

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SIXTH NATIONAL CONVENTION

OF



LIBRARY
NATIONAL EDUCATION
WASHINGTON

HELD AT

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

NOVEMBER 17-24, 1933

Prepared and published by the Future Farmers of America
in cooperation with the U. S. Department of the Interior

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KENTUCKY	NORTH DAKOTA	WYOMING

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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 was born in Kansas City, Mo. in November, 1928, and since that time associations in 46 states, the Territory of Hawaii and Puerto Rico have been developed.

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; improve the farm home and its surroundings; provide needed educational and recreational activities for its members; and to supplement with boy-initiated and boy-directed activities the regular systematic instruction offered to prospective farmers through vocational agricultural courses.

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

The Sixth National Convention of Future Farmers of America was held at the Baltimore Hotel in Kansas City, Missouri, November 17-24, 1933. This Convention was a feature of the Eighth National Congress of Vocational Agricultural Students and there were delegates present from 42 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 some 3000 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 21, 22 and 23 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 the proceedings which should prove interesting and helpful to those concerned, and serve as a permanent record of the 1933 national meeting.

W. A. ROSS,
Executive Secretary.

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PROGRAM

Friday, November 17th

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

Saturday, November 18th

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

Sunday, November 19th

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

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

7:00 P. M.—State Advisers Meeting, Baltimore Hotel.

Monday, November 20th

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

9:30 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, Auditorium, Power and Light Company Building.

Tuesday, November 21st

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

1. Opening ceremony.

2. Music.

3. Report on delegates credentials.

4. Roll call of the States and seating of delegates.

5. Minutes of the 5th National Convention and Board of Trustees meetings.

6. Appointment of Committees.

7. Nominations for the degree of American Farmer, C. H. Lane, National Adviser, and one-minute responses from candidates.

8. Three minute reports on accomplishments in the States, one delegate from each State.

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

1:30 P. M.—Second Convention Session.

1. Call to order by the President.

2. Music.

3. Report of the Ex-Secretary.

4. Report of the Treasurer.

5. State reports (continued).

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

7. Closing Ceremony.

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

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

Wednesday, November 22nd

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

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

1. Opening ceremony.

2. Music.

3. Committee reports.

4. Brief addresses by guests and sponsors of F. F. A. events.

5. Election of officers.

6. Closing ceremony.

6:00 P. M.—Banquet for F. F. A. delegates, judging teams, coaches, prize winners and guests.

Address by J. C. Swift.

Awarding of prizes:

Chapter contest, State Association contest, Special awards.

PROGRAM

(Continued)

Thursday, November 23rd

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

1. Opening ceremony.
2. Music.
3. Unfinished business.

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

1. Opening ceremony.
2. Music.
3. New business; consideration of important problems which the national organization is facing.
4. Address by the President.
5. Closing ceremony.

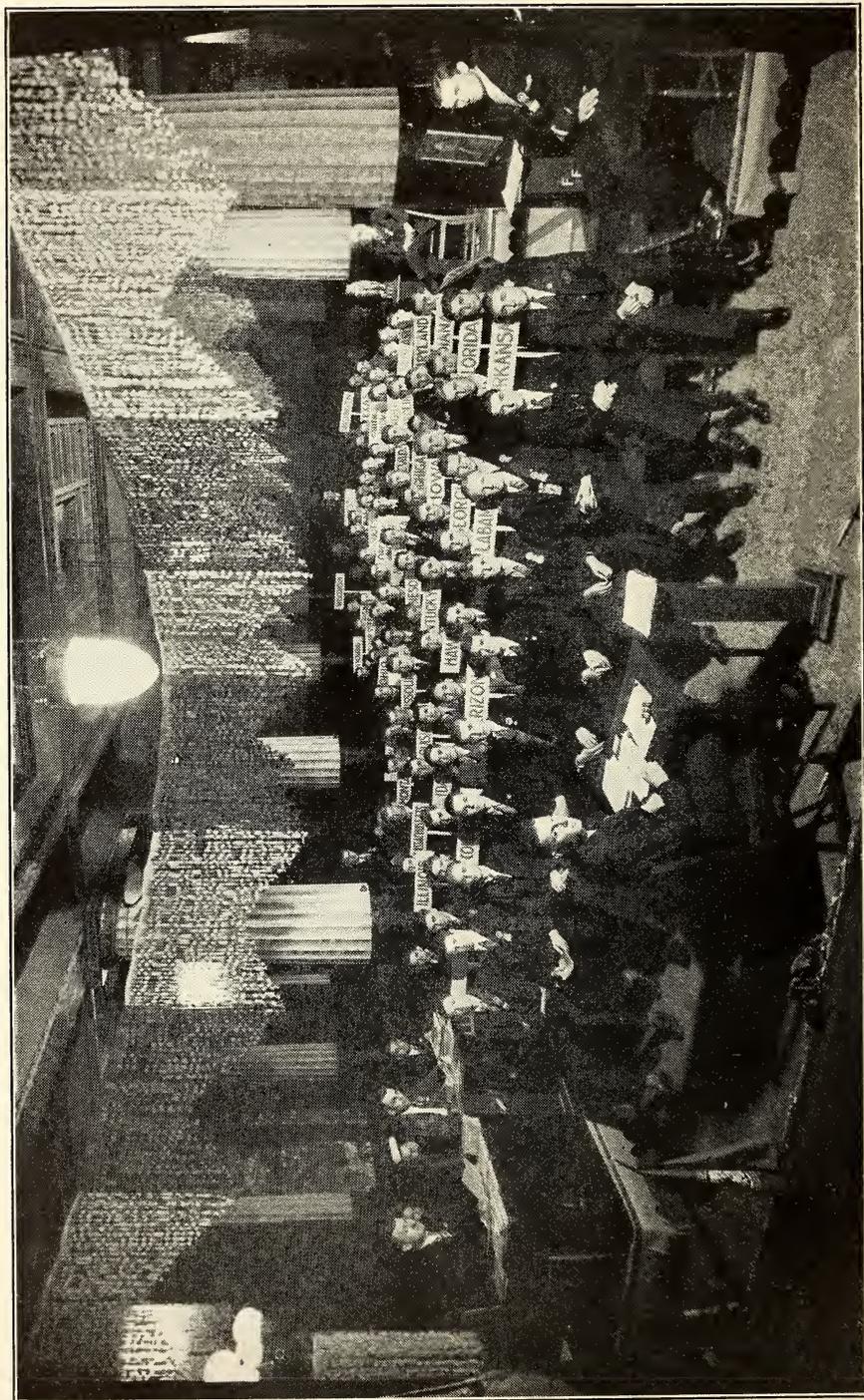
7:30 P. M.—Joint Executive Session, 1932-33 and 1933-34 Board of Trustees, Baltimore Hotel.

