chain should be located to minimize transportation costs (Rémy Lambert). Rather than optimization, some of the early dissertations from FARE used simulation to examine the financial implications of credit and growth (Anthony Barau, Samuel Dapaah). As typical for many of the dissertations from FARE, this work coincided with real-world issues facing Canadian farmers – in this case, the farm financial crisis stemming from large increases in borrowing costs for a highly leveraged sector – a problem that seems very relevant again in 2022.

Over time, the dissertation topics in the area of production economics moved increasingly to more aggregate levels of analysis rather than an individual farm focus and to the use of econometrics as the analytical tool rather than LP. There were continued uses of LP, but the farm-level models were used to examine bigger issues. For example, Aaron DeLaporte developed a spatial, bio-economic model to look at the role of green energy policies, such as using switch grass rather than coal, on cropping decisions in the province. Increasingly, however, farm decisions were being examined within the context of econometric models. For example, Bishnu Saha and Nazli both examined the likelihood of farmers adopting biotechnology and the net benefits to both farmers and consumers from that choice. Similarly, Juan Cabas used econometrically estimated yield models to assess the net benefits from climate adaptation strategies. Others have examined farm structural issues. For example, Deepananda Herath explained why the Sri Lankan tea sector evolved from an integrated plantation model to one with small independent farmers growing tea leaves and selling to independent tea processors. Michael Swidinsky examined the reasons for the growing number of farmers with off-farm employment.

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Marketing and consumer demand

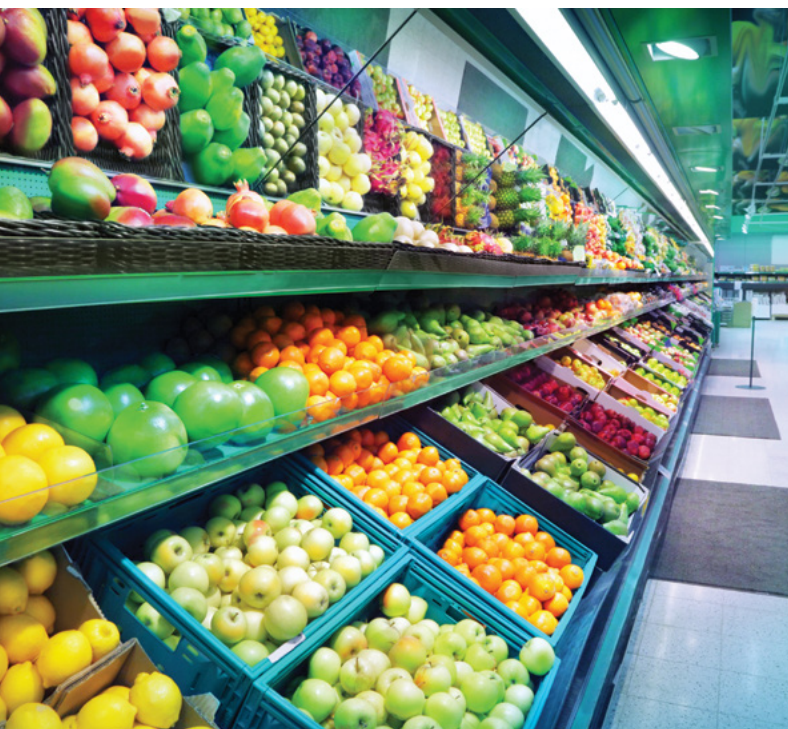
The study of how consumers react to price and income changes is one of the oldest in economics. As early as 1857, Engel postulated that as income increases, the percentage spent on food will decline. Since then, advances in economic theory, econometrics and computing power have greatly improved our ability to examine the

impact of price, income, and many other factors on consumer demand. In FARE, the estimation of demand relationships by doctoral students has often happened in parallel with other research priorities. However, the work of Craig Martin to estimate the demand for dairy products in Canada, taking account of demographic factors and the work of Ken Ueno using semi-nonparametric methods to study import demand, are in the tradition of historical demand work.

In addition, FARE garnered an incredibly strong global reputation in the development and use of commodity market models for policy analysis. While not limited to consumer behaviour, the ties to the agricultural market, price and policy analysis are evident in the work of a number of our PhD graduates (Daniel Sellen, Jeevika Weerahewa).

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Recently, much of the “demand” work in FARE has been focused on how non-price and non-income factors influence consumer choices. Brenda Dyack examined the influence of health information on wine demand; Udith Jayasinghe-Mudalige considered the role of regulation in the adoption of food safety measures in firms; Kumuduni Kulasekera looked at factors influencing consumer’s adoption of health-promoting behaviours; and Claudia Schmidt at the cost of reducing food-borne microbiological hazards. Currently, work using new and innovative data sets, often based on experiments, is pushing the boundaries of knowledge about consumer behaviour.



Another traditional area of agricultural marketing research is the use of futures, options, derivatives and contracting to reduce price risk along the food supply chain. The work of Francesco Braga, Jinwan Jin and Chung Pa contributed to the literature in this area. The same is true of Govindaray Nayak who did some of the early work on the potential use of futures and options to hedge against yield risk in Ontario.

FARE students have also looked at the impact of supermarkets in the marketing, trade and production of agricultural products in developing countries (Jose Blandon, Matilde Cervantes Godoy), and layered ideas from agricultural market analysis on top of development economics (Henry Anim-Somuah, Abdel-Samie Felfel). In addition, several “recent” theses have extended traditional agricultural market analysis through an applied industrial organization perspective (Rebecca Elskamp, Pat Lilavanuchakul, Peter Slade). Both Elskamp and Slade won awards from the CAES for their dissertations.

Resource and environmental economics

The first dissertation in resource and environmental economics was completed when the PhD program in the department was almost 20 years old. But since that first contribution, resource and environmental economics has been an active and dynamic area of research at the PhD level. Dissertations have generally involved extensive interdisciplinary collaboration with researchers in the natural sciences.

Several students have completed dissertations on pollution problems associated with agricultural production practices, including harms done to agricultural production by pollution from other sources as well as emissions in the form of excess nutrients and displaced sediment from agricultural production practices. Ahmed Jallalla estimated the losses to consumers and producers from ozone damage to crops in Ontario. Vincent Amanor-Boadu compared the effectiveness of emission standards, emission taxes and liability under tort law as policy responses to surface water pollution problems originating in the agricultural sector. He found that an emission standard policy produced a larger reduction in emissions than tax policy or tort- based approaches. Emmanuel Yiridoe focussed on identifying cost-effective measures to reduce nitrogen leaching into groundwater from agricultural production practices in rural Ontario. He found that problematic nitrogen leaching problems generally occurred at levels of nitrogen application that were higher than the estimated economically optimal fertilization rate. Adeyemi Gbolahan Esuola studied emissions trading between large emitters of greenhouse gases and typically smaller organizations in agriculture and forestry that had the capacity to sequester carbon as a lower cost means of attaining national emission reduction targets under the Kyoto agreement. An argument against this idea was that the transaction costs involved in such trading would be prohibitive. Esuola found that the potential gains from trade between large emitters with high emission abatement costs and low-cost carbon sequesterers were potentially large enough to overcome the transaction costs involved in such a program.

Haque studied energy production, combining elements of economic and engineering approaches, to optimal extraction while J. Tomas Zurita looked at the environmental impacts of energy production when a government is the owner of a polluting enterprise and, at the same time, is responsible to regulate and control pollution.

Two students examined aspects of agricultural land use policy and planning in the province of Ontario. Samuel Bonti-Ankomah reviewed and evaluated the economic rationales for farmland protection policies in Ontario while Richard Vyn, in his CAES award-winning dissertation, found that the Greenbelt Policy reduced agricultural land values but that this effect was smaller the further a land parcel was from the greater Toronto area. He also found evidence of increased prices for agricultural land just outside the Greenbelt Region, confirming the hypothesis of what had been called a “leapfrog effect.”

Management and policy approaches to the stewardship of ground and surface water was the problem studied by three students (Yusman Syaukat, Justin To, Oswald Zachariah). Zachariah examined the management of groundwater under conditions of harmful interdependence between groundwater extraction for use as drinking water and the use of groundwater for the disposal of excess agricultural nutrients. To, in his CAES award-winning dissertation, examined incentive problems involved in the allocation of water to rival uses when consumptive and non-consumptive uses of water are recognized. He concluded that a Groves-Ledyard mechanism could overcome harmful interdependence problems between consumptive and non-consumptive uses of water. This project also involved an empirical study of the economics of water allocation for the Big Creek Watershed in south-central Ontario. Syaukat studied groundwater management and municipal water infrastructure investment in Jakarta, Indonesia.

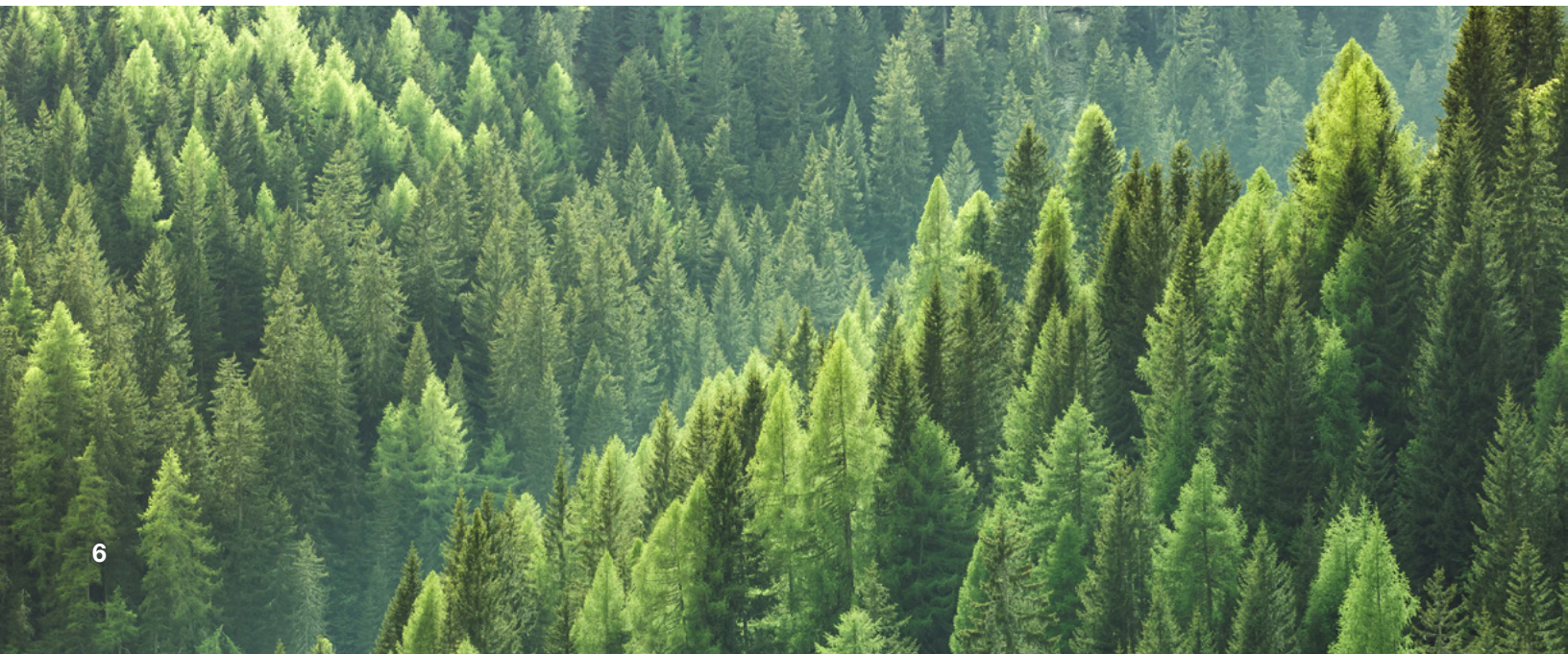
Silviculture and forest management has also been a subject of dissertation research in FARE. Anne-J Huennemeyer, in her CAES award-winning dissertation, studied the economics of environmental regulation when a regulator and a private resource manager have access to different forms and types of information. She developed a principle-agent model for situations where there

are problems of hidden effort and hidden type. The goal of the study was to identify characteristics of incentive-compatible resource conservation contracts that addressed private as well as public resource values. The theoretical framework was tested in an analysis of problems in Crown forest management in Ontario.

