Regeneration
WHEN YOU CAN GIVE A HELPING HAND, THEY'LL SOON MAKE ROOM FOR YOU TO STAND

Extension's ability to organize for and to administer emergency situations and programs has been its "ace card." During difficult times that ability has helped to retain, sustain and give new life and local support for Extension. Without its many emergency program assignments Extension may not have been able to sustain local support long enough to establish firm roots.

Passage of the Federal Agricultural Adjustment Act (AAA) on May 12, 1933 pumped new life into Extension and established it statewide firmer than it had ever been. Only 21 counties had county agents during the first half of 1933 and they had given much time to preparing for seed and feed loans. During that time 35,153 loan applications were processed and $6,456,255 in loans approved through loan offices.

Preparing for administration of the new AAA programs got into gear on August 1, 1933 and emergency agents had to be recruited for the 32 counties not having a county agent. Candidates for those jobs had to be taken from Civil Service rolls and 140 applications were received. Applicants underwent a three-day training meeting at NDAC and were then given an examination after which the emergency agents were selected as follows:

Robert Adams
Harry Anderson
John Bratuff
L.M. Bond
Alfred Bowers
Matt Braus
Paul M. Brown
Fred H. Bruns
A.C. Burgum
C.E. Cavett
Fred J. Cline
O.K. Cline
Neal B. Coit
Milan J. Conrad
Ralph Diehl
Ralph B. Dutte
John E. Elwell
E.C. Erickson
Sigurd E. Esser
Helmer T. Foss
Ben P. Gorder
Earl Hodgson
William Jackson
William A. Larson
William J. Lawrence
LeRoy D. Lillie
H.A. McNutt
Gilbert Moum
Rudolph Nelson
McIntosh County
State Office
Renville County
LaMoure County
Mountrail County
Olive County
Kidder County
Eddy County
McKenzie & Billings Counties
Emmons County
Rolette County
Mercer County
Richland County
Ward County
McLean County
Sheridan County
Ransom County
McHenry County
McLean County
Pierce County
Adams County
Pembina & Walsh Counties
LaMoure & Foster Counties
Billings County
Hettinger County
Pembina County
Logan County
Griggs County
Traill County

Edgar I. Olsen
Peter J. Olsen
Theo Olsen
Jos. Paulson
John R. Pederson
Walter Sales
L.H. Severson
Clair Southam
Hal Stefanson
Geo. Strutsman
G.M. Thorfinnson
C.K. Widdifield
Chester W. Wolla
Steele County
State Office
Grant County
Sioux County
Cass County
Dunn County
Williams, McHenry & Walsh Counties
Foster County
Bottineau County
Bottineau & McLean Counties
Sargent County
Divide County
Nelson County

Educational and training meetings were required throughout the state to train county staff members and the state was divided into five districts with a supervisor in charge of each district to conduct that training.

E.J. Haslerud was placed in charge of the Northwest District, Howard Lewis, the North central District, Frank Moore, the Northeast District, J. T. E. Dinwoodie, the Southeast District and George Baker in the Slope District.

After county offices had been set up and county staffs had been trained the next job was to inform people and especially farmers as to the objectives and expected results of the Wheat Allotment program. A total of 1,935 temporary township committee members and 447 temporary county committee members were recruited and trained to assist in that early educational work and to conduct elections for official township and county committees.

Then came the real work, the signing of wheat allotment contracts, gathering of wheat acreage history data and the assignment of wheat acreages to specific land areas and individual farmers. Every county was faced with unrealistic wheat acreage history data reported by farmers and much adjustment was necessary. Undoubtedly some mistakes were made but overall acreage allotments were not far out of line. Farmers who thought their acreage allotments were unfair were given an opportunity to appeal and adjustments were made when they proved to be justified.

Checking compliance with wheat acreage allotments was an even bigger job than the first contract signup. It required recruiting and training of fieldmen to check and recheck acreage measurements and hiring and training of office staff to calculate acreages and payments. That first year of the Wheat Allotment program it required most of the county agents time but once staffs were trained much of the work was delegated to an administrative assistant. County
agents remained as secretary to their county agricultural adjustment boards, conducted educational programs for them and were ex officio members of their county board. By 1943 some counties appointed their administrative assistant as secretary to the county agricultural adjustment committee and in 1947 by mutual consent all county agents were relieved of that assignment.

1936 was a disastrous year for agriculture in North Dakota but it was the year that Extension became firmly rooted in 27 additional counties. Twenty-one counties had previously established county agent work on a permanent basis and agricultural adjustment agents were assisting state Extension workers with some work in the other 32 counties.

Emergency relief that Extension had handled during 1931-1934 and especially handling of the cattle buying program and the organization and administration of the agricultural adjustment programs made many friends for Extension and 1936 was another agricultural emergency year.

Many farmers and business people deemed Extension to be an essential service and thought it should be established in their respective county on a permanent basis through the ballot. That would require much educational work and circulation and filing of petitions and local people would have to do it. They asked Extension for assistance in getting organized and planning their educational programs but they did the actual work themselves. County 4-H and Homemaker's councils, county livestock and crops association directors, agricultural adjustment association county and community committees and others met together and formed committees to carry on campaigns in 28 different counties. Their success was much greater than expected and 27 of those counties voted with good majorities for county Extension work.

Following is the vote cast by counties - 1936

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>For</th>
<th>Against</th>
<th>Majority</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Divide</td>
<td>2,403</td>
<td>1,151</td>
<td>1,252</td>
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<td>Renville</td>
<td>2,082</td>
<td>806</td>
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<td>Bottineau</td>
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<td>556</td>
<td>178</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Meade</td>
<td>4,267</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sheridan</td>
<td>1,663</td>
<td>1,229</td>
<td>434</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eddy</td>
<td>1,902</td>
<td>836</td>
<td>1,066</td>
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<tr>
<td>Foster</td>
<td>1,877</td>
<td>827</td>
<td>1,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nelson</td>
<td>3,228</td>
<td>1,254</td>
<td>1,974</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Griggs</td>
<td>2,021</td>
<td>698</td>
<td>1,323</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traill</td>
<td>2,871</td>
<td>2,322</td>
<td>549</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stark</td>
<td>4,128</td>
<td>1,952</td>
<td>2,176</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hettinger  | 2,210 | 1,172  | 1,038    |
Adams      | 1,534 | 878    | 656      |
Grant      | 2,264 | 1,302  | 962      |
Sioux      | 952  | 674    | 278      |
Emmons     | 2,645 | 1,535  | 1,110    |
Logan      | 1,247 | 1,691  | 444*     |
McIntosh   | 2,031 | 1,745  | 286      |
LaMoure    | 3,276 | 1,585  | 1,691    |
Randall    | 2,609 | 1,689  | 920      |
Sargent    | 2,619 | 984    | 1,635    |
Richland   | 4,423 | 3,021  | 1,402    |

*Majority against the work.

The successful vote in 27 counties established a total of 48 counties on a cooperating basis. This was the largest number of cooperating counties in the history of Extension Service to that time.

There never has been a lack of acceptance of Extension's county agent and home economics programs but that acceptance has not been unanimous. County agents have had to endure many vote challenges to their work. Most challenges were promoted by some who for personal reasons did not like the county agent. They grossly exaggerated the impact of the county agent tax levy and were successful in about half of their challenges. In some counties support for the work was such that even though it was voted out, private subscription money retained the county agent for a while. That happened in Eddy, Mercer, Steele and some other counties.

Barnes County has the best record for continuous county agent and home economist work. A Better Farming agent beginning March 22, 1912 and a home economist beginning September 16, 1917 established the foundation for the 74 years of continuous Extension agents in the county. T. X. Calnan was the third Better Farming agent to be placed in Barnes County. He started work on June 23, 1913 and retired on May 25, 1945 after nearly 32 years of service in that same county.

Stutsman County had a Better Farming agent about two months before Barnes County but did not have a home economist until August 16, 1928.

Williams County is the third county starting with a Better Farming agent and having a continuous county agent program. Evan W. Hall served there June 16, 1913 through July 19, 1918. Their first home economist started work September 1, 1918 but there have been several extended periods when that position was vacant.

Four counties that didn't have Better Farming agents have had continuous county agent service since starting under the extension Service in 1914-15. They are Dickey, McKenzie, Morton and Towner.
Six counties had their first county agents starting in August 1933. Those were Billings, Griggs, Oliver, Rolette, Sheridan and Sioux. Traill County had a county agent for about 3 months 1917-18 but had no further county agent until August 1933. Those seven agents along with thirty-five others were hired to organize and help administer the new farm program. They were called Agricultural Adjustment agents and the local portion of their salary was paid from the new Agricultural Adjustment program administrative fund.

Quite a bit of Extension work was done by those agents and soon local people were active in many counties promoting a favorable vote for county agent work. Results of their activities have been shown in the preceding tabulation.

The crop situation in 1937 was a vast improvement over the previous three years, although it was not a good crop by any measurement. The western third of the state suffered varying degrees of crop failure and in the two extreme northwestern counties the crop was a complete failure. The central section of the state produced about half a crop and the eastern third was more fortunate with a fair crop. Most of the state produced an adequate feed crop considering the reduced number of livestock as a result of feed shortages in 1934 and 1936.

The early part of 1937 saw more people receiving federal help than any time since the beginning of the federal programs in 1933. It was estimated that 45% of the people of the state were receiving some form of federal grants, relief, National Youth Administration (NYA) or P.W.A. assistance.

Benefit payments of close to $15,000,000 paid through the County Agricultural Associations, were an important contribution to the welfare of the people of the state. Feed loans during the winter of 1936-37 and federal seed loans for purchase of seed and for operating expenses added to the burden of the farm debt, already of staggering proportions. Most all county governments were existing on certificates of indebtedness and other forms of deficit financing.

On July 1, 1937 the 27 counties that voted in county agent work in the fall election of 1936 had to provide budgets for financing a part of the county agent's salary and expense. In practically all counties the Extension agent continued to office with the County Agricultural Conservation Association and to receive a part of their operating cost from that budget.

**SOME TIMES WERE GOOD AND SOMETIMES WERE BAD MANY DIVERSE PROGRAMS EXTENSION HAD**

North Dakota farmers are a hardy breed but the 1930's were a bit too much for many of them. The 1929 stock market crash closed many eastern industrial plants and many former North Dakota farm boys working there brought their families back home. Farm numbers increased from 80,900 in 1930 to their all time peak of about 86,000 in 1933. Crop production was fair to good 1930-33 but low product prices and bank closings left farmers deep in debt and entirely unprepared for the 1934-39 drought, grasshoppers and rust. Land prices dropped to way below mortgage indebtedness. Farm foreclosures and auctions abounded and hundreds of farm families hit the trails west to Washington, Oregon and California and away from North Dakota winters.

Taxes were left unpaid and by 1939 a number of counties had 75% or more of their land three years delinquent on taxes. National farm loan associations and insurance companies were forced to foreclose on hundreds of farms and were blamed for much of the financial plight of farmers. That resulted in an anticonservation farming law being enacted and all corporations were forced to sell their farm land within 10 years. Land prices sank further and further and taxes remained unpaid. Some county governments had no operating money and all officers, teachers and suppliers were paid with warrants. At that time warrants drew 7% interest and redemptions were from 2 to 2½ years behind. However, most officers and teachers needed money for living and were forced to sell their warrants. The Bank of North Dakota was the major purchaser and they discounted the warrants 7%. This writer was paid with warrants for about three years. During that same time period North Dakota banks were paying 2% interest on certificates of deposit and few bank loans were being made.

Extension had difficult times during much of the 1920's and its outlook darkened until the drought and grasshoppers of the 1930's demanded attention. Extension had proven its emergency operating ability during WWI and it again proved that ability during the 1930's.

Through the 1930's and until WWII increased employment and demand for farm products, money from such public programs as Worker's Progress Administration, Public Works Administration, Civilian Conservation Corps and Agriculture Adjustment Administration were major sources of income for many farm and town families alike.
Although the 1930's were rough years for farmers and businesses they were good years for Extension to show its capabilities and establish firm roots which would sustain it during non-emergency times.

NDAC SUFFERED FROM MEAN TRICKS PLAYED BY SOME IN POLITICS

North Dakota Extension County Agent Leader N. D. Gorman was one of seven North Dakota Agricultural College staff members dismissed by Governor Langer on July 1, 1937. His written comments of conditions and situations at NDAC and those dismissals are given here.

"The year 1937 ended the Langer state administration's offensive against the higher educational institutions, with the final assault against the Agricultural College, when seven staff members were dismissed without prior notice. That final act of aggression against the Agricultural College brought a storm of protest from the people of the state and from the student body of the College. It resulted in the removal of the College from accreditation with the North Central Association of Colleges, and brought about the initiation of a referendum for the establishment of a Board of Higher Education designed to remove the State Educational Institutions from the influence of self-seeking politicians.