OFFICIAL DELEGATES

Alabama	Austin Ezell (R)	Willard Brown
Arizona	Pratt Holt (R)	Bruce Brynhall
Arkansas*	Andy Fulton (R)	Austin Ledbetter
California	Forrest Dubois (R)	Phil Leiser
Colorado	Frank Stoop	Gordon Lucht (R)
Florida	Jacques Waller (R)	Emerson Bishop
Georgia	Marion Winge	David Newton (R)
Hawaii	Waichi Ouye (R)	
Idaho	Elmer Frost (R)	Jay Roberts
Illinois	Milbourn DeMunn (R)	Donald Peach
Indiana	Kenneth Myers (R)	
Iowa	Julius Black (R)	Barton Bonzer
Kansas*	Vincent Fuller (R)	J. Richardson
Kentucky	Harlan Veal (R)	Aloysius Reisz
Louisiana	C. A. Duplantis (R)	Lucien Laborde
Maryland	Charles Hoke (R)	
Massachusetts	Albert Richardson (R)	
Michigan	Carl Shoppbell (R)	Donald Piper
Minnesota	Elmer Ziegenhagen (R)	Raymond Monnahan
Missouri	Maurice Dankenbring (R)	Rankin Gibson
Montana	Lambert Hruska (R)	Robert Stewart
Nebraska	Wallace Thorson (R)	Edward Ksiazek
Nevada	William Lee (R)	Gerald Anderson
New Jersey	Alex Alampi	
New York	Fred Woolsey (R)	Emory Waterman
New Mexico	Leslie Lobban (R)	Paul Kuhnley
North Carolina	J. R. Johnson, Jr. (R)	Erastus Grigg
North Dakota	Wm. Klusmann (R)	Harry Moltzen
Ohio	Bobby Jones (R)	Earl Rosenberger
Oklahoma	Ishmael Smith (R)	Ralph Duroy
Oregon	Howard Smith (R)	Chester Stephens
Pennsylvania	Clinton Pease (R)	Kenneth Perdue
South Carolina	Grady Smith	John Prince (R)
South Dakota	Andy Sundstrom (R)	Melvin Hockinstad
Tennessee	James Murphy	Connard Sullivan (R)
Texas*	R. J. Stuteville	Ross Walker (R)
Utah	Raymond Malouf (R)	J. Fred Skinner
Virginia	J. Sam Buchanan (R)	William A. Brooks
Washington	Lowell Prater	Lenley Wooten (R)
West Virginia	Harry Born	William Lloyd (R)
Wisconsin	Clayton Heitz (R)	Raymond Rada
Wyoming	Joe Capron (R)	Herman Berthelson

* Substitutes: Fred Harper of Arkansas for Andy Fulton, Elmer Dawdy of Kansas for J. Richardson, John Gilbert of Texas for R. J. Stuteville.

(R)—Gave State report at Convention.



SIXTH NATIONAL CONVENTION—FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA
HOTEL BALTIMORE, KANSAS CITY, MO.—NOVEMBER 22, 1933

Minutes of General Sessions

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER TWENTY-FIRST

Morning Session

The Sixth National Convention of Future Farmers of America was opened with the regular ceremony at 9:00 A. M. in the Pompeian Room of the Baltimore Hotel by President Vernon Howell. The convention hall was decorated in blue and gold, the colors of the organization, and a large rising sun done in crepe paper backed the president's station; the correct symbols were in evidence at the other officers' stations as well. The delegate section in the center of the hall was dotted with standards bearing the name of each State Association, space being allotted for two delegates under each state standard. Flags of every state in the Union were also in evidence.

The Fredericktown Ohio chapter band of 33 pieces, under the direction of Mr. Wood, played several selections while the delegates and visitors were taking their places. Immediately following this President Howell called upon student secretary Paulsen for a report on delegate credentials. Secretary Paulsen reported that delegate credentials had been received from 41 states and the Territory of Hawaii. The president then ordered a roll call for the purpose of seating the official delegates. The roll call, when completed, showed 79 delegates in their places. Attention was then called, by the president, to the fact that a majority vote was required on all matters except changes in the constitution which required a two-thirds vote of the delegates present.

When the delegates had been seated the student secretary read the complete minutes of the Fifth National Convention of F. F. A. Upon a motion by Stewart of Montana, duly seconded, the minutes were approved as read.

Delegate Winge of Georgia was then recognized by the chair and coming forward he made a brief speech in behalf of the Georgia Association of F. F. A. at the conclusion of which he presented a gavel to president Howell. Rousing cheers accompanied the presentation. President Howell responded and expressed his sincere thanks to the Georgia Association.

Several announcements were then made from the chair regarding the convention activities and the executive secretary was asked to summarize the situation with regard to the uniform contract with the Pool Manufacturing Co. of Sherman, Texas. He stated that by action of the Board of Trustees the contract for F. F. A. uniforms with this company had been cancelled and that no more orders for the uniforms should be sent in to this Company. He stated further that this action had been taken at the request of the Pool Company and that it would be up to the dele-

gates present as to any further provisions for making F. F. A. uniforms available to members.

President Howell then named these committees: Auditing, Program of Work; and Nominating. He stated that other committees would be named later in the day.

The next order of business was the nomination of active and honorary candidates for the degree of American Farmer. The National Adviser made the nominations stating that after careful consideration the following candidates were recommended by the Board of Trustees for election to the 4th and highest membership degree in the F. F. A. organization.