Doctoral students in FARE also studied novel production systems as a means of addressing environmental problems. Elizabeth Ramlal looked at the economics of managing poplar plantations, in Ontario, for the joint purpose of producing fibre and sequestering carbon. Previous research had found that developing poplar plantations to achieve these joint purposes did not meet a cost-benefit test. Ramlal explored the possibility that the application of municipal biosolids to these plantations might enhance productivity and improve the cost-benefit outcome. Her results indicate that the reduced biosolids disposal costs for municipalities could reverse the previously unattractive cost-benefit results.

It is expected that natural resource and environmental economics research will continue to be a dynamic and productive area of research in the FARE PhD program. Research on agricultural nutrients and land use policy are ongoing needs. The economics of adaptation to climate change is one research area expected to grow.

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International development

International students have been an important part of the FARE doctoral program since its inception. Many of these students arrive from developing countries where agriculture and rural life is a major component of the economy. As such, these students bring cultural diversity and different perspectives to FARE. They, in turn, benefit from FARE faculty who have lived, worked and conducted research in developing countries themselves. The focus of FARE research in international development has been on food security, land tenure systems, crop and livestock production and rural development.

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Crop and livestock production is a major factor ensuring food security in developing countries by supplying the dietary requirements necessary to meet nutritional demand. Dapaah investigated how price incentives influence farmer's decisions to produce cash crops (cocoa) or food crops in Ghana. He found there was a strong correlation between cash/food crop production and the relative real prices of these two crops. D. Babafemi Awoyomi also evaluated how risk management programs could help develop and increase Nigeria's poultry and hog production. He found that a complementary package of programs consisting of feed, credit and price stabilization would be the most effective way to stabilize the income of poultry and hog farmers. Herath looked at the differences in growth in small and large tea farms in Sri Lanka. He found that the difference in wages paid by small and large farms in the tea industry was an important determinant of the expansion in small farms relative to large ones.

Agriculture plays an important role in the economic development of developing countries because it is the main source of income for those living in rural areas. The research of Thambo Gina focused on the constraints and the factors that should be considered in designing rural development policies in Swaziland. Gina identified institutional factors (poor land tenure systems), less technology and primitive agricultural inputs as well as risk aversion as the main factors constraining agricultural production in Swaziland. Wood Salele developed a conceptual framework as a pathway to sustainable livelihood in the fishing industry in Samoa – in the face of the rising challenges posed by globalization. Salele found that the use of modern fishing vessels, the exchange rate and foreign remittances were important elements in understanding increased fishery exports and the income of fishers in Samoa. The work of Alessandro Alasia reaffirmed the role of agriculture and

rural development in promoting economic growth and poverty reduction. He assessed the impact of alternative rural development policies on different provinces in Mozambique and found that agricultural intensification is the way to increase income and consumption levels in rural areas. However, the importance of taking regional disparity into account was also emphasized, as there was no one-size-fits-all approach for the entire country.

It is well known that the economic structure of agriculture depends on land distribution, ownership and management. Each country's land tenure system (and legal system) allocates property rights – which determines who can use resources for how long and under what conditions. This is a key determinate in the investment people are willing to make in their farms. Zhong Tong studied land allocation policies in rural China and Urgessa Biru for Malawi, where the effects of land registration had little effect on access to credit, investment in land, food security and tenure security in small farm households.

By the late 1990s, economists began to question the traditional methods used to investigate cause-and-effect relationships in decision-making. On that front, development economics was one of the areas where experimental methods such as randomized controlled trials and quasi-experimental methods have been applied for impact evaluation. Doctoral students in FARE contributed to this change in emphasis. Both Edward Olale and Nazli used propensity score matching to evaluate the impact of income diversification on the welfare of fishers in Kenya and the impact of Bt cotton adoption on farmers' well-being in Pakistan. Henry Anim-Somuah used structural equation modeling to capture the causal influence of environmental factors and entrepreneurial resources on the performance of micro and small enterprises in Ghana.

FARE doctoral students also contributed to a better understanding of the factors driving poverty and income inequality which are among the most important topic areas in development research. The credit constraints faced by farmers, households and firms are known to be significant limiting factors that influence poverty and food insecurity in the developing world. The work of Bamidele Adekunle investigated the firm-level impacts of belonging to a cooperative thrift and credit society to alleviate credit constraints on the performance of microenterprises in Nigeria. The remittances that foreign migrants send home also play an important role in relaxing the liquidity constraints of households and farms. Lidia Carvajal's farm-level analysis provides evidence that remittances sent home by Mexican farmers who participate in Canada's Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program (CSAWP) significantly increase farm investment, farm income and non-farm income in Mexico. The work of Tomas Rosada investigated the factors driving economic inequality in Guatemala and found that geographic location, gender and ethnicity are significant factors driving inequality.

Going forward, the economic problems facing developing countries, with less reliance on fossil fuels and the agricultural inputs derived from them, are likely to increase in importance. In addition, those developing countries undergoing rapid urbanization are likely to become major markets for Canadian agri-food.

Current accomplishments, opportunities, and challenges

The promise of the FARE PhD program is to enhance students’ capacity to meaningfully engage in applied economic research. Their enhanced capacity is manifest in their PhD theses (many of which have won awards and led to high-quality publications). The value of the program is widely recognized by employers and FARE PhD students have had substantive careers in academia, government and the private and non-profit sectors.

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The program has trained nearly a hundred PhD graduates over the last 50 years. Some of these graduates were placed in positions at academic institutions, including Iowa State University, Kansas State University, McGill University, Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Pennsylvania State University, Texas A&M University, University of Alberta, University of Ghana, University of Guelph, University of New England, University of Northern British Columbia, University of Peradeniya Holy Cross College, and the University of Saskatchewan. Others have secured professional jobs with some of the top agri-food institutions around the world (e.g., Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, BASF, George Morris Centre, International Cocoa Organization, Ontario Ministry of Agriculture, Food and Rural Affairs, Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Bank, Center for Studies on Sustainable Rural Development and Food Sovereignty).

According to the recent OAC Doctoral Destinations Project that documents career paths, the top six^{iv} employment categories of FARE PhD graduates are: college/university faculty (40%), management & administration (14%), agriculture (10%), research and development (8%), financial & law services (8%), and consulting/independent business (8%). Regarding the sector where most graduates are employed; post-secondary institutions ranked highest (54%), followed by governmental institutions (24%).

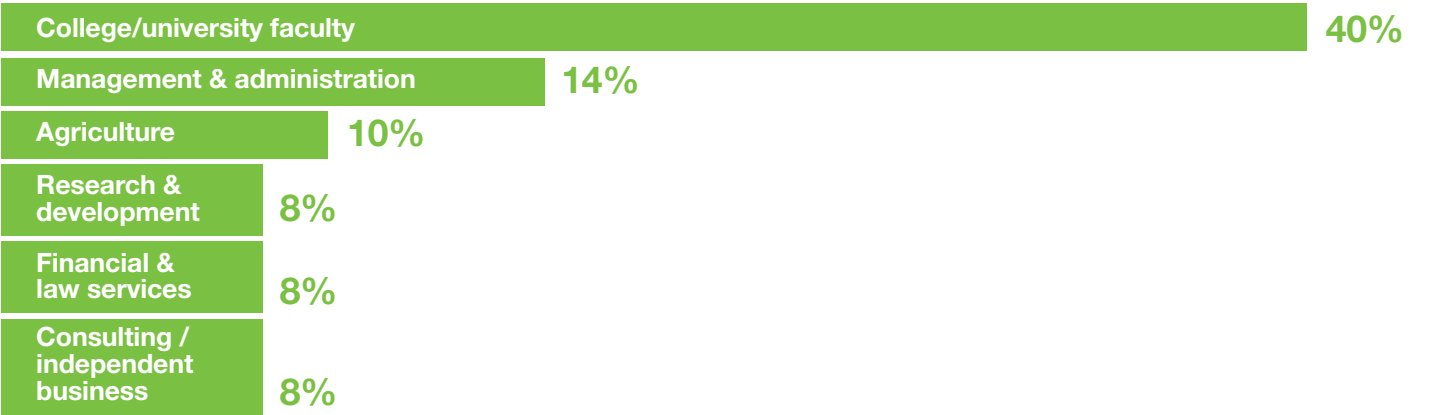
Over the years, FARE PhD graduates and faculty have received several awards in recognition of the quality of their dissertations. These awards come from professional associations such as the CAES and the American Agricultural Economics Association (AAEA). Upon graduation, students publish papers from their dissertations in high-impact peer-reviewed field journals. The successful publication of research further enhances FARE’s reputation and is an integral part of the ongoing promotion of FARE and its PhD program.

The PhD program is ultimately advanced by the quality of both students and their professors. Recent hires to FARE will therefore shape the future character of the PhD program. These faculty focus on experimental economics, behavioural economics, industrial organization, trade, and supply chain management. Over the next ten years, the PhD program will increasingly reflect their strengths and interests.

An ongoing challenge of the PhD program is to shore up both the resources and the students required to maintain a strong PhD program. Three pillars undergird this effort. First and foremost, FARE professors will need to ensure that they and their students produce high-quality research that is publishable in peer-reviewed journals. Second, on the whole (though not necessarily every study), FARE research must have practical consequences for understanding contemporary issues of importance and/or assessing policy. This second point is a key feature of the profession of agricultural economics. Pragmatically, the use and assessment of economic theory in an applied setting plays an important role in selecting and attracting PhD students to FARE. Third, leadership in the department/college/university will need to actively incentivize, facilitate, and advance opportunities for recruiting, supporting, and advancing PhD students.

In summary, underpinned by rigorous economic theory, policy analysis and quantitative methods, FARE’s PhD program has earned global recognition. In the last five decades, the success of the PhD program is attributed to the quality of research and supervision by our faculty and outstanding PhD students that are truly motivated by deeper academic inquiries. The future success and reputation of FARE’s PhD will depend on its ability to recruit, train and place PhD students whose research is widely cited and shapes important economic policy debates in food, agriculture, and resource industries.

Top 6 Employment Categories of FARE PhD Graduates



Future research priorities of FARE

In this section, we asked the four faculty members who have most recently joined FARE to describe, in their own words, the priorities of their research agendas – how they think they will shape the future of the PhD program, what areas should be prioritized, and what they think the future holds. Their answers illuminate the likely directions that future PhD students may take within FARE.



Kwaku Afesorgbor
FARE Associate Professor

“Trade policies have generated intense political debates globally. These debates extend beyond economic validation to intense political justifications for government policies. The economic debates about trade policies become even more contentious when they focus on the agri-food sector. In line with these debates, my research is situated within

international agri-food trade and policy – with an emphasis on how the interaction between international trade and political economy influences agri-food policies and outcomes such as agricultural trade flows, food security and human health outcomes. My research in this area covers topical subjects such as the economic impact of free trade agreements (FTAs) and non-tariff measures (NTMs) on trade competitiveness as well as the effect of import competition and global value chains on the Canadian economy.