"Soon after taking office in 1933, Governor Langer vetoed the Extension Service appropriations passed by the 1933 legislature. His attempt to force the staff members of the higher Educational Institutions to contribute a percentage of their meager salaries to his political fund was brought to public attention when one of his henchmen, sent to the University to make collections, was thrown into the creek by the students.

"In 1934 the Langer administration reduced the salaries of all staff members of Higher Educational Institutions to $1,920 per year. This included the Extension staff members whose salaries were paid wholly from federal funds but under control of the State Board of Administration.

The Agricultural College staff members dismissed by the State Administration on July 1, 1937 were: John H. Sheppard, President; P.J. Olsen, Assistant Director of Experiment Stations; R.M. Dolve, Dean of the School of Engineering; A.H. Parrott, Registrar; Alba Bales, Dean of the School of Home Economics; Jean Traynor, Secretary to the President; and N.D. Gorman, County Agent Leader. H.L. Walster was relieved of the duties as Extension Director and Director of Experiment Stations. He was retained as Dean of the School of Agriculture.

"The members of the State Board of Administration were willing tools of the State Administration. Members of the Board were: Jennie Ulssrud, A.R. Kinzer and Mr. Davis. John N. Hagen, Commissioner of Agriculture and Labor, was an ex-officio member of the Board and Arthur E. Thompson, by reason of his position as State Superintendent of Instruction, was also an ex-officio of the Board.

"Mr. Thompson consistently fought the State Administration and Board of Administration in all their attempts to discredit and injure the educational institutions, consequently, he was excluded from all Board deliberations when major decisions were made.

"Mr. Thompson repeatedly publicly denounced the actions of the Board, and fought on the side of decency and fair play in the campaign to remove the Board of Administration from control of the educational institutions. The courage and fortitude of Mr. Thompson, as a single public state official in defying the Governor and his conspirators in their attempt to force political control on the higher institutions, had a great deal to do with the success in establishing the law that placed the Colleges of the state under supervision of a non-political board.

"There soon appeared at the Extension office an investigator who searched the files and accounts in an effort to find material for a report which would justify the actions of the State Administration in the dismissals. The investigator was given full access to the files and accounts of the Extension Service. He was, however, completely and effectively blocked when he attempted to look into the account book in which a personal fund of the Extension staff members was kept. This was an account of small contributions made by Extension personnel, and used to buy flowers on the death of friends or Extension members. The investigator, having had little success in finding irregularities in Extension accounts, and it was doubtful if he could have recognized an irregularity if there had been one, finding an account book with simple cash entries raised his hopes that here was something he might understand and find what he was looking for. However, to get access to the book he had to reckon with one of the most efficient and loyal workers on the Extension staff, Joey Dahl. She, spoiling for an opportunity to express her thoughts about Mr. Hagen, the investigator and all the others who were responsible for the turmoil in the Extension Service, did just that, and in addition informed the investigator that he would get his hands on that book only if and when he made a personal contribution to the fund in the amount that in her opinion entitled him to look into the account book.
"This incident best illustrates the attitude of all the Extension workers. The fact that two members of the staff had been dismissed without prior notice, with no charge of misconduct made against them or opportunity for a hearing, creating an attitude on the part of the staff members of wanting to avenge the injustices."

Dr. John West, President of the University of North Dakota was appointed Acting President of NDAC along with his position at Grand Forks. He carried a low profile at NDAC and was much respected for his attitude. Dr. West appointed George B. Baker, Extension Livestock Specialist, as Extension Director to replace Dr. Walster.

No appointment was made to fill Mr. Gorman’s position as County Agent Leader and E.J. Haslerud, who was Assistant County Agent Leader, carried out those duties.

"During this period affairs of the Extension Service were in a state of turmoil. The State Administration had demonstrated its determination to move in on the Administration of Colleges. The National Association of Educational Institutions was investigating the reasons for the dismissal of the staff members.

"The misdeeds of Governor Langer and Frank Vogel had caught up with them. They had been indicted by the Federal Government for collecting funds for political purposes from Federal employees, and had been convicted in the Federal Court. The case was appealed and the decision reversed in a higher court of appeals. Mr. Ole Olsen, Lieutenant Governor from New Rockford, took over the affairs of the Governor’s office after William Langer attempted to retain the office by calling out the National Guard.

"This turmoil and uncertainty continued until the fall of 1938, when John Moses was elected Governor and exerted the leadership which merited the confidence of the people of the state, and resulted in bringing order out of the confused and chaotic conditions which characterized the Langer Administration.

"In the primary election of 1938 the initiated measure created the Board of Higher Education and was approved by the people of the state. Under its wise management the state educational institutions began to rebuild the morale and confidence that had been so completely destroyed by the previous administration."

Because of those dismissals and general unrest throughout the NDAC staff, NDAC lost its accreditation and "all hell broke loose" among NDAC students. This writer was a sophomore student in agriculture at that time and participated in those actions. College policies were quite conservative during that era and except for the crisis that existed many students would have been expelled for their reactions to that loss of accreditation.

Mr. Gorman in commenting about his dismissal said:

"For my part, after I was dismissed, it was clear to me that I had "shown my hand" at the legislative session with Dr. Sheppard. While it is always a shock, and to say the least extremely unpleasant to be dismissed from a position one had held for a long period of time, the complete loyalty of the Extension personnel, the faculty, the students, the alumni and friends greatly softened the shock and took away much of the unpleasantness.

Director Haslerud reviewing farm labor Army troops.

"I can hardly say as much for Mr. H.W. Gilbertson of the Federal Extension office who came to the state, following the dismissal, in a spirit of compromise and appeasement with the state officials who had violated every code of decency and fair play in the manner in which the dismissals were made. It was unfortunate that Dr. C.B. Warhurst, Federal Director of Extension, relied on Mr. Gilbertson’s advice and that others not connected with Extension, whose names had best remained unrecorded, in guiding his actions in regard to the dismissals. It was within the power of
the Federal Extension Service, who controlled the
allocation of sixty percent of the funds used by the
State Extension Service, to force the State Board of
Administration to submit charges against the Director
and County Agent Leader at a hearing at which they
would have the opportunity to defend themselves.

"The work of the students and the Alumni
Association in circulating petitions to initiate the
referendum and conducting the educational campaign
that resulted in the creation of the Board of Higher
Education, is a glorious chapter in this history of the
Agricultural College.

All dismissed personnel except H.L. Walster were
re-established in their positions by the State Board of
Higher Education. Walster was reinstated as Director
of Experiment Stations but George Baker, who had
replaced Walster as Extension Director, remained in
that position until his death on January 15, 1939.

World War II brought many additional jobs to
Extension and as in WWI securing of farm workers
became a major task. A detailed report of that effort
would require many pages. Thousands of North
Dakota farm youth were inducted into the armed
services and the usual supply of transient farm
workers was shorted out. Local people were willing
and anxious to help and innumerable town school
students, women and men shocked grain and hauled
grain in their off hours. Their efforts were great and
in 1943 approximately 33,000 students and 18,105
adult individuals participated in the Victory Farm
Volunteer program. Similar numbers participated in
1944 and 1945. School officers, town service clubs,
farm organizations and newspaper editors were prime
recruiters for those volunteers.

An Arkansas legislator undergoes a “shocking
experience” in North Dakota.

Total farm labor needs were far in excess of what
volunteers could fill. Thousands of out-of-state
workers had to be recruited, transported, placed and
supervised by Extension specialists and county agents.
Most workers were recruited in the south and about
41,000 seasonal and specialty workers were brought in
each year by special trains and accompanied by two
or more Extension specialists or county agents. About
4,000 were from Mexico and Jamaica. An additional
1,500 came from Canada, about 1,000 were prisoners
of war and 150 were conscientious objectors. During
the 1943 harvest season 5,600 U.S. army airmen and
soldiers waiting for equipment and assignment were
provided a taste of harvest work in North Dakota.
They responded to 48,854 labor requests and the U.S.
Treasurer was paid $308,375.09 for approximately
450,000 acres of grain, they shocked while working in
29 different counties. They performed very well.

Many stories could be told about that Farm Labor
program and further comments and pictures are
included later.

Farm tractor, machinery, tire, automobile and
gasoline rationing were responsibilities of local
rationing boards but in many counties the county
agent was an ex-officio member of the board and
much time was required to furnish background
information so that a fair decision could be made.

Food is always a big factor during wars and again
increased production of food crops became a major
project. However, one other crop, flax, needed for the
production of linseed oil, was urgently needed and
promotion for its production was undertaken. A
combination of new high producing flax varieties,
favorable weather and high prices resulted in fantastic
returns for many farmers and adequate flax supplies
were produced.
FROM WAR TO PEACE

Extension began to regain its true self-identification during the 1940's. Up to that time many considered Extension mostly as a handmaiden to other agencies and indeed Extension had filled that role very faithfully and efficiently. WWII dominated in determining Extension's work through 1945 and then the "sleeping giant", Rural Electrification, awakened and demanded much of North Dakota Extension's efforts. Extension expended much of its resources to organizing Rural Electric Cooperatives and nursing them through to their first REA loan allocations and hiring of full time managers. Farmstead wiring and utilization of electricity on the farm and in the home were major Extension projects and the biggest problem was to get farm families to plan for greatly increased future use of electricity. Electricity revolutionized rural home living and farm handwork. It greatly reduced need for the scoop shovel and hand milking and made pressure water systems, refrigeration, central heating and electric appliances farm family servants. Extension contributed greatly to the speed and efficiency by which rural North Dakota was able to see the light and use the power of electrification.

The 1940's saw the separation of county agents from being executive secretaries to the county Agriculture Adjustment Administration boards and that more than anything else renewed their identification as county Extension agents and reinforced their support from county boards of commissioners.

Garrison dam construction was in full swing during the 1940's and Extension conducted meetings throughout much of North Dakota to acquaint people with Missouri River Basin Development plans and their potential impact on North Dakota agriculture, power supply, municipal water supplies, wildlife and recreation. Fort Clark Irrigation District in Oliver and Mercer Counties and Heart River Irrigation District in Morton and Grant Counties were organized in the late 1940's but never became actively functioning districts.

Throughout the 1940's farm crops and product prices remained good and farm families began to replace their small war weary farm tractors and machinery with larger and more efficient models. Automobiles and farm trucks were also replaced in large numbers.

Older farmers who had continued to operate throughout the war years began to sell out and many such farms were purchased by neighbors. Farm size increased and so called family farm size grew in proportion to the size of tractors and equipment that were available. Farmers could obtain nearly unlimited credit and land prices rebounded and even exceeded pre-1929 levels. Farm numbers decreased by about 7,500 during the 1940's. Farm size increased from an average of 513 acres to 647 acres and farm horse numbers dropped from 362,000 to 154,000 as they were replaced by bigger and bigger farm tractors. The 1940's also saw a drastic drop in the number of dairy cows but an offsetting increase in beef cattle. Sheep numbers dropped from 938,000 in 1940 to 398,000 in 1950.

The North Dakota Advisory Council for Agricultural Research and Education was organized in 1947, through the efforts of several farmers who had participated and been members of the State Land Use Planning Committee of the thirties. The difference, however, in the North Dakota Advisory Council membership was that women were also members of committees. That Council was set up mainly to study the needs of agriculture and home economics in our state and to determine in which manner NDSU could best serve the people of the state. That committee also recommended any changes that appeared desirable. Assistance was also given quite regularly in meeting with appropriations committees in support of appropriations for the North Dakota Agricultural College, Experiment Stations and Extension Service. As previously mentioned, the program projection committees were members of the North Dakota Advisory Council for Agricultural Research and Education.

P.J. Donnelly, Graffon, North Dakota, was chairman of that council from its beginning into the 1960's. Under his leadership the council was quite effective in helping Extension to plan program and activity priorities and in securing state and local funds to carry out Extension's work.

WE ARE COUNTY AGENTS,
JANE AND KIRK
WE NEED YOUR HELP
TO PLAN OUR WORK

During Extension's existence a majority of N.D. counties have been staffed with a lone county agent. At the same time some of the larger populated counties have had four or more county extension workers.

How do those county agents know what they should be doing? They have a minimum of four administrative "bosses" - federal, state, county and their immediate supervisor - and each may have ideas of what county agents should be doing.

But regardless of what those "bosses" may think what do the people of the county believe their county agents should be doing?
They say no person can please two different “bosses” at the same time so who does determine a county agents program of work?

Hopefully the people of the county have largely determined their county agents work. Extension’s goal has been to conduct annual community and county planning meetings. Programs for such meetings have included a review of situations and problems existing within their areas and resources that were available to cope with them.

Planning groups have been divided into committees to deal with commodity, family, community and social interests and problems. Each committee has then listed its interests and problems on a priority basis and made recommendations for dealing with them.

All committees’ lists and recommendations were then jackpotted together for discussion and selection of major work projects for their Extension agents. Each planning group identified and recommended many more projects than could be serviced and that has been good. Some projects were referred to other agencies responsible for that work and many committee members voluntarily assisted in helping with other projects.