Active List

Norman Crawford, Marion, Alabama	William Lee, Fallon, Nevada
Fred. William Harper, Paris, Arkansas	Alex C. Alampi, Williamstown, N. J.
Marvin Simpson, Vilonia, Arkansas	Paul M. Kuhnley, Las Cruces, N. Mex.
James Wright, Stephens, Arkansas	Herbert W. Smith, Rochester, New York
Alan Maki, Fortuna, California	George A. Turner, Jr., Horseheads, N. Y.
George Nicholas, Petaluma, California	Harry Graves, Cavalier, North Dakota
Walden Denny, Auburn, California	Earl W. Miller, Georgetown, Ohio
Joe Wilson, Valley Ford, California	Homer King, Orrville, Ohio
John Elbert Kite, Shasta, California	Earl Rosenberger, Fremont, Ohio
James Conley, Frederica, Delaware	Bobby Jones, Radnor, Ohio
Waldo Emerson Bishop, Aucilla, Florida	Emil Belitz, Wellston, Oklahoma
David Newton, Norman Park, Georgia	Edwin Taylor, Kingfisher, Oklahoma
Marion Winge, Lyons, Georgia	Ray P. Burton, Perkins, Oklahoma
Waichi Ouye, Hakalau, Hawaii	Howard J. Smith, Canby, Oregon
Elmer Frost, Jerome, Idaho	Chester N. Stephens, Dayton, Oregon
Robert Copper, New Holland, Illinois	Clinton L. Pease, Eighty-Four, Penna.
Donald Peach, Walnut, Illinois	Kenneth S. Perdue, North East, Penna.
Paul Powel, Jerseyville, Illinois	Raymond Ellis, Canton, South Dakota
Judson P. Mason, Elgin, Illinois	J. W. Ezell, Jr., Antioch, Tennessee
Kenneth Meyers, Angola, Indiana	Alex Fitzgerald, Trenton, Tennessee
Ronald Boyd, Bassett, Iowa	H. Kai Grissim, Lebanon, Tennessee
Charles Steward, Dana, Iowa	Ewell Perry, Joelton, Tennessee
Elmer Dawdy, Washington, Kansas	John H. Gilbert, Cotulla, Texas
William Fuller, Miltonvale, Kansas	Bobbie Thurman, Cisco, Texas
George Clements, Owensboro, Kentucky	Doyle E. Cardon, Smithfield, Utah
Aloysius Reisz, Owensboro, Kentucky	Ashby S. Brumback, Middletown, Va.
Lucien P. Laborde, Marksville, Louisiana	William A. Brooks, Stuarts Draft, Va.
Wesley B. Slaid, Logansport, Louisiana	J. Sam Buchanan, Chatham Hill, Va.
Charles Hoke, Walkersville, Maryland	Thornton Oliver, Suffolk, Virginia
Carl Shopbell, Dansville, Michigan	Hilton Rector, Seven Mile Ford, Va.
Willis McCulloch, Beaverton, Michigan	Charles L. Prater, Ellensburg, Wash.
Waino Kortsmaki, Cloquet, Minnesota	Lenley B. Wooten, Chelan, Washington
Maurice Dankenbring, Sweet Spgs., Mo.	Stuart Watts, Maxwelton, W. Va.
Robert Mills, Jr., Booneville, Missouri	Bernard Donkersgood, Baldwin, Wis.
Robert Stewart, Miles City, Montana	Arley Heinze, Portage, Wis.
Morrison Loewenstein, Kearney, Nebr.	Joseph Capron, Powell, Wyoming
Arell Wasson, Wilcox, Nebraska	

Honorary List

CARL GRAY, President, Union Pacific Railroad.
 L. J. TABER, Master, National Grange.
 J. C. WRIGHT, Assistant U. S. Commissioner of Education.

RAY FIFE, President, American Vocational Association.

F. M. SIMPSON, Commercial Research Department, Swift & Company, Chicago.

E. P. TAYLOR, Editor, Agricultural Leaders Digest.

RAY CUFF, Livestock Commissioner, Kansas City Live Stock Exchange.

S. M. JACKSON, State Supervisor of Agricultural Education, Louisiana.

M. H. McDONALD, Teacher of Vocational Agriculture, Park River, North Dakota.

Briefs of the record of each of the candidates from the active membership were handed out to the delegates, and Dr. Lane explained briefly why the names of each of the honorary candidates had been placed in nomination. In order to allow the delegates time for consideration of all candidates before voting, it was unanimously agreed that the vote should be deferred until afternoon.

President Howell was forced to leave the convention hall at this time in order to take charge of the radio broadcast at 11:30. He, therefore, called upon vice-president Newton to take the chair and designated vice-president McCutcheon to take Newton's place. The president also designated Waichi Ouye, delegate from Hawaii, to occupy the adviser's station until the close of the morning session.

Upon assuming the duties of the presiding officer, vice-president Newton called for the next item of business on the program which was the three minute summarized reports by states on their accomplishments during the past year. The following states reported: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, and New Mexico. A rousing cheer was given the delegate from Hawaii when he presented his report.

The meeting was adjourned at 12 o'clock, noon, to convene again at 1:30 P. M.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER TWENTY-FIRST

Afternoon Session

The convention was called to order at 1:30 P. M. by President Howell. Raymond Bryan, a member of the Ottawa Kansas Chapter, was introduced and entertained those present with several songs, playing his own guitar accompaniment. His performance was enthusiastically received.

The first item of business for this session was the report of the Executive Secretary. Mr. Ross came to the platform at the request of

the president and read his report on the year's work. Immediately following this Vice-President Fitzgerald read the report of the Treasurer, Mr. Groseclose, who was unable to be present for the convention due to illness. Upon a motion by Sundstrom of South Dakota, duly seconded, the reports of both the Executive Secretary and Treasurer were accepted as read to be made a part of the convention proceedings.

The presentation of state reports was then continued and the following states reported at this time: Massachusetts, North Carolina, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

The time had arrived for the election and raising of successful candidates to the degree of American Farmer. Upon a motion from the Montana delegation, duly seconded, the 73 candidates from the active membership whose names had been placed in nomination by Dr. Lane were unanimously accepted for the honor. The impressive 4th degree ceremony followed, at the close of which keys were presented to those present. Announcement was made that keys would be forwarded to the other candidates-elect who were unable to be present.

Upon a motion by Dankenbring of Missouri, duly seconded, the nine candidates whose names had been submitted at the morning session for the degree of honorary American Farmer were unanimously elected. Mr. Ray Cuff, the only one of this group present, came to the platform and received his key from President Howell.

The student secretary reported a request for a delegate substitution at this time and upon a motion by Ezell of Alabama, Dawdy of Kansas, duly vouched for, was seated as a delegate from that State to take the place of Richardson, who had been unexpectedly called home.

President Howell explained that due to the many inquiries received during the past year regarding the correct manner of giving the F. F. A. flag salute during the closing ceremony, that the Board of Trustees recommended the following peace-time salute as official for the organization:

Members rise, face the flag and with the right hand placed over the heart, repeat in unison the pledge of allegiance.

This suggestion by the Board of Trustees met with the hearty approval of the delegates and was accepted by unanimous consent.

The meeting was adjourned with the closing ceremony at 4:30 P. M. to convene again at 9:00 A. M. the following morning.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER TWENTY-SECOND

Morning Session

The convention was opened with the regular opening ceremony at 8:30 A. M. President Howell called attention to the fact that this half-

day had been set aside for committee work and that every delegate had a responsibility, for every delegate was to be a member of one or more committees. He requested that the committees be ready to report back to the convention at 1:30 P. M. The following committees went to work immediately:

Auditing:

James Murphy, Tennessee
 William Lloyd, West Virginia
 Wallace Thorson, Nebraska
 Julius Black, Iowa
 Elmer Frost, Idaho
 Kenneth Myers, Indiana
 C. H. Lane, Washington, D. C.
 Chas. Fitzgerald, Washington, (Ch.)

