

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Fifth National Convention

OF



HELD AT

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

November 11-17, 1932

NATIONAL OFFICERS 1931-32

Constituting the NATIONAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES

| | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
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Education, Albany, New York

CHARTERED STATE ASSOCIATIONS 1931-32

| | | |
|-------------|----------------|----------------|
| ALABAMA | LOUISIANA | OHIO |
| ARIZONA | MAINE | OKLAHOMA |
| ARKANSAS | MARYLAND | OREGON |
| CALIFORNIA | MASSACHUSETTS | PENNSYLVANIA |
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| CONNECTICUT | MINNESOTA | SOUTH CAROLINA |
| DELAWARE | MISSOURI | SOUTH DAKOTA |
| FLORIDA | MONTANA | TENNESSEE |
| GEORGIA | NEBRASKA | TEXAS |
| HAWAII | NEVADA | UTAH |
| IDAHO | NEW HAMPSHIRE | VERMONT |
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| INDIANA | NEW MEXICO | WASHINGTON |
| IOWA | NEW YORK | WEST VIRGINIA |
| KANSAS | NORTH CAROLINA | WISCONSIN |
| KENTUCKY | NORTH DAKOTA | WYOMING |

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Fifth National Convention
OF
Future Farmers of America

HELD AT
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
November 11-17
1932



Published by
The Future Farmers of America
1932

INTRODUCTION

The Future Farmers of America is the national organization of farm boys studying vocational agriculture in public secondary schools, under the provisions of the National Vocational Education Acts. The organization had its beginning in November, 1928, and since that time there has developed affiliated associations in 46 states, the Territory of Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

The main purposes of the Future Farmers of America organization are:—to develop agricultural leadership; stimulate interest in farming occupations; create and nurture a love of country life; promote thrift; encourage cooperative effort; improve scholarship; strengthen the confidence of the farm boy in himself and his work; and to provide needed educational and recreational activities for its members.

The Future Farmers of America is a non-profit organization, designed to take its place among the organized agencies striving for the upbuilding of rural life and the development of a more permanent agriculture. National headquarters are located at 1800 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., and national conventions are held annually during the month of November.

The Fifth National Convention of Future Farmers of America was held at the Baltimore Hotel in Kansas City, Missouri, November 11-17, 1932. This Convention was a feature of the Seventh National Congress of Vocational Agricultural Students and there were delegates present from 38 of the 48 chartered associations, including one delegate from the Territory of Hawaii. Adult representatives were in attendance from some 40 states, in addition to hundreds of visiting F. F. A. members and vocational agricultural students. It was impossible to include a complete list of all those who attended the Convention sessions; only the official delegate list appears in this publication.

The minutes of the general sessions of the Convention held November 15 and 16 are included in this report, along with certain other important material which is supplementary to and explanatory of the Convention activities. The notes of both the Student Secretary and the Executive Secretary were used in compiling these proceedings, which should prove interesting and helpful to those concerned, and serve as a permanent record of the 1932 national meeting.

W. A. ROSS,
Executive Secretary.

CONTENTS

| | <i>Page</i> |
|---|--------------|
| National Directory..... | Inside Cover |
| Convention Program..... | IV |
| Official Delegate List..... | V |
| Minutes of General Sessions: | |
| Tuesday Morning, November 15th..... | 7 |
| Tuesday Afternoon, November 15th..... | 10 |
| Wednesday Morning, November 16th..... | 12 |
| Wednesday Afternoon, November 16th..... | 14 |
| Committee Reports: | |
| Auditing..... | 19 |
| Nominating..... | 19 |
| Program of Work..... | 19 |
| Radio..... | 21 |
| Resolutions..... | 22 |
| Annual Report of the Executive Secretary..... | 24 |
| Annual Report of the Treasurer..... | 32 |
| Address of President Kenneth Pettibone..... | 34 |
| Address, "Thomas Jefferson" by Theodore F. Kuper..... | 37 |
| The State Association Award..... | 41 |
| The Chapter Contest..... | 43 |
| The Public Speaking Contest..... | 47 |
| The Star American Farmer Award..... | 60 |
| Briefs of American Farmer Records..... | 64 |

PROGRAM

Friday, November 11th

10:00 A. M.—Executive Session, Board of Trustees, Baltimore Hotel.

Saturday, November 12th

9:00 A. M.—Executive Session, Board of Trustees, Baltimore Hotel.

Sunday, November 13th

8:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Registration, Baltimore Hotel.

2:00 P. M.—Executive Session, Board of Trustees, Baltimore Hotel.

8:00 P. M.—State Advisers Meeting, Baltimore Hotel.

Monday, November 14th

8:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Registration, Baltimore Hotel.

10:00 A. M.—Executive Session, National Advisory Council, Baltimore Hotel.

1:00 P. M.—Executive Session, Board of Trustees, Baltimore Hotel.

7:30 P. M.—Public Speaking Contest, Ararat Shrine Temple, (11th and Central).

Tuesday, November 15th

9:00 A. M.—Opening Convention Session, Baltimore Hotel.

1. Opening ceremony.

2. Music.

3. Report on delegate credentials.

4. Roll call of states and seating of delegates.

5. Minutes of Fourth National Convention and Board of Trustees Meetings.

6. Appointment of committees.

7. Nominations for the degree of American Farmer, C. H. Lane, National Adviser.

8. Three minute reports on accomplishments in states by one delegate from each state.

11:30 A. M.—Radio broadcast of Public Speaking Contest, N. B. C. Farm and Home Hour.

1:30 P. M.—Second Convention Session, Baltimore Hotel.

1. Call to order by the President.

2. Music.

3. State reports (continued).

4. Brief Addresses by representatives of sponsors of national F. F. A. events.

5. Report of the Executive Secretary.

6. Report of the Treasurer.

7. Election and raising of candidates to the degree of American Farmer.

8. Closing ceremony.

6:00 P. M.—Buffet supper, Ararat Shrine Temple (11th and Central). Assemble for the Arena Parade.

7:45 P. M.—Parade in the Arena, American Royal Grounds. Announcement of Star Farmers.

Wednesday, November 16th

8:00 A. M.—Committee work, Baltimore Hotel.

10:30 A. M.—Third Convention Session, Baltimore Hotel.

1. Opening ceremony.

2. Music.

3. Committee reports.

4. Unfinished business.

PROGRAM

(Continued)

1:30 P. M.—Closing convention Session, Baltimore Hotel.

1. Call to order by the President.
2. Music.
3. New Business.
4. Election of officers.
5. Address by retiring President.
6. Closing ceremony.

6:30 P. M.—Banquet for F. F. A. delegates, judging teams, coaches, prize winners and guests. Address by Dr. B. O. Skinner, Director of Education, Ohio. Awarding of prizes.

Thursday, November 17th

9:00 A. M.—Joint Executive Session, 1931-'32 and 1932-'33 Board of Trustees, Baltimore Hotel.

OFFICIAL DELEGATES

| | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Alabama..... | Earnest Thornhill, Wetumpka (R) | Albert Ellison, Ramer |
| Arizona..... | R. C. Jones, Gilbert | Roderick Allen, Gilbert (R) |
| Arkansas..... | Leon Holley, Ola | Harold Snyder, Green Forest (R) |
| California..... | Ben Noonan, Santa Rosa, (R) | Kent Bathurst, Santa Rosa |
| Florida..... | Ercelle Polk, Trenton (R) | James Mahaffey, Apopka |
| Georgia..... | Paul Hamilton, Sylvester (R) | Robert Fulcher, Waynesboro |
| Hawaii..... | Masayuki Nagai, Captain Cook (R) | |
| Idaho..... | Harold Ball, Menan (R) | Lauren Dolphin, Emmett |
| Indiana..... | Harold Umbaugh, Nappanee (R) | Claire Gorsard, Kempton |
| Illinois..... | Paul Powell, Jerseyville (R) | Judson Mason, Elgin |
| Iowa..... | Herbert Larson, Iowa Falls (R) | Donald Smith, Fairfield |
| Kansas..... | Waldo Cox, Prescott (R) | Everette Miller, Rantoul |
| Kentucky..... | David Pettus, Stanford | Joseph Heady, Owensboro (R) |
| Louisiana..... | Lucien Laborde, Marksville (R) | Horace Roberts, Logansport |
| Michigan..... | Morell Russell, Centerville (R) | Carl Shopbell, Dansville |
| Minnesota..... | Clyde Gleason, Austin | Donald Dailey, Pipestone (R) |
| Missouri..... | Laverne Fisher, Sweet Springs | Charles Terrv, Gilman City (R) |
| Montana..... | Robert Stewart, Miles City (R) | Jack Otten, Lewistown |
| Nebraska..... | Charles Barnhart, North Loup | Arell Wasson, Wilcox (R) |
| New Jersey..... | Frank Spangler, Matawan (R) | |
| New Mexico..... | Alton Miller, Floyd | Paul Wilkins, Floyd (R) |
| New York..... | Herbert Smith, Webster | Melvin Pierce, Canandaigua (R) |
| North Carolina..... | Leroy Barden, Orrum (R) | Ben Jenkins, Polkville |
| North Dakota..... | Arley Hovland, New England (R) | Meyer Kinnoin, Stanley |
| Ohio..... | Earl Rosenberger, Freemont (R) | Thomas Collett, Kingman |
| Oklahoma..... | Forrest Barker, Noble | Vernon Howell, Guymon (R) |
| Oregon..... | Harold Schaad, Newberg (R) | Wayne McFetridge, Enterprise |
| Pennsylvania..... | Lloyd Hunter, Washington (R) | Dana Harkness, Troy |
| South Carolina..... | Walter McKinney, Easley (R) | Lester Morgan, Easley |
| South Dakota..... | Alan Bogue, Canton (R) | Cecil Surdez, Lenox |
| Tennessee..... | E. K. Waters, Lebanon (R) | Walter Hunt, Trenton |
| Texas..... | Dan Russ, Mt. Pleasant | Pat Stout, Stockdale (R) |
| Utah..... | Homer Anderson, Hyrum (R) | Roy Finch, Spanish Fork |
| Virginia..... | Bayard Rucker, Delaplane (R) | John Beard, Herndon |
| Washington..... | Charles Fitzgerald, Sequim | Rolland Dunning, Dayton (R) |
| West Virginia..... | Fred Smith, Masontown (R) | Charles Lightner, Green Bank |
| Wisconsin..... | Arley Heinze, Portage (R) | George Miller, Beaver Dam |
| Wyoming..... | William Snyder, Lovell (R) | |

(R)—Delegate gave state report at the Convention.



NATIONAL OFFICERS, FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA—1931-1932

DONALD GANTZ
Third Vice-President

W. A. ROSS
Executive Secretary

(Standing left to right)

C. H. LANE
Adviser

H. C. GROSECLOSE
Treasurer

SCOTT HAWLEY
Fourth Vice-President

(Seated left to right)

WALLACE BRYAN
First Vice-President

KENNETH PETTIBONE
President

OSCAR CLAUSER
Secretary

RANDALL HART
Second Vice-President

Minutes of General Sessions

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER FIFTEENTH

Morning Session

The Fifth National Convention of Future Farmers of America was called to order at 9 a. m. by President Kenneth Pettibone, with the regular opening ceremony. All officers were at their stations and the correct symbols were in evidence. The convention hall was decorated in blue and gold, the colors of the organization. A large rising sun done in crepe paper formed the background for the president's station. Standards bearing the name of each state had been set in place in the delegates' section of the convention hall. The Texas F. F. A. Band under the direction of T. K. Morris of Itasca played several splendid numbers while the crowd gathered.

Immediately following the opening ceremony, President Pettibone called upon Oscar Clauser, the student secretary, for a report on delegate credentials. The student secretary reported that 73 delegates from 38 states had been certified and were therefore entitled to seats in the house of delegates.

The President then requested the student secretary to call the roll of states and delegates and asked that, as the names were called, each delegate should come forward and take his proper place under his state banner. He also stated that in case substitutions were necessary that delegates, other than those originally designated, might be seated, if vouched for by a State Adviser, or an authorized representative of a State Association.

When the delegates had been seated the student secretary read the complete minutes of the Fourth National Convention of Future Farmers of America at the request of the President and upon a motion, duly seconded, the minutes were approved as read.

Following the reading of the minutes of the previous convention, President Pettibone made several announcements and admonished the delegates to be in their places on time for each session. The President then appointed the following committees:

Program of Work:

Scott Hawley, Utah (Ch.)
R. C. Jones, Arizona
Earnest Thornhill, Alabama
Paul Powell, Illinois
Dana Harkness, Pennsylvania
W. A. Ross

Auditing:

Donald Gantz, Pennsylvania (Ch.)
Harold Snyder, Arkansas
Ben Noonan, California
Tom Collett, Ohio
Harold Umbaugh, Indiana
Henry Groseclose

Resolutions:

Oscar Clausen, Missouri (Ch.)
Everette Miller, Kansas
Alton Miller, New Mexico
E. K. Waters, Tennessee
Fred Smith, West Virginia

Nominating:

Wallace Bryan, Tennessee (Ch.)
Joseph Heady, Kentucky
Donald Dailey, Minnesota
Lucien Laborde, Louisiana
William Snyder, Wyoming
Robert Stewart, Montana
Frank Spangler, New Jersey
Herbert Smith, New York
C. H. Lane

Radio:

Randall Hart, Illinois (Ch.)
Harold Schaad, Oregon
Robert Fulcher, Georgia
Masayuki Nagai, Hawaii
Herbert Larson, Iowa
W. A. Ross

Attention was called to the fact that the committees had a real responsibility and that November 16th from 8 a. m. to 10:30 a. m. had been set aside for committee work. Each chairman was supplied with a list of his committee members.

Following the appointment of committees, the President called upon C. H. Lane, National Adviser, to make the 1932 nominations for the American Farmer degree. The National Adviser stated that the members of the Board of Trustees had worked long and faithfully over the accomplishment of 75 boys, whose records had been submitted in the approved manner. He explained that decisions in some instances had been a very difficult matter and that while absolute fairness in the selection had prevailed, the standards of the organization had been upheld as far as it was within the power of the Board of Trustees to do so. The following American Farmer nominations from the active membership were made at this time by the National Adviser, as being those most worthy of consideration by the delegates:

Harvey Milligan, Grady, Alabama
Marvin M. Durbin, Clanton, Alabama
Earnest Thornhill, Wetumpka, Alabama

Arvel C. Stafford, Driggs, Arkansas
Harold Snyder, Green Forest, Arkansas
Chester Torbett, Danville, Arkansas

| | |
|--|---|
| Wm. F. Jameson, College City, California | John Gleason, Ashville, New York |
| Neibo Casini, Tomales, California | Herbert Grigg, Lattimore, North Carolina |
| Clinton Gould, Hydesville, California | Leonard Knoff, Hoople, North Dakota |
| Harry Bolinger, Fort Morgan, Colorado | Vernon Benroth, Vaughnsville, Ohio |
| James Mahaffey, Apopka, Florida | Leo Braun, Ashland, Ohio |
| Olen Shiver, Sale City, Georgia | C. L. Stockdale, Westerville, Ohio |
| R. M. Fulcher, Waynesboro, Georgia | Thomas Collett, Wilmington, Ohio |
| Masayuki Nagai, Captain Cook, Hawaii | Vernon Howell, Guymon, Oklahoma |
| Harold Ball, Menan, Idaho | Clinton McCarty, Quinlan, Oklahoma |
| Eldon D. Powel, Jerseyville, Illinois | Elwood Berry, Clinton, Oklahoma |
| D. E. Wareham, Taylorville, Illinois | Harold Schaad, Newberg, Oregon |
| Harold D. Umbaugh, Nappanee, Indiana | Wayne McFetridge, Enterprise, Oregon |
| Russell Bill, Muscatine, Iowa | Lloyd H. Hunter, Washington, Pennsylvania |
| LaVern Newton, Iowa Falls, Iowa | Dana J. Harkness, Gillette, Pennsylvania |
| Leo Paulsen, Concordia, Kansas | Ben Anderson, Switzer, South Carolina |
| Everette Miller, Rantoul, Kansas | Max Meyers, Dallas, South Dakota |
| Joseph Wright Heady, Owensboro, Kentucky | E. K. Waters, Jr., Greenwood, Tennessee |
| L. W. Ruesink, Adrian, Michigan | Soloman A. Bass, Jr., Mt. Juliet, Tennessee |
| Clarence Warner, Centreville, Michigan | James Matthews, Cisco, Texas |
| Donald Dailey, Pipestone, Minnesota | Edward Odelle Nevills, Abilene, Texas |
| Clarence Goldsberry, Houston, Missouri | George Wright, Stephens City, Virginia |
| James W. McGinness, Maryville, Missouri | John Beard, Herndon, Virginia |
| Orie M. Sowards, South Bend, Nebraska | B. A. Rucker, Jr., Delaplane, Virginia |
| Charlie Barnhart, North Loup, Nebraska | Charles Fitzgerald, Jr., Sequim, Washington |
| Roy Heise, Gardnerville, Nevada | Paul McCutcheon, Fink, West Virginia |
| Frank N. Spangler, Matawan, New Jersey | Albert Hess, Omro, Wisconsin |
| N. E. Eastman, Porterville, New York | John Fred Boss, Oshkosh, Wisconsin |

When the names of these sixty boys from the active membership had been placed in nomination, the National Adviser then recommended 7 persons as worthy to receive the degree of Honorary American Farmer. The past records of each of these individuals had been studied by the Board of Trustees and each person had rendered a distinct service of national scope to the organization. Honorary nominations were as follows:

GEORGE COLLETT, Kansas City, Missouri
 President, Kansas City Stock Yards Company

FRANK E. MULLEN, Chicago, Illinois
 Director of Agriculture, National Broadcasting Company

JOHN T. STINSON, St. Louis, Missouri
 Director, Agricultural Development, Missouri-Pacific Railroad Company

ARTHUR H. JENKINS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
 Editor of The Farm Journal

H. O. SARGENT, Washington, D. C.
 Agent, Federal Board for Vocational Education

R. B. SMITH, Little Rock, Arkansas

State Supervisor of Agricultural Education and State F. F. A. Adviser

A. W. JOHNSON, Deer Lodge, Montana

Teacher of Vocational Agriculture and Local F. F. A. Adviser

Briefs of American Farmer candidates records were passed out to the delegates in order that they might be reviewed and studied before the voting took place.* It was moved, seconded, and carried that the election and raising of candidates be deferred until afternoon.

Members of the Georgia delegation requested the privilege of appearing before the convention at this time, and a beautiful cedar gavel made from a tree from the farm of the late Dudley M. Hughes, one of the authors of the Smith-Hughes Act, was presented to President Pettibone by delegate Paul Hamilton. President Pettibone accepted with a short speech.

The next item of business was the three minute summarized reports on State Association accomplishments. Delegates reported during the morning session from the following States: Alabama, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York and Montana.

Vice President Bryan was called to the President's station at 10:30 a. m. to preside for the remainder of the morning.

The meeting adjourned at 12 o'clock noon to convene again at 1:30 p. m.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER FIFTEENTH

Afternoon Session

The meeting was called to order at 1:30 p. m. by President Pettibone. Reports by delegates from the various states were continued and the following state reports were heard: New Mexico, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Under completion of the state reports, the President called upon several persons present for short addresses.

Mr. G. M. Rohrbach of Deere and Company expressed his pleasure in being able to attend the Convention, and also called attention to the interest which his company holds in the F. F. A. organization. He stated that the little model plows supplied by Deere and Company, and used by chapters, were still available and could be had on request by local chapter officers. Mr. Rohrbach expressed himself as being deeply gratified at the progress being made by the F. F. A.

* See page 64 for briefs of candidate records.

Mr. Matthews of Swift and Company appeared for Mr. F. M. Simpson who was unable to be present. He spoke of his pleasant surprise at the business-like organization of the F. F. A., and stated that it had been a welcome opportunity for Swift and Company to supply the pictures of Washington and Jefferson. Mr. Simpson sent word that the pictures were still available to chapters.

Mr. W. L. Popham of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture was next introduced. In a few words Mr. Popham complimented the organization on its accomplishments as revealed in the State reports.