“My research focus in the future will be extended to the analysis of trade policies at the global level, especially in advanced economies, and how these affect poverty and development in low-income countries. Additionally, we have seen rising geopolitical tensions in the world with international conflicts (e.g., Ukraine-Russia war) and increasing use of economic sanctions. It will be important to focus my future research on how these rising geopolitical tensions are affecting agriculture and food security at the global level. Although considerable research has been conducted on agricultural and trade policies – future research in this area should expand this frontier by connecting how the international political economy affects agri-food outcomes from both Canadian and international perspectives.

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“Based on these future directions of my research in FARE, it will be imperative to expand the scope of our research internationally to help attract PhD and MSc students from abroad whose research areas will



Yu Na Lee
FARE Assistant Professor

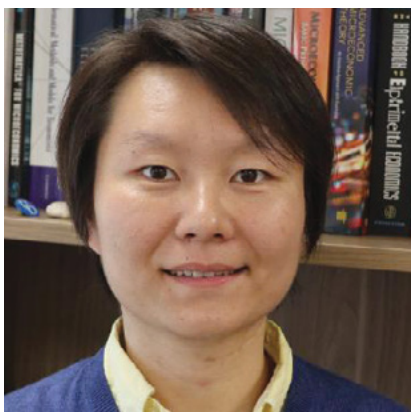
focus on Canada and its interaction with the global economy.”

“My research program lies at the intersection of agricultural economics and development economics. The main topic area of my research is the risk and uncertainty caused by volatile food prices – an important topic in the wake of the global food crises of 2007-

08 and 2010-11, and even more relevant with the recent global food price inflation. I investigate the risk-coping mechanisms of individuals, households and smallholder farmers in developing countries – such as production decisions, migration, labour allocation, and gendered outcomes including marriage, under various forms of market failures. A related area of my interest is the role of institutions, markets and policy in facilitating risk management. Recently, I have extended my research program to address issues in food consumption in Canada and other countries. I am especially interested in the impact of nutrition, health, and obesity on human health, and the role of agri-food policy in reducing uncertainty, information asymmetry and transactions costs associated with relevant food policy challenges. Another area of interest is the interaction of culture and social norms and the behaviour of all participants in the agri-food value chain.

“Graduate student mentoring has always been an integral part of my research activity. I am excited for the opportunity to recruit and work with PhD students in FARE while achieving the goal of training scholars who can publish high-quality, evidence-based research on agri-food issues important in Canada and abroad.”

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Tongzhe Li
FARE Associate Professor

“My research interests generally lie in experimental and behavioural economics, with both an applied and methodological focus. On the applied side, my research addresses two topics: the adoption of best management practices and the equity-seeking empowerment of all participants in the agri-food sector. I investigate these topics by conducting

experiments, both in the laboratory and in the field, to understand how individuals make decisions under different economic, policy and behavioural environments. Agricultural production brings both positive and negative externalities, therefore modelling the behavioural mechanisms of decision-makers holding significant potential to improve the effectiveness of agri-environmental policies. In the meantime, it is important to gain evidence-based insights on how to attract, retain and advance historically disadvantaged individuals in the agri-food industry. The inclusion and empowerment of these individuals not only strengthens the labour force and yields more equitable social outcomes, but also brings additional creativity and innovation into the industry. The two topics combined allow me to utilize and refine experimental and behavioural economic techniques in order to achieve a sustainable future, and I am excited about the decades of research ahead. My research team currently has one post-doctoral research associate, one research associate, two graduate research assistants, and six undergraduate research assistants. We welcome all motivated individuals to connect with us.”

“The two topics combined allow me to utilize and refine experimental and behavioural economic techniques in order to achieve a sustainable future, and I am excited about the decades of research ahead.”



José Nuño-Ledesma
FARE Assistant Professor

“I am broadly interested in organizational economics, mechanism design and agricultural economics. In other words, I study arrangements that emerge to solve coordination problems within and between organizations. I also investigate pricing strategies – such as bundling and quantity discounts – that firms implement to

segment demand into categories with different types of customers. My research is focused on applications in agricultural and food policy, supply chain management, pricing and marketing, and various labour issues. In my empirical work, I frequently rely on laboratory experiments.

“For the agri-food sector in Canada and beyond, it is critical to understand the ways in which economic agents with shared objectives coordinate along the food supply chain. We were reminded of this by the muddled economic environment left by the COVID-19 health emergency and the policies adopted to try and mitigate it. Cost-push inflation, supply chain disruptions, elevated food prices and labour shortages in the agri-food sector are some ramifications of the COVID-19 crisis that have become important areas of study within my field of expertise, and I suspect they will continue to be in the medium and long term. To my mind, these are important areas of research that future PhD students ought to exploit.

“I believe that analyzing and describing the disrupted economic landscape we inherited from the last few years will lead to a better understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of the Canadian food supply chain. In turn, this will lead to advancing proposals to build a more resilient agri-food economy. This goal is a research priority for FARE, and its PhD program in particular. I am excited for the decades ahead.”

“I believe that analyzing and describing the disrupted economic landscape we inherited from the last few years will lead to a better understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of the Canadian food supply chain.”

Looking forward: The future of the doctoral program

The University of Guelph's Strategic Research Plan promotes and advances research strengths on which the University has built its reputation for quality and innovation. It builds on five priorities: 1) promoting research excellence; 2) connecting our research with the world; 3) catalyzing and stewarding research partnerships; 4) enhancing research culture; and 5) building a supportive research environment. While all five priorities are integral to the PhD program of FARE, we, as a small department, laid the focus on the first – promoting research excellence. This has enabled our doctoral program to contribute to the University's reputation and to shine a light on the clearest measure of success. This focus has served and will continue to serve our graduating PhD students well.

The main objective of our PhD program is to develop advanced research skills in the next generation of scholars and to place our graduates in other academic institutions. Academic placements are the most competitive positions to garner as a graduating PhD student in economics. Therefore, having a PhD program that can compete in this environment, allows graduating doctoral students to compete in any environment of their choice whether it is academic or not. To this end, the department will continue to adapt courses, requirements, and research such that our PhD students have the greatest breadth of opportunities when they graduate.

“The main objective of our PhD program is to develop advanced research skills in the next generation of scholars and to place our graduates in other academic institutions.”

How we approach the development of scholars reflects the origins of our PhD program – namely, applied economics that is rooted in rigour and theory – and allows the students to grow intellectually,

all the while addressing research questions that are both interesting and important. How this happens is very different from 1972, as the “tool kit” of economists has evolved over the past 50 years. In looking forward, we must ask ourselves how we can ensure the relevance of our PhD students to various stakeholder communities. While we may not be able to anticipate the interesting and important research questions to be asked in the coming decades, we wager that a doctoral program grounded in theory and that uses rigorous, well-tested methods will succeed and thrive.

Student recruitment is the biggest contributing factor to the success of a doctoral program. However, the success of a doctoral program is the biggest contributing factor to student recruitment. As a result, doctoral programs can spiral downward or upward quickly. As noted within this *FARE Share* issue, the most recent placements and accomplishments of our PhD students have garnered a reputation for FARE that we expect will enable recruiting of top echelon students for years to come. In this sense, we feel the outlook for the FARE PhD program is very promising and, given the current alignment of FARE's resources, includes the potential for growth to address more of the fascinating research questions that are emerging in our field.

Conclusion

It has been a joy to prepare this Special Issue of *FARE Share* to recognize the first 50 years of the doctoral program in Food, Agricultural and Resource Economics and the students who made its success possible. We apologize to those students whose names do not appear explicitly in the exposition – your contributions are no less appreciated. In addition, we asked a few former graduates to describe their careers since graduation and to recount some memories from their time at the University of Guelph. Please make time to read the impressive accomplishments of our graduates in their own words.

In thinking about the future, 50 years is not very long in the life of an academic program. The first graduate degree in “political economy” at Harvard University was earned more than 150 years ago. We hope that this issue of *FARE Share* highlights the importance of having highly trained, innovative and productive individuals working in the agri-food sector; whether that be in academia, the public sector or, increasingly, the private sector.

FARE NEEDS YOUR SUPPORT

While FARE has maintained its excellence over the past 50 years it has done so with a dwindling resource base. From 18 to 20 faculty in the early 1970s to 10 to 12 currently. The recruitment of quality PhD students and maintaining a critical mass is challenging. Partly, this is the result of the excellent job opportunities and remuneration available to MSc graduates – a good news story – but it is also due to PhD students expecting to be paid well during their studies. Excellent prospective graduate students often get competing financial offers from several universities. If FARE is to compete in this environment, it needs the funding to attract and retain the best faculty and graduate students available – excellence without compromise. You cannot compete in the “big leagues” on the cheap.

Anyone who would like to support the FARE graduate program is encouraged to contribute to the Institute for the Advanced Study of Food and Agricultural Policy.

https://bbis.alumni.uoguelph.ca/BBIS_Cannon/give/uofg



Debbie Harkies (centre) with 2016 FARE graduates

Thank you, Debbie

It is incredible that there is an icon of FARE that greeted every one of our doctoral students from the first in 1972 until August 31, 2022! That person is Debbie Harkies, who has retired after 52 years of service to the University of Guelph. Debbie made sure that all students joining FARE received a warm welcome and knew there was someone who would take their concerns seriously. We like to think of FARE as having an open and inclusive culture, and no one can take more credit for that than Debbie. Whether faculty, student or staff, if you were in FARE, you received Debbie's care. The entire FARE family wishes Debbie all the best in her well-deserved retirement.

Updates and Reflections from Graduates

Amanor-Boadu, Vincent (1992)

Professor, Department of Agribusiness Economics and Management, Kansas State University

Supervisors: Karl Meilke and Calum Turvey

Honours: Managing Editor *International Food and Agribusiness Management Review*; Distinguished service award, Kansas Wheat Commission and Kansas Association of Wheat Growers; Award of appreciation for service by Kansas Governor Kathleen Sebelius; Best paper award recipient *Journal on Chain and Network Science*; Distinguished professional contribution award Southern Agricultural Economics Association.

Career: For eight years following graduation, I served as director of research at the George Morris Centre (GMC) in Guelph conducting and leading policy research. After that, I joined the dot.com exuberance and had the chance to practice entrepreneurial judgment at VentureLabor.com, Inc., acquiring, building, and selling companies. I then returned to academia at Kansas State University, where I am Professor of Agribusiness Economics and Management. I teach our PhD research methods class, incessantly bragging about the lessons I learned from my favorite teachers at Guelph – no offence – Karl Meilke and Glenn Fox, who taught me

how to be a scholar. I encourage my students to nurture lifetime professional friendships starting in grad school. I remind them to give the young people they are privileged to mentor room to grow; like Larry Martin did for me at GMC. I often think about the staff in FARE and how their kindness sustained a kid from Ghana for the first few rather harsh winters in Guelph.

“I often think about the staff in FARE and how their kindness sustained a kid from Ghana for the first few rather harsh winters in Guelph.”

Memories: My education at Guelph often happened outside the classroom. I had teachers I trusted to guide me. I remember when I received an offer from the International Livestock Research Institute before I completed my dissertation. I wasn't sure what to do since the job market was bleak in 1991. I decided to go and show the offer to Karl Meilke and do whatever he advised. I went to Karl's office, literally thrust the letter in his hands and waited. After what seemed like forever, he looked up and said two words



Glenn Fox
FARE Professor Emeritus

that I believe set the course of my career: “Don’t go.” I didn’t ask him to elaborate, but he proceeded to explain anyway. “You will not finish your degree if you leave.” I protested that I will. He continued, ignoring my protests. “You will write the dissertation, but feedback will be slow and you will become discouraged.” I have used this very candid guidance to help

many of my students deal with similar situations.