Program of Work:

J. Sam Buchanan, Virginia
 Gerald Anderson, Nevada
 Earl Rosenberger, Ohio
 Charles Hoke, Maryland
 Ross Walker, Texas
 Frank Stroop, Colorado
 Donald Peach, Illinois
 Willard Brown, Alabama
 Harlan Veal, Kentucky
 C. H. Lane, Washington, D. C.
 Leo Paulsen, Kansas (Ch.)

Radio:

Clayton Heitz, Wisconsin
 Lowell Prater, Washington
 William Lee, Nevada
 Andy Fulton, Arkansas
 Raymond Monahan, Minnesota
 J. Fred Skinner, Utah
 Waichi Ouye, Hawaii
 Paul McCutcheon, West Va. (Ch.)

Revision of Manual:

Harry Born, West Virginia
 Melvin Hockinstad, South Dakota
 Erastus Grigg, North Carolina
 David Newton, Georgia
 Herman Berthelson, Wyoming
 Clinton Pease, Pennsylvania (Ch.)

Chapter Contest and State Reports:

Austin Ledbetter, Arkansas
 Barton Bonzer, Iowa
 Lucien Laborde, Louisiana
 Jay Roberts, Idaho
 Julius Black, Iowa
 Kenneth Myers, Indiana
 Robert Stewart, Montana (Ch.)

Nominating:

Maurice Dankenbring, Missouri
 Marion Winge, Georgia
 Ishmael Smith, Oklahoma
 Carl Shoppell, Michigan
 Howard Smith, Oregon
 Fred Woolsey, New York
 Raymond Malouf, Utah
 Aloysius Reisz, Kentucky
 W. A. Ross, Washington, D. C.
 La Vern Newton, Iowa (Ch.)

Resolutions:

Forrest Du Bois, California
 Austin Ezell, Alabama
 Andrew Sundstrom, South Dakota
 Vincent Fuller, Kansas
 Milbourn De Munn, Illinois
 Gordon Lucht, Colorado
 E. K. Waters, Tennessee (Ch.)

Song Contest:

Kenneth Perdue, Pennsylvania
 Raymond Rada, Wisconsin
 Edward Ksiazek, Nebraska
 Grady Smith, South Carolina
 William Brooks, Virginia
 J. R. Johnson, North Carolina (Ch.)

Public Speaking Contest:

Lambert Hruska, Montana
 Emory Waterman, New York
 Elmer Ziegenhagen, Minnesota
 Leslie Lobban, New Mexico
 Chester Stephens, Oregon
 Donald Piper, Michigan
 Bobby Jones, Ohio
 Emerson Bishop, Florida (Ch.)

Uniform:

Connard Sullivan, Tennessee
 C. A. Duplantis, Louisiana
 Jaques Waller, Florida
 Lenly B. Wooten, Washington
 John H. Gilbert, Texas
 Chas. Fitzgerald, Washington (Ch.)

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER TWENTY-SECOND

Afternoon Session

The convention was called to order by the president at 1:30 P. M. The student secretary reported a request for a delegate substitution and upon a motion by Stewart of Montana, duly seconded, unanimous consent was given by the delegates to seat Gilbert of Texas, properly

vouched for, in place of Stuteville, who had been called home on account of serious illness.

The Executive Secretary requested the privilege of reading some telegrams at this time. The one from F. F. A. headquarters in Washington stated that the radio broadcast of the previous day had come through in a splendid manner, and the one from Oklahoma reported that the F. F. A. chapter at Guymon had been named for President Howell.

Vice-President Newton, Chairman of the nominating committee, asked for more time before submitting a report.

Chairman Fitzgerald of the Auditing Committee read their report, which, upon motion of Shopbell of Michigan, duly seconded, was accepted as read.

Chairman Paulsen read the report of the Program of Work Committee, and a brief discussion followed on certain of the items. Upon a motion by Stewart of Montana, duly seconded, the report was accepted as read.

Chairman Waters of the Resolutions Committee submitted the report of that group. Suggestions made from the floor to also include items concerning the Woodbine Iowa Chapter accident in Chicago, during October; appreciation to Swift & Co. for continuing to supply pictures of Washington and Jefferson; a blanket item extending thanks to all who assisted in any way with the Convention; and an appreciation to President Roosevelt for his part in the Pilgrimage, met with the approval of the members of the committee. Upon a motion by Stewart of Montana, duly seconded, the report with these additions was accepted.

It was then moved by Shopbell of Michigan, seconded and carried, that a special resolution be prepared and sent to President Roosevelt, thanking him for speaking to the F. F. A. group at the Pilgrimage in June. Smith of Oklahoma moved, and the motion was seconded and carried, that the Board of Trustees prepare this resolution.

Chairman McCutcheon then read the report of the Radio Committee, which, after brief discussion on the cost of getting to the key radio stations and upon a motion by Smith of Oklahoma, duly seconded, was accepted as read.

The report of the Uniform Committee was next presented by Chairman Fitzgerald of Washington. A brief discussion took place regarding the official uniform, following which it was moved by Sundstrom of South Dakota, seconded and carried, that the report be accepted.

At this time the unanimous consent of the delegates was obtained by the chair to allow the Nominating Committee to withdraw from the Convention in order to complete their report as quickly as possible.

Upon a motion by Frost of Idaho, duly seconded, the report of Committee on Revision of the Manual, presented by Chairman Pease of Pennsylvania, was accepted as read.

Upon a motion by Thorson of Nebraska, duly seconded, the report of the Song Contest Committee, read by Chairman Johnson of North Carolina, was accepted as read.

The next committee report called for was that of the Committee on the Public Speaking Contest, which was presented by Chairman Bishop of Florida. Considerable discussion took place concerning the length of speeches and the advisability of substituting an extemporaneous contest for the present form. Upon the motion of G. Smith of South Carolina, duly seconded, the committee report was tabled by a vote of 46 to 12.

Chairman Stewart of Montana presented the report of the Committee on Chapter Contest and State report form in two parts. Upon a motion by Bonzer of Iowa, duly seconded, that part dealing with the chapter contest was accepted; upon motion by Murphy of Tennessee, duly seconded, that part dealing with the report form was accepted.

The Nominating Committee, having returned to the floor of the convention, was requested to give their report, and Chairman Newton presented the following slate of boy officers for 1934:

PRESIDENT, Bobby Jones, Ohio.

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT, Alex Alampi, New Jersey.

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT, Robert Stewart, Montana.

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT, Marion Winge, Georgia.

FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT, Morrison Lowenstein, Nebraska.

STUDENT-SECRETARY, Carl Shopbell, Michigan.

Sullivan of Tennessee moved that the slate be declared elected and that the Secretary be instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for those whose names had been submitted as national boy officers for 1934; motion seconded and passed.

Winge of Georgia moved, and the motion was seconded and carried, that the same adult national officers be retained for 1934. The secretary was therefore instructed to cast a unanimous ballot for the following officers:

ADVISER, C. H. Lane, Washington, D. C.