Mr. W. Harry King, Agricultural Member of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, was then introduced to the delegates. Mr. King spoke of the splendid opportunities for aggressive leadership and service to agriculture in the F. F. A. and called attention to the importance of the organization in the development of a more permanent agriculture.

The next item of business was the presentation of a framed creed to the author, Mr. E. M. Tiffany of Wisconsin. President Pettibone explained how the creed had been conceived by Mr. Tiffany while engaged in vocational agricultural work in that State, and pointed out that this creed was officially adopted by the delegates to the National F. F. A. Convention in 1930. He also expressed the thanks of 62,000 members for this inspiring production and stated that as a small token of thanks the framed creed was being presented to Mr. Tiffany. Delegate Arley Heinze of Portage, Wisconsin, received the creed in the absence of the author and read a letter from Mr. Tiffany to the convention.

The next item of business was the report of the National Executive Secretary, W. A. Ross*. It was moved, seconded and carried that the report be accepted as read and that it be incorporated as a part of the proceedings of the Fifth National Convention.

The report of the Treasurer was then called for, and Henry Groseclose presented a complete annual financial statement of the organization up to November, 1932.* It was moved, seconded and carried that the report be accepted as read and that it be incorporated as a part of the proceedings of the Fifth National Convention.

The time had arrived for the election and raising of candidates to the degree of American Farmer. The impressive fourth degree ceremony was used with the successful candidates lined up before the president's station. At the close of the ceremony each American Farmer present received the golden key, symbol of the degree. Announcement was made that keys would be forwarded to those unable to be present.

* See page 24 for complete report of the Executive Secretary; page 32 for the complete report of the Treasurer.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER SIXTEENTH

Morning Session

The meeting was called to order at 10:30 a. m. by President Pettibone, using the opening ceremony.

The first item of business was the reports from committees, which had been in session during the morning, and these were called for by the President.

Chairman, Donald Gantz of Pennsylvania, read the report of the Auditing Committee, which was accepted as read.

Chairman, Scott Hawley of Utah, read the report of the committee on Program of Work for 1932-33, which was adopted with minor changes suggested by delegates.

Chairman, Randall Hart of Illinois, read the report of the Radio Program Committee, which was accepted as read.

Chairman, Oscar Clauser of Missouri, read the report of the Resolutions Committee, which was adopted as read.

Chairman, Wallace Bryan of the Nominating Committee asked to defer his report until afternoon, in order to allow time for further consideration of individuals to be recommended for national offices for 1932-33. The request was granted by the President.

Collegiate chapters of F. F. A. was the first matter up for consideration following the reports of committees. The President requested the Executive Secretary to review the situation with the regard to collegiate chapters. It was pointed out by the Executive Secretary that collegiate chapters for the purpose of training local advisers of F. F. A. had been authorized at the National Convention in 1930, and that the 1931 Convention had placed upon the National Board of Trustees the responsibility for outlining a plan for developing and chartering such chapters. He further explained that during the past year the Board of Trustees had succeeded in setting up a plan for the consideration of the delegates, which, as read by the Executive Secretary, was as follows:

1. Collegiate chapters of F. F. A. must be chartered by the State Association of F. F. A. in the State concerned.
2. Collegiate chapters are to be set up at teacher-training institutions, recognized for the purpose of training teachers of vocational agriculture by the State Board for Vocational Education and the Federal Board for Vocational Education. It is understood that collegiate chapters are for the sole purpose of training prospective teachers of vocational agriculture in their duties as local F. F. A. advisers.
3. The training work of collegiate chapters shall be carried on with the regular equipment and paraphernalia of the Future Farmers of America, except that members of collegiate chapters who were not F. F. A. members in high school shall not be entitled to wear the official insignia of the F. F. A. except as hereinafter provided.

4. The collegiate chapter insignia shall consist of a bronze owl or gold owl pin upon which is superimposed the insignia of the F. F. A.
5. Trainees who have enrolled for agricultural education in a teacher-training institution for vocational agriculture recognized by the State and Federal Boards for Vocational Education and who have been elected by a majority vote of the membership in the local collegiate chapter are entitled to wear the bronze owl pin.
6. Members doing outstanding work in agricultural education and showing marked interest in the collegiate chapter and in furthering the interest of the F. F. A. may be advanced to the Collegiate Future Farmer degree in their Senior year by majority vote of the members of the local collegiate chapter. Those attaining the degree of Collegiate Future Farmer are entitled to wear the gold owl pin.
7. National dues in a collegiate F. F. A. chapter shall be ten cents per member per year, said dues to cover the cost of servicing the chapter, but shall not entitle the collegiate chapter to delegate representation at State and national F. F. A. meetings.
8. Each chartered collegiate F. F. A. chapter, in order to maintain its affiliation with the State and national organization, shall remit annual dues as specified according to the constitution of the F. F. A. and an annual report on forms to be supplied by the State adviser.
9. All activities of collegiate chapters and members thereof shall be in harmony with the purposes, principles, and ideals of the Future Farmers of America. The collegiate chapter constitution shall in no way conflict with or violate the State and national F. F. A. constitutions. Charters of collegiate chapters may be revoked at any time by the State Association of F. F. A. when there is sufficient evidence to show that State or national constitutional provisions have been violated.
10. Groups of vocational agriculture trainees wishing to establish collegiate chapters of F. F. A. shall make application to the State officers on forms provided by them. Such application shall be accompanied by a charter fee required by the State organization, a copy of the proposed constitution and by-laws, a copy of the annual program of work, and a list of the proposed members.

Considerable discussion took place on the floor of the convention regarding the point as to whether membership in collegiate chapters should be confined to those preparing for vocational agriculture, or whether the chapter should be allowed to take in any F. F. A. student registered in any course in the teacher-training institution. It was pointed out here that collegiate chapters were for the sole purpose of training local advisers and not particularly designed as an organization to gather F. F. A. boys together when they went to college. It was finally moved, seconded and carried that this matter be referred to the committee on constitution to make recommendations as they saw fit. It was then moved, seconded and carried that the report of the Board of Trustees on collegiate chapters, as presented by the Executive Secretary, be accepted and adopted.

Uniform secretary and treasurer's books to be used by State associations and chapters was the next problem presented. Some of the delegates felt that as an organization we had not been going long enough as yet to have sufficient data to enable anyone to devise satisfactory uniform sets of records for all chapter secretaries or treasurers. It was the opinion of other delegates that it would be impossible to set up, nationally, books which would be satisfactory to a majority of the chapters. It was also pointed out that there was little chance of getting a guarantee as to how many chapters would buy the books, if the national organization made them available. It was, therefore, moved, seconded and carried that no provision be made at the present time for uniform secretary and treasurer's books.

At this time, the matter of new contracts for jewelry, felt goods and uniforms was brought up. It was pointed out by the President that contracts expired on this merchandise with the close of this convention and that the Board of Trustees had conferred with various interested companies, including those holding the present contracts, as to new contracts for a two year period. It was explained that although bids had been opened and various types of merchandise examined, it was the recommendation of the Board of Trustees that new contracts be made with the same companies which had supplied merchandise for the past two years. It was moved, seconded and carried that merchandise contracts be renewed for a two year period with the L. G. Balfour Company of Attleboro, Mass., the Beverly Manufacturing Company of Staunton, Virginia, and the Pool Manufacturing Company of Sherman, Texas. It was understood that minor adjustments were to be made and contracts approved by the Board of Trustees. It was moved, seconded and carried that loving cups and finger rings bearing the official F. F. A. insignia be added to the official list of jewelry.

The meeting was adjourned at 12 o'clock noon to convene again at 1:30 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER SIXTEENTH

Afternoon Session

The meeting was called to order at 1:30 p. m. by the President. Mr. S. M. Jackson of Louisiana and Mr. T. K. Morris of Texas came to the platform and led the group in singing "Hail the F. F. A.", with Mrs. Jackson playing the accompaniment. Copies of the song in printed form were distributed to the delegates, and it was explained that these copies could be secured from The French-Bray Printing Company, Candler Building, Baltimore, Maryland, at fifteen cents per copy.

The first item of business in the afternoon session was the F. F. A. song book. It was explained that there had been some demand for such

a publication on the part of members in various sections of the country. After a short discussion it was moved, seconded and carried that the compiling of an F. F. A. song book be deferred for the present, and that another song contest be held in 1933 to secure appropriate songs for inclusion in a song book.

It was moved, seconded and carried that The French-Bray Printing Company of Baltimore, Maryland, be designated as the official company to provide printed supplies, such as letterheads, envelopes, membership cards, place cards, napkins, windshield stickers; also emblem cuts and newspaper mats for the F. F. A. organization. It was understood that this arrangement might continue as long as satisfactory to the F. F. A.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the St. Louis Button Company of St. Louis, Mo., be designated as the official company to manufacture ribbons, buttons, badges and metal markers for the F. F. A. organization. It was understood that this arrangement might continue as long as satisfactory to the F. F. A.

An announcement was made at this time by the President that State Farmer and American Farmer embroidered bars for the F. F. A. uniforms were available from the Pool Manufacturing Company of Sherman, Texas, and could be attached to the uniforms by those entitled to wear them, at a small cost.

The next question brought to the attention of the delegates was that of reimbursing from the national F. F. A. treasury for travel expenses in connection with delegates and candidates for American Farmer degree attending national conventions. It was the sense of the meeting that the national organization was not in a position to financially obligate itself for such an expenditure at this time. Several of the delegates expressed themselves as feeling that this was largely a responsibility of the State associations. It was moved, seconded and carried not to provide reimbursements for travel expenses of either delegates or American Farmers, coming to the 1933 national convention.

Rules for the four national contests were next discussed; a few general suggestions were made. It was moved, seconded and carried that these suggestions be called to the attention of the National Board of Trustees, and that they be empowered to set up the 1933 rules, making such changes as seem to be advisable for the improvement of each contest. It was also moved, seconded and carried that all four of the regular contests be continued in 1933.

At this time the President reported to the delegates that the Board of Trustees had been approached on the matter of starting an F. F. A. publication. He reported further that a company in the middle west had outlined a definite proposition for editing, printing, and distributing such a magazine to be an official organ of the F. F. A. The President stated that after due consideration the Board of Trustees brought to the delegates a recommendation that the financial situation did not warrant the starting of such an enterprise at this time. It was moved, seconded and carried that the National Organization of Future Farmers of America delay action on starting an official publication at the present time.

The next problem discussed by the delegates was that of revision of the national F. F. A. constitution. It was generally agreed that some beneficial changes could be made in the constitution, based on the experience of the past four years, and that apparently the time had arrived for starting work on a revision. It was impressed upon the delegates that hasty action on constitutional changes was very inadvisable and that a thorough study should be made by a committee for a year prior to taking any official action in national convention. It was moved, seconded and carried that the National Board of Trustees be designated as the committee on revision of the constitution and that a report be made at the Sixth National Convention.

President Pettibone then announced that for some months negotiations had been in progress to have Mr. Theodore F. Kuper of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation, New York City, present at the convention to speak to the delegates about the life and work of Thomas Jefferson, emphasizing his accomplishments along agricultural lines. Attention was called to the fact that Thomas Jefferson, along with George Washington, was one of the ideal characters of the F. F. A., and that it was therefore fitting and proper that special attention should be directed to both of these great Americans. President Pettibone informed the group that Mr. Kuper was unable to be present at this time, but that he had sent a copy of his address and had asked that it be read to the convention. The President then read Mr. Kuper's splendid address, which included an invitation to the Future Farmers of America to dedicate a room in Monticello, Jefferson's home located at Charlottesville, Va., to the ideals of the Future Farmers of America.* It was evident that the sentiment was 100% in favor of accepting the offer extended by Mr. Kuper and it was therefore moved, seconded and carried that the F. F. A. organization accept the invitation to dedicate a room in Monticello to the ideals of the F. F. A.

The next problem which presented itself, and upon which there was considerable discussion, was how the dedication ceremonies could best be arranged. It was suggested that the national meeting might properly be held in Washington some time in 1933 and that the F. F. A. members, attending such a meeting, could at that time make a pilgrimage to Monticello and dedicate the room. Accordingly, it was moved, seconded and carried that the National Board of Trustees be requested to look into the matter of transportation and railroad rates to Washington for a national meeting in 1933 for the purpose of dedicating the F. F. A. room in Monticello and that, if this plan was found to be impractical, that the National Board of Trustees attend to the dedication ceremonies at the time of their spring meeting.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the complete proceedings of the Fifth National Convention of F. F. A., with a suitable cover and to include a statistical sheet, be printed following the convention. It was moved, seconded and carried that no national F. F. A. directories be printed in 1933.

* See page 37 for text of Mr. Kuper's address.

At this time, the President called upon the Executive Secretary to present the national budget for 1932-33. It was as follows:

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Travel National Officers..... | \$1,500 |
| Sixth National Convention..... | 700 |
| Keys American Farmer..... | 350 |
| National Awards..... | 1,650 |
| General Printing..... | 50 |
| Special Printing..... | 600 |
| National Office..... | 300 |
| National Radio Programs..... | 500 |
| Reserve Emergency Fund..... | 2,000 |
| Total..... | <hr/> \$7,650 |

It was moved, seconded and carried that the above budget be adopted as read and that the National Board of Trustees be allowed full authority to adjust the budget as might be necessary in the light of new situations arising during the year.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the national dues for 1932-33 should remain at ten cents per member.

The proposition of having an F. F. A. exhibit at the World's Fair was brought up and briefly discussed. No definite information was at hand as to the possibility of setting up such an exhibit so it was moved, seconded and carried to refer this matter to the Board of Trustees to be handled as seemed most advisable.

The time for closing the convention was near at hand. It was evident that more time was needed to transact business than was available in the two days regularly set aside for the convention. It was moved, seconded and carried, therefore, that the Sixth National Convention be extended to three days instead of two days as has formerly been the custom.

It was moved, seconded and carried that all unfinished business should be referred to the Board of Trustees for action until the next national convention. Chairman Wallace Bryan of Tennessee advised the President that the Nominating Committee was ready to report. The following slate of officers for 1932-33 was submitted:

National President—VERNON HOWELL, Guymon, Oklahoma.
 First Vice-President—LA VERN NEWTON, Iowa Falls, Iowa.
 Second Vice-President—PAUL McCUTCHEON, Fink, West Virginia.
 Third Vice-President—CHARLES FITZGERALD, Sequim, Washington.
 Fourth Vice-President—E. K. WATERS, Lebanon, Tennessee.
 Student Secretary—LEO PAULSEN, Concordia, Kansas.
 National Treasurer—HENRY C. GROSECLOSE, Blacksburg, Virginia.
 National Adviser—C. H. LANE, Washington, D. C.
 National Executive Secretary—W. A. ROSS, Washington, D. C.

It was moved, seconded and carried that these officers be elected and the Secretary was instructed to cast unanimous ballot for the slate prepared by the Nominating Committee.

Following the election of officers, President Pettibone gave a short address as retiring president and called president-elect, Vernon Howell of Oklahoma to the president's station.* Masayuki Nagai, delegate from Hawaii, was then recognized by the President and he came to the platform, spoke briefly and presented Hawaiian leis to the President and President-elect. A rousing ovation by the delegates was given to Hawaii and those honored. President-elect Howell closed the Convention with the regular F. F. A. closing ceremony.

* See page 34 for text of President Pettibone's address.

Committee Reports

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

We, the Auditing Committee, examined the National Treasurer's books in every detail and found them to be correct, well kept, and in excellent condition.

Signed: DONALD B. GANTZ, Pa., Chairman.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

We, the Committee on Nominations, wish to recommend the following for officers for the next year, 1932-33:

For President—Vernon Howell, Guymon, Oklahoma.

For First Vice-President—La Vern Newton, Iowa Falls, Iowa.

For Second Vice-President—Paul McCutcheon, Fink, West Virginia.

For Third Vice-President—Chas. Fitzgerald, Sequim, Washington.

For Fourth Vice-President—E. K. Waters, Jr., Lebanon, Tennessee.

For Student Secretary—Leo Paulsen, Concordia, Kansas.

For Executive Secretary—W. A. Ross, Washington, D. C.

For Treasurer—Henry C. Groseclose, Blacksburg, Virginia.

For Adviser—C. H. Lane, Washington, D. C.

Signed: WALLACE BRYAN, Tenn., Chairman.

REPORT OF PROGRAM OF WORK COMMITTEE

The Committee on Program of Work suggests the following activities for 1932-33:

1. Encourage and aid unorganized States to affiliate with the F. F. A. and assist organized States to improve their State Associations.

Goal: Forty-eight States chartered and operating associations by November 1, 1933. Improved organizations in each State chartered.

2. Continue the National F. F. A. Radio Program.

Goal: Definite programs outlined for 12 months ahead at Fifth National Convention, and participation by at least 8 different States.

3. Publish and distribute proceedings of the Fifth National Convention.

Goal: Complete copy of proceedings in printed form made a part of each chapter's library during January 1933.

4. Provide suitable F. F. A. awards for National contests—to include:

- (1) Public Speaking Contest.

- (2) Star Farmer Contest.

- (3) Chapter Contest.

- (4) State Association Contest.

- (5) American Vocational Dairy and Poultry Convention.

- (6) National Congress of Vocational Agriculture.

Goal: Winners in above events to receive a suitable F. F. A. award.

5. Assist State Associations and local chapters in obtaining standard meeting equipment.

Goal: Seventy-five per cent of the chartered chapters in possession of full meeting equipment, as specified in the F. F. A. Manual.

6. Assist and encourage State Associations to hold leadership conferences or schools for F. F. A. officers.

Goal: Leadership conferences or schools in 50% of the State Associations participated in by 75% of the chartered chapters.

7. Encourage State Associations to publish a State F. F. A. paper or magazine and exchange the same with other State Associations.

Goal: Fifty per cent of State Associations publishing a paper or magazine by July 1, 1933.

8. Encourage and assist local chapters through their State Association to purchase and display Official Project Markers at the homes of F. F. A. members.

Goal: Fifty per cent of local chapters displaying Official Project Markers.

9. Revise the National F. F. A. Constitution.
Goal: Have complete revision ready to present to the delegates at Sixth National Convention.
10. Revise the rules of the present National Contests.
Goal: Revisions on contest rules according to the action of the Fifth National Convention of F. F. A. made available early in the year.
11. Conduct song writing contest.
Goal: Twenty-five per cent of chapters participating.
12. An F. F. A. Manual in the hands of every member.
Goal: One hundred per cent of boys in F. F. A. owning and studying the official manual by July 1, 1933.
13. Encourage the State Associations to urge local chapters to provide radio facilities for their members.
Goal: Fifty per cent of local chapters having radio facilities provided for their members by November 1, 1933.
14. Encourage State Associations to include in their programs of work an item on conservation of their Natural Resources and recommend this item to their chapters for the chapter's program of work.
Goal: One hundred per cent of State Associations having and operating an item on conservation of their natural resources with recommendations to the local chapters.
15. Pay tribute to Thomas Jefferson.
Goal: Dedicate a room in Monticello to purposes and ideals of F. F. A. before November 1, 1933.
Signed: SCOTT HAWLEY, Utah, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE RADIO COMMITTEE

We, the Radio Committee, recommend the continuation of the national monthly radio program through cooperation of the National Broadcasting Company. We recommend that the theme for the year be "Famous Farmers". We recommend that the following States take part in the programs: Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Ohio, Iowa, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Tennessee, Texas and Oklahoma.

We, the Radio Committee, further recommend that the National Organization of Future Farmers of America allow transportation expenses, not to exceed \$50, based on the one-half transportation expense, to the States that take part in program. The following have agreed to put on a program: Illinois, Texas and Oklahoma.

Signed: RANDALL HART, Illinois, Chairman.

REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

We, the committee on resolutions, in behalf of the F. F. A. hereby resolve to extend thanks to the following organizations or individuals that have contributed greatly to the success of the F. F. A. organization and the Fifth National Convention thereof.

1. To the 1932 National F. F. A. officers for their untiring efforts in promoting the program of work and making adequate provisions for the convention.
2. To the management of the American Royal Livestock Show whose efforts and interest make it possible for us to come to Kansas City; for the Vocational Agriculture prizes offered for the various contests, and also for the splendid free entertainment.
3. To the management of the Baltimore Hotel for the room accommodations, rates provided and courtesies shown.
4. To the Kansas City, Missouri and Kansas City, Kansas Chambers of Commerce for the excellent entertainment features provided.
5. To the National Broadcasting Company for their cooperation, and time given the F. F. A. during the Farm and Home Hour.
6. To the Weekly Kansas City Star for the prizes offered in connection with the Star Farmer Award.
7. To the Shriners of Kansas City for the use of the Shrine Temple in connection with the Public Speaking Contest.