Emergency situations - drought, insects, war, etc. have sometimes intervened and sidetracked planned programs but when those emergency situations have passed the sidetracks and programs have been maintained again. It would be false to assume that the foregoing procedure has always been followed. It has been much more successful in some counties than in others but it can be stated without reservation that local people have determined much of the work done by their county agents.

could get through and snowmobiles were not available. Livestock feed supplies had run out or were inaccessible and farm fuel and groceries supplies were low.

Local county equipment and budgets could not cope with the situation and county commissioners could not get together to meet. County agents were asked to help and they worked around the clock for two to three weeks getting organized and locating emergency feed supplies.

Emergency state and federal assistance was requested and received. Radio stations gladly cooperated in keeping people informed of movement of snow removal equipment and in handling emergency communications. Air flights were made to ascertain emergency situations and deliver emergency supplies. National Guard planes delivered emergency hay supplies to some areas. All available local equipment was used and five large crawler bulldozers were shipped in by train from Iowa. Twelve to fifteen 24 hour days were required to complete first road breakthroughs and continued blowing quickly reblocked roads. Farmers were told to secure all necessary food and feed supplies to last the balance of the winter as roads could not be kept open.

Grant County was badly in need of hay but all highways and the branch line railroad servicing that area were completely blocked. Commercial or farm trucks were useless and the N.D. National Guard was contacted for help. They provided five army 6 by 6 trucks at Bismarck but the Missouri River had an ice jam and flooded the highway to Mandan. The trucks were loaded on flat cars and shipped across the river to Mandan and hay supplies also were shipped into Mandan. Roads remained blocked and the hay laden army trucks were driven to farms 35 to 55 miles away across country through farmers’ fields, pastures or wherever they could go with Grant County Agent L.D. Morrison driving the lead truck.

Governor Aandahl was contacted by county commissioners for help in opening roads and getting food and fuel to families and hay to livestock. He declared the whole area, about the western one-third of the state, an emergency area and requested help from the Army Corps of Engineers who had equipment at Garrison dam site to open roads. Governor Aandahl also activated the N.D. National Guard 178th fighter squadron to fly in hay supplies and Extension District Supervisor Byron Berntson was put in charge of haylift operations.

Programs were planned so one wouldn’t shirk but nature sometimes dictated the work.

Snow and blow are words that rhyme but put them together during a North Dakota winter and they spell TROUBLE. Yes, DOUBLE TROUBLE, all in capital letters. More than one N.D. county agent has had his whole winter’s plan of work “drifted” under when those two words got together. Three successive winters 1947-48 through 1949-50 were especially difficult in western N.D. Even the best roads were blocked and some rural telephone lines were actually drifted over and grounded. Not even a saddle horse could get through and snowmobiles were not yet available. Livestock feed supplies had run out or were inaccessible and farm fuel and groceries supplies were low.

Brig. General Edwards got a National Guard Unit plane and a C-47 from Iowa and one from Wisconsin. With four planes available, two were able to fly whenever weather permitted. Lieutenant George Gorman of the Fargo National Guard was put in
charge of ground operations to coordinate the flying end of the haylift.

At Minot, County Extension Agent, Maurice Erwin, and District Supervisor, Byron Berntson, used the radio to notify farmers when hay would be dropped at their places and told them how to mark the spot where they wanted the hay dropped. The first hay was delivered by plane February 3rd. The second National Guard plane (C-47) arrived a day or two later. Bad flying weather coupled with some mechanical trouble on planes hampered deliveries so that orders piled up. It was apparent that it would be necessary to have more planes in the operation if two of them were to be kept in the air. Brig. General Heber Edwards secured an additional plane from Minnesota National Guard. This plane only remained in service a couple of days when it broke down.

Between February 3 and March 1, 1948, a total of 142 flights delivered 285 tons of hay to counties as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>No. Bales Delivered</th>
<th>No. Trips Made</th>
<th>No. Farms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ward</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McLean</td>
<td>3,318</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bottineau</td>
<td>1,735</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McHenry</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Renville</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pierce</td>
<td>570</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountrail</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunn</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sheridan</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>7,883</strong></td>
<td><strong>169</strong></td>
<td><strong>99</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fifth Army equipment from Garrison dam site worked 24 hours each day in opening roads to farmsteads and haystacks and they deserve much credit for their work. Their efforts made it possible for all farm families to make at least one trip to lay in supplies but continued snow and drifting soon blocked many roads for another two to three weeks.

Byron Berntson’s report for February 1948 states:

“February can go down in our records as one of the hardest months we’ve experienced in Extension work since the cattle buying program of 1934. Beginning February 4, my entire time (including Sundays) has been given over to coordinating the haylift activities. This involved seeing that hay supplies were on hand for plane deliveries, receiving orders and getting sufficient information on each order so spotters could locate the farms. The order of flights had to be set up each day and spotters secured who could locate the farms involved. Records of deliveries had to be kept!”

Three rough winters in a row are quite unusual for western N.D. but 1948-49 and 1949-50 were much like 1947-48. Each of those years continued snow and drifting blocked roads far beyond the capacity of county and state snow removal equipment and either or both National Guard or Army assistance had to be given to several counties. Slope County Agent’s report for February 1949 states that county commissioners were snowbound and busy with farm work...they directed the county agent to assume charge of local operations...the Army entered the county at 2:30 a.m., February 14, 1949...contacted the county agent and asked for sleeping quarters and office space...the town’s population was increased from 60 to more than 120. Operation snowbound was in continuous operation in Slope County from 2:30 a.m., February 14 to 7:30 p.m., February 25. Army personnel and the Slope County Agent directed equipment, lined up guides, sleeping quarters for plow operators and mapped areas to be opened up for an average of 20 hours per day.”

That year Fifth Army crews started snow removal in the southwest counties, moved north through the western third of the state and then east over the northern half of the state covering twenty-three counties.
PLANNING AHEAD! AHEAD! AHEAD!

Extension work throughout the 1950's was much influenced by continued rural electrification and utilization of electricity for agriculture production and farm home living, irrigation development in anticipation of completion of the Missouri-Garrison Diversion Project; the Agriculture Stabilization Conservation (ASC) Soil Bank program; and a new strain of wheat stem rust.

Greatly reduced wheat acreage in conjunction with the Soil Bank program stimulated farmers' interest in livestock production. Rural electrification made grain and silage handling automation practical and Extension assisted numerous farmers in planning and laying out such systems. Livestock housing took on new character and loose housing with pole type sheds and prefabricated rafters replaced conventional barns. Much work was done with farmers and lumber dealers to explain and supply actual detailed plans for such buildings. Development of those plans was a project by Extension agricultural engineers in the midwest states and plans were developed for all kinds and types of farm buildings including houses. Those plans have been continuously available through Extension at a very nominal charge.

Electricity also stimulated dairy production and much work was done in designing milking parlors, milk handling and milk marketing. Cheese manufacturing plants were attracted to the state and milk was marketed through them rather than being separated and sold as cream.

Major varieties of hard spring wheat and durum wheat became susceptible to new races of stem rust during the early 1950's before adequate supplies of seed for resistant varieties were available. A resistant variety named Selkirk had been developed cooperatively with Canada and available supplies were released under contract to farmers through county agents and crop improvement committees. That shortage of seed provided an opportunity for itinerant seed dealers to sell questionable varieties at high prices. Extension conducted a strong campaign
to keep farmers informed but many still were victimized by promises to buy back at high prices all grain produced. In most instances those varieties were of inferior quality and little if any was bought back by the dealers.

One dealer shipped five carloads of what he advertised as Blue Tag Selkirk wheat from Wisconsin. In the seed trade Blue Tag was an identification tag attached to each bag showing that the grain was of certified pure quality. Those tags were issued through the State Seed Department after the grain was field inspected and again inspected after it was harvested and cleaned ready for seed. The five carloads of seed were sold for $7 per bushel in two bushel sacks to which just a blue colored shipping tag was attached. The variety proved not to be Selkirk. Indeed Selkirk, itself, was soon replaced with superior newer varieties.

Garrison Diversion became a political issue almost as soon as the Garrison dam was completed. Suddenly little or no money was appropriated and much talk was made regarding plan modifications. Extension continued to devote time to irrigation development and in 1950 employed a full time water use specialist, Daniel J. McEllan, to head up that work. He worked closely with Bureau of Reclamation personnel at three irrigation demonstration farms and with Soil Conservation Districts and county agents in planning and conducting irrigation demonstrations and tours.

Extension undertook an intensified farm and home planning program during the 1950's aimed at helping farm families to improve their farm and family management abilities and to reach their mutual family goals. That was a personal type of program and required much Extension time to work with individual families or groups of 5 to 10 families. The Farmers Home Administration supervisors also requested that kind of assistance for some of their cooperators. Special federal 3C funds were made available for that work and in 1955 Morton County Agent, Stanley W. Bale, was appointed to coordinate it on a statewide basis. Subsequently as work progressed a total of 22 assistant county agents - men and women - were employed under that program and work was integrated into each county agents plan of work. Also during the 1950's Extension was charged with responsibility for organizing farm people for Community Development and Projected Planning. Environmental Control became an issue.

Oil discovery and development released much extra money into several areas of the state and changed the economic picture for many families in those areas. It also helped Extension budgeting in several counties.

Up to that time Extension had been kept busy with emergency programs and helping other USDA programs to get started and become self sufficient. WWI, the Agriculture Resettlement Administration, the Farm Security Administration (now FHA), grasshopper control, emergency livestock purchasing, the Agriculture Adjustment Act program, SCS and Soil Conservation District organization, REA cooperatives, WWII, all received much help from Extension and in turn Extension had received special federal funds to help with those programs. The 1950's then found Extension without major emergency or other agency assistance needs and free to plan and execute its own work. It then became prudent for Extension to plan and project programs for on-going and future needs of our agricultural population and environment. Extension Agronomist, R.B. Widdifield was transferred to the position of Program Planning and Projection Supervisor in 1956. He worked with both specialist and county staffs in organizing local community groups for analyzing and inventorying their community problems and resources and making plans for long time community betterment. Elmer Vangsness, Williams Assistant County Agent, was appointed as State Resource Economist in 1958 to work in providing economic information for use especially by farm and home development and program planning projection groups.

Farm production and product prices, with a few hesitations, remained good. Farms continued to grow in size and crop and livestock specialization began to replace diversification. Large scale poultry, swine, dairy and beef integrated operations trained those farmers to the level of production specialists but their marketing was entirely through their commerical sponsor and many marketing problems occurred.

The 1950's were years of growth, retraining and orientation for working with many technology changes in agriculture and a much more sophisticated farm and family audience. Radio and TV provided access to many formerly unreached farmers and families. The days for employing in Extension with less than a M.S. degree appeared to be forthcoming and numerous Extension staff members took leave for advanced study. Farm numbers decreased by an average of 1,000 farms per year and farm size increased by about 115 acres during the 1950's. Work horses relinquished their stalls to an occasional saddle horse and to loose housing for beef and dairy herds. Many older buildings were torn down and new farm homes began to appear in all areas of the state.

**TOO MUCH "GO" FOR AGRICULTURE**

Everything was "Go" for agriculture during the 1960's. The business side of farming became more evident as agricultural chemicals and high potential yielding crop varieties became production factors. Production alternatives, specialization and integration
became more important considerations as equipment and land prices increased. Pencil pushing and record keeping along with financial institutions employing agricultural agents helped Extension to promote the business side of farming.

During the period of 1955-1975 a total of 33 Extension agents left for employment by financial institutions and another 16 left for employment with fertilizer and agrichemical companies. Nine left to operate farms. Extension's loss of staff members in those ways had positive as well as negative effects. All who left did so for their own personal reasons and carried with them the full good will of Extension. As they assumed their new work they remained strong supporters for Extension and many co-sponsored meetings and demonstrations with their local Extension staff.

Extension recruitment and staffing was fairly uncomplicated until about the 1960's when the Equal Rights Amendment created much more paper work and added expense. In the early 1960's Extension received an application for a county agent position from a senior student in the State of Virginia. He was a native of that area and had not lived in the plains. During that same time there were many North Dakota and surrounding states senior students looking for work. They were raised in the Plains agricultural environment and easily available for interviews. The Virginia student was informed his application had been received but it was doubtful there would be a job available for him. Sometime within the next year files were purged and the application along with others was discarded. Then about another year later a federal auditor asked to see that specific application and why that student had not been hired. He was quite disturbed when told the application was no longer available and why it had been discarded. The auditor never explained how he knew about that application and it may have been just a "plant" but he left no doubt as to future hiring procedures and file records.