TREASURER, Henry C. Groseclose, Blacksburg, Va.

EXECUTIVE-SECRETARY, W. A. Ross, Washington, D. C.

Stewart of Montana requested the floor at this time to present a matter of general interest. He suggested the idea of having a special Future Farmer Day some time during 1934, preferably on one of the regular national F. F. A. broadcasting days. It was pointed out that the various State Associations could perhaps plan special state broadcasts also on that day and that chapters might plan their Father and Son banquets on the date specified. The idea seemed to meet with general

delegate approval and after some discussion it was moved by Stewart that the Board of Trustees arrange for such a day; motion passed.

The time for adjournment was close at hand, and the president recognized Mr. Merle Smith of Kansas City, who presented 10 picked outstanding young men from the high schools of the city. Mr. Smith explained that the purpose of this move was to foster good fellowship and to familiarize the young men of Kansas City with the F. F. A. organization. A rousing cheer was given the boys as they mounted the platform for their introductions. The president then thanked Mr. Smith and called upon the Executive Secretary to present 10 outstanding F. F. A. members; these included the national boy officers, the winner of the public speaking contest, the Star American Farmer, the delegate from Hawaii, and the Star Farmer of Kansas.

The meeting adjourned at 4:10 P. M. to convene again at 9:00 A. M. the following morning.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER TWENTY-THIRD

Morning Session

The convention was opened at 9:00 A. M. with the regular opening ceremony.

The first item of business was in regard to paying the expenses of delegates to the national convention. President Howell stated that the matter had been carefully considered by the Board of Trustees, and it was the opinion of the Board members that the time had arrived when some financial assistance should be given to delegates in getting to the national convention. However, it was pointed out that all the responsibility did not rest with the national F. F. A. organization, and the recommendation of the Board of Trustees therefore was that the transportation expenses of *one* delegate from each state should be paid from the national F. F. A. treasury in connection with the 1934 national convention. A general discussion followed; and upon a motion by Newton of Georgia, duly seconded, the recommendation of the Board of Trustees was accepted. Shopbell of Michigan then moved that the method of paying the money be left to the Board of Trustees; motion seconded and carried.

National dues for 1934 was the next problem considered. The question arose as to whether the treasury would stand the expense of delegates without raising dues. The Executive Secretary expressed the opinion that due to the reserve fund, which had been built, and in view of a normal increase in membership the dues would not have to be raised unless the delegates thought it best. Upon a motion by Smith of Oklahoma, duly seconded and passed, the national dues for 1934 remained at 10c per member.

The advisability of placing a part of the present surplus fund in the national F. F. A. treasury in some form of safe investment was brought up

and discussed by the delegates. It was moved by Stewart of Montana, seconded and carried, that the Board of Trustees be responsible for placing as much of the funds as they saw fit in a savings account.

The next item of business was regarding Hawaii and Puerto Rico being allowed to compete in the national public speaking contest. It was pointed out that due to distance and in view of the fact that these two Associations belonged to no particular administrative region that it was impossible for them to compete in Regional elimination events. The question was how could satisfactory provision be made for their participation. Several suggestions were made and many delegates spoke on the question. Finally a motion made by Stewart of Montana, duly seconded and passed, provided that the public speaking representatives from Hawaii and Puerto Rico compete between themselves at Kansas City prior to the national contest and that the winner be allowed to compete with the regional winners in the finals. It was understood that prizes for the public speaking contest would remain the same as in 1933.

Necessary changes in contract prices (due to NRA Codes) on jewelry and felt goods, involving the L. G. Balfour Company and the Beverley Manufacturing Company, were, by unanimous consent, referred to the Board of Trustees for action.

The question of a national F. F. A. publication was disposed of in short order, since the delegates were in hearty accord with the recommendations of the Board of Trustees to the effect that the organization not undertake a national magazine at the present time. It was moved by Winge of Georgia, seconded and carried, that the recommendation of the Board relative to this matter be accepted.

The question of additional membership degrees was referred to the Board of Trustees upon a motion by Stewart of Montana, duly seconded, and passed by the delegates present.

A motion by Duroy of Oklahoma, duly seconded, to have the treasurer's report itemized in the future was lost by a vote of 24 to 16.

A motion by Black of Iowa, duly seconded, to have the 1934 convention continue for 3 days was carried.

A motion by Ezell of Alabama, duly seconded, to continue the reading of the minutes at the next national convention was passed.

A brief discussion was held on the advisability of the national F. F. A. organization officially recognizing district associations within states. It was the sense of the meeting that this was not necessary and that each State take care of its own needs by such divisional units as are necessary.

At this time the President called to the attention of the delegates present the situation with regard to girls being admitted to F. F. A. membership in Massachusetts. It was pointed out that this was a violation of

that section of the national constitution which makes provision for male membership only and that the attention of the Massachusetts state officers had been called to this fact. President Howell put the question squarely before the delegates as to what action should be taken in regard to the matter. A lively and lengthy discussion followed. Various suggestions were made and the Massachusetts delegate, Richardson, was heard. Numerous motions were made but lost for want of a second. Practically every state delegation voiced their sentiments and stood solidly behind the proposition of maintaining the F. F. A. as a male organization. A motion to adjourn for the noon hour was made before any definite action was taken.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER TWENTY-THIRD

Afternoon Session

The meeting was called to order by the President.

By unanimous consent the rules were dispensed with and the song writing contest was disposed of. The following songs were selected as being the best for 1933:

1. Dorothy Ikenberry, Daleville, Virginia.
"We're the Future Farmers."
2. Helen M. Bellman, College Park, Md.
"Marching Song of the F. F. A."
3. Aubyne Harris Umholtz, R. F. D. No. 3, Alexandria, Va.
"Future Farmers of America."

Fred Harper of Arkansas was then seated as a delegate to take the place of Andy Fulton, upon a motion by Ezell of Alabama, duly seconded and carried.

The question of girl members in Massachusetts was then opened up again. Discussion continued until Stewart of Montana, moved that the Massachusetts Association be given three months to conform to the national constitution, or the Board of Trustees be instructed to suspend Massachusetts; motion seconded and carried.

The President then called upon the Executive Secretary, Mr. Ross, to present the budget for 1933-34 which was set up as follows:

BUDGET FOR 1933-34

Travel National Officers.....	\$ 1300.00
Seventh National Convention.....	700.00
Keys, American Farmers.....	385.00
National Awards	1950.00
General Printing	50.00
Special Printing	400.00
National Radio	650.00
National Office	350.00
Delegate expenses—Transportation	3500.00

\$9285.00

It was moved by Laborde of Louisiana that the budget be accepted as read; motion seconded and passed.