James Rude, Jamie Oxley, and I painted the UoG canon the evening we passed our comps. I think that was a crime, but it was fun! The next day, Sandy Warley said hello to me for the first time, and started inviting me to his home. I don’t think he wanted to risk his affection on me just in case I didn’t make it to candidacy.

A sweet turning point for me at Guelph occurred when Glenn Fox left me 12 pages of notes and comments on my five-page PhD research outline that my advisor had inadvertently left in the lounge. He concluded by asking if he could join my committee. Glenn exposed me to human action economics, charted a new trajectory for my research, and influenced my career.

Braga, Francesco (1989)

Associate Professor (retired), Lang School of Business and Economics, University of Guelph and Managing Director, Finance and Agribusiness, Alpi Marketing and Consulting Services Inc.

Supervisor: Larry Martin

Honours: Fellow, International Food and Agribusiness Management Association, 2003; Honorary President, 05A, OAC, University of Guelph, 2004; Executive Editor of the *International Food and Agribusiness Management Review*, 2003-2008.

Career: I joined FARE in 1988 and it was my academic home until 2017 when I took early retirement to join industry. I enjoyed my PhD studies and my years as a faculty member. I remember both with gratitude!

From 2016 to 2019, I was CEO of the International Food and Agribusiness Association (IFAMA), the leading international agribusiness organization. At IFAMA, I implemented a professional and academic renewal strategy which resulted in a complete turn-around of the Association from almost bankrupt to a very healthy equity position when I left. In 1991, I incorporated my consulting company and always consulted in Canada and internationally (Europe, North and South America). For over 25 years, I was Professor of Futures and Options Markets at the Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, in Italy. Overall, I served as the advisor of over 100 graduate students at Guelph and the

Università Cattolica. These academic and professional activities allowed me to bring to my students a sound perspective on relevant market issues. Currently I am Managing Director, Finance and Agribusiness of a successful corporation.

My primary area of professional and academic interest has always been agribusiness, with emphasis on the international marketing of Italian food products and on the use of derivatives to manage price risk and to develop and support pricing strategies in agricultural commodities, currencies and interest rates. In the last ten years or so I worked on the emerging carbon markets.

I am an active member of the Ordine dei Dottori Agronomi e Forestali in Italy. From 1999 to 2009 was a Board Member of the IFAMA, serving on the Executive Committee, Audit Committee and Editorial Policy Committee. I was an IFAMA Counsellor 2010-2016 and CEO 2016-2019. I helped achieve several goals at IFAMA: the successful restructuring of the Association; the renewal of the Association journal; saving IFAMA from bankruptcy; developing a long-term stable agreement with an academic publisher; and, successful implementation of the Agribusiness Students Case Composition which quickly became a key component of the IFAMA annual meeting. As CEO, I organized annual international meetings in Florence (1999), Parma (2007), Aarhus (2016) Miami (2017), Buenos Aires (2018), and Hangzhou (2019). I always brought with me a number of Guelph graduate and undergraduate students, who distinguished themselves in the International Student Case Competition, winning several competitions and establishing Guelph as the gold standard in this academic activity.

“I always brought with me a number of Guelph graduate and undergraduate students, who distinguished themselves in the International Student Case Competition, winning several competitions and establishing Guelph as the gold standard in this academic activity.”

At Guelph, I enjoyed a sabbatical leave with the Policy Branch of Agriculture and Agri-food Canada in 1995. My main achievement while on sabbatical with AAFC was the design and implementation of the National Cattle Options Pilot Program. I was a team member for the design of the traded instrument, the professional responsible for the overall training of producers – to the satisfaction of the different provincial Securities Commissions – and was the professional responsible for monitoring and certifying the market driven fairness of the option premium set by the international market maker (two years post sabbatical). I also worked on the design, production and delivery of a training package for the Minimum Price Hog Contract in Saskatchewan (1996). Both projects pioneered price risk management programs for producers in Canada.

Memories: A few sparks from my early years. First, Professor Sandy Warley and his excellent course as well as his superior communication and patience with a foreign student who learned a lot from him. A gentleman and a scholar. Grazie Sandy! Second, when I became a Canadian citizen in 1984 (Italy had just changed their law and allowed dual citizenship).

Chen, Kevin Z. (1995)

**Qiushi Chair Professor and International Dean
China Academy for Rural Development
Zhejiang University and Senior Research Fellow and
Head of East and Central Asia Office
International Food Policy Research Institute**

Supervisors: Karl Meilke and Calum Turvey

Honours: Top ten of Most Innovative Research at Zhejiang University, 2021; *China Agricultural Economic Review* outstanding paper award, 2021; Co-founder, Rural Development Foundation in China; China Federation of Logistics and Purchasing award, 2016; Canadian Agricultural Economics and Farm Management Society, Outstanding PhD Dissertation award, 1996; Doctoral Fellowship, Social Science and Humanities Research Council of Canada, 1993-95.

“My doctoral training in FARE equipped me with the necessary analytical skills for self-learning in my future career.”

Career: My first job after graduation was with the Department of Resource Economics and Sociology at the University of Alberta (1995-2004). During this time, I served as an editor for the *Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics*. Following this, I was Director of the Small Farmers Adapting to Global Markets Program jointly funded by the Canadian International Development Agency and Chinese government from 2005-2009. Since 2009, I have also been a Senior Research Fellow and Head of East and Central Asia Office of the International Food Policy Research Institute based in Beijing. In 2019, I joined Zhejiang University as the Qiushi Chair Professor at the School of Public Affairs and also served as the International Dean of the China Academy for Rural Development. I am an Editor-in-chief of the *International Food and Agribusiness Management Review* and also Co-editor of the *China Agricultural Economic Review*. My research interests focus on agri-food value chain development,

public policies on poverty, food system modelling, food nutrition, consumer behaviour, and South-South cooperation on agriculture. Over the years I have travelled a lot and provided policy advice to the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), World Food Programme (WFP), Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Department for International Development (DFID), Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, and various national governments in the area of agriculture and rural development.

Memories: My doctoral training in FARE equipped me with the necessary analytical skills for self-learning in my future career. These skills helped me to move away from an academic career for five years and to return successfully! My fun memory is Friday poker night in Guelph to keep me sane during the demanding thesis research and a Thursday dinner of roasted duck to keep me well fed! I never knew I could eat that much! I guess that studying made me hungry.

Elskamp, Rebecca (2017)

Senior Specialist, Change Management and Customer Engagement, BASF Canada

Supervisor: Alan Ker

Honours: Canadian Agricultural Economics Society Outstanding PhD thesis, 2017.



**Alan Ker
FARE Professor & Director
Institute for the Advanced
Study of Food and
Agricultural Policy**

Career: Since completing my studies, I have been working in the agricultural division of BASF where I have taken on multiple roles, including: designing and implementing strategic loyalty programs to encourage desired purchasing behaviour of both farmers and channel partners; and, delivering customer relationship management and business management tools to support BASF business activities.

Memories: Playing on the “FARIES” slow pitch and soccer team; attending numerous FARE graduate student barbeques; celebrating at the grad lounge with classmates after successful thesis defenses; spending countless hours in the pit working on assignments and studying for final exams with classmates; and attending seminars given by visiting professors to hear about their research.

Griffith, Garry (1980)

**Associate Professor, School of Agriculture and Food,
University of Melbourne, Australia**

Supervisor: Karl Meilke

Honours: Distinguished Fellow of the Australian Agricultural and Resource Economics Society, 2012; Eureka Prize for Research by a Multi-disciplinary Research Team, 2010; Cooperative Research Centre Association Prize for Innovation, 2007; numerous awards for best article in a range of journals; Co-supervisor of best PhD thesis, Australian Agricultural and Resource Economics Society twice; Co-supervisor, D. H. Drummond Thesis Prize in Economic Studies, University of New England several times.

Career: After finishing my doctorate in FARE, I spent 40 years as a research economist in the New South Wales Department of Primary Industries (retired 2011), including 18 years as Chief Economist of the Beef Cooperative Research Centre. During this time, I maintained close ties with several academic institutions including the Centre for Global Food and Resources, University of Adelaide; and, the Centre for Agribusiness, University of New England Business School, University of New England.

My professional career has focussed on the use of models of agriculture and food industries to evaluate producer response to new production technologies, consumer response to advertising programs and new products, and to predict the economic impacts of changes in government policies. This has included assessment of the nature of, and limitations to, the adoption of new technology in farming systems and in value chains, and the types of industry structures and price transmission processes that facilitate achieving impact. My most significant contribution has been the development of evaluation processes to assess the economic returns to major scientific research programs such as the Cooperative Research Centre for Beef Genetic Technologies and the Advanced Livestock Measurement Technology program, processes which are now embedded in many Australian agricultural funding bodies.

A more recent contribution has been the development of the idea that food value chains can be thought of as clubs, and that they may autonomously act cooperatively to provide goods and services which overcome market failures in the chain. The

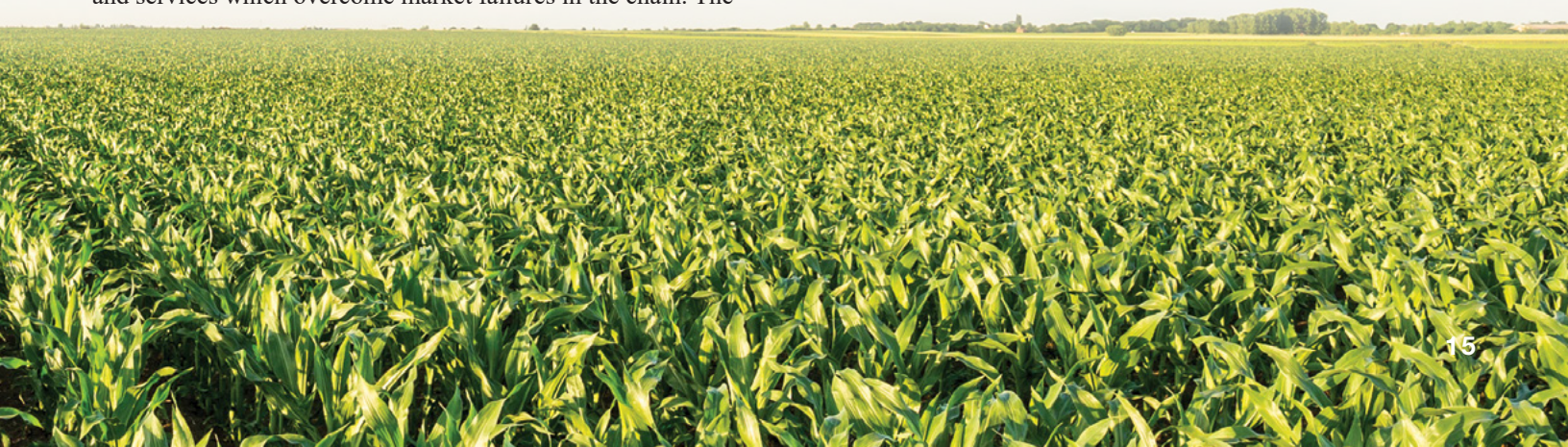
development of grading schemes and other sorts of information systems are good examples.

My association with several universities has provided the opportunity to work with smart young people who have been able to make a real difference back in their home countries. I have supervised more than 125 Honours, Masters and PhD dissertations over the course of my career.

Memories: I still recall the first few months in Guelph, beginning in August 1976. Larry Martin was liaising with new students and asked whether he could find accommodation for us. I (almost) jokingly said “a nice little stone cottage in the country would be nice.” He did find such a place, about seven miles out of town, and it was nice for about six weeks. Then it snowed. And the snow stayed until mid-May, apparently the longest ever continual coverage. After the beaches and warmth of Sydney, this was a shock. We almost turned around and went home. But we toughed it out, moved into married student housing, and in spite of several other snow records over the next couple of years, we fondly look back on those “poor student days” as some of the best of our lives. Great friendships were made and maintained with Tony Zwart, Gordon MacAulay and Ellen Goddard. I also learned about the necessary commitment and work/home balance, but mostly a set of skills acquired that turned into a template for a now 40-year post-PhD research and training career. The supportive environment of the FARE staff and fellow students had a lot to do with that.