8. To Swift and Company for the generous donations of framed pictures of Washington and Jefferson, and John Deere and Company for providing miniature plows for local chapters of F. F. A. also the St. Louis Button Company for the donations of convention buttons, and the French-Bray Company for providing napkins, and place cards for F. F. A. Banquet.
9. To Sears Roebuck and Company, Armour and Company, and the Ford Motor Company for their splendid educational trips.
10. To the U. S. Army Band for furnishing official F. F. A. music during monthly broadcasts also to the Texas F. F. A. Band for music furnished during the National Convention.
11. To the Agricultural Education Magazine for the F. F. A. section maintained.

We wish further to express our special thanks to the following individuals for their interest and assistance in our behalf during the Fifth National Convention of the F. F. A.

1. To Mr. George Collett, President of the Kansas City Stock Yards Co.
2. To Mr. Ray Cuff of Kansas City Livestock Exchange and Supt. of the Vocational Conference.
3. To Mr. W. A. Cochel, Editor of the Weekly Kansas City Star.
4. To Mr. George Catts, Agricultural Commissioner, Kansas City Chamber of Commerce.
5. E. P. Taylor, Editor, Agricultural Leader's Digest.
6. To all others who have participated in and who have contributed to the success of the Fifth National Convention of F. F. A.

Signed: OSCAR CLAUSER, Mo., Chairman.

Annual Report of the Executive Secretary

(For the period November 1, 1931 to November 1, 1932)

Delegates to the Fifth National Convention of Future Farmers of America and friends:

Four years ago, in this city, there came into being an organization of, by, and for farm boys preparing to become farmers through vocational agricultural training; this organization known as the Future Farmers of America, in this short span of 4 years, has taken its place among the important national organized agencies for the improvement of agriculture in this country and any boy who is wearing the insignia as a member of the Future Farmers of America has cause for being exceedingly proud of his affiliation.

Neither time nor space will permit an extensive, detailed report on the activities of the year just closed but summaries have been prepared in order to present a picture of the year's work.

Organization, Growth and Expansion

The F. F. A. organization has grown this year in spite of the economic situation, unsettled conditions and the general agricultural situation throughout the land. Forty-six states, Hawaii and Puerto Rico have officially chartered Associations of F. F. A. making a total of 48 in all. Within these 48 Associations there were at the close of the fiscal year (June 30, 1932) 3099 chartered chapters with a paid-up active membership of 62,637.

Your Executive Secretary found the matter of exact tabulations on chapters and membership to be a difficult problem due to the fact that up to the present time there have been no annual reports received from two Associations of F. F. A. and several reports came in very late.

Mention should be made of the growth in membership of a number of the State Associations of F. F. A. at this time. To Texas goes the honor of having the largest paid-up membership—4272 members. Next in order are Virginia, 3856; Illinois, 3724; Ohio, 3689; Tennessee, 3596; California, 3087 and North Carolina, 3000 members. States having over 2000 members are as follows: Arkansas, Alabama, New York and Oklahoma. States having over 1000 members are Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin. The remaining state associations had less than 1000 members at the close of the year.

Substantial increases in membership were noted in Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Hawaii, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, Montana, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin. The most outstanding increases in active membership were noted in the following states: Arkansas, 1142; Louisiana, 843; Maryland, 726; Hawaii, 265; Kansas, 272; Washington, 507; Michigan, 306; Montana, 276; New York, 367; Ohio, 338; Texas,

292; Virginia, 330; and Wisconsin, 275. However, the financial situation had its effect on the paid-up membership of this organization for there were decreases over the previous year noted in about a dozen states. In most instances these decreases are slight but in a few instances they are quite heavy.

It is not reasonable to expect nor does it seem desirable that every single boy who is enrolled in vocational agriculture should become a member of the F. F. A. However, it does seem reasonable and practical to attempt to establish a real live F. F. A. chapter in every federally aided vocational agriculture school in each state so that boys who want F. F. A. advantages may have them. Considerable progress has been made in this respect according to the information gathered from the annual reports from the various states. The following Associations report a going chapter in every school entitled to F. F. A. recognition: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Florida, Nevada, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Delaware, and New Jersey. States reporting a high percentage of chapter organization are: Alabama, California, Illinois, Maryland, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Georgia, and West Virginia.

Roughly speaking, according to present figures there are 4000 centers in various states where vocational agriculture is being taught and only 3000 of them have F. F. A. chapters; also there are over 150,000 boys (all-day, day unit and part time) studying vocational agriculture but only 62,000 of them are enjoying the benefits of any privileges of an F. F. A. membership. We have lots of room to grow yet in the active and associate membership groups. A chapter in every department of vocational agriculture should be the goal of every State Association of F. F. A. during the coming year.

Program of Work and Accomplishments

One year ago the Program of Work Committee here at the Fourth National Convention of F. F. A. set up the 1931-32 program for the national organization which was accepted and at which we have all been driving for the past 12 months. State Associations and local chapters have adjusted and adapted their programs of work to include objectives in harmony and keeping with the national objectives and by all working together many worth-while things have been done. The program items with accomplishments are as follows:

Objective 1.—Encourage and aid unorganized States to affiliate with the F. F. A. and assist recently organized States to perfect their organization.

Accomplishment—The national officers, constituting the National Board of Trustees, have rendered every assistance possible by means of correspondence, personal visits, conferences, publica-

tions and by similar means to meet this objective. It can be said that this objective has been reached since more than encouragement has been given in most instances.

Objective 2.—Have every State in the Union chartered by the national organization by November 1932.

Accomplishment—Puerto Rico applied and was granted the only charter given during the year. Two states still remain unchartered.

Objective 3.—Encourage every State Association and local chapter of F. F. A. to participate in the George Washington Bicentennial celebration during 1932.

Accomplishment—1110 chapters at the suggestion of the national and state F. F. A. units staged one or more special George Washington programs and 1354 chapters assisted with one or more of such programs. The objective was about 80% accomplished.

Objective 4.—Conduct a full-hour F. F. A. national radio program monthly in cooperation with the National Broadcasting Company.

Accomplishment—The second Monday of each month has been F. F. A. day over the N. B. C. network during the National Farm and Home Hour. Twelve programs were given from the New York, Washington, D. C. and Chicago stations. West Virginia, Virginia, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Maryland were each responsible for one broadcast program. The United States Army Band has been a wonderful help in putting this objective across 100%.

Objective 5.—Issue an official publication of the national organization of F. F. A.

Accomplishment—A 78 page bulletin entitled "Proceedings of the Fourth National Convention of F. F. A." was prepared in January 1932 and 4000 copies were printed and distributed largely to chapters. It was the first publication of its kind and the idea met with favor everywhere. This objective was accomplished 100%.

Objective 6.—Publish an F. F. A. Directory of all affiliated state associations and chapters.

Accomplishment—A complete directory for 1932 was prepared; 4000 copies were printed and distributed to chapters. The directory has done much to familiarize members and friends with the size and extent of the F. F. A. Objective 100% accomplished.

Objective 7.—Have 100% state delegate representation at the Fifth National Convention in 1932.

Accomplishment—There are here at this convention delegates from 38 of the 48 affiliated state associations. The national officers have

urged state officers throughout the year to make provision for this representation. Objective 80% accomplished.

Objective 8.—Elect the quota of 75 fully qualified candidates for the American Farmer degree at the Fifth National Convention.

Accomplishment—Upon the recommendation of the Board of Trustees and by your vote you have elected 60 to this degree from the 72 names submitted. Had every state submitted the number of candidates to which they were entitled by virtue of their paid-up memberships 90 candidates would have been under consideration rather than 72. Objective 80% accomplished.

Objective 9.—Provide suitable awards for the following 1932 events:

- a. The F. F. A. Public Speaking Contest.
- b. F. F. A. Star Farmer Contest.
- c. F. F. A. Chapter Contest.
- d. F. F. A. State Association Contest.
- e. American Vocational Dairy and Poultry Convention.
- f. The National Congress of Vocational Agricultural Students.

Accomplishment—Gold, silver and bronze medals were provided for each of the regional public speaking contests and solid gold and silver medals were provided for the National Public Speaking Contest. A solid gold medal was also provided for the Star American Farmer; an official plaque for the winner in the Chapter Contest and in the State Association Contest. No vocational program was held this year at St. Louis since the National Dairy Show was not in operation, and therefore no prizes were needed. An official plaque was provided for the high team on sheep judging and gold, silver and bronze medals for the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd high individuals on sheep at this Congress. Objective 100% accomplished.

Objective 10.—Encourage state associations to assist local chapters in providing proper equipment for conducting meetings.

Accomplishment—Numerous communications were sent out by the national officers to state officers urging that proper equipment be obtained. The companies supplying the equipment have circularized the states with price lists. In spite of all this only 1515 chapters of the 3099 report having the full meeting equipment as listed on page 18 of the Manual. The objective is, therefore, only about 50% accomplished.

Objective 11.—Encourage state associations to urge local chapters to provide radio facilities for chapter and classroom activities.

Accomplishment—In spite of the fact that the national organization has been conducting a national radio program for nearly two years the second Monday of every month, few chapters seem to be benefiting by or taking advantage of the stimulation from this program as well as others. According to the annual report only 313 chapters own radios, but 1521 chapters have access to radios. It appears that our radio objective is a little better than 50% accomplished.

Objective 12.—Encourage state associations to include in their programs of work an item on the conservation of natural resources and to recommend this item to chapters.

Accomplishment—1,171 chapters report including such an item in their chapter programs of work. The data is not available on the state associations programs. The objective seems to be about 30% accomplished.

Objective 13.—Encourage state associations to hold conferences or leadership training schools for officers of local chapters.

Accomplishment—Leadership training conferences in one of several forms were held by the state associations in California, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas and Utah. These conferences were from 1 to 6 days in length. Objective about 40% accomplished.

Objective 14.—Encourage state associations to publish periodicals describing F. F. A. activities and to arrange for exchange with other states.

Accomplishment—The following states report participation in this item. Alabama, California, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming. This makes a total of 28 states but the exchange between states seems to be very limited. Objective about 60% accomplished.

Objective 15.—Encourage state associations to use limited standardized report forms in securing necessary information.

Accomplishment—It appears that in nearly half the states it is difficult to get chapter reports and this makes "gaps" in the compiled information. The objective is less than 50% accomplished.

A summary of the F. F. A. work done by the various State Associations for the year ended June 30, 1932 is as follows:—

| | |
|---|---------|
| 1. Total number of Federally aided departments of vocational agriculture in F. F. A. States..... | 3,935 |
| 2. Total enrollment in vocational agriculture, F. F. A. States (all-day, day-unit and part-time)..... | 124,035 |
| 3. Total number chartered F. F. A. Chapters..... | 3,099 |
| 4. Total active membership reported..... | 66,639 |
| 5. Total paid-up active membership..... | 62,637 |
| 6. Total number new chapters chartered..... | 443 |
| 7. Total number Green Hands initiated..... | 27,462 |
| 8. Total number Future Farmers raised..... | 15,977 |
| 9. Total number State Farmers raised..... | 680 |
| 10. Total American Farmers raised..... | 62 |
| 11. Total associate members (local)..... | 5,092 |
| 12. Total Honorary members (local and State)..... | 3,596 |

| | |
|--|----------------|
| 13. Grand total members reported | 75,425 |
| 14. Total number chapters holding or assisting with George Washington programs | 2,494 |
| 15. Total number chapters owning radios | 313 |
| 16. Total number chapters having access to radios | 1,521 |
| 17. Total number chapters listening in regularly to National F. F. A. radio programs | 351 |
| 18. Total number chapters listening in occasionally to National F. F. A. radio programs | 1,442 |
| 19. Total number F. F. A. homes listening in one or more times to National F. F. A. radio programs | 13,491 |
| 20. Total number chapters preparing and giving one or more radio programs | 285 |
| 21. Total number chapters possessing full equipment for conducting meetings | 1,515 |
| 22. Total number chapters including "Conservation of Natural Resources" in their program of work | 1,181 |
| 23. Total number chapters issuing news letters, news sheets, etc. | 548 |
| 24. Total number chapters preparing newspaper articles regularly | 2,281 |
| 25. Total number chapters engaging in buying and selling activities | 1,039 |
| 26. Total number chapters having thrift organizations | 532 |
| 27. Total amount on deposit by members in thrift banks | \$166,699.32 |
| 28. Total amount other savings by members | \$441,716.34 |
| 29. Total amount actually invested in farming by members | \$2,333,092.28 |
| 30. Total number State Associations publishing periodicals or news sheets regularly | 28 |
| 31. Total number State Associations providing a State-wide recreational activity | 15 |
| 32. Total attendance at State-wide recreational activities | 7,353 |
| 33. Total number State Associations fostering movement to improve home conditions for mothers | 19 |
| 34. Total number State Associations holding leadership training conferences | 18 |
| 35. Total delegate attendance at State Conventions | 4,370 |
| 36. Grand total attendance at State Conventions | 15,995 |
| 37. Total Honorary State Farmer degrees conferred | 76 |

Activities of the Executive Secretary

During the year your Executive Secretary has engaged in the following activities for the improvement and advancement of the F. F. A.:

1. Planned, prepared continuity of scenes and titled moving picture, "Fourth National Convention of the Future Farmers of America"—two reels, 1800 feet in length. Had two 16m.m. size films made from the original print and put the three films on a circuit—loaning them to states on request. These films were shown in over 30 states, the Territory of Hawaii and Puerto Rico.
2. Planned and conducted 12 national radio programs on the Farm and

Home Hour with the assistance of various state associations and the United States Army Band.

3. Prepared 15 Service Letters to State Advisers.
4. Planned, with the other national officers, the Fifth National Convention of F. F. A.
5. Prepared revised rules for the four national contests.
6. Re-issued charters to six states and issued new charter to Puerto Rico.
7. Prepared F. F. A. publicity material for the AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION magazine; A. V. A. Magazine and the AGRICULTURAL LEADERS' DIGEST.
8. Prepared manuscripts for the following printed material and had it distributed to states:
 - (1) 3000 Creeds for framing.
 - (2) 3500 Proceedings of the Fourth National Convention.
 - (3) 4000 Directories of the F. F. A.
 - (4) 5500 Radio reminder posters for National and Western F. F. A. radio programs.
9. Arranged for the fourth printing of the Manual.
10. Prepared various report forms needed to obtain data on national progress.
11. Planned the executive committee meeting of the National Board of Trustees in Washington, April 7 to 12.
12. Arranged for special activities in connection with George Washington Bicentennial Celebration.
13. Cooperated with the F. F. A. supply companies on the distribution and sale of jewelry, felt goods, uniforms, badges and markers, manuals, and charters.
14. Designed printed supplies and made arrangements with a reliable company for selling and distributing such supplies to states and chapters.
15. Attended and participated in state F. F. A. meetings in Maryland, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Delaware.
16. Took part in special leadership training conferences held in Maine and Ohio.
17. Answered correspondence relative to F. F. A. matters.
18. Arranged for the printing and distribution of the F. F. A. Song—"Hail the F. F. A."

Future Improvement

There are several points which occur to your Executive Secretary where improvement might be made in the future in the F. F. A. organization. A few suggestions are listed here for your consideration:

1. Wider use of the F. F. A. manual, as a source of information. Every member should have one, and use it.
2. More careful selection of State and local F. F. A. officers. They should be chosen on a basis of qualifications for the job.
3. Comprehensive by-laws set up by chapters to facilitate a smoother working organization.
4. Carefully planned state and local programs of work with definite

goals and ways and means suggested; provision made for checking up on the program of work at the end of the year and measuring results. More important constructive items should appear in all our programs of work.

5. Definite budgets set up by local chapters and state associations on the basis of what is needed to carry out the program of work outlined and dues adjusted accordingly.
6. Definite system for the collection of F. F. A. dues in state associations and local chapters.
7. Definite plans for regular delegate representation at state conventions and the national conventions.
8. Definite provision for a full outfit of meeting equipment obtained by each chartered chapter of F. F. A.
9. More attention to interesting ex-vocational students in becoming associate members of the F. F. A. and provisions made for keeping active members interested in their organization during the 3 years following the completion of systematic instruction.
10. 100% chapter organization in each state.
11. More attention to radio programs of agricultural character and in providing facilities so that chapter members may listen in to such programs; more attention by states and local chapters to preparing and giving radio programs.
12. More attention to chapter cooperative agricultural activities, such as buying and selling farm commodities and supplies for the benefit of the members.
13. More attention to state-wide recreational activities, and leadership training conferences.
14. A greater emphasis on thrift organization, savings and reinvestment of earnings in farming by members.

This list of suggestions is not made in the spirit of criticism but in the spirit of helpfulness. Creeping comes before walking but the F. F. A. is past the creeping stage—a husky, young organization over many of the rough pioneering difficulties with hard problems ahead but with a capacity for becoming a powerful factor in agricultural development and improvement.

In closing let me say that your Executive Secretary is well aware of the fact that he is serving as an adult officer in a boys' organization. He is constantly mindful of the fact that his job is merely to assist in carrying out the program of work as set up by the organization. As a member of the Board of Trustees and their agent he is working in accordance with the constitutional provision and policies set up which constitute guide posts that point the way.

It has been a real pleasure to work with these splendid officers this year. Each one has been diligent in his duty. Much has been accomplished but there is much yet to be accomplished. Let the F. F. A. continue to grow and prosper as an organization of action, service and progress for the improvement of rural life through the development of agricultural leaders.

— W. A. ROSS
National Executive Secretary.

Annual Report of the Treasurer

(November 13, 1931—November 8, 1932)

Receipts

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Charter fee—Puerto Rico..... | \$ 5.00 |
| National dues collected..... | 6,263.75 |
| 5% Refund from dealers as follows: | |
| L. G. Balfour Co..... | 453.52 |
| Pool Manufacturing Co..... | 131.37 |
| Farm Journal..... | 400.00 |
| French-Bray Printing Co..... | 13.18 |
| Miscellaneous receipts (sale of cuts, etc.)..... | 7.23 |
| Interest on savings..... | 209.48 |
| Balance carried over from last year..... | 6,716.04 |
| Total..... | <u>\$14,199.57</u> |

Expenditures

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Checks nos. 106 to 209 inclusive..... | \$5,047.64 |
| Balance in bank, checking account..... | 2,583.60 |
| Balance in bank, savings account..... | 6,559.48 |
| Check tax to date..... | .50 |
| Stamps and petty cash received, not deposited but used..... | 8.35 |
| Total..... | <u>\$14,199.57</u> |

NATIONAL DUES PAID BY STATES

| | | | |
|---------------------|----------|----------------------|--------|
| Arkansas | \$268.30 | Nebraska | 106.90 |
| Alabama | 209.30 | Nevada | 13.70 |
| Arizona | 19.10 | New Hampshire | 6.70 |
| California | 308.70 | New Jersey | 47.00 |
| Colorado | 50.50 | New Mexico | 21.30 |
| Connecticut | 2.70 | New York | 262.00 |
| Delaware | 21.70 | North Carolina | 300.00 |
| Florida | 107.60 | North Dakota | 56.50 |
| Georgia | 139.00 | Ohio | 368.90 |
| Hawaii | 70.40 | Oklahoma | 208.90 |
| Idaho | 94.90 | Oregon | 109.00 |
| Illinois | 372.40 | Pennsylvania | 145.90 |
| Indiana | 27.30 | South Carolina | 111.00 |
| Iowa | 110.00 | South Dakota | 44.50 |
| Kansas | 134.80 | Tennessee | 359.60 |
| Kentucky | 67.20 | Texas | 427.20 |
| Louisiana | 169.40 | Utah | 128.20 |
| Maine | 37.60 | Vermont | 12.50 |
| Maryland | 86.85 | Virginia | 385.60 |
| Massachusetts | 43.70 | Washington | 100.80 |
| Michigan | 177.50 | West Virginia | 62.40 |
| Minnesota | 7.70 | Wisconsin | 171.50 |
| Missouri | 153.30 | Wyoming | 61.80 |
| Montana | 71.90 | | |

Total—\$6,263.75

HENRY GROSECLOSE
National Treasurer

Address of the President

BY
KENNETH PETTIBONE

It is customary for the concluding item on the program of the last meeting of the Convention to be reserved for a few remarks by the retiring president. Time is limited this afternoon and I will confine all I have to say to a very few moments.