Attention was called to the fact that both Connecticut and Arizona were facing special problems in F. F. A. work. It was the sense of the meeting that the Board of Trustees should work with the officers of the Connecticut and Arizona Associations during the coming year on the problems which concerned their status.

The remainder of the afternoon was taken up with the revision of the national constitution as prepared by the Board of Trustees. The new constitution and by-laws were read, section by section, and acted upon by the delegates. Questions were raised and a few minor changes made, but the entire constitution and by-laws as it appears beginning on page 17 of this publication was accepted upon a motion by Winge of Georgia, duly seconded.

The hour for closing the convention having arrived, all unfinished business was referred to the Board of Trustees for action until the next national convention.

W. A. ROSS, *Executive Secretary.*

LEO PAULSEN, *Student Secretary.*

FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA REVISED CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I. NAME AND PURPOSES OF THE ORGANIZATION

SECTION A. The name of this organization shall be the Future Farmers of America. Members and local chapters are hereinafter referred to as the F. F. A.'s.

SECTION B. The purposes for which this organization is formed are as follows:

1. To develop competent, aggressive, rural and agricultural leadership.
2. To strenghten the confidence of the farm boy in himself and his work.
3. To create more interest in the intelligent choice of farming occupations.
4. To create and nurture a love of country life.
5. To improve the rural home and its surroundings.
6. To encourage cooperative effort among students of vocational education in agriculture.
7. To promote thrift among students of vocational education in agriculture.
8. To promote and improve scholarship.
9. To encourage organized recreational activities among students of vocational agriculture.
10. To supplement the regular systematic instruction offered to students of vocational education in agriculture.
11. To advance the cause of vocational education in agriculture in the public schools of the United States and its possessions.

ARTICLE II. ORGANIZATION

SECTION A. The Future Farmers of America is a national organization of affiliated State associations which are, in turn, composed of local chapters in schools having organized instruction in vocational agriculture under the provisions of the National Vocational Education Acts.

SECTION B. Local chapters of Future Farmers of America shall be established only in schools where organized instruction in vocational agriculture is given under the provisions of the National Vocational Education Acts.

SECTION C. Delegates from local chapters shall meet in State convention, organize, adopt a State constitution not in conflict with the national constitution, elect officers, set up a program of work, and then apply to the National Executive-Secretary for membership in the national organization. Upon receipt of a charter from the national organization the State Association, its chapters, and the members thereof, will be recognized as members of the Future Farmers of America.

ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP

SECTION A. Membership in this organization shall be of three kinds: (1) Active; (2) Associate; (3) Honorary.

SECTION B. *Active membership.* Any male student who is regularly enrolled in all-day, day-unit, or part-time vocational agriculture class is entitled to active membership in the Future Farmers of America organization upon receiving a majority vote of the members present at any regular chapter meeting. A member may retain his active membership for three years after completing his systematic instruction in vocational agriculture and high school.

SECTION C. *Associate membership.* After three years active membership following the completion of his systematic instruction in vocational agriculture a member automatically becomes an associate member of the Future Farmers of America. Any former male student of vocational agriculture may be elected to associate membership upon receiving a majority vote of the members present at any regular chapter meeting.

SECTION D. *Honorary membership.* Instructors, school principals, superintendents, business men, farmers and others who are helping to advance vocational agriculture and the F. F. A. may be elected to honorary membership by a majority vote of the members present at any regular meeting.

ARTICLE IV. MEMBERSHIP GRADES AND PRIVILEGES

SECTION A. There shall be four grades of membership, based upon achievement. These grades are: (1) Green hand; (2) Future Farmer; (3) State Farmer; and (4) American Farmer.

SECTION B. Green Hand Degree. Qualifications for election:

1. Be regularly enrolled in a class in vocational agriculture.
2. Possess facilities for, and have, a satisfactory program of supervised farming.
3. Recite from memory the Creed of the Future Farmers of America.
4. Receive a majority vote of the members present at a regular meeting of a local chapter of Future Farmers of America.

SECTION C. Future Farmer Degree. Qualifications for election:

1. Completion of at least one year of systematic instruction in vocational agriculture and membership in the F. F. A., with a satisfactory program of supervised farming.
2. Earn and deposit in a bank, or otherwise productively invest at least \$25. (Note: Any modification of (2) must be approved by the State adviser.)

3. Be regularly enrolled in vocational agriculture with an amplified supervised farming program.
4. Be familiar with the provisions of the local and State constitutions of Future Farmers of America.
5. Be able to lead a group discussion for ten minutes.
6. Receive a majority vote of the members present at a regular local chapter meeting of Future Farmers of America.

SECTION D. State Farmer Degree. Qualifications for election:

The qualifications for election are left to the various State Associations. The following qualifications are minimums:

1. Satisfactory completion of at least two years of systematic instruction in vocational agriculture and membership in the F. F. A. with an outstanding supervised farming program in operation.
2. Pass some occupational test supplied by the State staff.
3. Earn and deposit in a bank, or productively invest at least \$200. (This may include the \$25 saved while advancing to the grade of Future Farmer.)
4. Be familiar with parliamentary procedure by having held office in a local chapter, or by having passed a satisfactory test in parliamentary procedure.
5. Be able to lead a group discussion for 40 minutes.
6. Make the school judging team, debating team, or some other team representing the school.
7. Show marked attainment in scholarship in all school subjects.
8. Possess qualities of leadership as shown by having held responsible positions in connection with student and chapter activities.
9. Each State shall be entitled to elect ten qualified individuals, but where the State membership exceeds 500, not more than 2 percent of the total State membership may be elected (fractions counted to the nearest whole number). Written records of achievement verified by the local adviser shall be submitted to the State adviser by the local executive committee at least one month prior to the State convention. The Adviser will then review the records and submit his findings to the State Executive Committee. This committee will nominate at the regular State convention the candidates who have been found most worthy to receive the honor. Briefs of these records shall then be read by a member of the Executive Committee when the students are nominated. The delegates shall then proceed to elect to the "Third degree" the number of candidates to which the State is entitled.

SECTION E. American Farmer Degree. Qualifications for election:

1. Satisfactory membership for at least three years in the F. F. A.
2. Hold active membership and the degree of State Farmer for at least 12 months previous to the national convention at which nominated for the American Farmer degree.
3. Possess demonstrated ability to farm by having conducted an outstanding program of supervised farming throughout the period of vocational training and active membership in the F. F. A.
4. Be engaged in a farming occupation or have definite plans for becoming a farmer.
5. Earn and deposit in a bank, or otherwise productively invest at least \$500. (In cases where the applicant had assisted in the support of dependents, the amount so expended, in the judg-

ment of the National Board of Trustees, may be considered as an investment.)

6. Possess demonstrated ability to work with others by having participated in some agricultural cooperative enterprise or movement.
7. Be recommended by the National Board of Trustees and receive a majority vote of the delegates present at a National Convention of Future Farmers of America.
8. Be in the upper third of his class in scholarship during the period of his instruction in school.