Andreas Boecker
FARE Chair &
Associate Professor



Kelly, Liam D. (2021)

Assistant Professor, School of Economics,
University of Northern British Columbia

Supervisor: Brady Deaton Jr.

Honours: Alumnus of the 7th Lindau Nobel Laureate Meeting on Economic Sciences, 2021; Joseph-Armand Bombardier Canada Graduate Scholarship, 2013 and 2017.

Career: Shortly before completing my doctorate at Guelph in 2021, I was hired as an Assistant Professor in the School of Economics at the University of Northern British Columbia (UNBC). As a research-intensive university, UNBC is a perfect environment for me to continue to develop my research interests related to institutions, land and natural resources, and economic development. I also teach a range of courses related to microeconomics, applied econometrics and contemporary economic issues.



**Brady Deaton Jr.
FARE Professor &
McCain Family Chair in
Food Security**

Memories: When I think back on the time that I spent in FARE, what I remember most are the people. The sense of community, collegiality and friendship amongst faculty, staff and students was incredible and it is a big part of what makes FARE so special. My other favourite memory is getting the chance to meet and engage with stakeholders and policymakers as a part of my research. My supervisor (Brady

Deaton) always emphasized the importance of shoe leather for research. Now that I am in an economics department, I see how unique my training was and it is something that has profoundly influenced the way that I pursue academic research and something that I think sets me apart from my colleagues.

“...what I remember most are the people. The sense of community, collegiality and friendship amongst faculty, staff and students was incredible and it is a big part of what makes FARE so special.”

MacAulay, Thomas Gordon (1976)

Professor Emeritus, Department of Agricultural
Economics, University of Sydney, Australia

Supervisor: Larry Martin

Honours: Distinguished Fellow, Australian Agricultural and Resource Economics Society, 2011; Joint author of the best article published in the *Australian Journal of Agricultural Economics* in 1985 and 1993.

Career: I am currently farming on beautiful Mitchells Island, New South Wales, Australia as a retired academic. The farm includes four cows, one bull, four calves and eleven ewes.

I came to Guelph for the PhD program but initially there was no approved program! It took a year to get the program approved, and on the day I was about to leave to go to Michigan State University, approval for the program came through. It was a close call.

The graduate room in the Agricultural Economics building eventually became my workplace and it was shared by postgraduate students from many countries around the world. It was a close-knit group and we often spent late afternoons in the Grad House (an old home on Gordon Street about where the Art Centre is today) to help each other and complain about the work we were expected to complete.

In 1976, I became the first PhD graduate in FARE! I remember the speaker at my graduation ceremony was John Kenneth Galbraith. I wrote to him not long before he died and received a lovely short letter back. The dissertation was a slow hard grind – a 250-page document, with plenty of math, in the days before word processors. After finishing my coursework, we moved to Ottawa where Agriculture Canada was expanding their agricultural policy division. My thesis, which involved modelling the North American beef industry, became an integral part of Agriculture Canada’s FARM commodity model. Working in Ottawa was a foundational experience in understanding public service.

How to measure the contribution of a doctorate to one’s career is difficult. Wisely, or perhaps not so wise, I had in my mind that an academic career was “the best.” My doctorate made it possible to be hired by the University of New England in Armidale, Australia. At the time, the Department of Agricultural Economics was a leading school in applied economics in Australia. I spent 10 years teaching and researching in Armidale while living on a 30-acre sheep farm. We had 50 first-cross ewes and one favourite called “Mumsy.”

Then came an opportunity to return to the public service. I was invited for a two-year appointment to become the Chief Research Economist with the Australian Bureau of Agricultural Economics (as it was at the time). All the Bureau’s research came through my office – the work of close to 300 staff. Following this appointment, I became Professor of Agricultural Economics at the University of Sydney and soon after Head of the Department, a position I held for nearly 10 years. Retiring from the University, in 2006, I moved to a more commercial research environment as Principal Economist in the Bread Research Institute. This was to become part of Grain Growers Ltd and the role evolved to one of research for grains industry policy and also the development and delivery of industry training programs.

Memories: The University of Guelph PhD opened many doors and gave me economic muscle. Of great value was the basic mathematical economics training I received along with developing an intuitive understanding of economics principles. I acknowledge, with gratitude, the faculty and their dedication to teaching and research. I am grateful to Sandy Warley for the support he gave me and also to my supervisors with whom I had many dynamic conversations. It was also a period of great excitement in agricultural economics. We would do well to reflect on its relative decline as a distinct discipline within our current universities.

“The University of Guelph PhD opened many doors and gave me economic muscle. Of great value was the basic mathematical economics training I received along with developing an intuitive understanding of economics principles.”

Martin, Craig (2011)

Assistant Professor of Business, Redekop School of Business, Canadian Mennonite University, Winnipeg

Supervisor: Rakhal Sarker

Career: In 2008, I was hired by the Canadian Mennonite University (CMU) to create a new business program. Since I was developing a new program, much of my career has been spent in an administrative role. The business program began with a three-year BA and six students in 2008. In 2010, we created a four-year BA. In 2011, the program underwent a major change when the Redekop family donated \$7 million to create the Redekop School of Business (RSB). This donation was later increased to \$10 million and is about to increase again. 2011 also saw the creation of our BBA and BBA Co-op programs. In 2015, CMU joined with three sister American universities to create an MBA giving RSB a graduate program. In 2021, RSB joined the Business Schools Association of Canada which gives RSB recognition as a business school. As of 2022, RSB is the largest program on the CMU campus.

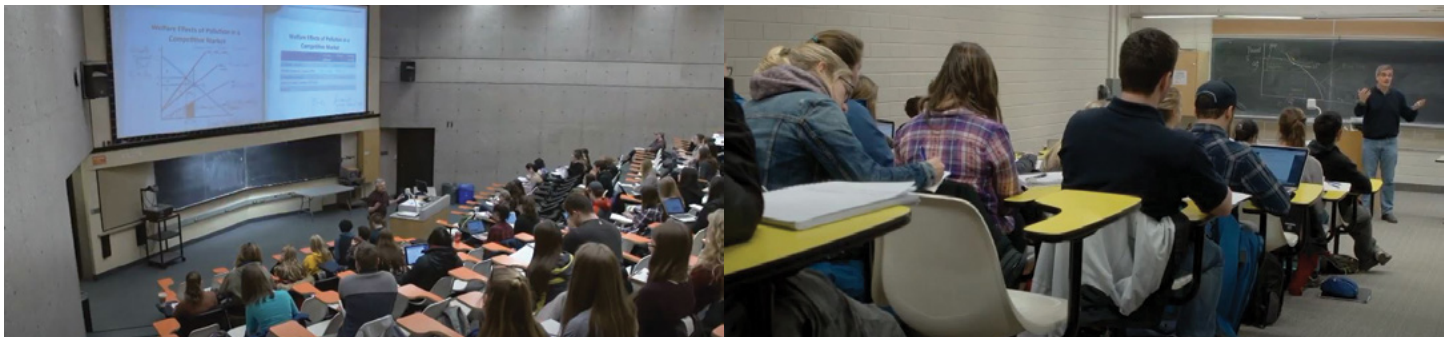
Memories: The best memories I have of my studies in FARE

are from the time I spent in the classroom, both as a teaching assistant and as an instructor. This allowed me to develop my love of teaching. It was while being a TA that the funniest incident happened during my time in FARE. At the end of the first class, a student approached me and stated that he was looking forward to the course as his father and grandfather had taken a similar course from Wayne Pfeiffer. The result was two TAs laughing behind the desk at the front of the classroom, and Wayne thinking it was time to retire.

“The best memories I have of my studies in FARE are from the time I spent in the classroom, both as a teaching assistant and as an instructor.”



Mike von Massow
FARE Associate Professor
and OAC Chair in
Food Systems Leadership



Moschini, GianCarlo (1986)

Charles F. Curtiss Distinguished Professor of Agriculture and Life Sciences and the Pioneer Endowed Chair in Science and Technology Policy, Department of Economics, Iowa State University

Supervisor: Karl Meilke

Honours: Fellow, American Agricultural Economics Association, 2003; Fellow, Western Agricultural Economics Association, 2015; Editor, *American Journal of Agricultural Economics* (AJAE), 1998-2000; Outstanding PhD dissertation, American Agricultural Economics Association, 1986. Numerous awards for research from the American Agricultural Economics Association (AAEA), Agricultural and Applied Economics Association, Canadian Agricultural Economics Society, Western Agricultural Economics Association and the International Association of Agricultural Economists.

Career: I have spent my entire academic career with the Department of Economics at Iowa State University. I have also visited the University of Siena, Italy and the University of California-Berkeley. I am currently the Charles F. Curtiss Distinguished Professor of Agriculture and Life Sciences, and the Pioneer Endowed Chair in Science and Technology Policy. For the profession at large, I have served on the Board of Directors of the AAEA, and I have been an editor of the AJAE.

Memories: I have fond memories of my years at the University of Guelph. Academic life was on the relaxed side, and PhD students were left with considerable freedom – perhaps too much, but “learning how to learn” independently, turned out to be a valuable skill in the long run. The heterogeneous population of graduate students – featuring a mix of MSc and PhD students, with a broad assortment of nationalities, personalities, and interests – contributed to a pleasant and enriching environment. Beyond the department, I enjoyed the graduate lounge at the University Centre, and I played intramural soccer with a motley crew that included fellow students, economics faculty, and other members of the community. I met my future wife while a student at Guelph, and we are still together!

“The heterogeneous population of graduate students – featuring a mix of MSc and PhD students, with a broad assortment of nationalities, personalities, and interests – contributed to a pleasant and enriching environment.”

Nardella, Michele (2006)

Director of the Economics and Statistics Division, International Cocoa Organization (ICCO), Abidjan, Côte d'Ivoire

Supervisor: Maury Bredahl

Career: Sixteen years and counting of experience in an intergovernmental organization created under the auspices of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. As such, I have supervised a portfolio of international development projects and carried out numerous studies for the ICCO membership. During my time with the ICCO, I created an econometric commodity model for forecasting purposes. Additional duties involve organizing international seminars and conferences and wide-ranging travel to provide assistance to the ICCO membership.

Memories: From FARE I recall a strong faculty and memorable friendships.

Piedrahita, Natalia (2021)

Economist, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations

Supervisor: Getu Hailu

Career: Since finishing my PhD in 2021, I have been working at the FAO as a gender economist. Working at the FAO was a dream of mine since starting the MSc program in FARE. In my current role, I am working on policy relevant research regarding women's employment in agri-food systems as well as small-holder productivity in low and middle-income countries.

“FARE was also a place where I got to learn from and work with multiple wonderful, intelligent and kind professors...”

Memories: My time at the University of Guelph, and more specifically in FARE, was filled with great memories. For example, in the third year of my PhD, I was fortunate to spend a semester at the FAO in Rome, Italy. Another great memory was attending conferences in beautiful places like Vancouver and Hawaii. FARE was also a place where I got to learn from and work with multiple wonderful, intelligent and kind professors – most of all my advisor, Getu Hailu, who is an amazing economist, but most of all is a very kind and extremely hard-working person who continues to inspire me. Above all, I enjoyed the moment after my defence was done!