First, I wish to impress upon you the fact that the Organization has reached the point where it is more or less of an ungainly youth, hampered by unwilling muscles and suffering from acute growing pains. It is not a polished gentleman of mature manhood. I strike this example merely to bring you the realization of the great task that is for you and for your fellow F. F. A. members who are to follow your trail of progress during the many years to come.

In my mind, there is no one thing that will assist so materially toward consistent progress as will the retention of the present basis of operation. To explain this, let me cite an example: I came into the office of president of the organization not in total ignorance of my duties, but with more or less of a vague idea of just how to proceed. Instead of having to labor under this handicap I found a complete set of files in the hands of the executive secretary and an accurate set of treasurer's books. With the advice and counsel of the adult officers and these complete records, coupled with the clerical assistance of the office of the Federal Board for Vocational Education, the other officers and I were able to steer immediately for what we hope you may consider a successful year. These adult officers, to whom I direct the credit for any advancement that may have been made during the past year, acted only in the capacity of advisers. They could have cast three ballots on every matter that came before the Board of Trustees, but they did not vote in a single instance.

This same principle of operation is not only found here in the National Organization, but it goes down through the State associations and local chapters wherever adult and boy officers meet together to conduct the affairs of the organization.

There are those who question this principle of operation, but I appeal to you—and as time goes on you will ally with me—to retain this principle at all cost.

Those who have conducted the affairs of the National Organization have worked hard to keep it financed in a sound manner. A very modest surplus has been built up and now there strikes from all directions, those who would exploit the treasury by reducing the dues or by the expenditure of surplus for unneeded and foolish items. I warn you, that the main factor that has kept our farm organizations from ascending to a position of

power and genuine aggressive progress has been the lack of finances. They were afraid to levy enough dues upon their members to create a substantial treasury, and when the earnest efforts of some hard working member did succeed in creating a little working capital, it was invariably wiped out by a political sally of some sort or other. I will herald the day when each Future Farmer contributes one dollar to the National Organization, two dollars to his State association, and five dollars to his local chapter every year that he holds active membership in the organization. That is a broad statement but I mean every word of it.

We sing our praises of the glorious time which is to be ours when the day of cooperation and commercial aggressiveness arrives for the farmer, but surely you, yourself, cannot have very much faith in the cooperative organizations of tomorrow when you, the farmers of the future, cannot maintain small budgets and effective programs of action for your local, state and national F. F. A. organizations. Unless you can adopt the habit of personal sacrifice in contributing to your organization, unless you can adopt the habit of unceasing effort to see that the proper plans and programs of action are adopted and put into operation by competent officers, and unless you are willing to place your trust with central groups or governing bodies, then we need never expect that the cycle of events concerning the economic and social status of the farmer will ever be greatly affected by action from among his own ranks.

It is quite natural that when a person completes a task of difficulty and length that he should receive recognition for it. However, I wish to point out that if the task becomes less difficult or requires less patience and skill that recognition for it no longer remains quite such an honor in the opinion of his fellowmen. If recognition becomes so easily obtained, that practically any one can have it for the taking, then it remains to be no longer an honor at all. I believe you will understand this fact in connection with the American Farmer degree.

There has been some difference of opinion as to whom the Board of Trustees should have nominated and should not have nominated for the American Farmer degree. To this I have one statement to make, and I address this especially to the State advisers:

Unless the applications for American Farmer degree are more carefully filled out in accurate detail, and unless the applicants show a much better type of project work and record keeping, fewer candidates will receive the degree next year, or in my opinion there should be a smaller group of American Farmers elected than there was at this Convention. This a matter, as is all granting of recognition whether it be a State Farmer, Future Farmer, or some other degree, where personal gain and the bitterness of disappointment should give way to serious thought and the maintaining of rigid standards.

I hope that you will all accept what I have said in the same spirit in which I have given it. I have not meant to be critical of anyone, but we find our own faults only by seeking them, and correct them only by admitting them.

It is to be especially remembered that this organization could do very little without counsel and therefore that the type of adviser we have is of the greatest importance, and further that radical dissention among our own members is the greatest possible evil.

I have a steadfast faith in this great organization of ours and I have seen some wonderful progress. It brings the deepest regret to me that I must bid farewell to these fellow officers who have been the most competent assistants and the sincerest pals during the past year. I regret that I must say goodbye to you, and the best of fortune be ever with you!

Address on Thomas Jefferson

By **THEODORE F. KUPER,**
National Director, Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation

A few moments have been set aside on this national program to renew our acquaintance with one of the great founders of the American Republic and to receive, in his name, an invitation that should be a real inspiration to every Future Farmer of America.

Almost one hundred and fifty years ago Thomas Jefferson proclaimed his faith in the farmers when he wrote these thoughts to John Jay:

"Cultivators of the earth are the most valuable citizens. They are the most vigorous, the most independent, the most virtuous, and they are tied to their country, and wedded to its liberty and interests, by the most lasting bonds."

This basic philosophy was expressed by the man who became known to the freedom loving people of all the world as the great American philosopher—"The Sage of Monticello." His faith in the farmers is all the more illuminating when we realize that no American was so many sided in his interests and in his accomplishments as was Thomas Jefferson.

He was a *statesman*. He was our first Secretary of State, our second Vice President and the third President of the United States. He was a member of the Virginia Legislature and of the Continental Congress. He was Governor of Virginia and our Minister to France.

He was an *author*. He wrote a book called "NOTES ON VIRGINIA." It astonished all Europe with the completeness of its view of early American life and conditions. This book has been published in many languages over and over again. He wrote the "RULES OF PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE" that still control the affairs of the United States Senate. His reports on the various problems of commerce and of state, with which he dealt as the first Secretary of the United States, are still regarded with great admiration by political students and economists all over the world. He wrote the "STATUTE OF VIRGINIA FOR RELIGIOUS FREEDOM," starting with those heroic words—"Whereas Almighty God created the mind of man free." He wrote for humanity the DECLARATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE and, for himself, he compiled a book of Latin, Greek, French and English excerpts from the Holy Gospels, arranged in parallel columns. And he entitled this book, with his own hand, as "THE LIFE AND MORALS OF JESUS OF NAZARETH."

He was an ardent *musician*. The court records of Virginia record the transfer to him of legal title to the Cremona violin that he loved so dearly. Beautiful are the stories that are told about him and his music,—

how in boyhood, when he rushed to the house in which he had been born, one of the servants met him with the news that everything had been destroyed by the flames, "but, Master Tom, we saved your fiddle;"—how when two young men called at the home of the beautiful widow Skelton, they found her singing to the accompaniment of the notes that Jefferson was playing on his violin, so they left the house, knowing that he was successful in his suit for her hand;—how in writing to friends in Italy to choose gardeners for him, Jefferson suggested that they send men who played different musical instruments, so that the selfsame gardeners might help him form an orchestra at Monticello.

He was an *inventor*. He invented a mould plow, for which he was honored by the agricultural societies both of London and of Paris. He invented a manifold signing machine, a letter copy press, a double swinging door and a folding ladder, and he originated our decimal system of money. He was a *linguist*, a *scholar*, a *naturalist*, a *mathematician* and a *philosopher*. While President of the United States he was still the active President of the American Philosophical Society. He was one of the nation's most successful *lawyers*.

He was an *architect*,—indeed, some regard him as the father of American architecture. He designed the capitol at Richmond, Virginia. He designed the mansion and all of the outbuildings, which together are known the world over as his beloved Monticello. He was the architect of the buildings of the University of Virginia, which have been proclaimed by many as the most beautiful group of college buildings in the world.

He was an *educator*. His plan of universal education through elementary schools in every ward, higher schools in the counties, and a university in the state, wherein our youth, rich and poor alike, might find the blessing of universal education, is now finally established as the great system of public education of which America is so justly proud. When he returned to Monticello after completing his second term as President of the United States, he devoted the last years of his life to the establishment of the University of Virginia, of which he was the Rector at the time of his death. In the War of 1812 the National Library in Washington was burned to the ground. Then Congress sought a new library and found that the finest cultural library in private hands in America was at Monticello. Jefferson gladly sold it to the nation for almost one-half of what it had cost him and for only a fraction of its real value. That great collection of books was the nucleus of the Congressional Library that we know today. And Jefferson was the founder of the Military Academy at West Point.

But above all, Jefferson was a *farmer*. Always he yearned to go back to dear old Monticello and his beloved farms in Virginia.

If Jefferson were to reappear among us today, I have no hesitancy in saying that no organization would attract his attention so much as the Future Farmers of America. He was the champion of education; he placed his faith in the youth of America, and he pinned his hopes on the cardinal virtues of agricultural life.

He himself was, in truth, a Future Farmer of America. He was a Future Farmer of America when, as a boy, he played on that mountain

top with his chum, Dabney Carr. Under the spreading branches of a tree they played their games, read their books and dreamed their dreams. And they pledged to each other that there they would be buried when their years were ended;—there they lie today side by side in the family graveyard at Monticello. There Jefferson told of his dream of building a home on top of that mountain. That dream came true and his beloved Monticello is the patriotic shrine of the children of America today.

He was a Future Farmer of America and only thirty-three years of age when he drove in his one horse gig, the remains of which are still preserved at Monticello, from Virginia to Philadelphia where the Continental Congress chose him, the youthful farmer, to draw the immortal Declaration of American Independence.

He was a Future Farmer of America when he scoured the farming sections and the capitals of Europe for new seeds, new ideas, and new methods that he kept sending back to his friends in America without a single selfish thought,—moved only by the hope that he might thus add to the success of the Future Farmers of America.

He was a Future Farmer of America when he spread the cultivation of Italian rice, and encouraged the practice of terraced farming and the rotation of crops for the best interests of the American farmer. He was a Future Farmer of America when he experimented with the cultivation of figs, olives, grapes, broccoli and other specialties at Monticello;—when he introduced the raising of merino sheep,—and when he entrusted the raising of some silk worms to his little daughters as part of their education at Monticello.

No student of the life and work of Thomas Jefferson can fail to realize that the remarkable association known as the Future Farmers of America is the realization of Jefferson's fondest hopes for the American people. Thomas Jefferson belongs to you and you, the Future Farmers of America, belong to Thomas Jefferson.

It is so natural, therefore, that the Board of Governors of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation should extend to you the invitation that we bring to you today. These men and women have joined in the work of preserving Monticello as a national patriotic shrine for the children of America. They have made it a wholly non-partisan and non-sectarian work of patriotic education.

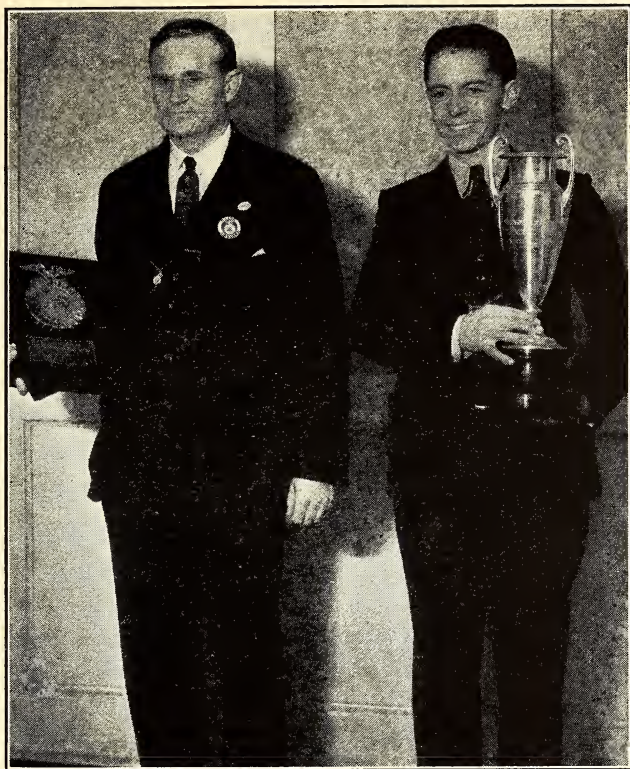
A year ago the leading newspaper publishers and editors accepted a similar invitation. They came to Monticello and there dedicated a room in Jefferson's mansion to the *Ideals of Freedom of the Press*. We now, with all our hearts, invite the Future Farmers of America to come to Monticello and dedicate another room in the same mansion to the *Ideals of the Future Farmers of America*. It will be the second step that will show the nation the way towards dedicating other rooms to other great ideals upon which this nation was founded, so that future generations may find in Monticello, not a Hall of Fame dedicated to men,—not a set of rooms dedicated to various states or places,—but, in full keeping with the noble idealism of Thomas Jefferson, a new inspiration to be known as the *National Hall of Famous Ideals*.

When you see beautiful Monticello and view the vista that stretches

for miles to the distant horizon on every side, you will thoroughly understand what Jefferson meant when he wrote,—“All my wishes end, where I hope my days will end at Monticello.” In addition to the invitation to come to Monticello and to dedicate a room to the ideals of the Future Farmers of America in this National Hall of Famous Ideals, we extend to you the invitation that you adopt Monticello as the symbolic capital of the Future Farmers of America. When you visit Monticello, indeed, you will realize why this beautiful and beloved patriotic shrine should be in the heart of every Future Farmer of America today and for all the years to come.

When the nation celebrated the jubilee of American Independence fifty years after the great July 4th, 1776, the people did not know that on that very day both John Adams and Thomas Jefferson had passed to the Great Beyond. John Adams' dying words on that July 4th, 1826, were,—“Thank God, Jefferson still lives.”

When you visit Monticello you will find that the spirit of Thomas Jefferson still lives, even as it does in his native city of Charlottesville and in his beloved University of Virginia, of which he was the father. The people of the city of Charlottesville and the president, the faculty and the students of the University of Virginia join with the Board of Governors of the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation in saying to you that Thomas Jefferson still lives in the noble work of the Future Farmers of America, and, therefore, you may be assured of a welcome from the bottom of the heart to Jefferson's University, to Jefferson's native city, to Jefferson's native state, and to his beloved Monticello.



R. B. Smith, Adviser and Harold Snyder, President of the Arkansas Association of F. F. A., Winner of the 1932 State Association Award.

State Association Award

Each year the annual reports submitted to the National Office by the various State Associations of Future Farmers of America are reviewed and scored by a committee of judges for the purpose of determining and rewarding the outstanding State Association. Four main items were used by the judges in determining the winners: They are as follows: (1) Organization, (2) growth and advancement, (3) activities and accomplishments, (4) savings and investments.

The 1932 State Association award was won by Arkansas and the bronze plaque offered by the national organization along with Founders Trophy Cup given by Henry Groseclose were presented to representatives of the Arkansas Association on the evening of November 16th. The plaque remains the permanent property of the

State Association and the Groseclose trophy is a challenge cup rotating from State to State through the years.

The following States received honorable mention in this event: Virginia, Louisiana, Texas, California, Oregon, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Iowa, Kansas, Wisconsin, North Carolina, and Nebraska.

Space does not permit a detailed account of the achievements in each of the States, but a brief summary of important accomplishments of the Arkansas Association is included in this section.

The Arkansas Association of F. F. A. secured the second charter issued by the national organization and had been in operation 55 months on June 30, 1932, the time at which all reports were submitted. Two of the Star American Farmers of the past four years have been from this State and the outstanding chapter of the United States for one year was an Arkansas Chapter. The story of the advancement made by this Association has been one of steady growth and progress.

For the year ended June 30, 1932, the following items concerning the Arkansas Association are of special interest: 99 federally aided departments of vocational agriculture and 99 chartered chapters of F. F. A.; 2,685 paid-up active members; 83.8% increase in active membership over previous year; 22.7% increase in chapters over previous year; 418 associate members in local chapters; 314 honorary members (State and local); 98 chapters held agricultural exhibits during the year; 100% of chapters paid State and national dues; two delegates were sent to the national convention; 18 chapters entered the national chapter contest preliminaries; fifth place team at the National Vocational Live Stock Judging Contest; third place team in the National Vocational Meat Identification Contest; entered contestant in Regional Public Speaking Contest; State F. F. A. camp established; 87 chapters held Father and Son Banquet; 96 chapters sponsored local judging contests; 75 chapters held special programs honoring George Washington; 123 chapters had access to radios; 30 chapters listened in regularly to national F. F. A. radio programs; 48 chapters engaged in buying and selling activities; 34 chapters had thrift organizations; and active members had \$139,805.65 invested in farming.

Other outstanding activities of the Arkansas Association included: work on seed certification; conservation of natural resources; farmers' exchange; live-at-home programs, and the establishment of county F. F. A. organizations.

The Arkansas Association report was compiled in a splendid manner, indexed and well illustrated throughout. A very complete file of material illustrating the work of the chapters was included.



**Deer Lodge Chapter, Deer Lodge, Montana,
Winner of the 1932 National Chapter Contest.**

The Chapter Contest

The winners in the 1932 national contest for local chapters of the Future Farmers of America were announced at the Fifth Annual Convention.

Prize money was provided this year from the treasury of the National F. F. A. organization itself. The results were as follows:

THE WINNERS

FIRST PLACE—

\$400, Deer Lodge Chapter, Deer Lodge, Montana (Western Region).

SECOND PLACE—

\$300, Maryville Chapter, Maryville, Missouri (North Central Region).

THIRD PLACE—

\$200, Bledsoe Chapter, Pikeville Tennessee (Southern Region).

FOURTH PLACE—

\$100, Ten Broeck Chapter, Franklinville, New York (North Atlantic Region).

Runners-Up in Each Region

NORTH ATLANTIC REGION—

Cairo Chapter, Cairo, West Va. Sutton Chapter, Sutton, West Va.

SOUTHERN REGION—

Lebanon Chapter, Lebanon, Tenn. Apple Blossom Chapter, Rogers, Ark.

NORTH CENTRAL REGION—

Bolivar Chapter, Bolivar, Missouri. Ft. Atkinson Chapter, Ft. Atkinson, Wisconsin.

WESTERN REGION—

Lebanon Chapter, Lebanon, Oregon. Ellensburg Chapter, Ellensburg, Washington.

That the contest is growing in popularity is indicated by the increased number of entries in 1932 over those of 1931. While 171 chapters participated last year, an even 200 sent in their reports for this year's contest.

Judges reach a decision on chapter achievement on the basis of certified reports submitted by the various chapters. These reports covered the activities of the members in detail, including such important phases of the program as supervised practice or project work, cooperative activities, community service, leadership activities, earnings and savings, chapter organization, scholarship, recreation, group and chapter undertakings. Included in the reports were photographs which illustrated activities and scrap books giving graphic representation of the work of the chapter.

DEER LODGE, MONTANA

The Deer Lodge, Montana, report was submitted by Howard Eliason as president and countersigned by A. W. Johnson, adviser and vocational agriculture teacher. The thirty-four boys on the chapter roll came from all four classes in high school and, in general, were above average in scholastic standing. While the average number of projects per boy was limited to one, the total labor income was \$2818.60 or an average of \$82.90 per boy. On the average, each boy put into use five new approved practices and acquired 13 new farm skills.

The chapter rendered much service in connection with cooperative and community service activities. Members of the chapter participated in many events indicating leadership ability in contests, school work and various agricultural organizations. They have a total investment in farming of \$7919.70, making an average per boy of \$224.20. Every boy makes regular deposits in the chapter thrift bank.

Deer Lodge boys sponsored a garden club in the community for the purpose of lessening the burden of the depression and improving family living. The chapter purchased a second-hand school bus and maintains it for use in field trips or other necessary travel in connection with F. F. A. activities. The chapter is also responsible for a campaign directed against gophers, and by distributing poison grain at cost and by offering prizes, the tails of 30,050 gophers have been turned in during the three years of the campaign.

In 1931, the Deer Lodge chapter submitted a report in the national contest receiving honorable mention. Encouraged by this recognition the members entered the 1932 contest. Their report of accomplishments, in seven record books, was forwarded in a beautiful, neatly constructed cedar chest encased in a shipping box painted blue and gold.