Favorable crops and prices and appreciating land values made many North Dakota farmers paper millionaires during the 1960's and early 1970's. Their wealth was mostly in land that had been acquired at below prices and as death occurred many problems could result unless adequate planning was done. Continuation of the farm by a family member or members could be precluded by taxes and settlement of claims by others. That situation gave Extension an opportunity to provide basic estate planning information to farm families and any others desiring it. Extension asked the North Dakota Bar Association, the North Dakota Banker's Association and the University of North Dakota Law College to cooperate with that work. An estate planning bulletin was prepared under their legal and financial guidance and estate planning meetings were scheduled in every county. Although those meetings were originally planned for farm families, many non farm families attended. During the years of major emphasis for that work, Extension Economists Fred Sovring and Ronald Anderson presented estate planning information at meetings attended by more than 50,000 people. Many follow-up contacts resulted and a total of 110,000 estate planning bulletins were distributed.

Farm numbers continued to decrease by about 1,000 farms each year and by the end of 1969 totaled only 45,500. Farm size jumped by 169 acres to 921 acres and some of those changes were most likely an impact of the Farm Soil Bank program. Environment and restrictions on agricultural chemicals became a more intense issue and Extension was kept busy with updating farmers on both animal and crop chemicals. Insects and rodents abounded in the Soil Bank fields and noxious weeds became further entrenched.

Chemical weed control in tree plantings and crops greatly expanded.

Capital investment alternatives facing the sugarbeet industry were not favorable towards plant expansion and many farmers wanting sugarbeet acreage were unable to obtain it. Meetings were held with present and potential growers and the sugarbeet refiners to discuss the future status of sugarbeets in the Red River Valley. The refiners offered to sell their plants and the farmers formed a cooperative and bought them. Two additional cooperatives were formed and plants were built at Hillsboro and Wahpeton thus about doubling the sugarbeet acreage in the Valley.

Extension hired a full time sugarbeet specialist who worked with growers in setting up demonstration plots for seeding, chemical weed control, mechanical thinning, fertilizer use and disease control.

Those cooperatives have worked out well and added many thousands of dollars of income to Red River Valley farmers.

Farm wildlife appreciation and management became issues during the 1960's and Extension received funds to employ a wildlife management specialist. Wildlife numbers greatly increased under the governments "soil bank" program and as soil bank contracts expired extensive wildlife habitat was being destroyed. Programs were initiated through 4-H and wildlife clubs to urge farmers to leave odd shaped areas, water holes and tree and grass plantings for wildlife habitat.

Pheasant propagation was sponsored through 4-H clubs and about 7,500 young pheasants were released each year for four years for them.
ESTATE PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS

- THE PROCESS
- AVAILABLE TOOLS
- GENERAL PROBLEMS
- SUGGESTED SOLUTIONS

RON ANDERSON
Resource Economist
Cooperative Extension Service

DAVID SAXOWSKY
Attorney and Assistant Professor
Agricultural Economics Department
INFLATION BREEDS TEMPTATION TO TAKE TOO BIG A CHANCE

Optimism is a necessary personal trait for a farmer but unbounded optimism has been the undoing of many farmers who expanded too rapidly at the wrong time. Favorable crops and prices of the 1950's, 1960's and early 1970's lulled many farmers and money lenders alike into the optimism of an ever prosperous agriculture. Agricultural deflations of the 1890's, 1920's and 1930's were overlooked by the newer generations. Money lenders had much restless money to lend and farmers were willing borrowers. It seemed to be a time of, "I'll trust you if you'll trust me" situation rather than "hard-nosed" economics and economic disasters were in the offing for many. Farmers bought more land and machinery to farm it. They became purely crop producers and by 1980 hardly a pasture fence post could be seen along the highway from Pembina to Wahpeton or from Fargo to Jamestown. All family living expenses and operating materials for such farms had to be purchased. In fact, many farm families were under employed for extensive periods during the year and needed some form of recreation which was usually off farm recreation.

During those years cash reserves were also overlooked by many and family living, taxes and debt servicing depended on favorable production and prices. Unfavorable conditions and excessively high interest rates hit in the late 1970's and those without adequate reserves were forced to liquidate.

Sunflowers became a major cash crop during the 1970's and many small communities dreamed of sunflower seed processing plants to boost their economies. Extension conducted economic feasibility studies for sunflower processing plants in North Dakota and cautioned against over building but local enthusiasm prevailed.

Diseases, insects and low sunflower seed prices greatly reduced sunflower seedings. Two processing plants had economic problems and had to reorganize.

Leaded gasoline federal restrictions created a potential for alcohol for production of gasohol. Barley and potatoes are both prime materials for alcohol production and again several communities scrambled to provide a plant. Two plants were completed and in production during 1985. Large shopping centers at the larger towns and cities of North Dakota have greatly reduced shopping in the smaller towns. They need new business or industry for economic survival. Competition to attract such business or industry sometimes overlooked the economics of the venture and financial losses result. During the mid 1980's the Bank of North Dakota wrote off more than $15 million of loans made to marginal or ill planned ventures.

Environment protection became increasingly mandatory during the 1970's and Extension was charged with keeping farmers informed of restrictions for and proper use of agricultural chemicals. Use of agricultural chemicals has greatly increased production and quality of agricultural products. It has also greatly increased out-of-pocket production costs and the need for economic development.

Extension has added emphasis for environment protection to both 4-H and Homemaker's clubs programs.
It was Thomas Jefferson, the founder of the University of Virginia, who wrote that the real objective of education is "to give every citizen the information he needs for the transaction of his business."

-Dean F.B. Mumford, University of Missouri

“The Land Grant College is exceptional and unique among educational institutions in the United States. It has pioneered in a type of education based on human needs. It has given concreteness to the idea that education can make a very special contribution to human welfare. It has made education practical as well as ornamental. Education has been made to serve the common man.”

-Dean and Director F.B. Mumford, University of Missouri

“The provisions of the Smith-Lever Act are broad enough to include all information relating to agriculture and home economics. If agriculture is a way of life as well as a business, then the law authorizes the extension of Knowledge which has for its purpose the establishment of a permanent and prosperous agriculture, and a contented and efficient rural civilization.”

-Dean and Director F.B. Mumford, University of Missouri
HOW DID THEY DO IT OR EVEN WHY? MANY DIFFERENT WAYS WERE GIVEN A TRY

Extension work is basically concerned with improved efficiency of agriculture production and marketing and betterment of family and community living. Its chief tool is teaching and its biggest challenge is to create a desire to learn. Participation in Extension programs and activities is entirely voluntary and they are available to anyone who wants to participate. Its programs and activities can be determined and planned through local and county planning. Extension is a non-political government agency subject to the Federal Hatch Act. It is staffed with professionally trained people and subject to the Equal Opportunity Employment Act. Its objective is to help people to help themselves and their community.

Extension has used many direct and indirect methods in carrying out its work. Among those methods have been personal contacts, demonstrations, tours, encampments, class type training meetings, general subject matter meetings, fairs, youths' and women's clubs, commodity associations, circular letters, radio and TV programs, newspaper articles, published bulletins and volunteer local people.

Use and effectiveness of these methods largely tells the history of the North Dakota Extension program and we will let each tell its own story.

Although the objective of early NDAC professors, Better Farming agents and Extension was to reach adult farmers they soon learned it was easier to sneak up on them than to confront them directly. There is a saying that "the way to a man's heart is through his stomach" but even more so it is through his sons and daughters and NDAC professors knew that well.

Their early attempts to get the "good word" to the farmers were through school classroom instructions - boys' corn, pig and poultry clubs and girls' sewing, canning and baking clubs - all of which were quite successful. Yes, they used "kids" clubs to get the farmers' attention and once they had that attention they dangled the baits of fairs, institutes and encampments to lure them onto their hook and the adoption of better farming practices.

Participation of boys and girls in club work was a priority of Better Farming agents and carried on by Extension agents. It has been one of the first foundation programs upon which Extension has existed, grown and flourished and now for its story.

Prior to establishment of 4-H work in North Dakota and as early as 1905 farm boys and girls were given opportunities to participate in contests designed to teach better farming and home living practice.

Those early contests were products of NDAC professors and conducted in cooperation with school superintendents. By 1909 Professor Gordon W. Randle was in charge of North Dakota Boys' and Girls' industrial contests. He coordinated the preparation of eight lecture courses and the necessary laboratory equipment to go with them. Those courses were loaned free to county superintendents of schools and were in constant demand. Subjects for those lectures were:

- Soil Formation - Daniel Willard
- Bacterial Life - Professor Beck
- Plant and Animal Nutrition - Dean J.H. Sheppard
- Plant Nitrogen Fixation - Professor Donahue
- Soils - Moisture determination, capillarity, percolation, etc.
- Farm Crops - germination, disease control grain grading, etc.
- Dairy - milk bacteria, testing for milk fat, equipment sterilization, etc.
- Livestock - slides and slide lantern showing breed types.

In addition to classroom lecture courses Boys' and Girls' Institutes were conducted during Teachers' Institutes and Farmers' Institutes. Mounts of weeds, cereals, grasses and legumes were prepared by Professor John B. Wentz for use in classrooms and at the Institutes.

Boys and girls work grew rapidly and efforts were made to unify it on a national basis. Early efforts included designing of an insignia or emblem to rally around and out of that grew the present emblem and creed as follows:

THE 4-H EMBLEM AND PLEDGE

The ceremonial features of the 4-H Clubs developed over several years. The three-leaf clover as an emblem was proposed for use as early as 1906. It was suggested by O.H. Benson of Wright County, Iowa, representing the "trinity of powers in education, the equal training of head, heart and hand." In 1911 a small conference of youth leaders in Washington, D.C., approved the fourth leaf, suggested for "health" by O.B. Martin of South Carolina, and the imprint of an "H" on each leaf was agreed upon.

In 1913 Martin further proposed that a "4" be placed before the "H," and the insignia "4-H" was created.

A creed and a pledge were also developed over a number of years but not until 1927, in the first National 4-H Club Camp in Washington, D.C., were they adopted. The 4-H Club Creed is inclusive:
I believe in Boys’ and Girls’ 4-H Club work for the opportunity it gives me to become a useful citizen. I believe in the training of my HEAD for the power it will give me to THINK, PLAN and REASON. I believe in the training of my HEART for the nobleness it will give me to be KIND, SYMPATHETIC and TRUE.
I believe in the training of my HANDS for the ability it will give me to be HELPFUL, SKILLFUL and USEFUL.
I believe in the training of my HEALTH for the strength it will give me to ENJOY LIFE, RESIST DISEASE and WORK EFFICIENTLY.
I believe in my Country, my State, my Community, and in my responsibility for their development.

In all of these things I believe, and I am willing to dedicate my efforts to their fulfillment.

This rather comprehensive Creed has been concisely summarized in the Pledge:

I pledge my head to clearer thinking;
My heart to great loyalty;
My hands to larger service;
My health to better living;
For my club, my community, my country and my world.

The final expression “and my world,” has been added in recent years as the 4-H idea has expanded to more than 80 countries and the International Farm Youth Exchange Program has become a major 4-H activity.

CLUB MOTTO
The Club Motto is “Make the Best Better.”

CLUB SLOGAN
The Club Slogan is “To win without bragging and to lose without squealing.”

CLUB COLORS
The National Club Colors are green and white.

By 1913 Boys’ and Girls’ work was quite popular and 300 boys and girls participated that year in a pork production contest. Objective of that contest was to demonstrate that pork could be produced in North Dakota competitively with other states.

Corn and hogs go together but the acre corn contest was confined to boys, ages 10-18, and 553 enrolled that year to demonstrate that mature corn could be produced in North Dakota. Again a Ransom County boy, Henry Granlund, was the winner with 106.7 bushels per acre. Second place went to a McHenry County boy with 96 bushels and third place to a Traill County boy with 92 bushels.

Records do not include much concerning girls’ club exhibits during that pre-Extension period but indications are that food and sewing exhibits were included at institutes and fairs.

Helen J. Sullivan was appointed in 1915 as the first State Club Agent but did not carry the title of State Club Leader.

David W. Galehouse was probably the first to carry the State Club Leader title. He held that title January 1, 1916 through March 5, 1918.

Three assistant state club leaders shared responsibility for administration of the state boys’ and girls’ club program from the time Galehouse left in March 1918 until H.E. Rilling, a former South Dakota County Agent, was named state club leader in November 1920. They were O.A. Barton, Mary Louise Fitzgerald and Homer Dixon.

Walter Granlund — 1914 corn project.
activities all have a part in making the program interesting and
instructive. Tours about the county to observe and study livestock,
farm crops, home improvement, etc., are often made a part of the
club activities. Clubs are always encouraged and urged to use
their initiative in developing interesting and constructive programs
to reinforce the work of each member.

The ultimate goal of 4-H club work is a prosperous and con-
tented rural people—men and women who find joy and satisfaction
in growing crops and animals; who realize that the home must be
a well organized unit, economically sound and satisfying to all
members of the family; who will take time to enjoy the natural beau-
ties around them; who will develop a wholesome life on the farms
and in rural communities and who will assume their just share
in the responsibilities of local, state and national government.

It should be kept in mind, always, in working with 4-H club
members, that while they work on their projects and aim to improve
the products of their 4-H project, that far more important than their
products is the development of the young people themselves.