Sarker, Rakhal (1991)

Associate Professor, Food, Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Guelph

Supervisor: Professor Karl Meilke

Honours: Publication of Enduring Quality Award, Canadian Agricultural Economics Society, 2014; Honourable Mention for Best Journal Article Award, Canadian Agricultural Economics Society, 1994 and 1999; Megan Egler, Outstanding Master's Thesis Award, Canadian Agricultural Economics Society, 2014; Angela Sweeney, Honourable Mention for Outstanding Master's Thesis Award, Canadian Agricultural Economics Society, 2019.

Career: I returned to my alma mater and FARE following time spent as a research economist in the Canadian Forest Service, stationed in Sault Ste. Marie. My teaching responsibilities have been varied but my research program has been focused on agricultural policy and trade, as well as resource economics.

Memories: I have many memories from my student days but the most lasting are what I learned from my teachers who, in many cases, later became my colleagues. From Sandy Warley, I learned how to stay focussed even when you are in severely distressed circumstances. From Larry Martin, I learned how to play baseball, not easy when you do not even know the game. Thanks to Larry and Doreen Nicklin (my departmental grandma from an earlier generation), I became a lifelong fan of baseball and the Blue Jays. From Karl Meilke, I learned how to teach price analysis like a pro even when you are a fresh graduate student in a department full of very talented professors and senior graduate students from all over the world. From George Brinkman, I learned how to enjoy fishing in the spectacular Ontario outdoors in temperatures ranging from -30C to +30C degrees. From Ellen Goddard, I learned how to stretch your budget buying winter clothes in the summer. If I start on my experiences in Sault Ste. Marie, I will have to write a book called, 'Adventures of a Curious Mind from the Tropics' or something like that.

"I have many memories from my student days but the most lasting are what I learned from my teachers who in many cases later became my colleagues."

Schmidt, Claudia (2011)

Assistant Professor of Marketing and Local/Regional Food Systems, Department of Agricultural Economics, Sociology and Education, Pennsylvania State University

Supervisors: John Cranfield and Spencer Henson

Career: I started my career at the George Morris Centre as a research associate in 2008. After the Centre closed in 2014, I worked as a horticultural economist at the Vineland Research and Innovation Centre. Since 2018, I am Assistant Professor of Marketing and Local/Regional Food Systems at Pennsylvania State University with a research and extension appointment.



**Spencer Henson
FARE Professor**

I still profit from his guidance on writing impactful proposals and giving (and receiving!) meaningful feedback. Both Glenn Fox (MSc advisor) and John Cranfield (PhD advisor) profoundly impacted my career choices. John's mentorship and guidance did not end with the completion of my graduate program. He continued to be a source of advisement throughout my career. Other fond memories are the time spent at the grad lounge and with the Graduate Students Association. And last but not least, I built some amazing friendships that will last a lifetime.

Markevych-Slade, Peter (2015)

Associate Professor, Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics, University of Saskatchewan

Supervisor: John Cranfield



**John Cranfield
FARE Professor**

Memories: Lots of great memories! On the research side, I very much appreciated the collaborative environment between faculty and students and the faculty's commitment to applied research. Early on, I had the opportunity to work on various applied research projects, which shaped my career plans. The most impactful course was Glenn Fox's methodology course.

Career: After graduating in 2015, I was hired as an Assistant Professor in the Department of Agricultural and Resource Economics at the University of Saskatchewan. During my time at the University of Saskatchewan, I have continued the lines of research I began as a graduate student in FARE, namely agricultural policy and consumer demand for novel foods.

Memories: FARE was a great intellectual home and I have many memories from my graduate years: late nights working on assignments in the pit; semi-coherent conversations over faculty-subsidized beer in the grad lounge; and many losing seasons of intramural sports. While I have many stories to tell, I wouldn't want to tarnish the sterling images of my fellow graduates by recounting them here.

Rude, James, RIP (1992)

Associate Professor, Department of Resource Economics and Environmental Policy,
University of Alberta

Supervisor: Ellen Goddard

Career: It is with great sorrow that I (*Karl Meilke*) write this note. FARE graduate and my friend James passed away on May 6, 2022, after nearly a year of treatment for leukemia.

After leaving Guelph, James worked for Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada, the University of Manitoba and finally the University of Alberta. Of all Guelph graduates, I think James kept in closest touch with FARE. He co-authored papers with several current and former faculty members, served on several examination committees and stopped in frequently for casual visits.



James Rude

on Canada and the challenges it faced – this is best illustrated by his having at least 17 articles in the *Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics*.

James collected co-authors like no other, because you always knew James would do more than his share of the work and never claim any of the glory. This allowed him to publish in at least the following journals: *Agribusiness*, *Agricultural Finance Review*, *Agricultural Systems*, *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*, *Applied Economics*, *Canadian Public Policy*, *Economic Modelling*, *European Review of Agricultural Economics*, *Food Policy*, *Environmental Review*, *International Economics Journal*, *Journal of Agricultural and Applied Economics*, *Journal of World Trade*, *Journal of International Trade and Economic Development*, *Review of Agricultural Economics and World Economy*.

Memories: James was modest about his gifts and accomplishments, but he would call-out bad economics when he saw it. My best memories are working with James on various committee assignments. In those settings, his sarcastic sense of humour would often come into play – and put a smile, on mine, and others' faces. James could also be a bit eccentric. I recall a meeting in Washington, D.C., where a group of us were meeting to plan some activity. All of us were staying at a nice downtown hotel for something like \$169/night. Not James. He stayed at the Tabard Inn, a quirky place worth visiting, which in those days had rooms

with a toilet down the hall for \$99/night.

James made economics interesting, important and fun. He was an outstanding public speaker and the profession has lost one of its truly good people.

“James made economics interesting, important and fun. He was an outstanding public speaker and the profession has lost one of its truly good people.”

Surry, Yves, RIP (1988)

Professor Emeritus, Department of Economics, Swedish
University of Agricultural Sciences, Uppsala

Supervisor: Karl Meilke

Career: I (*Karl Meilke*) was shocked to learn my former student and friend passed away on March 6, 2021.



Yves Surry

Yves's colleagues in Sweden described him as generous, brilliant, positive, inquisitive – a selfless and giving person. I could not agree more! He was also a bit eccentric and, at times, frustrating. Yves's mind was so active that it was hard to get him to finish a project – there was always one more thing

to try, or to experiment with. It took Yves a long time to finish his dissertation, having left before its completion, but it resulted in an article in the *American Journal of Agricultural Economics*.

“Yves's colleagues in Sweden described him as generous, brilliant, positive, inquisitive – a selfless and giving person.”

Yves began his career as a teacher and researcher in agricultural economics at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College and worked in the International Trade Policy Directorate of Agriculture Canada, from 1987 to 1993. In 1993, Yves returned to France and joined the French National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA) as Director of Research where he continued his research in trade policy and economic modelling. In 2004, he joined the Department of Economics at the Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences as Professor in agricultural policy and international trade. I have taken some of this material from a longer remembrance at: <https://www.slu.se/en/ew-news/2021/3/yves-surry/>

Memories: I have two lasting memories of Yves. First, after Yves left Guelph, about once a year, he would show up at my office door. He never told me he was coming, but I was always happy to see him. After we exchanged pleasantries, he would sit down and we would discuss economics like he had never left. Second, Yves was a voracious reader. During Yves's student days, FARE had a departmental reading room stocked with journals, technical reports, etc. The reading room was guarded by Mrs. Boyer who had one rule – you take it off the shelf, you put it back! Every so often Mrs. Boyer would show up at my office door saying, “Yves Surry has been in the library and made a mess, if you think I am cleaning up his mess, you have another thing coming.” I was never quite sure why it was my problem, but I'd call Yves in and tell him to put his stuff away in the library. Somewhat sheepishly, he would obey. Yves, I miss students like you.

To, Justin (2006)

Director, Private Markets, Public Sector Pension Investment Board (PSP Investments)

Supervisor: Alfons Weersink



Alfons Weersink
FARE Professor

Career: I have been a career nomad. After the UoG, I spent four years at the Canadian Federation of Agriculture as their Economist and then Executive Director, where I represented Canadian farmers to the federal government, working on issues of food safety, World Trade Organization (WTO) negotiations and replacing the

Net Income Stabilization Account (NISA) with a better program (Agri-Invest). After agriculture, I moved to a stint in the political sphere as Senior Policy Advisor in the Office of the Leader of the Opposition. In 2011, I shifted to telecom and took a position with Manitoba Telecom Services as Senior Manager of Regulatory Affairs working on spectrum policy, rural broadband and telecommunications competition. Following this, I returned to federal politics as Deputy Director of Policy and Senior Economic Advisor, Office of the Prime Minister of Canada and then Director

of Policy, Budget Director and Deputy Chief of Staff to the federal Minister of Finance. During this time, I was involved in the development of the Canada Child Benefit program; leading the federal budget process for the Prime Minister and Minister of Finance; and helping to negotiate NAFTA 2.0.

Since 2019, I moved on from politics and now serve as Director, Private Markets, at the Public Sector Pension Investment Board (PSPIB). PSPIB manages approximately \$240 billion in assets on behalf of the members of the federal public service, Canadian Armed Forces and the RCMP. I support asset management and new investments in the infrastructure group, with approximately \$30 billion in assets under management in ports, airports, roads, renewables, utilities and data centres around the world.

Memories: Endless beers and “cheese toast” at the grad lounge; Alfons Weersink's decision science class, and to always question whether something can be done better. How everything in life is negotiable, and to be sanguine that Coase will lead to the optimal path – whether you agree with it or not.

van Duren, Erna (1989)

Professor, School of Hospitality, Food and Tourism, Gordon S. Lang School of Business and Economics, University of Guelph

Supervisor: Karl Meilke

Honours: Article selected as Best of Choices from 1986-1996, American Agricultural Economics Association.

Career: Nearly 40 years ago, I decided to enrol in the FARE graduate program because I wanted to pursue my interest in business, economics, public policy and food! It was perfect for developing the mix of skills I wanted for a career in business. But no plan survives contact with reality. By semester three of the MSc, and getting some excellent, hands-on opportunities to work on trade disputes, I finished my MSc thesis and applied for the PhD program. I'd decided I wanted to live the life of an academic. During my comprehensive exams, the Canada-United States Trade Agreement (CUSTA) was signed, so my dissertation research on international trade disputes was relevant, but now it might also have an expiry date. Fortunately, CUSTA showed the need to support businesses and governments in developing strategies that integrated knowledge of business, economics and policy.

By 1989, I'd completed my dissertation on international trade disputes and obtained an incredible mix of quantitative and qualitative skills. Karl Meilke enthusiastically supported my use of qualitative methods and forays into symbolic computing software to bolster the theoretical basis for this research. December 1989 is wired in my memory because it's when I became the first woman to earn a FARE doctorate. That day, I spent hundreds of dollars buying drinks for all my colleagues, friends and family at the grad lounge.

“December 1989 is wired in my memory because it's when I became the first woman to earn a FARE doctorate.”

From 1989 to 2006, I was a faculty member in FARE. The economic and social change in the food industries caused by trade liberalization provided constant opportunities to work on projects ideally suited to my skill set – I never had to decide to focus on economics, business or policy. Everything I was interested in was important.

At the same time, teaching the capstone course in business strategy for the B.Comm. and the increasing demand for business education created new and challenging teaching opportunities. Shortly after my second child was born, I started to work with a small group of faculty led by Tom Funk to launch an MBA in agri-food – soon it became Guelph's first MBA degree program. Over time, my research evolved to focus on the capabilities required by managers in the food industry to make strategic decisions in response to the evolving business environment.

Moving to the newly created College of Business and Economics, in Fall 2006, to create the Department of Business was a wonderful career step. During the next six years, I advised nearly 100 graduate students, was the graduate coordinator, and continued to teach in the MBA and B. Comm. programs.