MARYVILLE, MISSOURI

The Maryville, Missouri, F. F. A. chapter, which placed second in the national contest, had a roll of 35 members. Until his untimely death some months ago, Norman E. Jones was president of the chapter and was much responsible for its success. The chapter report was signed by L. O. Gutting as adviser.

This northwest Missouri vocational agriculture group shows an average of over two projects per boy with an average labor income of \$96.47. Each boy, on the average has put into use 50 improved practices and has acquired 49 new farm skills as a result of his work. In cooperative work, they have, among others, organized a junior cow testing association, shipping and selling livestock association, bought tankage and mineral, and built school auto trailers. Among community services may be mentioned the tabulation and publishing of a community livestock directory, farm beautification, rural school programs and fairs.

As local and community leaders the members have good records. The total investment in farming amounts to \$10,907.50 or an average per boy of \$311.64. In addition to project earnings, the income of the average boy amounted to \$50.14 due to other supervised practice work. The scholarship of the group is high, but this has not interfered with a broad recreational program.

PIKEVILLE, TENNESSEE

Known as the Bledsoe Chapter of F. F. A., the Pikeville, Tenn., boys were selected as winners of third place. The chapter report was submitted in attractive form, bound between wooden covers made from local timber. Jamey McWilliams as president, and T. G. Chase, the adviser, signed the report.

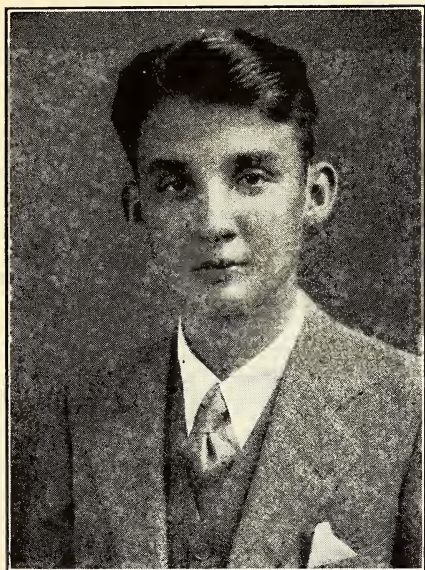
Twenty-eight high school boys are on the chapter roster. With an average of 2.67 projects per boy and an average labor income of \$73.34 the total membership income was \$1980.15. Each boy used six new improved practices in his supervised projects and acquired eight new farm skills. Total investment in farming amounted to \$4731.12, an average per boy of \$175.23. The chapter maintains a thrift bank in which two-thirds of the boys make regular deposits.

The scholarship of the group shows a seven point advantage above other students in the high school. Even with such a record scholastically the chapter participates in many recreational and promotional activities.

FRANKLINVILLE, NEW YORK

Franklinville chapter, New York, was the fourth place winner in competition with 200 other finalists. The report was signed by President Donald McClary and adviser, T. A. Parish. With a membership of 28 and an average of 1.8 projects each, an average labor income of \$63.33 was secured.

A total of 139 improved practices were followed, with 141 new farm skills developed. \$2030.00 is shown as the investment in farming of chapter members, an average of \$115.00 for each boy. Seventy-five per cent make regular deposits in the thrift bank.



WILLIAM BAGOT SEARSON,
St. Paul Chapter,
Yonges Island, S. C.

Winner of the 1932
National F. F. A. Public Speaking
Contest.

The Public Speaking Contest

The primary aim of the Future Farmers of America is the development of agricultural leadership. Ability to speak well in public and to discuss current problems is recognized as a desirable quality in any leader and its importance in the training of future agricultural leaders is not being overlooked by this organization.

The third National F. F. A. Public Speaking Contest was held at Ararat Shrine Temple, in Kansas City, on the evening of November 14th, 1932. The four youths who appeared in this contest had come up victorious through local, sectional, State and regional elimination events similar in all respects to the national contest. Thousands of other youthful F. F. A. members in forty-six States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico participated in this type of training through taking part in one of the preliminary elimination events. Such training, of course, far surpasses in lasting value to the individual any prize or honor which may be gained.

Each contestant was the author of his own speech, having studied his subject, prepared the draft and practiced its delivery. Each speech represents original thought and original work on the part of

the contestant with coaching on composition and delivery limited, by the rules of the contest, to the facilities of the school from which the contestant came. Each boy was at liberty to choose his own subject. Questions were asked by the judges to test each contestant on general knowledge of the subject-matter presented in his production.

William Bagot Searson of St. Paul Chapter, Yonges Island, South Carolina, was declared the winner; the title of his speech was "Give Them a Chance." Armond Stalnaker, Weston Chapter, Weston, West Virginia, won second, speaking on the subject, "Tax Equalization as a Farm Relief Measure." Third place went to Wm. K. Snyder, Lovell Chapter, Lovell, Wyoming, who discussed "Marketing Western Wool and Lambs," and fourth place went to David Pettus, Stanford Chapter, Stanford, Kentucky, whose subject was, "Equalization of Taxes as a Farm Relief Measure."

Prizes were awarded by the National Organization of F. F. A. as follows:

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| First Place..... | \$400 in cash and a solid gold F. F. A. medal. |
| Second Place..... | \$300 in cash and a silver F. F. A. medal. |
| Third Place..... | \$200 in cash and a silver F. F. A. medal. |
| Fourth Place..... | \$100 in cash and a silver F. F. A. medal. |

The National F. F. A. Public Speaking Contest was first made possible in 1930 by Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas who, for two years, sponsored the event and offered valuable cash prizes. This year the national organization of Future Farmers of America sponsored this contest for the first time.

The judges were R. W. Dunlap, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.; John F. Case, President, American Agricultural Editors Association, Wright City, Missouri; and Chaney O. Williams, Teacher of English, Kansas City, Mo.

Previous winners of the National F.F.A. public speaking contests are:

1930—Edward Drace, Keytesville Chapter of F. F. A., Keytesville, Missouri.

Subject: "Equalization of Taxes as a Source of Farm Relief."

1931—R. Hugh Conn, Worcester Chapter of F. F. A., Worcester, Massachusetts.

Subject: "The Tariff and the Debenture Clause."

GIVE THEM A CHANCE

By WILLIAM BAGOT SEARSON

**St. Paul Chapter, Yonges Island, South Carolina
(Winning Speech)**

When the economic world was basking in the sunshine of prosperity in 1920, a storm suddenly struck the farmer. He called it a depression, and for twelve long years has it been with him. It has been with no other industry this long. The first nine years of this period were characterized by general conditions on the farm becoming worse, by suffering being more widely distributed, and by life in general becoming more harassing and unbearable. Farmers became conscious that thought of them and of their welfare had been left out of the scheme of things. It was characterized further by the steady decrease in farm population and by a drastic falling off of farm income, while the policy of deriving 80% of all local taxes from real estate drove men from the soil, and bankruptcies on the farms soared to unheard of proportions. Through all these years the farmer carried an unfair and a disproportionate share of the burden. False ideas were dissipated in 1929, when came the greatest financial failure of all time. The crash was terrific in its effect, but it brought the farmer some badly needed and long awaited recognition. The simple truth that agriculture and conditions on the farm cannot be separated from national welfare had asserted itself. It won, and it was conceded by all that recovery on the farm must precede all other lines of recovery. Since that time every hue and cry from all points of the compass has been "Farm Relief" and "Help the Farmer". There were many causes for it all. The farmer himself was partly responsible, but the old obsolete system of taxing real estate was most prominent.

The first signs of distress were calls from the country bank. Calls were at first weak, then more pronounced, and finally became frantic, but big finance was looking in another direction. The farmer with his bank was ignored and left alone to carry on or fall. This continued over a period of years while financial wizards gambled on big mergers for foreign loans and refused aid to the foundation industry of the world. It will be remembered that this was a period when all other industries were constantly expanding in both volume of business and in profits, and when new high levels of income to individuals were spoiling many worthy men.

There were four and one-half million fewer farmers in 1930 than there were in 1920. A tax burden that would not have been destructive had all participated in it, a tax system that was once equitable and fair when stocks and bonds and great intangible wealth were unknown—but a system that had now outlived its usefulness—drove these millions from their fields and turned them toward the crowded cities to compete with urban labor for jobs, and later this exodus of unfortunates from the farms became a major factor in our unemployment crisis.

In the ten years preceding '29, there was a shrinkage in the gross income of the farmers of America of more than twenty-five per cent. Direct taxes on the farm increased when the state legislatures should have reduced them or discarded them altogether in favor of levies upon intangible wealth based upon ability to pay. The farmer, trying to proceed under this system, was now required to work two days out of every six to pay the cost of government. So desperate was his condition that he scarcely noticed when bankruptcies on the farm increased 470%. The farmer had reached the limit of endurance with such a system, but he himself was much to blame.

Many did not vote in local elections; they showed no interest when direction was needed at every turn. An antiquated tax system was to be their downfall, and yet they did not act. Local bonds and general expansion met with their approval when they were already overburdened and when good judgment meant retrenchment. They simply thought to claim a future that was not their own. It did not work, and it never will.

Agricultural corporations in 1922 paid state and local taxes to the extent of 65% of their profits—much more than for any other industry. Wholesale trade paid 16% and manufacturers less than 14%. The disparity was crushing. The chief cause for this discrimination was that farmers' taxes were levied upon real estate and personal property, which cannot be hidden from the assessor nor removed to another tax jurisdiction.

The improvements on the farms were sporadic, few, and widely separated. The general trend of the farmer's condition was down. His struggle to carry on was heroic. The more thrifty of his kind hung tenaciously on; his surplus was consumed, his capital dissipated; demands from outside sources became more urgent. His credit left him; his market failed him; the heavens withheld the rain; he was down. Then, the Red Cross! The experience was new and it was bitter.

After all has been said and done and from whatever angle it may be approached, it is evident, that farmers are America's longest depressed, most unfairly taxed, and most poverty ridden group.

Regardless of these facts since the stock market crash of '29, czars and potentates of industry have nodded in the farmer's direction. They have recognized the fact that his is not merely an industry nor a business, but it is fundamentally a public service in the national interest; that his welfare is a matter of national concern calling for wise and deliberate policies from every lawmaking body in the land. This recognition, sir, can but have meant that the world then knew that all industry must languish until thirty-one million farmers find themselves again. But relief could not be immediate. Thousands were yet to go to the city. They tired of the high cost of city life and became weary, tramping sidewalks for work that did not exist. They turned back; they are coming now while we speak. Millions have already arrived. They occupy the land again.

The facts are no longer in doubt. The farmer is not overtaxed so much as he is improperly taxed. Thought of agriculture is now a part of all business. Public opinion is crystallized in the farmer's favor and state legislatures are properly addressing themselves to the task of relief. Legislatures need our cooperation and support in this national cause, for

national prosperity must have its rebirth, not under the domain of city factories, amidst the roar and grind of industrial life, but it must be born out on the land among the lowing kine and spring lambs and be ushered into life by the horny handed sons of toil. The great army marching back to the land is coming, purged of old ideas and conscious of the fact that they have much less to live on than formerly, but that they have just as much as ever to live for. They now know that the real values of life are still sound and unshaken, that, although the market declined and prices went down, not one acre lost its fertility, and that the depression has not lowered the value of a single friendship. It has cost them some of the things they created, but it has robbed them of none of their power to create. They come schooled in the fires that try men's souls, bringing a new faith in God and a new courage to the soil. Give this army a chance to rebuild us.

TAX EQUALIZATION AS A FARM RELIEF MEASURE

By ARMOND STALNAKER

**Weston Chapter, Weston, West Virginia
(Second Place Speech)**

At the time of Washington's administration as president almost all of our national wealth was invested in property. The farmer occupied a higher level on the social and economic scale than at any other period in the history of our country. At that time income was derived chiefly from the ownership of real property and there was a very direct relation between the size of a farm and its income. As a result of these conditions real property was made the basis of taxation and paid the largest taxes which was perfectly fair and just under those existing conditions.

Since that day and age we have experienced a great industrial growth. From a few small factories along the New England rivers we have grown to be the foremost industrial nation. Individuals with large incomes have rapidly increased in numbers, many of them owning no real property and paying no taxes. Such individuals as well as the property owners should be reached by our system. Why should 40% of our wealth pay 70% of our taxes?

With the tax situation becoming more serious yearly, economic leaders have begun to realize that agriculture is bearing a burden larger than it can carry. When we consider that the taxes of the average American farmer amount to 20% of his net income, we can begin to realize that tax equalization is one of the chief problems of the farmer.

As inequality of taxes increases, the tax burden becomes harder for the individual farmer to bear. When his tax burden becomes too heavy the farmer can no longer pay his taxes from his income but must mortgage his farm

to meet his tax payments. This is exactly what many farmers are finding it necessary to do. At the present time the value of farm mortgages amounts to 42% of the total value of farm property in the United States. Continued inability of the farmer to meet his tax payments is resulting in his farm being sold for the mortgage or the taxes. This is not taxation—this is confiscation.

The American farmer is drifting toward a condition that is little better than servitude. Already 46%—almost half—of our farmers do not own the land they till. Is it not highly desirable and possible for the farmer to obtain again that place on the social scale that he occupied during Washington's administration? How far will the American Farmer drift toward servitude before this cause for his condition is stopped? Shall we throw up our hands in despair or shall we launch an intelligent and aggressive campaign that will achieve the desired ends?

Realizing as we do the need for farm tax relief we consequently face the problem of how to save the farmer from this condition toward which his tax burden is driving him. An understanding of the kinds of taxes paid by farmers must be had before we consider a solution to this problem. The general property tax provides the basis for the support of the local units of government and makes up about 84% of the total taxes paid by farmers. Thus we can see that the general property tax is the one that is the real problem to the farmer.

There are four general types of changes in taxation that would help to improve our condition.

The first is the improvement of the administration of the tax system in use at the present time. This must be centered around the problem of assessment for it has been found that faulty assessment is the cause of much of the inequality of taxes among farmers. The assessing district should be large enough to employ the full time of a trained man and the assessor's office should be appointive rather than elective. In many places it might be desirable for two counties to agree to employ one assessor to do the work in both jurisdictions. A state supervising body can do much to improve assessment—by carrying on research activities, by acting as a court of appeals, and by adjusting or equalizing assessments among the various taxing jurisdictions. Equalization of assessments would give distinct relief to much property that is over-burdened. While this would not reduce the amount to be collected by taxation of general property it would distribute that amount on a fairer basis.

The second type of changes that would help to equalize taxes is the addition of new types of taxes to the present system. One of the most important of these is the state income tax. An income tax can be made to rest upon the taxpayer with greater equality of burden than any other tax, and it is less easily shifted than the other common forms. If capital is not to become depleted through taxation, taxes must be paid ultimately out of income. Income is the best indicator of ability to pay and taxes are the easiest borne when they are borne according to ability. A well planned graduated state income tax properly administered would hold promise of considerable relief to the heavily burdened real estate of our country.

The third type of change that would help to equalize taxes is the broadening of the base of support of the various governmental activities, especially roads and schools. Highways should be constructed and maintained by the groups that are benefited by them rather than by the local communities. All state and county roads should be built and maintained out of gasoline and license taxes. In the case of education the advantages of wider units are being recognized. County-wide school taxes serve to distribute the cost of education more evenly among the districts. State aid based on the need of individual districts tends to give the children in the poorer units greater educational opportunities. In most cases the poorer districts that would benefit from the state aid would be those characterized by agricultural pursuits.

The fourth type of change that would help to equalize taxes is the reduction of expenditures through administrative economy. Governmental expenditures must be adjusted to our lowered general price level. The reorganization of departments in the state and federal governments would make possible better services at less cost. All non-essential governmental services must be eliminated. The governmental services of most of the states would be improved by the reduction of the number of counties by at least one third.

But we must keep in mind that if we are to have tax equality we must demand tax equality. We should not expect industry to assume its share of the tax burden voluntarily. Big business is organized to defend the interests of big business, and we must organize to defend the interests of farming. Will we pay taxes for strangers and deny our children? Are we to become slaves of the soil rather than partakers of the first fruits? Are we going to stand idly by and see our farms sacrificed as a result of an unjust tax system? We must throw off this yoke of oppression and release the strangle hold that is choking the very life from twenty-seven million American Farmers. It is necessary that agriculture should prosper as well as industry if our economic system is to be secure. Washington the founder of our nation realized this when he said, "I know of no pursuit in which more real and important service can be rendered to any country than improving its agriculture." When we organize our forces, when we learn to cooperate for the common good, when we unite into one strong brotherhood of millions of farmers and when we demand it, then and only then can we have the satisfactory and fair tax system which the father of our country intended that we should have and which we must have if the American farmer is to survive.

MARKETING WESTERN WOOL AND LAMBS

By WILLIAM K. SNYDER

Lovell Chapter, Lovell, Wyoming

(Third Place Speech)

How can the Western Sheepman secure a better price for his wool and lambs? A satisfactory solution of this perplexing marketing problem is not only of vital economic importance to the sheep industry of the West, but it offers the key that will open the door for the successful marketing of all other livestock and agricultural commodities. The dire need for improved marketing methods is now universally recognized. The noted columnist, Arthur Brisbane, has recently placed "marketing" as first in importance in the rehabilitation of the nation's business and prosperity.

The sheep industry is an important economic factor in the Western States as is shown by the following facts:—The number of sheep in this region, as of January 1st, 1932, aggregated over twenty-eight million head, or more than one-half of the number in the entire United States. Furthermore, the average annual cash income received from the sales of western wool and lambs, for the ten-year period ending December 31st, 1931, exceeded one hundred million dollars. However, due to the extremely low prices prevailing during the present year, the cash income for 1932 will probably not exceed one-half of this amount. Consequently, the western sheep industry is now in a very serious financial condition.

It is of vast concern and importance to the Western Sheepman that this critical situation be met. As an aid in solving this problem, I am suggesting a four point plan which, if carefully carried out, should restore the sheep industry to normalcy and to a more permanent plane of prosperity.

My four point plan is as follows:—First, to control production; second, to increase consumer demand; third, to restrict imports; and fourth, to adopt co-operative marketing.

It is a well-known fact that the sheep industry of the United States has expanded tremendously in the past ten years, and is rapidly approaching a stage of over-production. According to reports issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, the number of sheep in the United States in 1922 slightly exceeded thirty-six million; and on January 1st, 1932, was the highest on record, being approximately fifty-four million—an increase of nearly fifty per cent. This immense increase in sheep numbers has naturally produced a consequent increase in wool and lamb production. At the present time the domestic supply of clothing wool meets the Nation's demand, only the supply of low grade carpet wool is insufficient; the supply of lamb and mutton is adequate.

To forestall overproduction, I urge the sheep men of the West to control production by culling their flocks. This practice will not only reduce sheep numbers, but will also increase quality of production. The culling of non-profitable, so-called "boarder" sheep, which was initiated several years ago by Dean Hill of the University of Wyoming School of Agriculture, is now spreading rapidly to all sections of the West. This system of culling has clearly demonstrated to the Western Sheepman that there is more profit to be gained in quality than in quantity.

As an additional control of overproduction, the western bankers and livestock loan agencies should assist in the elimination of the sub-marginal sheep grower, by refusing to grant loans to this class of applicants. The sub-marginal sheep grower is one who lacks experience, ability, and equipment to make a success of his undertaking under normal conditions. He always enters the picture, on returning of prosperity, to fade out when the customary cycle of depression appears. Invariably, he leaves a trail of frozen loans, debts, and overproduction in his wake.

The second point in my plan is to increase consumer demand. I believe that the demand for wool and lamb can be largely increased through quality production and nation-wide advertising.

The markets of this country are flooded today with vast quantities of commodities competing with wool and lamb. It, therefore, behooves the Western Sheepman to produce high quality products. All large manufacturing plants recognize the necessity of producing a quality product, and of advertising this product widely and intensely. Both wool and lamb can, and should, be produced to a high quality standard, and as such, can be advertised to the best advantage. Quality wool is renowned for its unequalled durability and warmth, its beautiful and unexcelled lustre, and its unusual facility for taking dyes perfectly. Quality lamb is recognized generally as one of the most healthful, palatable, and nutritious of all meats.

