programs.[6]

During this period many new faculty were added to the ranks of Cooperative Extension. Funding from various sources, including soft monies, did not appear tight and administrators were able to hire personnel for both county and state positions. The rapid increase of professional faculty was necessary to meet the expanding program commitments of Cooperative Extension. Administrators were faced with the need to hold frequent, intensive, in-service training activities for the newcomers. One type of activity was the New Faculty Training Conferences conducted in 1954 and 1955. Along with the new agent training conferences, all faculty received training in the newest arts of communications. These workshops were excellent, particularly for faculty members who had only technical training. Techniques and skills were taught that faculty could use in their assignments for the balance of their careers.[6]

Regardless of the changing conditions in the state and the changes under way to meet these conditions, Cooperative Extension is rarely without criticism. According to Cosgriffe, the Extension Service after the war was seemingly less successful than in earlier periods in adjusting its programs to the needs of the period, as observed by national leaders.[3] These leaders advocated more programs to help rural leaders understand long-range social and economic problems and to take action on them. Program Projection, Farm and Home Planning, and public affairs education were programs suggested nationally to bring about study by rural people of social and economic problems. Program Projection was largely unsuccessful in Washington except in half a dozen or so counties. Farm and Home Planning was nearly discontinued by 1961. Public affairs issues such as zoning, public recreation, health services, reclamation policies, and conflicts in land use were largely ignored by Extension personnel. They concentrated instead mostly on teaching rural people to become more efficient farmers and homemakers. The newer programs had one common denominator: They were introduced by a bureaucracy to people who had felt no need for them.[3]