Since moving to the School of Hospitality, Food and Tourism Management in 2012, I've developed courses in agri-food innovation, qualitative research methods and the cultural aspects of food. I've also become the longest-serving MBA faculty member. From 2014 to 2018, I was the Research Program Director for the Product Development and Value Chains initiative, a role which I enjoyed immensely since we were using business and economics to foster technological innovation from within the University of Guelph.

As I reflect on the value of my degree in FARE, I realize it was the perfect degree for me. I've been able to advance the interests I had when I was 24, teach over 10,000 students, solve some food-related problems and learn something new every day.

Weerahewa, Jeevika (1997)

Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics and Business Management, University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka

Supervisor: Ellen Goddard

Honours: Recognized as a Tier 4-star researcher by the University of Peradeniya, 2021; Canadian Commonwealth Scholarship, 1991; Editor of the *Sri Lanka Journal of Agricultural Economics*; Honorary Fellow of Melbourne University.

Career: After graduating in 1997, I returned to Sri Lanka to resume my duties at the University of Peradeniya. I established myself as a specialist in agricultural trade and policy and taught a wide variety of courses, including: microeconomics, development economics, and international trade and policy to both undergraduate and graduate students. Working closely with the Economy and Environment Partnership for Southeast Asia, the International Development Research Center, and the Department for International Development, I expanded my research to address the connections between international trade and poverty, income distribution and the environment. I returned to FARE during my sabbatical leave during 2004 to 2006 to collaborate with Karl

Meilke and other FARE faculty. Upon returning to the University of Peradeniya, I worked closely with the International Food Policy Research Institute, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and the Asia Pacific Training and Research Network on Trade and refocused my attention on policy research. Together, with a number of other agricultural economists in Sri Lanka, I produced a textbook titled *Agricultural Policy Analysis: Concepts and Tools for Emerging Economies* which was published by Springer Nature in 2022.

During the past 25 years, I have held the positions of Head, Department of Agricultural Economics; President, Sri Lankan Agricultural Economics Association; and Chair, Sri Lanka Forum of University Economists.

Memories: Thinking back, I feel that I am mimicking what I experienced in FARE in all my professional dealings over the past 25 years. Subconsciously, I am using the faculty and staff of FARE as my role models. The courses I introduced at the undergraduate and postgraduate level mimic the agricultural trade and policy courses offered in FARE. I try to get the best out of my 'timid' students when I supervise them as Ellen Goddard did me. I try to be friendly with students while maintaining high standards in research as Alfons Weersink did. I try to set assignments that provide opportunities for students with diverse skills to excel, as Glenn Fox did in his courses. I try to be the toughest reviewer of the papers I co-author with my students as Karl Meilke did. I also try my best to get my staff to be like Debbie Harkies in order to make my Department a home away from home.

Having the opportunity to follow my PhD degree program is certainly the best thing that happened in my professional life.

Wu, Zhige (2015)

Assistant Professor and Director of the Banking and Finance Program, Bangor College, Central South University of Forestry and Technology, China

Supervisor: Alfons Weersink

Honours: Six grants for excellence in teaching at both the college and university level.

Career: I joined Bangor College, Central South University of Forestry and Technology in September 2015 and since March 2020 I also conduct research for the College of Economics, Jinan University. My research includes the assessment of the impacts on food prices of renewable energy development; price linkages between energy and carbon markets; and the measurement of technical change during the transition to a greener economy. I have published articles in various refereed journals including the *Journal of Futures Markets*, the *Canadian Journal of Agricultural Economics*, and *Applied Economics*.

Memories: The four years of graduate study in FARE constitutes one of the most challenging and yet most fruitful periods in my life. It is a challenging process. I cannot forget the days and nights spent preparing for the first-year comprehensive exam, which determines if a PhD student advances or leaves. During that hustle and bustle moment, I recall the spiral of "problem-solved-problem" research process, accompanied with rounds of reading, writing and editing under pressure.

The process is hard but fruitful. Most importantly, the rigorous training provides the insights necessary to identify, analyze and solve problems using rational thinking. As an international student, it helped improve my understanding of diverse cultures, as well as my English language skills — although I speak English far more frequently in my affiliated China-UK joint college than in Guelph when working with my officemate Max Shang!

I was lucky to meet and get to work with Alfons Weersink, the nicest advisor with supreme wisdom and patience. His words, with father-like brilliance, power and strength, are always lamps to my feet and lights to my path. His perfect equilibrium, between work (top journal publications, outstanding teaching record, extraordinary supervision) and life (coffee, traveling, ice hockey, soccer, gym workout) illustrated the lifestyle I am pursuing. Meanwhile, I feel thankful that I could work with a long list of collaborative and supportive FARE faculty who facilitated my professional development. In particular, Alan Ker's "R" and Getu Hailu's words "no reading, no writing," have been passed onto my own graduate students.

"I feel thankful that I could work with a long list of collaborative and supportive FARE faculty who facilitated my professional development."

Xu, Qin (2018)

Supervisor: Glenn Fox

Career: I have just moved to Edmonton with my family, and I am looking for a sessional lecturer position.

Memories: I remember how nervous I was when I started teaching a lab with 25 students in my second year of study. However, after teaching undergraduate students, the accumulated knowledge and experience raised my confidence and my teaching skills. Before I left Guelph, I had taught more than 200 students in a class and successfully stimulated the students' interest in resource economics. I greatly appreciate the learning, researching, and teaching opportunities provided by FARE.

Zwart, Anthony (Tony) Carleton (1977)

Professor Emeritus, Department of Economics and Marketing, Lincoln University, New Zealand

Supervisor: Larry Martin

Career: After graduating from Lincoln University and working for a year, I moved to Canada and completed a Master's degree at Guelph in 1973. The study received an award from the AAEA, and on the strength and success of this study, I entered the PhD

program in 1974, with financial support from Agriculture and Agri-Food Canada. Returning to New Zealand after graduation, I took up a Post-doc Fellowship at Lincoln University while looking for a more permanent position. The outcome was that I never left Lincoln University and in 1984 I was appointed to a Professorship in the Department of Economics and Marketing. This led to leadership roles at the departmental and faculty level and eventually the Senior Management Team at the university.

Lincoln is a small but specialized University that has played a major role in agricultural and resource studies in New Zealand and overseas, and has always been influenced by the policy environment and the changing role of agriculture. This has proved to be an exciting environment in which to work and has provided the challenges and opportunities that I have enjoyed. Although I remained at the same institution over the years, I have gained a wealth of experience through the changing roles from teaching and research through to management and leadership. This involved overseas study leave, international consulting, and representation on national and international organisations and boards. Perhaps most important was the driving of initiatives to reflect the changing role of universities in terms of programmes and delivery formats.

In my retirement, I have enjoyed working closely with industry groups and growers in activities such as industry-led leadership programs, industry strategies and government projects.

Memories: The six years that I spent at Guelph were extremely formative in that I went from being a young person interested in farm management and seeking an overseas experience, to one able to work with top academics and government and industry leaders in addressing global issues. This transformation was hugely influenced by the faculty at Guelph. The younger faculty such as Larry Martin and Karl Meilke were important to me in that they provided the enthusiasm, drive and technology. The older faculty such as Sandy Warley and Bob Marshall were also important in providing the local knowledge and context.

"I went from being a young person interested in farm management and seeking an overseas experience, to one able to work with top academics and government and industry leaders in addressing global issues."

The number of grad students was probably small compared to today, but I was most awed by the range of countries involved, and breadth of experience. I have had contact with some of these individuals over the years and it has been of great value. Most important was the integration of faculty and grad students. The sharing of common rooms and the joint social activities were tremendously important for all of us in understanding the role of academics and research.

ⁱ The early portion of this note draws heavily from *Agricultural Economics at the Ontario Agricultural College University of Guelph* by Elmer L. Menzie and Stewart H. Lane.

ⁱⁱ Although a large department by Guelph standards the land grant universities in the United States with which it would be competing were much larger, often with faculties of 40-60.

ⁱⁱⁱ A tribute to Sandy Warley is available at https://www.researchgate.net/publication/328048887_T_K_Warley_August_19_1930_-_September_10_2018

^{iv} Based on 50 FARE PhD graduates over 20 years (1999-2019).



Food, Agricultural
and Resource
Economics

University of Guelph
Department of Food, Agricultural and Resource Economics

PhD Recipients

1976-2021

YEAR	NAME	THESIS TITLE (Advisor)
1976	MacAulay, Thos. G.	A Recursive Spatial Equilibrium Model of the North American Beef Industry for Policy Analysis (Larry Martin)
1977	Zwart, Anthony C.	An Empirical Analysis of Alternative Stabilization Policies for the World Wheat Sector (Larry Martin)
1978	Anandajayasekeram, P.	Economics of a Milk Transportation Firm (Murray MacGregor)
1979	Griffith, Garry R.	An Econometric Simulation of Alternative Domestic and Trade Policies in the World Markets for Rapeseed, Soybeans and Their Products (Karl Meilke)
1980	Robertson, Gerald C.	An Optimal Policy Model for the Canadian Pork Industry (Karl Meilke)
1980	Pidgeon, Edward R.G.	An Analysis of Supply Management Policies in the Ontario Chicken Industry (Murray MacGregor)
1982	Dapaah, Samuel Kojo	Price Incentives and Revitalization of the Declining Ghanaian Cocoa Industry: A Multiperiod Linear Programming-Risk Simulation Approach (Jack Clark)
1982	Gina, Thambo Eliezer	Constraints to Rural Development in Swaziland and Some Potential Solutions (Truman Phillips)
1983	Nwosu, Aloysius Chidi	A Policy Model of the Livestock Section in the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) (Truman Phillips)
1986	Henning, John C.	An Econometric Model of the World Wheat Market by Class: Evaluating Alternate Canadian Export Regimes (Larry Martin)
1986	Awoyomi, D. Babafemi	The Economic Effects of Potential Risk Management Programs on Poultry and Hog Production in Nigeria: An Income/Risk Efficiency Approach (Herb Driver)
1986	Moschini, GianCarlo	Modeling the Effects of Supply Constraints on the Canadian Agricultural Sector: A Dual Approach (Karl Meilke)
1987	Onwona, Samuel Ofari	An Investigation into the Cost Estimation and Allocation Problems of Developing Credible Data-Base Systems for the Canadian Dairy Industry (Herb Driver)
1987	Tabi, James	Economic Analysis of Supply Management System in the Ontario Dairy Industry (D. Peter Stonehouse)
1987	Barau, Anthony Danlami	A Simulation Analysis of the Effects of Credit Terms, Debt, and Farm Size on Financial Performance of Ontario Dairy Farms (Jack Clark)
1987	Guindo, Ousmane	Benefit-Cost Analysis of Ontario Corn Research and Extension Activities, 1951-1981 (George Brinkman)
1988	Elahi, Khandakar Quadrat-I	An Analysis of the Impact of Changes in the External Value of the Canadian Dollar on the Canadian Wheat Economy (Larry Martin)
1988	Surry, Yves	An Evaluation of the Effects of Alternative Cereal Policies on the European Community's Feed/Livestock Sectors, with an Emphasis on France (Karl Meilke)
1989	Braga, Francesco S.	Hedging Strategies for the Italian Agribusiness Sector (Larry Martin)
1989	van Duren, Erna	An Economic Analysis of Countervailing Duty Law: Cases Involving Agriculture (Karl Meilke)
1990	Jallalla, Ahmed M.	Assessment of the Economic Impact of Ozone on the Agricultural Sector in Ontario, Canada (Truman Phillips)