IMPORTANT STEPS IN ORGANIZING AND
CONTINUING A 4-H CLUB

Organization of a 4-H Club

1. Secure community support
   a. Have all interested persons and particularly parents of prospective
      members familiar with general aims and plans of 4-H Club work.
   b. Make sure that enough boys or girls are available for standard club
      (Club ages 10 to 20 years inclusive). While five members are
      the minimum membership, seven or eight are to be preferred.
   c. Consider projects adaptable to community. In case of livestock or
      crops club, locating livestock and seed and plans for financing are
      sometimes problems to be worked out.
   d. Be sure a local leader is available. Let community know what sort
      of person is needed for the local leader.

2. Choose a project.
4. Select a local leader.
5. Elect officers, adopt constitution and by-laws, appoint committees.
7. Plan program of work.

Community Support

Strong community support is essential to 4-H club work. A
good foundation for success can be laid by explaining club work and
its objectives to the community. The parents of the prospective
members of the club, in particular, should be informed about club
work and how it will effect them and their sons and daughters.
Prospective members, too, should be made familiar with the various
phases of club work. Boys and girls who have the support of
their parents on a proposed venture have a better chance to suc-
cede than those without it. Only the unusual youth makes marked
progress on any undertaking without the wholehearted support of
the home folks.
Rilling greatly changed the format of organization and leadership of 4-H clubs and gave much strength to the local leader.

Youth and home economics work were considered quite important during the WWII period. Federal appropriations provided funds for employment of seventeen emergency club agents and sixteen emergency home demonstration agents. It is difficult to tell from the records exactly who was working with youth and who was working with home economics. Payrolls indicate much transferring of titles and evidently some county agents were also paid with emergency club agent funds. Emergency club agents were headquartered in seventeen counties but most of them also worked in adjoining counties and ineffect most of the state was included in their work. Periods of employment varied from three to fifteen months and most worked less than a year. Counties where they were headquartered and club agents who served there were:

Adams - Clara Larson
Benson - Irving Courtice, A.L. Greaves
Burleigh - John Brander
Cass - J.F. Helter, W.P. Mortenson, W.V. Arvold
Dickey - D.F. Mueller, A.A. Penn
Divide - Edith Hoffman, R.L. Aney
Grand Forks - Elizabeth Burr, Elva Cronk
Grant - J.F. Helter, Inez Herron, Florence Hunt
Hettinger - Charlotte Biester
Kidder - James Parkman, Chris Torvend
LaMoure - R.D. Stewart
McHenry - Matt Saari, Halvor Landswerk
Sargent - Vesta Steer, Irvine Courtice
Stark - H.O. Pippin
Walsh - E. J. Taintor
Ward - Francis Haveland, Edwin Olson
Williams - T.A. Crawford, H.L. Ross

Adams, Hettinger and possibly Bowman Counties were alternative headquarters for emergency club agents serving that corner of the state.

Emergency funds were cut back following war's end but cooperative agreements were worked out with counties and ten county or district club agents continued their work. During one period in 1921 there were eleven county club agents.

County and district club agents worked mostly through county superintendents of schools and reported directly to the State Club office. Their work was independent from the county agent's work and not much youth club work was done in counties not served by a club agent. Director Randlett thought all county Extension work should be coordinated and in 1922 he discontinued all club agent titles and placed responsibility for youth work with the county agent. Club agents became either county agents or assistant county agents.

Those changes dealt a severe blow to 4-H enrollments which dropped from 3,500 in 1922 to 2,627 in 1925 and did not reach 3,800 again until 1928. However, as bleak as those figures may seem, things were not all bad. Many of those who dropped out were members in name only and were doing little, if any, project work.

Organization and development of the local leader program and project training meetings stimulated club project work and in the long run strengthened the whole 4-H club program. Many leaders have continued to serve for ten, twenty and even forty years and have made 4-H work an on-going part of their communities.

Examples of extended 4-H club leadership are two Morton County leaders who completed 50 years of
Until 1973 membership in a formally organized 4-H club was required for a boy or girl to be eligible for 4-H programs, activities or awards. Benefits obtained from belonging to a club were deemed to be as important as the project work. Many youth were unable to join an organized club but still wanted to perform project work and participate in 4-H activities. That was especially true in urban areas and thus developed the Urban 4-H program. Urban 4-H agents have been appointed in Burleigh, Cass, Grand Forks, Morton, Stark and Ward Counties. Their work has been conducted on a project rather than a club basis and project work has been taught largely on a classroom or demonstration basis. Project work enrollment in the urban program accounted for about 1/6 of total project work done by 4-H enrollees in North Dakota during 1985.

Urban 4-H project work has differed from traditional 4-H project work in that urban projects required a relatively shorter time to complete. They have been conducted on a "learn by doing" basis and many have required only two to three workshops.

More than 300 different offerings have been available and typical types of projects included:

- Bike Safety
- Jelly & Jam Workshops
- Beauty Happening
- Outdoor Appreciation
- Gardening
- Lawnmower Care & Safety
- Pet Care
- Bird Watching
- Day Camping
- Small Engines
- Farm Tours
- Outdoor Cookery
- Gun Safety
- Fishing Classes
- Industry Tours
- Horsemanship Clinics
- Sewing Classes
- Kite Making
- Babysitting Clinics
- Bike-a-Thon
- Crafts
- Auto Care & Safety
- Leathercraft
- Community Beautification
CYCLE SYSTEM WAS THE RULE FOR 4-H LEADER TRAINING SCHOOL

Prior to 1934, 4-H home economics club members had free choice in selection of their major project. Most counties had clubs in all three of the major projects - foods, clothing and home living. Extension's home economics staff could not provide adequate leader training in all three projects in every county every year.

Only six counties had Extension Home Economists in 1934 and there were just two people on the State 4-H staff. Home Economics specialists serviced 4-H and Homemaker's clubs as well as the general public. At that time there were two specialists for clothing, one for foods and none for home living.

Changes had to be made in providing leader training and a six year 4-H home economics major project cycle was put into effect in 1934. Under that system the state was divided into three areas each of which was offered and received leader project training in only one of the major projects for a two year period. Two years later leader training was changed to one of the other two major projects and four years later the third major project was taught. After six years the cycle was repeated.

Several changes were made in the cycle system including exhibiting and participation in statewide competitions. In 1973 it was changed to a three year cycle and limited to club members age 13 and under. Members 14 and older were again allowed free choice selection for major projects but leader training was limited mostly to three year cycle projects.

Extension County Home Economists and Area Home Economists were available by 1985 to provide assistance and training of 4-H leaders in all counties and the cycle system was discontinued.

Enthusiastic reports from the 1912 encampment led to a much expanded program in 1913 when four encampments were reported by the Better Farming Association. One was held in connection with the Valley City Chautauqua for a period of 9 days and another in connection with the Grand Forks Fair for five days. The boys were selected through the county superintendent of schools. They lived in tents and were under semi-military rule. They were given instruction in livestock and forage crops. Recreation, athletics and camp duty took up a part of the time each day. Fifty-two farm boys attended a "winter school" at Minot in connection with the winter convention. The age group was from 15 to 21 and they were given instruction in livestock, corn and alfalfa. The school was of a week's duration and was "a decided success, and illustrated the possibility of more extensive work locally among farm boys and girls."

Of interest to Extension workers who administer present day 4-H encampments is the following outline of procedure and program at the first "Boys' Agricultural Encampment" held in connection with the State Fair, July 22-27, 1912.

BOY'S AGRICULTURAL ENCAMPMENT STATE FAIR JULY 22 TO 27, 1912 FARGO, ND "AIM"

To offer to a selected body of young men the means for systematic observation and study of the agricultural, educational and mechanical exhibits at the State Fair under the direction of instructors from the North Dakota Agricultural College. Through the same agency to more fully inform and interest the residents of their respective counties in the resources of North Dakota, and in the achievements of her citizens as demonstrated by the displays on exhibition.

"Who May Attend-

The total enlistment of the encampment shall not exceed one hundred. Two boys will be appointed from each of the forty-nine counties of the state. If one or more counties shall fail in their quota, such vacancies may be filled from other counties.

"How Members are Chosen-

In all counties where the Better Farming Association is represented, a committee, consisting of the representative of the Better Farming Association, the County Superintendent of Schools, and the
Chairman of the Board of County Commissioners will in 1912 appoint the delegates and in succeeding years will decide upon the character of the test by which selections are made. In all other counties the County Superintendent of Schools, and the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners will have charge of this work. These committees shall also select alternate delegates to the encampment. In case any member regularly selected fails to qualify for attendance, his regular appointed alternate may take his place upon proper qualification.

"Conditions of Appointment-
Age limit - fifteen to twenty years

Fee - A fee of $5.00 will be required of all boys who attend this encampment to pay for the meals, lodging, entrance admission, tuition, etc. Fee may be sent in at any time but must be paid before registration closes.

"Notice of Appointment-
As soon as the delegates to encampment are appointed in any county, notice of appointment and name and address of appointee must be sent to Thomas Cooper, Secretary, Better Farming Association, Fargo, North Dakota, who will then issue to each appointee his credentials, etc.

"Equipment-
The State Fair Association will provide cots, blankets, sleeping quarters, board and admission. Each boy should bring towels, soap and other necessary toilet articles.

"Organization-
The organization of this encampment shall at all time be under the auspices and control of the Better Farming Association, subject to the rules and regulations prescribed by State Law. The encampment will be under military regulations, in charge of a regular commissioned officer. The instruction will be in charge of a corps of instructors from the N.D.A.C., assisted by members of the Better Farming Association (BFA) and a physical director from the Y.M.C.A.

"Observation and Study-
The forenoon of each day will be given over to study and class work. The afternoons and evenings to general visitation and observation of exhibits on the grounds, and to amusements.

"Rules and Regulations-
As this encampment is for serious observation and study it will be organized and controlled as such. Each appointee must give full and prompt obedience to the regulations. The hours of study, for lectures, for meals, and for going to bed will be fixed by the men in control and enforced by them. No boy should be selected or will be tolerated who will not submit cheerfully to such rules.

"Individual Responsibility-
While the greatest care will be exercised to keep the boys from hurtful and undesirable experiences, each boy must be held personally accountable for his actions.

"*Notable Features-
At various times noted men will address the encampment. There will be talks by Governor Burke, Dr. Worst, Thomas Cooper and others. Several illustrated lectures will be given, including the Evolution of the Reaper and the Manufacture of Steel and Wire.

"Personnel of Instructors-
The Better Farming Association will be represented by Mr. O.D. Center, Grand Forks, Director in charge of the encampment, assisted by Mr. W.H. Burns, New Rockford, as Vice Director, and Messrs. J.V. Bopp, Fessenden, W.A. Peck, Minot, A.F. Borchert, Jamestown and Edwin Mayland, Valley City, as Assistants.

The Agricultural College will be represented by Professor Gordon W. Baudlett, who will have charge of the work for the College and will be assisted by Professors J.G. Sheppard, L. Van Es, H.L. Bolley, C.B. Waldron, W.B. Richards, and others.

"Tentative Program-
Monday Enlistment and Registration
Tuesday Poultry, Dairy products and silos
Wednesday Farm Crops - Grains
Fruits
Lay-out of Farm
Thursday Livestock and Animal diseases
Friday Farm Machinery and Building

"Cash Prizes for Reports-
At the close of the encampment members of the school will be required to report upon the Fair and the agricultural instruction that they have received. Fifty dollars, divided into various cash prizes will be offered to the several boys whose reports are most acceptable."

After Extension came into being encampments were permanently established as a teaching method for youth programs. Encampments were conducted on a more local basis and used local fair buildings or whatever facilities were available. No permanent camp
facilities were controlled by any Extension group until 1944 and scheduling of encampments was often difficult. During the 1930's the Federal Rehabilitation Administration purchased much of the sandhills areas of Ransom and Richland Counties. Part of that area was set aside as a public park and Works Progress Administration assistance was obtained to construct two large shelters. Those facilities were used for encampments by Cass, Richland and Ransom Counties. Maintenance and scheduling soon became a problem for the government and they wanted to turn the buildings over to a local responsible entity. Extension staffs explored the possibility of taking over that area and in 1944 a non-profit corporation including Extension representatives from Cass, Barnes, Ransom Richland and Sargent Counties (Traill, Steele, LaMoure and Dickey Counties later became members of that association) obtained 138 acres of land including the building site. Four-H councils from each of those counties pledged and raised funds necessary for improvement of the camp and subsequently 10 sleeping cabins and a swimming pool were added. The Sandhills Camp can accommodate 120 campers and it has been a busy place from June through August every year with both youth and adult encampments.

A second long term camp facility was obtained through the Federal Fish and Wildlife Service in Kidder County in 1950. This was known as the Slade Lodge Camp and it was conducted by Extension staffs in Kidder, Logan, McIntosh, Emmons, Burleigh, Morton, Wells and Sheridan Counties.