SECTION F. Associate and honorary members shall not vote nor shall they hold any office except that of Adviser in the State and local organizations, and that of Executive Secretary, Treasurer, and Adviser, in the national organization. Exceptions to this provision are permitted during the first year of a State association or chapter's existence.

SECTION G. Only members who have been elected to the degree of American Farmer are eligible to hold national office. One year after the State association has been chartered all State officers shall have attained the State Farmer degree. Officers in the local chapters must not rank lower than the grade of Future Farmer after the organization has been established in any given school for one year or longer.

SECTION H. Associate and honorary members are eligible for election to any degree provided they have done outstanding work in advancing vocational agriculture and the organization of Future Farmers of America.

ARTICLE V. OFFICERS

SECTION A. The officers of the national organization shall be a president, four vice-presidents (one from each administrative region of the United States), secretary, executive secretary, treasurer, and an adviser. These officers shall perform the usual duties of their respective offices and shall constitute the Board of Trustees of the national organization. They shall have full authority and control over the organization, subject only to such regulations and by-laws as may be adopted by the national organization of Future Farmers of America. The officers of the national organization shall be elected annually by a majority vote of the delegates at the annual National Convention, except that the National Adviser shall be the Chief of the Agricultural Education Service of the Office of Education, United States Department of the Interior, and the Executive Secretary shall be a member of that service.

SECTION B. The officers of the State Associations shall consist of a president, vice-presidents, secretary, treasurer, adviser and reporter. These State officers shall be elected annually by a majority vote of the delegates present at a regular State convention of Future Farmers of America.

SECTION C. Officers of the local chapter shall be elected annually at a regular meeting of the local chapter.

ARTICLE VI. MEETINGS

SECTION A. A convention of the national organization of Future Farmers of America shall be held annually. The time and place shall be determined by the National Board of Trustees.

SECTION B. The several State conventions shall be held annually and at least 30 days prior to the meeting of the National convention of Future Farmers of America at a time and place to be determined upon by the State Executive Committee.

SECTION C. Local chapters shall hold their meetings monthly or more often throughout the calendar year, and at such time and place as may be decided upon by

the Executive Committee of the local chapter.

SECTION D. Each State association is entitled to two delegates to the National Convention.

SECTION E. Each local chapter shall be entitled to two delegates to the State Convention.

ARTICLE VII. DUES

SECTION A. Active membership dues in the national organization shall be fixed by the National Board of Trustees on the basis of a budget submitted by said Trustees and approved by a majority vote of the delegates present at the National Convention of Future Farmers of America.

SECTION B. Membership dues in State Associations shall be fixed by the State Executive Committee, subject to approval by a majority vote of the delegates present at the State convention of Future Farmers of America.

SECTION C. The dues of any local chapter shall be fixed by a majority vote of the membership of that chapter.

ARTICLE VIII. AMENDMENTS

SECTION A. Amendments to the national constitution shall be submitted in writing by State Associations at any annual National Convention of Future Farmers of America. These proposed amendments must be reviewed by the National Board of Trustees which shall, in turn, submit them to the delegates in National Convention with recommendations. Amendments may be adopted by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present.

SECTION B. By-laws may be adopted to fit the needs of any State Association, providing they are not in conflict with the State or national constitution. The national constitution may be the constitution for all State Associations and local chapters. Flexibility may be obtained through by-laws for each State Association and local chapter.

ARTICLE IX. INSIGNIA

SECTION A. The insignia of the Future Farmers of America shall be made up of four symbols, namely, (1) the plow, representing tillage of the soil, the basis of modern agriculture; (2) the owl, representing wisdom; (3) the rising sun, representing progress; and (4) cross section of an ear of corn, representing common agricultural interests, since corn is native to America and is grown in every State. The insignia shall carry the three letters "F. F. A." and shall be surmounted by an eagle with shield, arrows, and olive branch. Insignia and emblems shall be uniform for all States.

SECTION B. All active, associate and honorary members shall be entitled to wear the insignia. All "Green Hands" are entitled to wear a bronze emblem. All "Future Farmers" are entitled to wear a gold emblem. All members elected to the degree of State Farmer are entitled to wear a gold emblem on a key. All members elected to the degree of American Farmer are entitled to wear the gold insignia on a key.

BY-LAWS

I. THE DUTIES OF THE NATIONAL OFFICERS

A. THE PRESIDENT. It shall be the duty of the president to preside over all meetings of the National Convention of Future Farmers of America and over all meetings of the National Board of Trustees. The president shall call one meeting of the national convention each year on such date and at such place as shall be fixed by a majority vote of the Board of Trustees. He shall call special meetings of the national convention or of the Board of Trustees when requested to do so by a majority vote of the Board of Trustees. The president shall appoint all committees and may serve as an ex-officio member of these committees.

B. VICE-PRESIDENTS. It shall be the duty of the four vice-presidents, acting under the direction of the president, to look after the welfare of the F. F. A.

organization in the four administrative regions of the country. In case the office of president becomes vacant by resignation or otherwise, the first vice-president shall assume his duties, followed by the second, third, and fourth vice-presidents in the order named.

C. THE STUDENT SECRETARY. The student secretary shall perform the duties common to such an office, such as keeping an accurate record of the meetings of the national convention and of the meetings of the Board of Trustees, one copy of which shall be given to the executive secretary for the permanent files and one copy kept for his own files. He shall perform such other duties as he is directed to perform by the executive secretary or by the Board of Trustees.

D. THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY. The executive secretary shall act as agent of the National Board of Trustees. He shall issue charters to States when ordered to do so by the Board and shall act as publicity agent for the organization. He shall keep the permanent records of the organization and have records of the membership and progress of the organization. He shall receive all reports from the State associations and inform the National Board of Trustees of any proceedings which appear to be in conflict with the provisions of the national constitution. He shall submit a budget of proposed expenditures to the Board of Trustees annually. He shall be in charge of arrangements for the annual convention and may perform such other duties as may pertain to the furtherance of the organization.

E. THE TREASURER. The treasurer shall act as custodian of the funds of the organization, collect national dues, keep an accurate record of all receipts, bank deposits and disbursements, making an annual report on such matters at the national convention and such other supplementary reports as may be directed by the Board of Trustees. He shall pay out of the treasury such funds as are ordered paid by the Board of Trustees on checks countersigned by the president. He shall furnish the Auditing Committee with an annual bank statement signed by an officer of the bank in which the funds are kept. He shall furnish a suitable bond, the amount to be fixed by the Board of Trustees.

F. THE ADVISER. The adviser is an ex-officio member of all committees. It is his duty to advise the board and committees on matters of policy, and assist the national officers in conducting meetings and carrying out programs. The adviser reviews all applications for the American Farmer degree and prepares a brief of the qualifications of the candidates to be submitted to the National Board of Trustees, with his recommendations.