That there is an excellent opportunity to increase the demand for wool and lamb by advertising, is shown by the following facts:—The entire consumption of textile raw materials in the United States for the year ending August 1st, 1931, was approximately three billion pounds. The total consumption of all meats in the United States for the year 1930 was 131.7 pounds per capita. Of this amount, the combined consumption of lamb and mutton was only 6.6 pounds per capita.

From the foregoing, it would appear very evident that there is an urgent need for advertising. The question of raising the necessary funds to carry on an intensive advertising campaign now presents itself. To provide the finances, I would propose the following plan:—The sheep men of the West and the Nation through their State and National Associations should authorize a deduction of one-tenth of one cent per pound, from all wool sales, and one per cent per head from all sheep and lambs sold on terminal markets. Had this plan been in effect during the year 1931, over Five Hundred Thousand Dollars would have been available for expenditure in national advertising, which would have caused a tremendous increase in the consumer demand for wool and lamb.

The third point in my plan is to restrict imports. It is well-known that the countries of the Southern Hemisphere, notably, Australia, New Zealand and Argentina, can produce wool and lamb at a very low cost of production. This low cost coupled with cheap water transportation enables importers to market profitably their wool and lamb in this country, at a price much less than the cost of production in the United States. However, at the present time, there is a tariff on wool of thirty-four cents per pound, scoured basis, and seven cents per pound on lamb, which is sufficient to bar low cost importations. As commodity price levels advance in the United States, a corresponding revision upward in the tariff should also be put into effect, to insure the protection of the home market to the western producer. Therefore, every Western Sheepman should exert every possible effort to maintain a protective tariff.

I now come to the fourth and last point of my plan, namely, to adopt co-operative marketing. There are two major grower-controlled co-operative marketing agencies, The National Wool Marketing Corporation and the National Livestock Marketing Association, for the marketing of wool and lamb respectively.

The National Wool Marketing Corporation is a nation-wide organization for marketing wool, and has handled on consignment approximately one-third of all wool produced in the United States during 1932. This growing concern with its large volume of business insures the western producer minimum selling costs and maximum sales returns. Its method of marketing wool on absolute merit, year after year, means greater benefit to the producer, and is rapidly replacing the "pre-shearing contract" method. This association also offers an orderly marketing system to the Western Woolgrower, and is constantly alert to safeguard his best interests; it has done much to stabilize the wool market; it promotes new uses and market outlets for wool; and it exerts an organized effort to secure full tariff protection.

The National Livestock Marketing Association is an organization owned and controlled by livestock producers and feeders. Although less than three years old, this organization has twenty-three member agencies, with branches on all principal terminal markets, and is now handling over one hundred thousand cars of livestock annually.

These agencies are truly interested in the producer's welfare, and are bringing about better marketing practices, lower selling charges, dissemination of more accurate market information, and better credit facilities at lower interest rates. Due to the services rendered by these agencies, co-operative marketing of lambs and other livestock is growing rapidly.

In conclusion, I wish to emphasize the fact that the Western Sheepman will derive greater benefits from his industry, if he will ever bear in mind that the old and immutable law of supply and demand actually regulates his market and the prices he receives for his products. My four point plan is correlated to this age-old law. I have shown how the supply can be regulated by control of production, through culling of flocks and elimination of the sub-marginal producer; by restriction of imports, through adequate tariff protection; by orderly marketing, through co-operative marketing channels. I have shown how demand can be increased

by the raising of quality products and intensive advertising. We are told that the battle against depression is making progress, and I firmly believe that if my four point plan were consistently carried out, the sheep industry, so vital to our Western States, would be restored to a sound and profitable basis.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXES AS A FARM RELIEF MEASURE

By DAVID PETTUS

Stanford Chapter, Stanford, Kentucky
(Fourth Place Speech)

A tax is a compulsory payment from a person to the government to pay the cost of service performed for the common benefit, without reference to individual benefit. Farmers, business men, and home owners are suffering from war time taxes, but are not getting war time prices for their products. One of the outstanding issues of the day is the crying need for tax reduction and to the farmer an even greater need is tax equalization. In past years the farmer deducted his taxes from his farm profits, and he did not complain even though he was paying more than his fair share of the tax burden. But now that he has had to add his taxes to his losses and is having continually to borrow money with which to pay them, he begins to realize that his existence is merely a matter of time unless this burden is equalized and reduced.

Let us consider *taxes* and *earning* in other industries as compared to those of the farmer:

In 1925 the farmers' income was \$300 per capita, and the income of all others was \$670. The per capita holdings of the farmer equals approximately \$2,000 as against slightly over \$3,000 for the remainder of the population. In 1922 the farmer paid 16.6 per cent and the other classes 11.9 per cent of their incomes in taxes. While in 1913 the farmer paid 10.6 per cent of his income in taxes as over against 4.1 per cent of the income of the nonfarmers of America. The farm tax is high in comparison with taxes paid by other classes. "Taxes on farm property in the United States increased approximately 140 per cent from 1914 to 1923, while the value of farm products in 1923 was only 58 per cent more than 1914. Farm taxes have increased, but the fund from which the tax is paid has not increased in proportion."**

Most classes of business pay considerable taxes in one form or another. But in many cases the tax is not borne actually by the taxpayer of the first instance, but the tax is shifted, while it is generally known that taxes on farm land are not shifted to any appreciable degree.

**Taken from U. S. Year Book, 1924, Page 257.

I should like to suggest five methods of bringing about equalization of taxes for the farmer:

- First:* Increased recognition of sources of tax paying ability other than tangible property.
- Second:* The spreading of the tax base over a wider unit.
- Third:* Improvement or adjustment of the system of assessment.
- Fourth:* The possibilities of a state income tax.
- Fifth:* The possibilities of a sales tax.

Let us consider first increased recognition of sources of tax paying ability other than tangible property:

In the earlier periods of our history when practically all income was derived from land, the capital value of property was easily and justly offered for assessment. With development of modern society this situation has changed. Instead of wealth consisting almost entirely of real estate, as formerly, there now are other classes of property. Then there is "the professional group" who require practically no property at all in the conduct of their business.

Farm property consists mainly of real estate and of tangible personal property such as:—livestock, equipment, and buildings. All of these can be found easily by the assessor; whereas intangibles such as:—notes, stocks, bonds, and jewelry are easily hidden. Ownership of real estate does not necessarily mean ability to pay taxes. Thousands who own no visible property enjoy good incomes from their jobs, professions, or investments. They use the schools, roads, and all the services of the government as much as property owners.

Second, in regard to the spreading of the tax base over a wider unit: There could be taxes put on a wider range of commodities that would be similar to the gas tax, which is probably the most popular tax enacted.

Next, as to the need for improvement or adjustment of the system of assessment:—There is a great need for reassessment of farm land in the United States. Some farmers now have land assessed at a much higher value than it would bring if sold today. The assessment on the majority of farm lands was made when the land was selling at a high price. Let me give one instance to illustrate the need for lower assessment on farm land. In my home county a farmer bought a farm at \$190 per acre in 1919. A few weeks ago this same farm was sold for \$34 per acre. The assessment has remained at \$190 since 1919. And of course the taxes paid have been based on that rate. The injustice of this is quite obvious. "There is unequal valuation of large and small properties, also inequalities among counties."** Entirely too many people escape paying any tax at all, or enough to count; yet they can go to the polls and vote money out of the tax payers pocket.

Now as to the possibilities of a state income tax:—Since some states do not have a state income tax, there are grounds for their having one in the future to help bear part of the tax burden. Farmers do not seek to escape their fair share of taxes. They only ask a shifting of a part of the

**Taken from Kansas Bulletin No. 232.

load from farm property to income. The principle upon which taxes are levied is "the ability to pay" as the basis of consideration. Farmers are laying hold of the ideals of Christianity. They believe the tax system should rest on the doctrine "Unto whomsoever much is given, of him shall much be required," whether that citizen be a farmer, merchant, manufacturer, lawyer, school teacher, or government worker. The poor should pay less than the rich, because they are less able to pay. The whole cost of the government must be distributed among the people in proportion to their respective ability to pay.

Twelve states in the United States have a state income tax. To show the value of this tax to the farmer, let us take the case of North Carolina. North Carolina enacted a state income tax in 1922. Property paid eighty-five per cent of the state's tax bill in 1921. In 1931, the property tax had been reduced to fifty-two per cent. Other states have found the state income tax workable, and have reduced their property tax from five to thirty per cent.

Last, but not least of importance is the possibility of a sales tax. This tax could be of great value in reducing farm taxes. The kind of sales tax we should have is a question that requires more time than I have to discuss. I shall merely mention a possibility of this tax. I consider a general sales tax, which would exempt a number of necessities, the most practicable. A sales tax should avoid increasing the cost of living for the poor and for those of limited means. It should not tax milk for babies, nor shoes for the working man, but if a fellow wants to pay \$150 for a natty morning coat with checked trousers—reach out and whang him.

Some farmers argue that they would be hurt by a general sales tax if it should become a law. They have not studied the sales tax carefully, or they would see their folly. One strong point in favor of the sales tax from the farmer's standpoint is that he pays as he goes, and is not forced to meet quarterly or annual obligations. Another thing, the tax is so small that it is not missed. A sales tax in any form taxes spending, not earning.

In conclusion, I wish to say that the main purpose of my talk here tonight has been to show the need and to suggest ways of bringing about tax equalization for the farmer; to show that the tax burden must be distributed so that all citizens will pay their proportionate part according to their ability; to show that the tax burden upon real estate is "wholly out of proportion" to that upon other forms of property and income. "Tax relief" is of vital concern to the existence of our country's basic industry—Agriculture.



CLARENCE GOLDSBERRY,
Houston Chapter,
Houston, Missouri.

Winner of the 1932
Star American Farmer Award.

Star American Farmer Award

Clarence Goldsberry, 22 years of age, of Houston, Missouri, Texas County, was designated as the "Star American Farmer" of the Future Farmers of America organization for 1932 on Tuesday evening, November 15, in the arena of the American Royal Livestock Show in Kansas City.

In addition to the honor which this designation carried Clarence received a check from The Weekly Kansas City Star for \$1,000, which was the largest single award made in connection with the National Convention. C. H. Lane, National Adviser of the Future Farmers of America made the presentation and the microphones of WDAF carried the news to those who were not fortunate enough to be present for this colorful ceremony.

At the time Goldsberry received his award as "Star American Farmer" of the entire country, "Star American Farmers" were also designated in several States and these awards carried prizes of from \$100 to \$200 each, also offered by The Weekly Kansas City Star. The State winners were as follows: Leo Paulsen, Concordia, Kansas, State champion and Everett Miller, Rantoul, Kansas, eastern winner; James McGinness, Maryville, Mo.; Arvel Stafford, Driggs, Ark.; Harry Bolinger, Brush, Colo.; LaVern Newton, Iowa Falls, Iowa;

Orie M. Sowards, South Bend, Neb.; Clinton McCarty, Quinlan, Okla.

The story of Clarence Goldsberry, the 1932 Star American Farmer is the story of a farm youth who had faith in farming, set up definite objectives and drove straight toward them over a period of years. In a carefully compiled volume recording and illustrating his achievements throughout the period of his farmer-training in vocational agriculture, one can trace the steps which account for the success of this young man. It is evident from his record that such training including his experience in the F. F. A. organization is a tremendous factor in developing agricultural leadership and the improvement of agricultural conditions. Sturdy and smiling young Goldsberry accepted the honor more as a recognition of the value of the F. F. A. than as a personal achievement.

In his application for the American Farmer degree in the F.F.A., Clarence paid tribute to his parents and a brief history reveals the fact that Mr. and Mrs. Z. E. Goldsberry started their married life on a rented farm in Texas County, Mo., in 1898. Today the Goldsberrys own 343 acres of improved land. Clarence's Mother, was present at Kansas City to witness the conferring of the honor upon her son.

Clarence was brought up in a home where folk believed in hard work and honest dealings. At the time of winning his title as "Star American Farmer" he was the owner of 8 registered Jersey cattle, 11 registered Hampshire hogs, 952 improved White Leghorn chickens and had an interest in a bull block bull. Along with the stock which he purchased or raised Clarence was farming 125 acres of land which was in grains, legumes, and pastures and held a partnership interest in 343 acres of land from which he was receiving one-half the crop and the use of the pasture.

Clarence started his vocational agriculture work in 1927 when he enrolled in the Houston High School but his career was somewhat interrupted as he was forced to be out of school from time to time. During the period of his systematic instruction in Houston High School, 1927-1932, Clarence was steadily growing into the business of farming until at the close of his high school career he was established as a farmer and doing well. Poultry and dairy projects predominated in his supervised practice program and the total labor income from all his farming operations during his period of farmer-training was reported to be \$3,303.99. His total investment in farming at the time of making application for the degree of American Farmer was \$2,171.40 and no liabilities were listed.

Two registered Jersey heifers were purchased in July, 1928,

through the Texas County Jersey Cattle Association, and from this start this lad produced his registered herd of 8 head. In March, 1927, he purchased 250 eggs from a State certified flock of White Leghorns; from these eggs 203 chicks were hatched. The following spring he set 1200 eggs and hatched out 892 chicks. Thus, he got his start in the poultry business. Dairy products are sold through a cooperative creamery and eggs, poultry, and livestock are likewise marketed through cooperatives. The use of State certified male birds has greatly increased his egg production. One poultryman in the locality purchased 3700 setting eggs from Goldsberry in 1932. Minor and contributory projects in the program of this young farmer during four years included bees, strawberries, corn, kaffir corn, wheat, oats, barley and soy beans.

The new Star American Farmer is credited with influencing the farming practices of his community, especially along dairy and poultry lines. Evidence of his progressiveness and successful management are shown in his purchase of pure bred animals with high production records behind them, carefully planned crop rotations, systematic record keeping, home-grown and home-mixed feeds, soil improvement, the introduction of new varieties of seed and diversification. His leadership and cooperation are shown in the organizations of which he is an active member and in which he has held numerous offices. Goldsberry is a member of the Missouri Farmers' Association, Texas County Livestock Shipping Association, Texas County Bull Association, Texas County Jersey Cattle Association, Missouri Corn-Growers' Association, and a stockholder in a cooperative creamery. He has won prizes on both livestock and crop products at local, county, State and national shows. With all this, the lad's scholarship record has been high throughout his high school course.

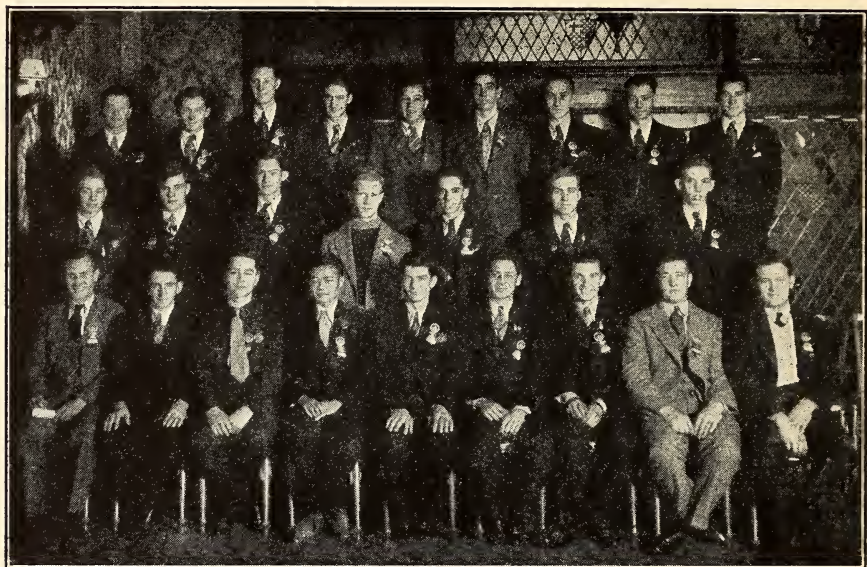
And now Clarence Goldsberry is looking still further into the future. Here are his plans:

He will continue under his present farming arrangement another year, then he expects to buy 160 acres adjoining his father's farm. He has definite plans for stocking the place. It will be a dairy-poultry type of farm with about 15 cows and 700 State certified White Leghorn hens. He also intends to keep about ten registered Shropshire ewes, a small herd of pure bred Hampshire hogs, and sufficient Percheron mares for the farm work. In addition he hopes to have 20 stands of bees, a small orchard and a vineyard. Clarence's faith in the future of agriculture, and his realization of an immediate oppor-

tunity for an ambitious young man is summed up in his comment about his plans:

“With the increasing scope and size of my farming business, I need more land in order to expand and make more profit. Since the land values are at present very low, I believe it is the proper time to buy my farm, because the debt will be partly paid by the increasing valuation of the land and also the cash outlay of capital will be less if I buy within the next year.”

So ends this story of the rise of the 1932 Star American Farmer of the Future Farmers of America Organization—winner over some 65,000 boys working along similar lines, but it marks the beginning of the story of a young farmer with adequate training behind him and full life of achievement ahead of him. His record thus far is a tribute to his character, the organization of which he is a member, and a challenge to other young farmers with ambition.



American Farmers of the Future Farmers of America for 1932

Briefs of the Records of 1932 American Farmers

The highest membership degree in the Future Farmers of America organization is the degree of American Farmer. This degree is awarded to successful candidates during the time the Annual National Convention is in session. Specific requirements for attaining this and the other degrees of membership are set up in the National Constitution. Attaining the Green Hand, Future Farmer and State Farmer degrees precedes candidacy for the American Farmer degree.

In this section of the proceedings will be found a summary of certain important items taken from the applications submitted by the 60 boys who were elected to the degree of American Farmer on November 15, 1932. Each candidate in attaining this degree gave

evidence of outstanding ability as a farmer, student, cooperator and leader. Complete records for each "American Farmer" whose name appears here are on file in the National F. F. A. office.

HARVEY MILLIGAN of Grady, Alabama—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in July of 1931. He owns 9 hogs and 2 dairy cows which he raised and one mule which he purchased; and rents 25 acres of land. Harvey's supervised practice program included corn, sweet potatoes, hogs, peanuts, and home beautification which, in 3 years, gave him a total labor income of \$352.74. His total investment in farming is \$255.00 and other assets total \$440.00. Harvey has been out of school 1 year and has been farming on an independent basis; successful management will enable him to double his program. He plans to run a two horse farm in 1933, increasing his acreage from 25 acres to 60 acres, part of which will be worked by a share-cropper.

MARVIN M. DURBIN of Clanton, Alabama—Twenty-one years of age, received his State Farmer degree in July of 1930. He owns 2 cows, 1 heifer and 1 bull; he purchased one cow and the bull and raised the others. He also has a one-half interest in 7 calves and 5,000 broilers, and a one-half interest in the entire crop on 160 acres of land which he manages himself. He derived a total labor income of about \$700.00 from his 4 years of projects with hogs, dairy, corn, cotton, poultry, melons, oats, peanuts and orchard. Marvin's records show a total investment in farming of \$960.00 and he plans to extend his farming activities with poultry, dairy cattle and hogs. He has successfully managed the home farm effecting many needed changes which have made it profitable even in the face of low prices.

EARNEST THORNHILL of Wetumpka, Alabama—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in July 1931. From proceeds of previous projects Earnest has acquired one mule, 125 hens and 2 hogs. He rents 60 acres of land. During his 3 years of vocational agriculture he conducted poultry and corn projects and obtained therefrom a total labor income of \$445.21. He plans to enter the State Agricultural College in 1933. He has carried on an outstanding

supervised practice program and a large part of the profits from his projects have been used to assist his family and to keep his little sisters in school. Earnest's total investment in farming is \$380.00 and his other assets amount to approximately \$192.00. In 3 years through skillful management he has built his farming program from 100 baby chicks to a nice sized farm business.

ARVEL C. STAFFORD of Driggs, Arkansas—Seventeen years of age, received his Arkansas Planter degree in September, 1931. He owns 63 chickens, 7 head of cattle and 3 hogs; rents 80 acres of crop and pasture land and holds a half interest in 139 acres of sandy hill land. The 139 acres of land were purchased jointly with his father and are being paid for from farming profits. Farming operations are financed by the candidate from savings and on short-time loans. Arvel's 3 years of home projects included work with some 13 different crop and animal enterprises and gave him a total labor income of \$750.00; his investments in farming total \$826.50. He plans to increase his farming activities, attend an Agricultural College, if possible, and to continue in the farming business. His record indicates a keen interest in agricultural betterment, and community improvement since he has cooperated with his neighbors on school matters, drouth relief and the introduction of improved seed.