Increasing interest in encampments and camping facilities suitable for all year use led to the formation of the Western Camp Association in 1967. Twenty-six counties joined together purchased land and built a year-round camp near the Missouri River in McLean County. Counties using the Slade Lodge Camp were included in the Western Camp and Slade Lodge Camp was discontinued.

Counties not included in either of those two permanent camps held encampments wherever facilities were available with Turtle River Camp in

Early encampments were all Army style.

Grand Forks County and Western Bible Camp in Billings County being most used.

Encampment programs have varied greatly depending on the demands and leadership of the times. In recent years camps for horsemanship and hand crafts have been especially popular.

North Dakota has also enjoyed an annual 4-H delegate allotment of one boy and one girl to separate American Youth Foundation Camps at Camp Miniwansa near Shelly, Michigan. Those camps have been attended by youths from every state and their theme has been balanced living - mental, physical, social and religious. Returning delegates have reported great broadening of thinking as a result of their camp discussions.
CONSERVATION IS THE GAME CAMP AND LEARN ABOUT THE SAME

Some wildlife activities were included in 4-H work as early as the 1920's but it took the drought years of the early 1930's to give the emphasis needed to initiate conservation as a statewide 4-H activity in 1935. More than 1,000 club members participated in conservation activities that year. Wildlife plants and animals were the most popular but there was also much interest in soil and water conservation. Field trips were used by club leaders to acquaint members with plant and animal wildlife and show the effects of soil erosion. Ways of preventing erosion and for fostering wildlife plants and animals were freely discussed. Balance in nature and its importance in conservation was of especial interest.

How best to teach conservation activities? Field trips were good. How about including a statewide conservation camp for club members who have done especially good conservation work? How could a statewide camp be financed?

Contacts were made with the State Game and Fish Department and later with a Minneapolis businessman, Mr. C.L. Horn, who was much interested in conservation. Mr. Horn provided $500 towards costs for conducting the first North Dakota 4-H Conservation Camp and his company, Federal Cartridge Corporation, continued to help sponsor that camp for fifty years or through 1984.

Peaceful Valley Ranch in the heart of the Badlands near Medora was the site of the first North Dakota Conservation Camp. Records indicate that Extension Forester Baldwin and Golden Valley County Agent J.C. Russell provided much of the camp program. Identification and use of native flowers, grasses, shrubs and trees for landscaping, yard beautification and bird shelter were included in the discussions. A log cabin at the camp site served as the center for landscaping demonstrations. Field trips were made to locate and identify native plants, birds, animals and insects during that five day camp.

Sixty-one campers and staff members representing twenty-four counties participated in that first camp.

Success of that 1935 camp led to a 1936 camp with 88 club members representing 31 counties. Park River and the Walsh County Agriculture School was the site for the 1936 camp. It was selected because of the opportunity it gave to observe wind and water conservation demonstrations being conducted there by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service. That area also provided heavily wooded areas where wildlife, plants and animals abounded.

An interesting comment concerning the 1936 camp is that 1,116 meals were served at a cost of 18.6¢ per meal. That cost included hired kitchen and dining room crews, water, fuel, light and food.

Lake Metigoshe near Bottineau was the site for the 1937 Conservation Camp and that year nearly 38%
of the total state 4-H members participated in conservation activities. North Dakota’s State School of Forestry and Nursery were located at Bottineau and the camp program included visits and tours to that area. State Forester John Thompson discussed trees as a conservation aid and tree planting became a strong 4-H activity. In the next 6 years 4-H members planted approximately a quarter of a million trees.

Conservation camps were held at the Bismarck WWI Memorial Center in 1938 and at the Sheyenne National Park near Kindred in 1939. It returned to Lake Metigoshe in 1940 and remained there until 1976 when it was moved to the Western 4-H Camp near Washburn.

TO NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CAMP THEY GO FOR INSPIRATION, DEDICATION AND MENTALLY TO GROW

National 4-H Club Camp is one of the top awards a 4-H member can receive. North Dakota has had an annual quota of two boys, two girls, and a chaperone to that camp which has been held in Washington since 1927.

National Club Camp is a citizenship training camp. Campers meet with their respective congressional delegations and watch Congress in action. They visit the White House, the National Archives, Mount Vernon, Smithsonian Institute, the Lincoln Memorial and other historic sites for inspiration and a feeling of unity.

Sightseeing is combined with meetings and group discussions on timely subjects such as "What's Ahead" for 4-H, for the Youth of America, for the Farm Family, for America's place in the World and how can they fit into it?

Budget problems have not allowed North Dakota to be represented at every National Club Camp but at least 219 of its best 4-H club members have been inspired by its activities. Delegates to that first National 4-H camp were Alice Karlenzig, Pembina County; Agnes Wilcox, Barnes County; Melvin Johnson, Richland County and Charles Measor, Cass County.

Prior to the mid 1950’s delegates to the National 4-H Camp were housed in tents. Then establishment of the National 4-H Center and purchase of a building in the Washington, D.C. area allowed camp delegates indoor housing.
STATE SHOW AND SALE
THE BEST OF THE BEST
NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST

Seventeen baby beef, 19 hogs and 4 sheep made up the 40 head of county champion market class animals at the first annual 4-H show and sale. It was held in connection with the State 4-H Achievement Institute at the State Agricultural college on December 14-17, 1926. Each county was given an opportunity to enter animals and only ten responded.

Animals were judged and later sold at auction. Champion exhibitors in each class received substantial premiums for their animals and all exhibitors received worthwhile premiums. At that first sale the champion Baby Beef was exhibited by Melvin Musland of LaMoure County and brought 27¢/lb. from Armour and Co. Powers Hotel of Fargo paid Elroy Boelke of Richland County 26¢/lb. for his champion pig and Armour paid Paul Rasmussen of Barnes County 60¢/lb. for his champion lamb.

State show and sale was an annual event for 17 years and was then disrupted in 1943 by WWII and was never reinstated.

Subsequently several counties organized their own shows and sales and they have continued successfully to the present time.
BEST CLOTHING PROJECT
MEMBERS DO
PARTICIPATE IN THE STATE
DRESS REVUE

North Dakota's 4-H Dress Revue was included with the annual State 4-H Achievement Institute until 1939 when it became a separate annual two-day state event. Six to seven hundred girls have generally participated in county dress revues each year and exhibitors have been selected there to participate in the State Dress Revue. Each county in the clothing project area has been represented at the state revue on the basis of their clothing project enrollment numbers. One member from the State Dress Revue is selected to represent North Dakota at the National Dress Revue.

Objectives of the 4-H clothing project are to teach club members basic sewing techniques, the selection, adjustment and use of patterns, selection of materials, style and fit of garments and wearing and care of clothing.

Judging of contestants and their garments includes suitability of the garment for its intended use, material, style and fit, construction workmanship and how the garment is displayed.

Not less than 30,000 girls have participated in county dress revues and approximately 2,500 have gone on to compete in the State Dress Revue.
COMPLETE COSTUME

Class I
Subdivision III
Purpose of Costume:
Best Wear
Itemized Cost:
Dress .................. 1.82
Material ........ 1.32
Thread ........ 0.20
Necklace ......... 0.30

Undergarments .......... 2.68
Slip ........ 1.23
Pantie ......... 0.37
Girdle ........ 0.69
Brassiere ....... 0.39

Accessories .......... 7.79
Shoes .......... 3.65
Hose .......... 0.69
Hat .......... 1.45
Purse ........ 1.00
Gloves ........ 1.00

Total ................ $12.29

State: North Dakota
Exhibitor's Name
Hilda Henke

DESCRIPTION:
Age ........ 19
Height ..... 5' 7"
Weight ...... 143 lb.
Type ...... Active
Build ...... Sturdy
Complexion . Medium
Hair .......... Dark Brown
Eyes .......... Brown
SEE WHAT I HAVE DONE!
SEE WHAT I HAVE GROWN!
BEAUTIFUL RIBBONS FOR
THINGS I HAVE SHOWN!

Climatic to each 4-H project year are 4-H achievement days and fair exhibits. Then 4-H'ers show “their world” how well they have performed and prepared their project work, their demonstrations and their showmanship. Awards and rewards may not be monetarily great and the greatest reward is to participate. Yes, participation has been the challenge of 4-H work and learning to do one's best with available materials has been its greatest reward.

Many 4-H clubs have individual or community achievement days and every county has annual 4-H achievement days. Some may be held in conjunction with local or county fairs but each member is encouraged to participate. Additional opportunities to exhibit and demonstrate are provided through the State Fair at Minot, the State Dairy Show at Jamestown, the Fargo Fair, the North Dakota Winter Show at Valley City, the State Durum Show at Langdon and other local fairs.
GOOD, BETTER, BEST
NEVER LET IT REST
'TIL YOUR GOOD IS BETTER
AND YOUR BETTER IS BEST

Animal quality and productivity are somewhat related to conformation and temperament. Livestock judging or selection is therefore based on a "set of standards of perfection" for each class of animal and a person's ability to compare, select and justify selection against those standards. Judging is also a means of teaching decision-making and reasoning that may be useful in other activities. Ability to judge is essential in both buying and selling.

Extension has promoted judging of many things besides animals and all judging has stressed the need to know the basic "standards of perfection" for things being judged. Judging contests have been used to stimulate interest to learn basic standards for:

- Breeding animals
- Food products and preparation
- Market animals
- Clothing
- Dairy products
- Home furnishings
- Seed grain
- Home management concepts
- Market grain
- Quality of workmanship
- Soil texture and use

Exact number of both youth and adults who have received training in judging are not known. Combined enrollment in 4-H and Homemakers' clubs has averaged about 25,000 for the sixty year period 1925-1985 and was more than 35,000 during 1985.

Many parents and other adults also attended judging sessions. An estimate from using those figures is that between 350 and 400 thousand different people have received training in judging through Extension programs in North Dakota.

North Dakota youth has compared well in quality of judging as reflected from placing in 4-H national judging contests. Even during the difficult Extension years of the 1920's and 1930's 4-H members participated in regional and national contests and won 9 first, 8 second, 3 third and 3 fourth team placings. Individual placings included 9 first, 2 second and 3 third winners.

Harold Hofstrand of Benson County won the stock judging contest at Chicago in 1930. Jean (Leake) Baeder of Grand Forks won it in 1932 and became the first girl to win the national 4-H stock judging contest. Esther (Sorensen) Wick of Barnes County again proved that girls could judge livestock by winning that contest in 1939.

Learning from preparing and presenting demonstrations has been and continues to be a major 4-H program teaching method. Both 4-H
North Dakota 4-H demonstration teams and individuals received 11 first, 14 second, 6 third, 1 fifth and 1 sixth place awards in regional and national competition.

Although regional contests have not been held since 1926 participation in judging and demonstrating has not lagged. They continue to be basic to the Extension 4-H program.
Demonstrations. Learning By Doing.


North Dakota has had a fair share of national winners.
Fort Totten Girls 4-H Club

1930's Grand Forks County 4-H Potato Club members planting potatoes.
4-H STANDARDS ARE SET HIGH TO MAKE MY BEST BETTER, I WILL TRY

Thoughts of the National 4-H Club Congress at Chicago inspire 4-H members to make their best ever better. Superior work is rewarded and National Club Congress is where top awards are presented. It is the largest annual 4-H gathering and project awards' sponsors have rolled out their reddest carpets in hosting delegates to grand breakfasts, luncheons, dinners and entertainment at Chicago's best places.

Although National Club congress was first held in 1920 no mention is made of it in North Dakota 4-H annual reports until 1924 when seven 4-H members and two adults attended and 1925 when seventeen club members and two adults attended. It is not mentioned again until 1929 when 22 delegates attended and then subsequent reports show annual delegations of 20 to 30 of North Dakota's finest 4-H members.

North Dakota's 4-H Club Congress delegates have compared well with delegates from other states in terms of demonstrations, judging contests and awards received at the Congress.

Four-H club work was originally aimed at rural youth and project work was limited to agriculture and home economics. Its stated objective was to teach rural youth proper methods and care for agriculture and home living projects and to instill in them an appreciation for farming and rural living. Its unstated objective was to have club members' families copy those methods and care and establish them as standards for their whole community.

Achievement of those objectives depended largely on broad and continuous 4-H enrollments and high project completion rates. Obtaining and maintaining enrollments was shared jointly by club members, leader, parents and the county agent's staff and fluctuated mostly by limitations of the county agent's staff. During Extensions first 25 years county agents' staffs fluctuated greatly and 4-H enrollments prospered or suffered accordingly.

After county agents were established on an ongoing basis in all counties, 4-H work stabilized and grew from an enrollment of less than 4,300 in 1934 to more than 9,500 in 1940.

North Dakota farm numbers decreased by about 1,000 farms each year from 1935 through 1985 and dropped from about 86,000 farms to less than 38,000 farms. Average size of farms also decreased markedly during that period and rural youth numbers dropped drastically. A larger percentage of the states youth became urban youth and those changes led to the Urban 4-H program already mentioned and greatly affected the kind and number of project enrollments.