YEAR	NAME	THESIS TITLE (Advisor)
1991	Lambert, Remy	Ultrafiltration in the Ontario Dairy Industry: An Application of a Location-Allocation Model (Wayne Howard)
1991	Puttock, Grant David	A Microeconomic Model of the Hardwood Lumber Industry in Southern Ontario (Karl Meilke)
1991	Sarker, Rakhal Chandra	The Political Economy of Systematic Government Intervention in Agricultural Commodity Markets (Karl Meilke)
1991	Haque, A. K. Enamul	A Strategic Planning Model for an Oil Extracting Firm (Glenn Fox)
1992	Amanor-Boadu, Vincent	A Farm Level Analysis of Alternative Surface Water Quality Protection Policies (Cal Turvey)
1992	Rude, James	The Impact of Trade Liberalization on the Canadian Dairy Processing (Ellen Goddard)
1993	Ezemenari, Kene	Production Risk and Commercialization of Agriculture in Rwanda: Implications for Household Labour Supply and Food Security (Truman Phillips)
1993	Tong, Zhong	Poverty, Food Insecurity and Commercialization in Rural China (Wayne Howard)
1994	Oxley, James Craig	Public Research Effects on the Canadian Food Processing Industry: A Dynamic Optimization Approach (Karl Meilke)
1995	Chen, Kevin Zhigang	Precautionary Savings, Production, and Income Risk: Examinations of Theory and Policy (Karl Meilke)
1996	Sellen, Daniel Marc	Producer Returns from Research and Advertising: The Case of Colombian Milds Coffee (Ellen Goddard)
1996	Weerahewa, Jeevika	Return From Investments Under Imperfect Competition: Sri Lankan Tea Research, Promotion, and Advertising (Ellen Goddard)
1996	Islam, Zahirul	A Model of Agricultural Insurance in Evaluating Moral Hazard and Adverse Selection (Cal Turvey)
1996	Fang, Cheng	Dynamic Optimal Producer Advertising and Research Investment Decisions: The Case of Milk in Canada (Ellen Goddard)
1997	Bonti-Ankomah, Samuel	Economic Analysis of Farmland Protection Policies in Ontario (Glenn Fox)
1997	Yiridoe, Emmanuel	Bio-economics of Agricultural Nonpoint Source Pollution Control: Nitrates in Southwestern Ontario (Alfons Weersink)
1997	Swidinsky, Michael	The Off-Farm Labour Supply and Farm/Off-Farm Labour Reallocation of Farm Operators: A Conceptual Framework and Empirical Study (Wayne Howard)
1998	Nayak, Govindaray	An Economic Investigation into the Potential Use of Yield Insurance Futures and Options in Ontario (Cal Turvey)
1998	Biru, Urgessa	Land Tenure, Resource Management and Food Security in Sub-Saharan Africa: Implications for Rural Sustainability Land and Agricultural Policy Analysis: A Case of Malawi (Truman Phillips)
1999	Zachariah, Oswald	Optimal Economic Management of Groundwater Quantity and Quality: An Integrated Approach (Kim Rollins)
1999	Lariviere, Sylvain	An Assessment of Market Access and Export Subsidy Reforms on the World Dairy Markets (Karl Meilke)
2000	Syaukat, Yusman	Economics of Integrated Surface and Ground Water Use Management in the Jakarta Region, Indonesia (Glenn Fox)
2000	Lake, Linda	The Competitiveness of Canada's Food Processing Industry: A Resource-Based Approach (Erna Van Duren)
2001	Huennemeyer, Anne-J.	Private Resource Management and Public Trust: Optimal Design of Forest Conservation Contracts in Ontario (Kim Rollins)
2001	Herath, Deepananda	An Economic Analysis of Structural Changes in Sri Lankan Tea Industry (Alfons Weersink)
2001	Yin, Shihong	Theory and Application of Exotic Options: Pricing Revenue Insurance Contracts in Agriculture (Cal Turvey)
2001	Le Roy, Danny	An Economic Analysis of Inter-Regional Trade in the Canadian Dairy Industry (Glenn Fox)
2002	Alasia, Alessandro	An Assessment of Rural Development Policy Options in Mozambique (Truman Phillips)

YEAR	NAME	THESIS TITLE (Advisor)
2002	Dyack, Brenda	The Impact of Health Information on Wine Demand: The Case of Ontario (Ellen Goddard)
2002	Pa, Chung	Closed-Loop Solution for Optimal Sequential Hedging and Forward Contracting in U.S. Hog Production (Karl Meilke & Cal Turvey)
2002	Jin, Jinwan	Hedging Financial and Business Risks in Agriculture with Commodity-Linked Bonds (Cal Turvey)
2003	Salele, Wood	Sustainable Rural Development in the Time of Globalisation: Implications of the Fishery Export Trade Policy on the Livelihoods of Fishing Communities in Samoa (Cal Turvey)
2003	Rienstra-Munnicha, Paul	The Trade Effect of Export Credit Guarantee and Insurance (Karl Meilke & Cal Turvey)
2004	Jayasinghe-Mudalige, Udith	Economic Incentives for Adopting Food Safety Controls in Canadian Enterprises and the Role of Regulation (Spencer Henson & John Cranfield)
2005	Ayoo, Collins Arthur Akoko	Three Essays on the Economics on Natural Disasters (Glenn Fox)
2005	Ramlal, Elizabeth N.	A Bioeconomic Analysis of Afforestation in Southern Ontario with Wood, Carbon and Municipal Biosolids Application Values (Glenn Fox)
2006	Villanueva, Jose Luis Jaramillo	Exchange Rate Movements and the Mexico-United States Agri-Food Trade: A Cointegration Analysis (Rakhal Sarker)
2006	Esoula, Adeyemi Gbolahan	Economic Analysis of Sequestered Carbon Trading Between Large Final Emitters & Sequesterers of Carbon (Alfons Weersink)
2006	Nardella, Michele	Price Efficiency Across Markets Over Time, Space and Form: Three Case Studies (Maury Bredahl)
2006	Blandon, Jose	Supermarket Supply Chain for Fresh Fruits and Vegetables: Opportunities and Challenges for Small Farmers (Spencer Henson)
2006	Thomas, Anthony Oswald	European Union Banana Market Policy Changes: Implications for Sustainable Rural Development and Sustainability of Rural Communities in the Windward Islands (Rakhal Sarker)
2006	To, Justin	Allocating Water Efficiently Taking into Account Consumptive and Non-consumptive Values (Alfons Weersink)
2006	Saha, Bishnu P.	Crop Biotechnology, Structure of Primary Production and Socioeconomic Changes in Rural Communities (Rakhal Sarker)
2006	Cabas, Juan	Economic Evaluation of Agricultural Adaptation Strategies to Weather Events (Alfons Weersink)
2007	Cervantes Godoy, Matilde	The Growth of Supermarkets in Mexico: Impacts on Production and Transaction Costs of Small-Scale Farmers (Spencer Henson)
2007	Adekunle, Bamidele	The Impact of Cooperative Thrift and Credit Societies on Entrepreneurship and Microenterprise Performance (Spencer Henson)
2007	Felfel, Abdel-Samie	Impact of Developed Countries' Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures on Developing Countries: Case Studies of Egyptian Potatoes & Groundnuts (Spencer Henson & John Cranfield)
2007	Nzuma, Jonathan Makau	An Economic Analysis of the Impacts of Trade Liberalization on Kenya's Maize Sector (Rakhal Sarker)
2007	Zurita, J. Tomas	Assessing Policy Instruments and Environmental Pollution: Pemex's Water Pollution in Tabasco (Spencer Henson & Alfons Weersink)
2007	Ueno, Mototsugu (Ken)	A Dynamic Semi-nonparametric Demand System: An Application to U.S. Pork Import Demand (John Cranfield)
2007	Vyn, Richard	The Effects of Strict Agricultural Zoning on Farmland Values: The Case of Ontario's Greenbelt (Brady Deaton & Karl Meilke)
2008	Mendoza, Julio	Understanding Non-Agricultural Entrepreneurial Activities Developed by Farmers in Rural Canada (Spencer Henson & Andreas Boecker)
2008	Haq, Zahoor UL	Role of Income in Explaining the Trade of Differentiated Agri-Food Products (Karl Meilke)

YEAR	NAME	THESIS TITLE (Advisor)
2008	Jatoo, John	Policy Options for Multiple Environmental Benefits in Agricultural Watersheds (Alfons Weersink)
2008	Carvajal, Lidia Gutierrez	Farm-level Impacts in Mexico of the Participation in Canada's Seasonal Agricultural Workers Program (CSAWP) (Spencer Henson)
2010	Olale, Edward	Income Diversification Among Fishing Communities in Western Kenya (Spencer Henson & John Cranfield)
2010	Wagner, Mark	Comparative Analysis of Producer and Processor Impacts from Bioproduct Developments in the Canadian Soybean Sector (Alfons Weersink)
2010	Kulasekera, Kumuduni	Economic Analysis of Individuals' Propensity to Undertake Health-Promoting Behaviours (John Cranfield & Spencer Henson)
2010	Nazli, Hina	Impact of BT Cotton Adoption on Farmers' Wellbeing In Pakistan (Rakhal Sarker & Karl Meilke)
2011	Anim-Somuah, Henry	Determinants of Micro and Small Enterprise Performance: The Agri-Food Sector of Ghana (Spencer Henson & John Cranfield)
2011	Martin, Craig	Demographic Factors and the Demand for Dairy Products in Canada: An Economic Analysis (Rakhal Sarker)
2011	Rajsic, Predrag	Linking Comparative Advantage, Supply Management and Environmental Externalities: Lessons from an Integrative Economics Approach (Glenn Fox)
2011	Schmidt, Claudia	Assessing the Cost-effectiveness of Alternative Measures Aimed at Reducing the Prevalence of Food-borne Microbiological Hazards (Spencer Henson & John Cranfield)
2011	Rosada, Tomas	Structure and Dynamics of Economic Inequality in Guatemala (Spencer Henson & John Cranfield)
2013	Delaporte, Aaron	The Supply of Switchgrass and Miscanthus in Ontario (Alfons Weersink)
2013	Li, Na	Essays on Trade Agreements, Agricultural Commodity Prices and Unconditional Quantile Regression (Alan Ker)
2014	Lilavanuchakul, Apichaya (Pat)	Essays on the Economics of Food Product Quality (John Cranfield)
2015	Wu, Zhige	Price Impacts of Ethanol Production in Ontario (Alfons Weersink)
2015	Shang, Zongyuan (Max)	Nonparametric Density Estimation Methods with Application to the U.S. Crop Insurance Program (Alan Ker)
2015	Slade, Peter	Essays in Economic Behaviour and Interaction (John Cranfield)
2016	Elskamp, Rebecca	Bidding Behaviour in Multi-Unit Auctions: Three Essays (Alan Ker)
2017	Xu, Qin	A Spatial Stochastic Model of Water Use Efficiency in Ontario Field Crop Production (Glenn Fox)
2019	Liu, Yong	Essays on Estimating Conditional Crop Yield Densities and Rating Crop Insurance Contracts (Alan Ker)
2020	Kelly, Liam	Property Rights, Institutional Change, and Economic Development: Essays on the Causes and Consequences of the First Nations Land Management Act (Brady Deaton)
2021	Piedrahita, Natalia	Essays on Trade and Development (Getu Hailu)

FARE Share Newsletter 2012-2022

After 10 years and 32 issues, this marks the final edition of *FARE Share* as you've come to know it. Thank you to all our contributors and readers over the past decade! Please stay tuned for *FARE Share* 2.0 in the months ahead. Here's a look back at some of our past issues:



University of Guelph
Department of Food, Agricultural
and Resource Economics (FARE)
J.D. MacLachlan Building
Guelph, Ontario, Canada N1G 2W1
Telephone: 519-824-4120 x53625

<https://www.uoguelph.ca/fare/>