CHESTER TORBETT of Danville, Arkansas—Twenty years of age, received his State Farmer Degree in October, 1929. He is the owner of one cow, three calves, 2 mules and 50 hens and rents 50 acres of sandy hill land. He has financed his own farming operations without securing loans in any amount. During his 4 years of vocational agriculture his home projects included cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, sorghums, peanuts, peas, swine, poultry, and beef cattle and his total project income therefrom amounted to \$1,753.00. His present investment in farming amounts to only \$245.00 but he has paid all his high school expenses for 4 years as well as his college entrance fees this fall, which it is estimated amount to some \$600.00. Chester is outstanding in his leadership and cooperative activities; has demonstrated his ability as a manager having had the responsibility for the home farm in his 4th year of high school. He is making his farming program pay his way through Agricultural College.

HAROLD SNYDER of Green Forest, Arkansas—Seventeen years of age received his State Farmer degree in September, 1931. He owns

10 head of Jersey cattle and 7 Duroc hogs, obtained from project earnings; rents 48 acres of land for crops and pasture and has a half interest in 3 head of work stock. Harold expects to finish his high school work in 1933, enter the University of Arkansas to continue his agricultural training and then engage in farming, using the proceeds from his project enterprises to get himself started. Three years of home project work with corn, soy beans, oats, tomatoes, clover, sheep, dairy cattle and hogs have given him a labor income of \$811.74 and his total investment in farming amounts to about \$800.00. His project earnings have been reinvested almost entirely in farming. Harold's management, leadership and cooperation are outstanding as shown in his improved practices, his participation in group activities, such as the buying and selling of soy bean seed, and positions to which he has been elected.

WILLIAM F. JAMESON of College City, California—Seventeen years of age, received his State Farmer Degree in September, 1931. He rents 200 acres of land used for barley, grapes, and pasture and has a one-half interest in 195 acres of land used for grape and barley pasture. He also has a half interest in 90 hogs and 117 sheep. William plans to continue a partnership with his brother, own land when of age, and to increase his sheep and swine enterprises. Four years of home projects with onions, tomatoes, watermelons, bees, vineyard, barley, sheep and swine gave him a total labor income of \$1,109.98. He has \$660.00 invested in farming.

NEIBO CASINI, Tomales, California—Was made a State Farmer in September, 1931. He owns 27 head of Jersey cattle as a result of investments and the natural increase from dairy projects, rents 60 acres of land and has half interest in one pure bred Jersey calf. Neibo is a dairyman and during the current year sold milk on a milk route and to the Bodega Cooperative Creamery. Four years of home project work in dairying gave him a total labor income of \$1,244.59. His project record books were adjudged the best vocational dairy records in California at the State Fairs in 1929, '30, and '31. His investment in the dairy business amounts to over \$2,000. In January 1932 Neibo rented his cows and enrolled in the State College of Agriculture for further training. His cattle have taken prizes at numerous fairs and Neibo has fully demonstrated his ability as a judge of dairy cattle, having been the high individual on the winning vocational dairy team at the National Dairy Show in 1931.

CLINTON GOULD of Hydesville, California—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree September, 1931. He owns 22 head of pure bred registered Romney sheep and has one-quarter interest, with his father, in 200 pure bred sheep, 30 Guernsey cows, 15 calves and 7 hogs. He also has a one-quarter interest in 160 acres of sandy loam land used for crops, pasture and timber. Clinton plans to increase his dairy herd to 60 cows and to save the increase from the ewes to make a larger breeding flock. From 4 years of home projects with sheep he received a total labor income of \$1,000.00. His total investment in farming is \$4,912.50. Clinton's record indicates that he is an efficient young farmer and shows splendid success with sheep. He has shown his sheep and dairy cows at numerous fairs, winning substantial prizes and awards. He was selected as the most outstanding senior in the graduating class of 1932 for which he received a special award—the highest honor the school can bestow.

HARRY BOLINGER of Ft. Morgan, Colorado—Seventeen years of age, received the State Farmer degree in September, 1931. He owns 1 sow, six fat hogs and 1 horse, which were purchased or raised. He rents two and one-half acres of irrigated farm land for Irish Cobbler potatoes and watermelon production. After further training at the State Agriculture College he plans to purchase a farm on his own to raise and feed livestock along with his general farming activities. Harry obtained a total labor income of \$664.59 from 4 years of home projects with lambs, sugar beets, melons, hogs and potatoes. He has a total investment in farming of \$305.00 and other assets amounting to \$689.59. He has a good record in leadership, scholarship and judging activities.

JAMES MAHAFFEY of Apopka, Florida—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree June of 1931. He owns six-tenths of an acre of land, utilized for Boston Fern production, which was a gift from his father. During the current year 33,900 fern plants were produced and marketed bringing \$813.60. James plans to continue in this type of agricultural activity to include supplementary enterprises of dairy, poultry and garden, and to lease an additional one-half acre of land. The present average size of the fern farmers enterprise in Florida is 2 acres. Four years of home projects in fern production brought James a total labor income of \$2,287.46. His records indicate considerable success in this highly specialized field and he is a member of the Orange County Fern Growers Association.

OLEN SHIVER of Sale City, Georgia—Received his State Farmer degree in July, 1929. He owns 2 sows, 10 feeder hogs, 2 milk cows and 1 mule which he has raised and purchased. He rents 30 acres of farm land used for cash and feed crops, and holds a 50% partnership interest in 54 acres of farm land upon which he does part of the work. He plans to increase the scope of his activities, add to his equipment and continue to farm. From 3 years of home projects which included the enterprises of corn, cotton, velvet beans, sweet potatoes, Austrian peas, Spanish peanuts, hogs and dairy, he derived a total labor income of \$1,034.00. Since completing high school this amount has been raised to \$1,960.03. Olen's total investment in farming amounts to \$825.00.

ROBERT M. FULCHER of Waynesboro, Georgia—Twenty years of age, received his State Farmer degree July, 1931. He inherited 50 acres of farm land which is rented for standing rent. He owns 1 cow, 1 horse and 1 mule which he purchased and 6 hogs which he raised; he also rents and cultivates 32 additional acres of farm land. Four years of home project work with cotton, corn, hogs and Austrian peas gave Robert a total labor income of \$417.00; since leaving high school this amount has been increased through further supervised practice to \$1,211.66. For 2 years he has had complete management of his 32 acre farm, and has assisted his father with the home farm. His total investment in farming is \$497.00 with additional assets amounting to \$300.00. As soon as Robert finishes college, he plans to return to his farm and although he is in the biggest cotton county in the state, he plans to increase his dairy herd to 30 cows and push dairying.

MASAYUKIA NAGAI, of Captain Cook (Kona) Hawaii—Was made a Territorial Farmer in April of 1931. He is the owner of 1 Duroc sow, 5 pigs and 30 White Leghorn chickens which were obtained through project activities. He is leasing 5 acres of land from the Captain Cook Coffee Company which is planted with mature, producing coffee trees and on which he has complete managerial responsibility. His enterprises of the current year included coffee production, poultry, swine and home beautification. Three years of supervised practice work including the enterprises just enumerated have given this lad a total labor income of \$727.48. His plans for the future are to increase his land to 8 acres, increase his poultry, add avocados and several varieties of tropical fruits to his program but to keep coffee as his major enterprise. Masayukia's record indicates that he is work-

ing toward diversification in order to balance his program. His investment in farming is about \$226.00 with other assets totaling \$700.00. He was salutatorian of his graduating class in 1932.

HAROLD BALL of Menan, Idaho—Seventeen years of age received his State Farmer degree in October, 1931. He owns 13 ewes and 13 lambs, obtained from farming profits, and rents 17 acres of land. His 3 year supervised practice program included onions, seed peas, seed potatoes and sheep and the total labor income therefrom was \$532.12. His investment in farming and other assets totals about \$860.00. Harold has the management of the home farm during the absence of his father. His record indicates that he is progressive and he is considered the best grower of seed peas in this community. Harold won a Union Pacific scholarship in 1931.

ELDON D. POWEL of Jerseyville, Illinois—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in June of 1930. He owns 4 Holstein cows, 30 Duroc hogs and 18 feeder cattle which he has raised or purchased. He rents 100 acres of land and has a one-sixth interest in 160 acres of other land used for general crops. He plans to continue in farming, increase his dairy herd and his hogs, and start a flock of 200 White Rocks for egg production. From a 4 year supervised practice program he obtained a total labor income of \$1,312.05; the projects included dairy, corn, wheat and hogs. Eldon's total investment in farming is \$2,100.00. He has participated in numerous cooperative activities and is interested in exhibiting at fairs and shows. He was first Honor Student in a class of 77.

DARRELL E. WAREHAM of Taylorville, Illinois—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree June, 1931. He owns 11 pure bred hogs which he bought and raised. He rents 10 acres of land used for experimental plots, corn plots, pasture and feed lots. He has a one-half interest, with a younger brother, in 91 head of pure bred hogs. He plans to continue building up his herd of Duroc hogs and to farm in partnership with his father. From a 3 year supervised practice program with hogs and corn Darrell obtained a total labor income of \$1,006.56 and his total investment in farming amounts to \$630.00. He has done considerable showing of hogs on a hog circuit from which \$636.00 winnings are reported for the current year. He has a good record as a student, herdsman, showman and judge and displays a keen interest in fairs and exhibits. Darrell was fourth in the Drovers Journal Contest and winner of a B. & O. scholarship in 1931.

HAROLD D. UMBAUGH, Nappanee, Indiana—Twenty years of age, received his State Farmer degree in October of 1930. He is the owner of 10 grade cows, 2 registered cows and 1 heifer; has a one-half interest, with his sister, in 80 acres of land and rents 181 acres of land from his grandfather on a one-third share basis. Wheat, oats, corn, clover, soy beans, and dairying are the principal farming enterprises. Harold plans to add swine, sheep and poultry to his program and to continue to build up a high quality herd of Guernseys. His four year supervised practice program gave him a total labor income of \$2,100.91 and his investment in farming amounts to \$3,630.60. This lad's record as a farm manager and cooperator is outstanding in spite of the handicap of the loss of both parents at an early age. Harold takes an active part in community affairs and is the winner of a B. & O. scholarship.

RUSSELL BILL of Muscatine, Iowa—Received his State Farmer degree May, 1931. He owns 2 sows and 1 gilt, 1 boar, 3 fat barrows, 12 fall pigs and 100 turkeys which he has raised and purchased. He also rents 60 acres of farm land on a share-rent basis. Russell plans to continue in farming cooperating with his parents in the improvement of the home farm and plans to rent 40 acres additional land. He, also, plans to select a breeding flock of 15 hens from the 100 turkeys raised and use them as the foundation of his enterprise next year. Four years of supervised practice with swine, corn and cucumbers, gave him a total labor income of \$1,253.25. Russell has a total investment in farming of \$365.00. He has participated in a number of agricultural shows and fairs winning high places and awards as a judge and livestock exhibitor.

LA VERN NEWTON of Iowa Falls, Iowa—Twenty-one years of age, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1930. He owns 2 sows and 17 pigs and rents 16 acres of cultivated land. He assists his father with management of the 240 acre farm. His total investment in farming is \$253.00 and other assets amount to \$392.00. He plans to increase his farming activities, maintain a good line of hogs and use surplus earnings to start a dairy herd and a good poultry flock. He also plans to rent additional land and continue to work with his father on the 240 acres. Two years of home project work with corn and hogs gave him a labor income of \$391.44. Newton has participated in many cooperative activities. He is an active member of the Iowa Falls Duroc Breeders Association and Crop Association which was organized 1928 by the boys of the vocational class of which Newton

was a member. He has won prizes in judging livestock in State and local contests.

LEO PAULSEN of Concordia, Kansas—Twenty years of age, received his State Farmer degree in April, 1931. By assuming a \$1,200.00 mortgage Leo obtained 80 acres of farm land in 1929; he has since paid off \$665.00 of this debt. He owns 4 horses, and has a one-half interest in 11 dairy cattle, 21 beef cows, 42 hogs, 569 chickens, 9 turkeys and 36 ducks obtained from a loan which has since been paid. He operates 160 acres of farm land on a share-lease plan. Leo plans to continue in farming, expand his activities and next year will farm 240 acres instead of 160 acres. He is interested in improving soil fertility, breeding and selling pure bred livestock and shows considerable managerial ability. A supervised practice program which included poultry, bees, hogs, alfalfa and corn, over 4 years, gave him a total labor income of \$1,527.61. He has a total farming investment of \$5,050.00, including the 80 acres of land for which he is still paying.

EVERETTE MILLER of Rantoul, Kansas—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1932. From earnings from farming and increases, Everette has acquired 8 dairy cattle, 2 horses, 24 chickens, and 1 brood sow. He rents 27 acres of farm land. He expects to complete a course in dairying at the State Agricultural College, return to the farm and conduct a dairy business with hogs and poultry as supplementary enterprises. During 4 years of supervised practice, he has conducted home projects with dairy cattle, alfalfa, corn, hogs, milo, Hegari, and poultry which gave him a total labor income of \$204.00. His total investment in farming is \$483.00 and other assets amount to \$280.00. Everette's record shows that he had entire charge of the home farm during the summer when his father was ill. Ability as a cooperator is shown by having assisted in the purchase of 6,000 pounds of feed and the organization of a bred gilt sale for his F. F. A. chapter.

JOSEPH WRIGHT HEADY of Owensboro, Kentucky—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in April, 1931. He owns 16 choice beef calves, 3 registered Chester White hogs and 8 pigs, 12 breeding ewes, and 1 pure bred Southdown ram. He rents 59 acres of the home farm. Joseph purchased his livestock from his project earnings and from his 4 years of supervised practice work, he de-

rived a total labor income of \$1,794.75; his enterprises included beef, hogs, sheep, dairy, corn, tobacco, soy beans, tomatoes and wheat. His total investment in farming amounts to \$1,239.50. Joseph's records show him to be progressive, interested in both livestock and crop production and able to lead and work with others. His beef cattle have taken prizes at both local and State beef cattle shows.

LLOYD WILLIAM RUESINK of Adrian, Michigan—Twenty years of age, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1931. He owns 3 registered Holsteins and 1 heifer calf. With his brother he manages the home place of 400 acres of general farm land. He, also, has an interest, with his brother, in 23 head of dairy cattle, 4 horses, and 4 sows. A total labor income of \$1,267.67 was obtained by Lloyd from 4 years of home project work conducted with corn and dairy cattle. His total investment in farming is \$425.00 and other assets amount to \$260.00. After a college course in agriculture he plans to form a partnership with his father with dairying and fruit as the major enterprises. He has won prizes on judging grain and showing cattle and was Salutatorian of his class.

CLARENCE WARNER of Centreville, Michigan—Twenty-one years of age, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1931. Through farm work he has been able to obtain 3 head of dairy cattle, and 3 Shropshire sheep. He also rents 160 acres of general farm land utilized for crops and pasture; has a one-half partnership interest in 2 cows, 4 horses and 40 poultry; and a one-quarter interest in 31 hogs and 35 sheep. He plans to improve and expand his farming activities and to continue his training in agriculture by taking advantage of short courses offered at the State College. A total income of \$712.00 was obtained from 3 years of supervised practice work with corn, potatoes and farm management. Clarence has \$1,026.43 invested in farming which represents his share of livestock and equipment. Clarence's record indicates interest in soil improvement and judging work.

DONALD DAILEY of Pipestone, Minnesota—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1931. He has purchased, with savings from project work, 2 pure bred Shorthorn cows, 2 pure bred Shorthorn heifers, and 2 pure bred steers; he also has a small interest in 35 head of pure bred Shorthorn cows. He rents

7 acres of land for corn. Donald had complete management of the home farm from April to July while his father was recuperating from an accident. Seed corn is the major enterprise and he has had considerable experience with corn breeding and testing. Upon completion of his college course in agriculture he expects to return to the farm. From his 4 years of supervised practice work with baby beef, sheep and corn Donald obtained a total labor income of \$865.92. His record shows him to be a careful farmer, interested in improving the home farm and able to cooperate well with others. For outstanding work in the F. F. A. he won a trip to Kansas City in 1931 and his winnings in showing and judging livestock are outstanding. He, also, has a good record as a public speaker.

CLARENCE GOLDSBERRY of Houston, Missouri—Winner of the 1932 Star American Farmer award (See page 60).

JAMES W. MCGINNESS of Maryville, Missouri—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1932. He owns 3 Jersey cows, 6 hogs, 10 pigs, 2 sheep, 1 saddle horse, 100 hens, 7 certified roosters, and 3 baby beeves—all obtained through project earnings. He rents 40 acres of land, 3 Jersey cows, 100 hens and 2 draft horses. He plans to study agriculture at the State University next year and to continue his farming operations while in college. In four years of supervised practice work with swine, beef, dairy, poultry, corn, potatoes, and soy beans, James obtained a labor income of \$2,589.65. The record shows further that James has invested in farming \$565.00 while other assets amount to \$692.00. There is real evidence of successful farm management for this lad has operated over 200 acres of land and has completed 23 projects in his four years of high school work. He has also won a number of prizes for judging livestock and on live stock exhibits at local state and national shows.

ORIE M. SOWARDS of South Bend, Nebraska—Eighteen years of age, received the State Farmer degree in April, 1932. He owns 3 sows, 23 spring pigs, 16 fall pigs, 1 pure bred bull and 1 cow; he raised the swine, bought the bull from the University of Nebraska, and bought the cow with the profits from the hogs. He also holds a one-half interest in 1 pure bred dairy cow and rents 24 acres of corn land. Orie plans to increase his farming interests and go in partnership with

his father. He obtained a total labor income of \$234.01 from a 3 year supervised practice program with hogs, corn and dairy cattle. Orié's records show that he has had considerable farm experience and that he has cooperated on numerous agricultural undertakings including the drouth relief and barberry eradication work of his chapter during 1931 and 1932. His total investment in farming is \$628.71.

CHARLIE BARNHART of North Loup, Nebraska—Received his State Farmer degree in April, 1932. He owns 40 acres of cultivated farm land which he inherited from his grandfather. From project savings and farm labor he has acquired 35 hogs, 2 milk cows, 1 heifer, 3 horses and 200 hens. His total labor income from 2 years of home project work with hogs, poultry, baby beef, and sweet corn was \$457.39 and his total investment in farming is \$4,760.00 including the land which he inherited. Charlie intends to rent more land and increase his farming operations. He has participated in many contests, shows, and fairs as a judge and exhibitor and has won a Union Pacific scholarship along with other prizes. This lad financed 31 miles of car transportation daily for self, brothers and sisters in order to study vocational agriculture.

ROY HEISE of Garnerville, Nevada—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in March, 1932. He owns 8 registered Hampshire sheep, 5 Hereford cows and calves and 2 Hereford heifers obtained through increase from projects, the winning of a Rotary prize and by purchase. He has, also, a one-half interest in 115 breeding ewes (pure bred and grade) which amounts to \$230. He plans to increase his sheep and cattle within the next few years and, when possible, to buy a farm of his own. He conducted a 4 year program of supervised practice with swine, and beef, which gave him a total labor income of \$315.74. Roy has a total investment in farming amounting to \$231.50. He has taken an active interest in contests, fairs, and shows, winning prizes for judging and exhibiting at both local and State events.

FRANK N. SPANGLER of Matawan, New Jersey—Age twenty, received his State Farmer degree in October, 1931. He is interested in Standard-bred Bantams; has raised and owns 300 prize White Cochins and Black Cochins Bantams and Silkies. With his father, he has a half interest in 15 acres of land used for poultry, fruit and horticultural

tural plantings; the amount of the partnership is valued at \$6,000. Poultry, landscape plantings, strawberries, blackberries, elderberries, and grapes were produced during the current year. Frank, who has been out of school 1 year, is firmly established in farming and plans to increase his poultry enterprise. On October 1st he became manager of a nearby 500 acre poultry breeding establishment. From poultry projects and other supervised practice he obtained a total labor income of \$5,114.86 during a period of five years. His total investment in farming is \$7,402.00. Frank is a regular exhibitor at poultry shows, a public speaker and a stock judge. His winnings from poultry shows for four years have totaled over \$600.00.