Prior to 1975 about 82% of the 4-H club members were under 15 years of age and by 1985 that had changed to about 88%. Total 4-H enrollment dropped from 24,000 in 1975 to 21,500 in 1985. In contrast to that drop in membership the number of volunteers 4-H leaders increased from 4,248 in 1975 to 5,510 in 1985 with about a sixth of them having given 10 or more years of service.

4-H members had a choice of 157 different projects during 1975-1985. Projects were offered under 12 different groupings. Project offerings and enrollment in each grouping for 1975 and 1985 were as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Project Group</th>
<th>Projects In Group</th>
<th>Enrollment 1975</th>
<th>Enrollment 1985</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Animal Science</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>11,126</td>
<td>9,884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plant Science and</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8,224</td>
<td>7,228</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mechanical Science</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6,220</td>
<td>7,004</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural Science</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1,502</td>
<td>1,681</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Economics, Jobs,</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1,064</td>
<td>472</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Involvement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leisure Education</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>11,077</td>
<td>10,141</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and Arts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Energy Education</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1,987</td>
<td>2,497</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health and Safety</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individual &amp; Family Resources</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>42,426</td>
<td>28,821</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Communications</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arts &amp; Skills</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2,703</td>
<td>4,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self Determined</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1,585</td>
<td>895</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Each member must enroll in at least one project each year. There is no limit as to the number of projects a member may carry each year and 4-H members averaged 3.5 projects during 1985.

AT AGES TWENTY TO TWENTY-FIVE, IT'S TIME TO PLAN AND BE ALIVE

Four-H club membership had a top age limit of 20 and youth above that age were considered to be young adults. Work with young adults started in 1923 with Pauline Reynolds, project leader. Programs were developed for the restless 20-25 age group and it was a difficult work assignment. Constant mobility and peer pressures made it difficult to maintain organized...
groups but fair success was had with workshops and seminars. Much work was done on an individual basis and an International Youth Exchange program was part of Miss Reynolds work.

**HOW FIRM CAN THE 4-H FOUNDATION BE? AS FIRM AS PEOPLE'S GENEROSITY**

Youth and 4-H work involves many activities and programs that are not funded by Extension and must be financed through personal gifts and grants from business. Many 4-H programs were hampered by lack of funds and in 1959 the North Dakota State 4-H Council voted to establish a non-profit organization to promote more giving and to administer funds that were received.

Subsequently, the North Dakota 4-H Foundation was organized. Its objectives were stated as follows: “The objectives of the Foundation shall be to support, complement and assist the Cooperative Extension Service of North Dakota to fulfill the 4-H goals. The Foundation will assist in financing, building and operating programs that cannot be undertaken by the Extension Service.”

Officially, the Foundation was organized at the NDAC-NDSU campus library on January 5, 1959 by 4-H leaders from 21 counties. First officers of the Foundation were President, Robert Askew, Cass County; Vice President, Glenn Olson, LaMoure County; and Secretary, Dwight Palmer from the State 4-H Office.

Both designated and undesignated funds are solicited by the Foundation and allocation of undesignated funds were originally scheduled for use as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leadership training</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scholarships</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizenship training</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camps</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational research</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Establishment of a State 4-H Conference and Educational Center was an early Foundation priority and after three years of study it was decided in 1965 to locate it at or near the NDAC-NDSU campus. Subsequent negotiations with the NDSU Memorial Union and NDSU administration resulted in an agreement to include the Center in an expansion involving the Union and the College of Home Economics Family Life Center. The 4-H Conference Center was completed in October 1975. It includes a two-story auditorium to accommodate 200 people, two large conference rooms each accommodating 100 people, a library-lounge and the Foundation’s administrative office.

Camp facilities for western North Dakota were very inadequate and the Foundation worked with the Western Camp Association to plan and construct a camp facility for that area. After several sites were explored a year-around camp facility for 100 campers was constructed on a 68 acre site along the Missouri River near Washburn in 1969-70. An additional 19 acres and horse camp facilities were added to that camp in 1972.

Other construction projects undertaken or assisted by the Foundation include exhibit buildings in Steele, Traill, Eddy and Mercer Counties and renovation of the Sheyenne 4-H camp buildings.

The Foundation recognizes its obligation to the National 4-H Foundation and contributed $20,000 towards expansion of the National 4-H Center at Washington, D.C. Additional designated funds from retiring Assistant Director, 4-H, Thomas Martindale, were used to furnish a room dedicated to North Dakota at the National Center.

By 1985 much of the Foundation's efforts were being directed toward leadership training and scholarship programs.

The Foundation is aware of the lack of camp facilities for northeastern North Dakota and when counties in that area have completed plans for a camp the Foundation will help to fund it. A potential camp site is land near Devils Lake contributed by the Kirk family.

Approximately $1.5 million has been received by the Foundation and it has been used as follows:
### INCOME

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<tr>
<th>Type</th>
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<tr>
<td>Gifts</td>
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### EXPENSE

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<tr>
<td>Cash**</td>
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**Total**  $1,483,014.23

*25% Return to counties reaching county goal for 4-H 1000 Club program.*
**Includes cash and investments.*

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National 4-H Center, Washington, D.C.
TO CITIZENSHIP SHORTCOURSES THEY WERE SENT TO LEARN ABOUT THEIR GOVERNMENT

Responsible citizenship has been an on-going 4-H commitment and much effort has been given to providing citizenship activities and materials. Good citizenship requires a knowledge of our governmental structure and of our national heritage. Appropriate lesson materials are provided to club leaders.

Since the National Center was established at Washington, D.C. 4-H Citizenship training course has been conducted there. Each week during twelve weeks of June through August about 600 4-H'ers from across the United States join together at the National Center for citizenship training. Intensive, on the spot, observation and study of their national government and their national heritage is provided through seminars, discussion groups and tours of the area. Visits are made to see Congress in action, contact Congressmen, governmental agencies, museums, historical places, national monuments and surrounding areas.

Meeting and learning together with 4-H'ers from many different areas of the country is an important part of the shortcourse. It emphasizes the fact that regardless of race, religious creed or cultural background all are citizens of one great country, the United States of America.

North Dakota 4-H'ers have had an active part in the National 4-H Center Citizenship program. This writer and his family lived at the Center for six weeks in 1961 while attending summer school and the Citizenship Shortcourse was still new at that time. He was able to participate in the Shortcourse program and his daughter was the first North Dakota 4-H'er to complete the Citizenship course.

North Dakota's annual delegation to the National Shortcourse has been about 70 members and totally 854 North Dakota 4-H'ers have participated in it.

North Dakota has its own State 4-H Citizenship Shortcourse. Its first session was held at Bismarck and the State Capital Building during January 1973. Objectives of North Dakota's Shortcourse are similar to those of the National Shortcourse but on a state basis rather than a national basis.

During odd numbered years when the state legislature is in session, emphasis is on the legislative process. Delegates visit legislative committee hearings, House and Senate galleries and their own local legislators. Legislators are invited to speak at 4-H functions and lesson materials are provided for study by club members.

Programs for even numbered years when the legislature is not in session include study of other branches of state and local government and visits to some of them. Participating 4-H'ers are taught that good, responsible government is everyone's responsibility and they are urged to take part whenever they can in it.

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

Participation in International 4-H Youth Exchange programs in North Dakota began late in the 1940's with two German youth spending the summer on North Dakota farms. Since that time over 821 North Dakota families have hosted youth from at least 57 countries. 128 North Dakota youth have been IFYE delegates and lived with families in 57 nations. The emphasis of this program is people to people exchange with delegates actually living with host families in rural areas. When our delegates return to North Dakota, they fulfill a commitment made to the North Dakota Extension Homemakers. The Homemakers clubs provide financial sponsorship for the program. International Farm Youth Exchange (IFYE) delegates, upon their return from a foreign country, spend two months touring the state speaking about their experiences. During this speaking tour delegates usually speak to at least 1,000 people.

Through this international exchange and other contacts by USDA, 4-H or 4-H type programs are now operating in more than 83 countries.

In the early 1970's in response to changing needs of our young people, some significant changes were made in 4-H international programs. The name was changed to International 4-H Youth Program and the type of programs offered was expanded to include programs such as Youth Development Project, 4-H Caravan and an Exchange with USSR. North Dakota participates in a Japanese exchange. The exchange involves youth 12-18. The program operates for a shorter time period (5 weeks) with major emphasis on a one home stay, either in North Dakota or Japan. Two years participation in this program more than doubled our total participation in international programs over a time period of nearly 30 years.

Intercultural 4-H camps have been held for Japanese delegates and North Dakota 4-H'ers. Those camps have provided opportunities for North Dakota youth and adults not directly participating in the exchange to participate in an international program.

Norway was added to the North Dakota 4-H International Exchange in 1980. North Dakota 4-H families host Norwegian youth one year and are hosted in turn by Norwegian families the next year. Through 1985 that exchange has hosted 49 from Norway and 32 from North Dakota.
NO GREATER PLEASURE CAN ONE FIND THAN GIVING SERVICE TO MANKIND

Former 4-H members attending NDAC during the mid-1930's expressed a desire to continue their 4-H acquaintances and to be of service to 4-H. Many of them had met at institutes, fairs and district and state competitions and had established good friendships. State Club Leader, H.E. Rilling, was contacted and approval was given for organizing a college 4-H club. Not enough planning had been done and purposes or goals for that club were too loosely followed. They did not define sufficient work or service projects to maintain group interest and the club soon became inactive.

Club officers discussed their failure with Mr. Rilling and expressed a desire to start over. Specific service and work projects were discussed and plans made for carrying them out. Freshmen enrolled in 1939 included a goodly number of former 4-H members who were recruited into the club. Their freshman enthusiasm revived the club's spirit and they were soon busy with several service projects.

State 4-H Achievement Institute was held at the NDAC campus and that provided an excellent opportunity for club members to be of service. They were especially helpful with registration and orienting of delegates and in making them feel welcome and comfortable on the campus.

Similar services were performed during fall quarter registrations when there were large numbers of freshmen.

During summer vacation many college 4-H club members assisted their local county agents and 4-H councils with county 4-H activities.

Presently the college 4-H club is named, University 4-H. It is semi active on the campus but performs a worthwhile service by providing a common base for former 4-H members.

FOR THE BEST SALESFORCE ANYWHERE, TRY THOSE WHO HAVE SAMPLED THE WARE

North Dakota 4-H Ambassadors are a group of 4-H club members who leave no doubt as to their enthusiasm for 4-H work. A group of older 4-H members who felt much gratitude for their 4-H experiences decided that youth not enrolled in 4-H were missing many enjoyable and practical experiences. They wanted to do something about that situation.

Peer relationships are strong among youth and those 4-H'ers thought they could be of service by telling their story. Their inspiration and enthusiasm led to organization of the North Dakota 4-H Ambassadors in 1970 and that group has served 4-H well. Membership in the Ambassadors is limited to sixty with twenty members being replaced each year.

Ambassadors have traveled statewide to tell their stories and to interest other youth into being 4-H'ers. They have been especially active in planning and conducting parts of the annual State 4-H Conference and their enthusiasm is highly contagious.
NORTH DAKOTA 4-H
AMBASSADORS

I. WHO ARE AMBASSADORS?
The North Dakota 4-H Ambassadors are a group of older 4-H members from throughout the state who are promoting 4-H and providing more opportunities for older youth to learn and participate in leadership responsibilities. Ambassadors are people who are willing to work for worthy causes. Being an Ambassador is a honor, but it also means accepting responsibility for a commitment to the North Dakota 4-H Program. North Dakota Ambassadors are all members of the "North Dakota 4-H Youth Council."

II. AMBASSADOR GENERAL PURPOSES
A. To assist in planning statewide 4-H programs.
B. To improve opportunities for older youth involvement in 4-H.
C. To promote 4-H to all people.
D. To improve the 4-H program through Junior Leadership.
E. To act as a sounding board for 4-H youth ideas and concerns.

III. WHAT DO THE AMBASSADORS DO?
Ambassadors have worked toward their goals through numerous personal appearances (e.g. talks, assuming leadership position at camps, presenting musical programs, leading discussion, etc.). Their appearances are planned and developed by the Ambassadors.

A. Form 4-H Junior Leader Clubs and help improve existing clubs.
B. Work with County 4-H Councils and Youth-Adult Councils.
C. Help with county recognition nights and awards banquets.
D. Appear at state and area fairs.
E. Help plan and conduct conservation camp, North Dakota 4-H Conference, older youth camps, and leadership retreats.

IV. WHAT ARE THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF AMBASSADORS?
A. Help plan and attend:
   1. Ambassador workshop in assigned district.
   2. North Dakota 4-H Conference, Conservation Camp, other camps and State Fair.
   3. Assist with county programs as requested.
   4. Attend three Ambassador retreats each year.
   5. Be a promoter of 4-Hism at all times.