NATTIE E. EASTMAN of Porterville, New York—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in September, 1930. He owns 250 pullets, 150 hens, 600 chicks and one cow which he raised or purchased with earnings from previous projects. He also rents twenty-five acres of land for feed crops; has a half interest in thirty-eight acres of tillable land, two horses and six cows. He is already established in farming and plans to extend his poultry and possibly purchase the adjoining farm of 150 acres so as to expand on his dairying. Four years of supervised practice work gave Nattie a labor income of \$2,520.00 from poultry, dairy, potatoes, oats and hay crops. His investments in farming amount to \$2,680.00. His application shows evidence of efficient farm management and wide experience. Cooperation with others is indicated by Nattie's participation in cooperative buying of certified seed potatoes and similar activities. He also has an extensive record in judging livestock and crop products.

JOHN GLEASON of Ashville, New York—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree September, 1931. He owns one-sixth of 252 acres of land used for dairy farming, which he inherited from his father, and rents twenty-five acres of additional land. Future plans call for the renting of the entire home farm. He obtained a total labor income of \$1,254.00 from home projects with poultry, dairy, corn, cabbage, potatoes, oats and barley. His records show ability as a farmer, also that he is interested in improving the home farm and that he is capable of managing a farm, inasmuch as his father is not living. Gleason's records indicate that he has handled the buying of farm supplies for his chapter and for farmers. He has won a number of prizes and awards as a stock and crop judge.

HERBERT GRIGG of Lattimore, North Carolina—Twenty-two years of age, received his State Farmer degree in June, 1930. He purchased with savings from his project income one mule, one cow and two calves. He rents four acres of land used for corn and holds a half interest in twenty-seven acres of cultivated land. Herbert is farming in partnership with his father but plans to own and operate a farm and to expand his operations. He conducted two years of supervised practice with cotton, poultry, wheat, oats and corn from which he obtained a total labor income of \$647.00 and has completed considerable other supervised practice work. Ability to cooperate with others is shown in buying spray and fertilizer materials and selling cotton cooperatively. He has exhibited at fairs and has taken part in dairy judging contests. He represented his school several times in declamation contests and debates.

LEONARD KNOFF of Hoople, North Dakota—Twenty years of age, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1932. He owns one dairy cow and rents thirty-five acres of land. He has a mutual partnership with his father in 320 acres of good farm land, eight horses and twenty-two cattle. A total income of \$967.00 was earned from his three years of supervised practice with potatoes, flax, wheat, barley, and oats. He has a thrift account of \$525.00 and plans to make diversified farming his life work. Leonard seems to be a real co-operator and a leader in his local chapter having had the responsibility for numerous activities. He is interested in shows and fairs and has won prizes on crop exhibits and in livestock judging.

VERNON BENROTH of Vaughnsville, Ohio—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1931. He has purchased with project earnings two Shorthorn steers, two Hereford steers, three pure bred Spotted Poland-China sows and three pure bred Duroc-Jersey sows. He has a one-third interest in fifteen market hogs, fifty-five fall pigs and one-half interest in thirteen Registered Shropshire Sheep. From his four years of home projects conducted with steers, corn and hogs he derived a total labor income of \$2,442.00 due largely to the high quality of his prize steers. He plans to enter College but will continue to have the same share in the farming enterprises and later to become established in farming. His present investment in farming amounts to \$518.00. His record gives considerable evidence of leadership ability and he has an outstanding

record in exhibiting at shows in which he won many awards on his cattle, sheep and hogs. He won a B. & O. scholarship which he is using to defray his college expenses.

LEO BRAUN of Ashland, Ohio—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1931. He has a one-half interest in 218 hens and 230 pullets and one registered Jersey heifer. Farming experience during the current year was with baby chicks, laying hens, dairy and certified seed potatoes. He plans to continue with his father on the home farm. His four years of home projects with poultry gave him a total labor income of \$1,009.00. He has had a varied farm experience and has a good record as a manager, being responsible for many improvements on the home farm. Leo's total investment in farming is \$552.00. His record shows a strong interest in poultry, leadership in F. F. A. and other agricultural organizations. He has participated in various fairs and judging contests.

C. LLOYD STOCKDALE of Westerville, Ohio—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1931. He owns four pure bred Jersey cows, three pure bred Jersey heifers, one pure bred Jersey bull, two horses, three pure bred Duroc hogs, sixteen market hogs and three sheep—all obtained through project earnings. He also rents 130 acres of land for feed crops and pasture which he obtained in March of his Senior year in High School and stocked with the animals obtained during his period of training. He expects to continue in farming, renting additional land to increase his swine and dairy enterprises. His four-year project program returned to him a labor income of \$2,090.00. Lloyd has had a wide farm experience and his total farming investment amounts to \$1,405.00. He purchases supplies and sells products cooperatively and has an outstanding record in judging and showing livestock and dairy animals. During his Junior year in school, he won a scholarship to the American Youth Foundation Camp.

THOMAS COLLETT of Wilmington, Ohio—Seventeen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1931. He obtained, through project earnings, one beef steer, one Shorthorn cow, one Shorthorn calf, one Poland China sow and twenty-five Leghorn hens. He is especially interested in soil improvements and crop adaptations.

Four years of home projects with melons, hogs, sweet corn, and tomatoes, gave him a total labor income of \$1,274.00. Thomas plans to develop truck farming on a rather large scale. He has a total investment in farming of \$252.00 with an F. F. A. thrift account of \$500.00. His total assets amount to \$1,885.00. He has had many managerial decisions and business arrangements to make in connection with operating one of his father's farms. Thomas' record shows his ability to work with others, having purchased fertilizer and feed and sold hogs through cooperative agencies. He has quite a record in connection with fairs, contests and shows at which he has won many high places. He has also won a B. & O. scholarship, a trip to Washington and special recognition in a ton-litter club.

VERNON HOWELL of Guymon, Oklahoma—Twenty years of age, received his State Farmer degree May, 1931. He owns six hogs and ninety-five hens bought from project savings and rents 240 acres of land and four work horses. This season Vernon grew 120 acres of wheat and 120 acres of kafir, milo and millet. He plans to purchase land and increase size of his poultry and hog enterprises, using registered Poland Chinas and S. C. W. Leghorns which he has as a foundation stock and plans to buy five bred Hereford heifers and two bred Guernsey heifers within the next year. He does not plan an extensive wheat crop until prices of wheat increase; row crops will be governed by the needs of his livestock enterprises. From his four years of project work with chicks, egg production, millet, milo, kafir, hog production and wheat Vernon has derived a total labor income of approximately \$1,200.00. His total farming investment amounts to \$1,079.00, and he has a wide farming experience. Vernon's record shows that he has been quite successful in his farm management on an independent basis. His ability as a leader and to cooperate with others is shown in the numerous offices he has held in the F. F. A. school and community organizations. His scholarship record is very high and he was valedictorian in his class of fifty students.

CLINTON McCARTY of Quinlan, Oklahoma—Seventeen years of age, received the State Farmer degree in May, 1931. He owns forty-three dairy cattle, thirty-one beef cattle, thirty-two hogs, ten horses and 429 chickens which he has raised or purchased. He rents 598 acres of farm and pasture land, 118 acres of which is under cultivation. He is farming with his father and brothers. Clinton has

invested his profits from his past projects in livestock and farm equipment. He planned to attend the A & M College this winter but decided that it was a good time to remain at home and give careful attention to his farming operations; his main interest is in dairying. Four years of home project work with dairying, hogs, beef, poultry, small grains, kafir, cotton, and forage crops gave him a total labor income of \$4,373.21. About thirty different projects in all were conducted. Clinton's investment in farming totals \$3,612.00. His record shows unusual ability as a farm manager and as a leader since he has participated in a variety of activities holding numerous offices. He is also developing into a public speaker and an exhibitor of agricultural products.

ELWOOD BERRY of Clinton, Oklahoma—Twenty-one years of age, received his State Farmer degree May, 1930. Elwood owns eight head dairy cattle, 150 poultry and nineteen head of hogs which he raised and purchased from the income of previous projects. He rents thirty acres of farm land and has a one-half interest in fifteen head of beef cattle. Elwood's record shows that he obtained a total income of \$2,239.00 from a four-year supervised practice program with corn, hogs, beef and poultry. His total investment in farming is \$2,155.00 and other assets amount to about \$1,000.00. Elwood is in partnership with his father in operating a large dairy farm and meat business and, "plans to continue until he has sufficient capital or circumstances become such that it seems advisable to go into farming for himself." Elwood's record gives evidence of a wide farm experience and considerable managerial ability. He has participated in many cooperative activities such as the Dairymen's Association and buys and sells cooperatively. His ability as a leader is shown in the fact that he was a State Delegate to the National F. F. A. Convention for two years. He has an outstanding record in livestock judging and exhibiting, having won nearly \$900.00 at various fairs and shows. His Reserve Champion steer sold for twenty-two and one-half cents per pound in 1930 and his Grand Champion steer sold for forty cents per pound in 1932.

HAROLD SCHAAD of Newberg, Oregon—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in April, 1932. After selling five sows and twenty-seven pigs this year, he has left two sows, one boar, five gilts, one ram and fourteen ewes, all of which are pure bred. He rents forty-five acres of land and twenty head of Hampshire ewes.

From a four-year supervised practice program with swine and various row and feed crops, Harold derived a total labor income of \$1,404.00; his investment in farming amounts to \$364.00. He expects to continue in farming after a course at the State College. Harold has done co-operative buying and selling as a member of a corn-buying pool and swine growers' association. His leadership record is strong and he has had numerous honors in judging and exhibiting.

WAYNE McFETRIDGE of Enterprise, Oregon—Seventeen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in April of 1931. He owns five horses, six Shorthorn cattle, and five Poland China hogs; rents sixty-five acres of irrigated land and has a one-fifth interest in 160 acres of irrigated and pasture land. From a four-year supervised practice program he derived a total labor income of \$967.00. Wayne is now farming for himself and his investment totals \$2,355.00. Future plans call for the renting of more irrigated land or the purchase of some dry land. In addition to farming activities, Wayne's record shows that he was an all-round student, a leader in school affairs and a stock judge.

LLOYD H. HUNTER of Washington, Pennsylvania—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in January, 1931. He is the owner of four brood sows, twenty-two fat hogs and five pigs. He rents five acres of tillable land for corn; holds a third interest with his father in the home farm and in seventy-five additional acres. Lloyd also holds a third partnership interest in twelve cows, two horses, thirty-one sheep, four heifers and one bull. He plans, after completing a four year course in agriculture at State College, to assist his father on home farm and possibly rent an adjoining farm, eventually buying the farm and combining the two. He conducted four years home project work which included potatoes and swine, receiving a total labor income of \$450.00. He has a total investment in farming of \$415.00 and other assets amounting to \$665. He has a good record as a leader and manager, cooperating well with others, and showing an interest in fairs and exhibits.

DANA J. HARKNESS of Gillette, Pennsylvania—Eighteen years of age, was made a State Farmer in January, 1932. He owns nine cows, one Jersey bull and two yearling Jersey heifers which he purchased from his father and paid for with milk receipts. He also rents

twenty-five acres of pasture land. Early in his career he decided to become a dairyman and has succeeded in getting himself established in his chosen occupation. Dana has done four years of home project work with dairying, potatoes, garden and home improvement, from which he derived a total labor income of \$4,142.00. His investments in farming total \$1,000.00. Dana's record gives evidence of considerable success with dairying. He is a member of several cooperatives, works willingly with others, and shows leadership ability along several lines.

BEN ANDERSON of Switzer, South Carolina—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in October, 1931. He manages and operates his mother's 200-acre farm and expects to continue this arrangement. He owns two mules, three milk cows, three hogs, and three calves, all obtained from earnings, and rents twenty-two acres of land. He has no partnership interest in the home farm. A four-year supervised practice program, including cotton, corn, and hogs gave Ben a total labor income of over \$1,350.00. He made a record county yield of four and eight-tenths tons per acre on oat and vetch hay, and has been especially interested in producing adequate home-grown feeds.

MAX MEYERS of Dallas, South Dakota—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree May, 1931. He owns three sows, six fat hogs, seven breeding hogs, thirteen fall pigs and one yearling herd sire, which he has purchased or raised. He has a one-fifth interest in 160 acres of farm land and in return for his labor spent on it he receives the grain which his livestock consumes. He also has a sixth interest in 280 Bronze Turkeys. Max plans to go to the State College and while attending will endeavor to increase the size and quality of his livestock holdings, and later become established in farming. He has a total investment in farming of \$587.00. Max has participated in several group projects, takes an active part in cooperative activities and is interested in his community. He is a regular exhibitor at Agricultural Fairs, winning many prizes and awards on his stock and showmanship.

E. K. WATERS, JR., of Greenwood, Tennessee—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in April, 1931. Through earnings, he has obtained five dairy cattle, one sow and litter and four

head of work stock. He owns a small herd of imported and Island-Bred Jerseys and, during 1931-32, had responsibility of the management of his father's 102 acre farm. All profits are put into his dairy herd. He plans to become part owner and manager of one of the outstanding herds in the South next year. Since August first he has been herdsman and showman for the Green Hill Farms. Waters is recognized as an authority in his community on dairying and had the outstanding record of any farm boy in the State in 1931. He conducted home projects with dairy, corn, and barley from which he obtained a total labor income of \$3,049.00 in four years. His total farming investment is \$1,845.00. Waters' records indicate exceptional ability as a leader, farm manager and exhibitor.

SOLOMON A. BASS, JR., of Mt. Juliet, Tennessee—Twenty-one years of age, received his State Farmer degree in April, 1931. He owns forty acres of farm land used for general farming which he purchased from his parents and two cows and twelve hogs which he raised. He is planning to farm after graduation from College and his total investment in farming is \$3,775.00, including a \$1,200.00 debt. He became interested in having his own farm in 1927 and proceeded to buy one from his parents. Solomon made arrangements to pay as he made it and in four years has reduced his debt by \$800.00 and paid his school expenses as well. He has participated in many contests, shows and fairs, winning numerous cash prizes on his hogs, sheep and poultry. He has a strong record in leadership and cooperative activities.

JAMES MATTHEWS of Cisco, Texas—Twenty years of age, received his State Farmer degree in October, 1931. He owns eighteen hogs, seven cows, eleven goats and two head of work stock which he raised or purchased. He rents thirty acres of land and has one-half interest in 260 acres of land. His future plans are for extending his ranching activities. Three years of home project work with hogs, cattle, small grains, potatoes and cotton gave him a total labor income of \$1,158.00 and his investment in farming is \$1,130.00, with total assets amounting to over \$2,000.00. James' records indicate that he is a progressive young farmer interested in his community.

EDWARD ODELLE NEVILLS of Abilene, Texas—Eighteen years old, received his State Farmer degree in October, 1931. He

owns two registered Duroc Jersey sows and 185 chickens, which he raised or purchased, and rents twenty-five acres of crop land. Nevills entered Texas A. & M. College in September of 1932 to continue his agricultural training after which he intends to farm the home place of 480 acres. His three-year supervised farming program included cotton, maize, poultry, beef and hog production and his total labor income from these enterprises amounted to \$242.98. He has \$228.50 invested in farming and other assets reported, total about \$500.00. Nevills' record shows him to be strong in improved farming practices. He also shows up well as a leader, stock judge and agricultural exhibitor.

GEORGE WRIGHT of Stephens City, Virginia—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in June, 1931. As a result of his project work George owns three brood sows, twenty pigs, five cows, fourteen heifers and 150 hens. He expects to take over his father's farm, dairy herd, work animals and hogs when he is twenty-one years of age, increasing the scope of the dairy and hog enterprises. A total labor income of \$561.00 was obtained from his four years of supervised practice which included dairy, hogs, potatoes, corn and wheat. George's investment in farming totals \$897.00. He manages the home farm with but little help from his father, as he is away most of the time. Leadership is shown in his F. F. A. and high school activities; and he won a scholarship of \$100.00 offered by the B. & O. Railroad to the outstanding F. F. A. boy in Virginia.

JOHN BEARD of Herndon, Virginia—Twenty years of age, received his State Farmer degree in June, 1931. John has a one-third partnership interest in 165 acres of land. He owns five cows, three heifers, and two calves which he has raised. He also has a one-third partnership interest in twenty-one dairy cows. He plans to enter Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1933-34 for an agricultural course. After graduation John and his brother expect to resume complete management of the farm and increase the size of business by adding to the dairy herd and raising breeding stock. He obtained from his four years of home projects a total labor income of \$2,343.00 and his investment in farming totals \$615.00. Ability to cooperate is shown in his assistance in operating an F. F. A. store, buying of fertilizer and as a member of the Maryland-Virginia Milk Production Association.

BAYARD AMBROSE RUCKER, JR., of Delaplane, Virginia—

Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree June 16, 1931. He owns fifteen head of registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle, one sow and four Guernseys. He rents fifteen acres of farm land used for growing feed and pasture. He also has a two-thirds partnership interest in five baby beeves. He obtained a total labor income of \$3,628.00 from a supervised practice program which included corn, beef cattle, pigs and dairying. Bayard's total investment in farming is \$3,115.00. He plans to enter Virginia Polytechnic Institute for a four-year course in Animal Husbandry; to increase his registered Angus from five to fifteen this year; to show the same as a carload in Baltimore Livestock Show, and the Eastern Livestock Exposition, and to replace his sow and Dairy cows with pure bred registered animals.

CHARLES FITZGERALD, JR., of Sequim, Washington—

Twenty-one years of age, received his State Farmer degree May, 1932. He owns fifty acres of farm land which he inherited. He also owns 150 poultry, fifty-seven hogs, two steers, fifteen cows, three pure bred bulls and two heifers; he bought the original stock and has had the increase therefrom. He rents ten acres of land for oats and has an interest in 220 acres. His father manages a cooperative creamery which gives Charles full management of the farm of 220 acres. The same partnership interest applies to one hundred cows, seventeen heifers, seven horses, and two registered bulls. Charles plans to increase his activities in farming and has taken over two farms from his father totaling 270 acres, working and managing them himself. He conducted home projects in cow testing, hogs, and oats which gave him a total labor income of \$274.00. He has a total investment in farming amounting to \$12,750.00, which includes fifty acres of inherited land. Charles has participated in group or class projects with potatoes and sugar beets and has an outstanding record as a farm manager.

ALBERT HESS of Omro, Wisconsin—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in October, 1931. He owns three cows, two calves, and one horse. He purchased a pure bred Holstein calf as foundation animal. He has a partnership interest in sixty acres of farm land; he is in partnership with his father and plans to continue. From home projects with potatoes, corn, dairy, and general

farming he obtained a total labor income of \$923.00 in four years. He has a total investment in farming amounting to \$330.00. Albert's record also indicates cooperation and leadership ability; he was the local manager of a pea viner during the current season.

JOHN BOSS of Oshkosh, Wisconsin—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in October, 1931. With money saved from projects John has obtained seven sows and two pure bred dairy cows. He rents eight acres of land used for soy bean hay for winter feeding. He has a third partnership in 250 acres of farm land, thirty-six head Holstein cows and fifteen young stock. He owns, on a partnership basis, an entire layout of farm equipment and is now managing a farm owned by his mother. From a supervised practice program which included barley, corn, and hogs he derived a total labor income of \$236.00 in two years. He intends to own a farm in years to come and he has a total investment in farming of \$439.00. John's records show ability as a leader and livestock judge.

PAUL McCUTCHEON of Fink, West Virginia—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in October, 1931. At the time of making application, he owned forty-six sheep, twenty-one hogs, 796 chickens, eight colonies of bees and was renting 170 acres of land. Paul plans to continue farming, putting more weight on his lambs and securing a reliable market for his eggs. From a three year supervised practice program including potatoes, corn, soy beans, sheep, hogs, poultry and bees he derived a total labor income of \$2,068.78, and his total investment in farming amounts to \$2,040.00. He participated in the cooperative brooding of 1,300 baby chicks, sells certified seed corn and is a member of the West Virginia Crop Improvement Association.



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