V. AMBASSADORS SHOULD BE PREPARED TO:
A. Put on lots of miles, attending three Ambassador retreats per year, as well as other events.
B. Be open to new ideas.
C. Present your ideas to others.
D. Spend some of your own money on retreats and workshops.
E. Give to others.
F. Have lots of fun while working.
G. Meet many of the 18,000 4-H members throughout the state.
H. Develop leadership that is more than skin deep.
I. Make many close friends.

VI. REQUIREMENTS FOR AMBASSADORS
A. Candidates must be 16 by January 1 of current year.
B. Candidates must have a desire to serve.
C. Candidates need to be informed of their responsibilities.
D. Ambassadors elected at Conference (ND) will stay in Fargo for Conference evaluation.

VII. HOW ARE AMBASSADORS CHOSEN?
A. 4 National 4-H Congress delegates elected each year by the Congress delegation.
B. 4 National 4-H Conference delegates.
C. 6 Ambassadors elected at North Dakota 4-H Conference.
D. Other Ambassadors selected by applications each spring.
WHAT HAS 4-H MEANT TO ME? I'VE WRITTEN IT SO ALL MAY SEE.

"4-H club work has taught me how to cooperate and to be more tolerant toward others. The friendships formed in club, community, county and state mean a great deal to me.

"In looking back over my years of 4-H membership with the work and play so successfully combined, I know I will never be sorry I was a 4-H clubber. I think club work is one of the greatest opportunities offered to rural boys and girls as it helps to make one bigger and better in every way." - Margaret Jane Roor, Grand Forks County

"My 4-H achievements have been of great financial help to me in continuing my education and have given me basic knowledge which has been very helpful to me in my study of livestock and agriculture." - Alex Ford, Walsh County

"My only regret in connection with my 4-H club work is that this fine work was started in Ransom County only four years ago. I am sorry that I did not have the opportunity to be a club member several years ago. 1938 will be my last year as a club member, but I am going to do whatever I can to keep the good work going in my community and my county." - William Lambrecht, Ransom County

"I was twelve years old when I first joined club work. I had not been away from home very much as my mother did not speak the American language and only spoke Bohemian and as there were only three Bohemian families here in the community, we did not get to visit at many other places. After I joined club work I met with the other girls of our community." - Helen Klima, Dickey County

"When I was ten years old, a club was organized in our community. I well remember that organization meeting. The ten boys who were present were all from the same township, yet few of them knew each other. I know that I, for one, did not.

"That year I showed my steer at the Junior Livestock Show at Fargo and I gained much valuable experience at the show. But what meant the most to me on this trip and others I have taken, were the friends I made and the true club spirit shown by the club members.

"All in all, club work has meant to me friends, the opportunities to rub shoulders with them in a competitive way, plenty of activity and wholesome thoughts to keep both the mind and body healthy. The opportunity to raise calves and carry on projects of my own has been a financial benefit as well as a means of making my dad and me more like partners." - Richard Crockett, Cavalier County

"While watching and helping their sons and daughters in the work, mothers and fathers learn a great deal. As a result of two years of foods in 4-H club work, we are now using accurate measuring cups and spoons, accepted recipes and many other helpful ideas that were brought out in the lessons. Our chickens have been culled by one of my brothers through his 4-H work. Garments are made according to suitability of type and more correct measurements because of 4-H club sewing experience. The community would get little benefit out of just one family's doing this but there are so many clubs with so many more boys and girls learning to do these correct things that the whole community is benefited." - Etta Mae Vasey, Hettinger County

"I profited especially by the social contacts. I was very backward and bashful, but I was elected club president one year, secretary of the county and vice-president of the club another year, so I had to learn to meet those responsibilities. I became so interested that I forgot to be nervous. - Robert Martin, Grand Forks County

WHAT 4-H HAS MEANT TO ME AND MY COMMUNITY

4-H work has meant a lot to me because it has helped me, as it has helped other members, to feel that there is a place for me in my community and home to help make them a better and more comfortable place in which to live.

I have been able to come in closer contact with other girls of the community, in the county and state and with state leaders which I would not be able to do without an organization of this kind. I have learned to work with these people through cooperation and a common interest and gained much information by working with them.

By studying courtesy and good grooming, 4-H work has made it easier for me to be at ease while talking or in conversation with a group of people. I have had more confidence in myself in whatever I attempt to do.

Through 4-H work, I have learned to plan and prepare healthful meals for our family, to can fruits, vegetables, meats and to make the best use of our products raised on our farm. I have learned to sew my own clothing as well as for other members of our family. By studying home furnishing, I have learned to furnish and care for different rooms to make them have a more pleasing atmosphere. By keeping personal and family accounts, I have been able to buy and economize in a better way.
4-H clubs have made it possible for me and the girls of this community to have a form of good, wholesome education and recreation and to participate in other community activities and programs. It has interested us in nature through our conservation and bird and flower study. Our outdoor activities such as picnics, tours, sports, etc. also help to give us interest in nature study. We have become interested in arts through our study of paintings, pictures, music and drama. Hobbies of many varieties have encouraged us to useful and interesting work or play to fill in our leisure time.

I think that 4-H work has also helped our parents and other members of the family because they find interest in helping us carry out our projects to a finish. We learn to cooperate and work together as one. They find things in our club work that help them in their work. Because most all of the girls in this community have belonged to 4-H clubs most all of the adults have been helped by it too. We have not only helped our own community but have interested girls in four different townships to join our club and in this way we help other communities as well as our own.

Club work has encouraged farm young people to keep an interest in farm life even though at times it looked as if there was no future in it for youth who would like to make a living on farms. Through club work, they see how conditions may be improved and they make it their goal to stay on farms and better these conditions.

Through our study in wild life conservation, the community has had the pleasure of having several flocks of wild game and birds who make their home around our farms, where they will find food and shelter.

Our studies in home beautification have helped the appearance of the community as a whole because in each 4-H home we have tried to beautify our yards and those of community centers. Although the drought has made it difficult to carry out our plans of planting trees and shrubbery as we would like to have done, we have been successful in many things and we realize what an improvement a little effort can make.

By exhibiting our work at local and county achievements and fairs we interest other people by showing them what we achieve and the improvement we make from year to year.

4-H work as a whole makes its members the leaders of young people in their community, teaches them to work and play together, to be good sportsmen, gives them a wider and richer outlook on life and a definite goal to reach. By doing these things for young people, the community naturally benefits from it.

- Evelyn Landes, Williams County

STATEMENTS BY CLUB LEADERS AND MEMBERS AND BY COUNTY EXTENSION AGENTS

Through the many statements we receive from club members and through those received from leaders and agents we have some indication of the values of the phases of club work which cannot be measured statistically, as well as a more complete picture of the whole scope of the club program.

County Extension Agent Maurice Erwin of Mountrail County thus shows his feeling regarding the real aim of club work:

"While the boys do not have outstanding livestock, nor have they won many prizes, yet there has been a marked improvement in many of the club members because of the club work. Other Extension work has gone into the various districts because of the club activities. It has been a means of getting acquainted with the parents in the different communities. The 4-H Clubs were important to our Conservation District organization work, our poultry and grain show, and they helped with the Parshall Fall Festival and Grain Show."

Many local club leaders feel about 4-H club work as do Mrs. Heller, Mrs. Kline, Mrs. Jennings and Mr. Colwell:

"I have never regretted the day that I accepted the girls' offer to be their leader six years ago. I have enjoyed the work very much and feel that it has helped me as much as the girls. I like to work with young people, to watch them grow up, and feel that I may have helped them at some turn along the road of life that is before them. The work has been very interesting from many standpoints; besides the regular project work there are so many other phases that are taken in. There is play as well as work and a time for each."

- Mrs. Heller, Renville County

"It has been a real pleasure to work with these girls and watch them climb gradually from the white ribbon group to the blue ribbon group, and I do feel, which I think is justly so, proud of my group.

"What has meant most to me has been that close companionship I have always had with them, the knowing each individual girl intimately and also in a group and then having such splendid backing at all times from their parents.

"I have worked hard with this group but we have also had lots of good times. As a leader, I have put much thought and work into this 4-H work but have gotten much more out of it than I have given and after six years work with the girls I can say I believe
this being a 4-H leader is one of the real worthwhile projects and I am glad and happy to have been able to do my bit."
- Mrs. May Kline, Hettinger County

"Being a 4-H leader for six years means several things to me.

"First it has given me an opportunity to help the girls in my community to become better trained in the art of homemaking. It has meant an opportunity to learn many things myself thru helping the girls with their cooking, sewing and home furnishings projects as well as the practice of good health rules and good grooming activities.

I have enjoyed the friendship of the girls and when one of my club members received an award I’m sure I was as thrilled as they were.

"Thru leader training schools, Leaders’ conferences and various other activities, I have come in contact with State Club Specialists and members of the State Club Staff and thus enlarged my circle of acquaintances and made many friends.

"It has given me a broader outlook on life; something to think about, plan for, and carry our

besides my own little round of duties; and lastly the satisfaction that is gained by knowing that I have been able to be of some help to the girls with whom I have been working."
- Mrs. Laura Jennings, Adams County

"For the past six years I have been the leader of a 4-H club and I hope to continue as a leader as long as the boys wish me to.

"When I first organized this 4-H club of which I am leader, I thought merely of teaching boys how to raise livestock, but it wasn’t long before I realized that teaching boys how to raise livestock was just a part of 4-H club work.

"After a year or two of club work, I began to observe the club boys and other boys of the local school to see if club work had made any difference in the boys. I could plainly see, and the school teachers will say the same, that the 4-H club boys were more industrious, more courteous, and in fact better all around Americans than the boys who had not had 4-H club work.

"I think it is the duty of everybody to help make our young folks better citizens."
- E.D. Colwell, Cass County
Rural Leaders Trained

Recreation includes in the leadership of 4-H clubs, homemakers' clubs, and community groups of the area in conducting community activities. The theme for this year was the Little Country Theatre. Activities included in the Little Country Theatre were drama, music, and dance, and the theme was "The Merry Wives of Windsor." The extension service sponsors the Little Country Theatre, which was held at the state level. The Little Country Theatre was attended by 4-H club members and club leaders from throughout the state.

4-H'ers Get $8,411

North Dakota 4-H club members exhibited livestock at a recent 4-H show in cooperation with the North Dakota Extension service. The 4-H show was held in Bismarck, North Dakota, and the extension service provided the livestock for the 4-H show.

4-H Girls Care for 4 Persons

Very different from the life of an ordinary girl of 14 is the daily routine of Mary Nelson of New England in Hettinger county. Since her mother's death, she has done all the cooking, baking and canning for the six members of her family, using her training in 4-H club work as a guide.

Miss Nelson completed the 8th grade but has not been able to go to high school. Her hobbies are reading and drawing. She prefers her hobby of drawing to her hobby of reading and drawing. She prefers her hobby of drawing to her hobby of reading and drawing. She prefers her hobby of drawing to her hobby of reading and drawing. She prefers her hobby of drawing to her hobby of reading and drawing. She prefers her hobby of drawing to her hobby of reading and drawing. She prefers her hobby of drawing to her hobby of reading and drawing. She prefers her hobby of drawing to her hobby of reading and drawing. She prefers her hobby of drawing to her hobby of reading and drawing. She prefers her hobby of drawing to her hobby of reading and drawing.

At the state 4-H Achievement Institute, Miss Nelson was awarded the ribbons of a winner in the food contest.
N.D. 4-H workshop slated in Washburn

Washburn, N.D. — 1986

The second North Dakota 4-H Shooting Sports/Wildlife Leadership Workshop will be held June 27-28 at the Western 4-H Camp at Washburn, according to Terry Messmer, extension wildlife specialist at North Dakota State University.

Instruction will be offered in rifle, pistol, shotgun and conservation education. All shooting and instructional materials will be provided. National Rifle Association basic marksmanship instructor certification will also be offered by NRA training counselors.

This workshop is open to all adults who are interested in shooting sports/wildlife and in working with youth in these areas.

For more information about the workshop or to receive registration information, contact Rick Hauser, extension 4-H specialist, at 237-8367, Messmer at 237-7950 or your county extension agent.

Fargo Forum, 5/14/86

Youth exchanges arrive in N.D.

Elisabeth Gehrig of Switzerland and Norma Villalba of Paraguay will be spending three months in North Dakota as participants in the International 4-H Youth Exchange program, according to Linda Crow, extension 4-H youth specialist at North Dakota State University.

They arrived in the state May 7.

Gehrig, 23, is a nurse's aide and was raised on a farm in Switzerland. She will live and work with the Paul Retzlaff family, Aneta, the Robert Sprague family, Dawson, and the John Bollingberg family, Bremen.

Villalba, 28, is a marketing technician with the Ministry of Agriculture in Paraguay. She has a bachelor of science degree in agronomy from the National University of Asuncion.

During her stay in North Dakota she will live and work with the Leonard Wyngarden family, Tappen, the Myorn Blumhagen family, Drake, and the Robert Young family, Guelph.

After her three months in North Dakota, she will participate in the Professional Rural Youth Leadership Exchange in Kansas.