II. COMMITTEES

The president of the Future Farmers of America shall appoint three committees annually: The Nominating Committee; the Auditing Committee; and the Committee on Program of Work. Other committees may be appointed as necessary.

The Nominating Committee shall, after careful consideration of the Future Farmers of America personnel, place in nomination the candidates for the various national offices.

The Auditing Committee shall audit the books of the treasurer.

The Committee on Program of Work shall set up the annual objectives and goals of the national organization and suggest ways and means of attaining them.

III. REPORTS TO THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Each State secretary shall submit the following information to the national executive secretary:

1. A list of the newly elected State officers immediately following each State convention.
2. A report on any changes in or amendments to the State constitution and by-laws immediately following each State convention.
3. A list of official State delegates to the national convention at least two weeks prior to the convention.

4. An annual State association report on forms furnished by the national executive secretary, giving such data on status, activities, and progress as may be deemed advisable and called for by the National Board of Trustees.

The F. F. A. year shall be July 1 to June 30.

IV. PROCEDURE FOR ELECTING NATIONAL OFFICERS

A Nominating Committee, consisting of two members from each of the four administrative regions and one at large, shall study and review the qualifications of all members under consideration for national office. This committee shall report during the national convention and the election of officers shall be by ballot with a majority vote of the delegates present.

The president and the student secretary shall be elected from the membership at large, but shall not be elected from the same administrative region for two successive years.

The election of vice-presidents shall follow a seniority cycle. The region from which the second vice-president comes during the current year shall be entitled to be a first vice-president the succeeding year and so on for the other regions.

V. PROCEDURE FOR ISSUING CHARTERS TO STATES

States shall apply through the national executive secretary for affiliation with the Future Farmers of America organization, using the form provided. Such applications shall be signed by the president, secretary, and adviser.

The following materials shall accompany the application for State charter:

1. A copy of the proposed constitution and by-laws.
2. A copy of the annual State program of work.
3. A complete list of local chapters, with statement of active membership of each.
4. A list of the State officers, with name, grade of membership, and address of each.
5. A check for \$5 to cover cost and engraving of State charter.

A charter shall be granted by the National Board of Trustees upon such application, provided the proposed State constitution is not in conflict with the national constitution of the Future Farmers of America, such charter to be signed by the national president and by the national executive secretary.

The delegates at any annual national convention shall have the power to suspend such charter upon receipt of evidence of infringement on the provisions of the national constitution by the State Association.

VI. PROCEDURE FOR DETERMINING STANDING OF STATE ASSOCIATIONS AND MEMBERS

A State Association shall be considered in good standing with the national organization of Future Farmers of America when the following conditions are met:

1. All current annual national dues paid into the national treasury by the date specified by the National Board of Trustees.
2. All reports submitted to the national executive secretary as requested.
3. State constitution not in conflict with the national constitution in any of its provisions.

An active member shall be considered in good standing when he attends local chapter meetings with reasonable regularity, shows an interest in, and takes part in, the affairs of the chapter, and pays his dues regularly.

It shall be the duty of the national executive secretary to report the standing of each State Association of F. F. A. to the National Board of Trustees at the annual convention. In case any State Association is not in good standing for a period of 12 months, the delegates in national convention shall have the power, upon recommendation of the National Board of Trustees, to withdraw or suspend

the charter and refuse such State official representation at the annual National Convention. When and if such action is taken, the State Association in question and chapters thereof shall be denied the regular privileges enjoyed by official State Associations and chapters. By meeting the requirements for good standing a State Association may be reinstated at any time by action of the National Board of Trustees.

VII. PROCEDURE FOR CHOOSING CANDIDATES FOR THE AMERICAN FARMER DEGREE

1. State Associations may submit one candidate for the American Farmer degree for each 1,000 members in the State Association, or major fraction thereof.
2. Election to the degree of American Farmer shall be from the candidates at large.
3. Not more than 75 candidates shall be elected to this degree annually.
4. The National Board of Trustees shall formulate annually a score card for selecting the candidates for the American Farmer degree. Copies of the score card shall be sent to each State adviser at least three months prior to the meeting of the national convention.
5. Applications for the American Farmer degree shall be forwarded by the State adviser to the national executive secretary at least thirty days prior to the national convention of F. F. A.
6. Neatly compiled applications must be submitted on the regulation forms prepared and distributed by the national executive secretary and must be accompanied by complete accurate records on the supervised farming program of the candidate.

VIII. NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL

There shall be a National Advisory Council of the Future Farmers of America composed of four State supervisors of agricultural education from the four administrative regions, elected annually, and the national adviser who shall act as chairman of the Council.

This National Advisory Council shall cooperate with and serve in an advisory capacity to the National Adviser of the Future Farmers of America on the administrative direction and supervision of the organization.

The National Advisory Council shall possess the power of approval at all times of the actions of the Board of Trustees and delegates to the national convention.

IX. COLLEGIATE CHAPTERS

Collegiate chapters of the Future Farmers of America may be organized in institutions recognized under the provisions of the National Vocational Education Acts. Such chapters shall be organized only for the sole purpose of training prospective teachers of vocational agriculture in their duties as local advisers of Future Farmers of America.

The general plans for collegiate chapter work shall be developed by the National Board of Trustees but may be approved, altered, and revised by the delegates assembled in national convention.

All activities of collegiate chapters of Future Farmers of America and members thereof shall be in harmony with the purposes, principles, and ideals of the Future Farmers of America organization.

Collegiate chapters shall be chartered by and under the authority of State associations of Future Farmers of America in the States concerned.

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 regular insignia of the Future Farmers of America.

The emblem for collegiate chapter members shall be determined by the delegates in annual convention upon recommendation of the National Board of Trustees.

Committee Reports

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

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

Signed: CHARLES H. FITZGERALD, Washington, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

We, the Committee on Nominations, wish to recommend the following for officers for the next year, 1933-34:

For President—Bobby Jones, Radnor, Ohio.

For First Vice-President—Alex Alampi, Williamstown, New Jersey.

For Second Vice-President—Bob Stewart, Miles City, Montana.

For Third Vice-President—Marion Winge, Lyons, Georgia.

For Fourth Vice-President—Morrison Loewenstein, Kearney, Nebraska.

For Student Secretary—Carl Shopbell, Dansville, Michigan.

Signed: LaVERN NEWTON, Iowa, Chairman.

REPORT OF PROGRAM OF WORK COMMITTEE

The committee on program of work suggests the following activities for 1933-34:

1. Cooperate with the Secretary of Agriculture in his plans for Agricultural Adjustment.

Goal: 75 percent of chapters cooperating.

2. Encourage and aid programs on fire prevention.

Goal: Every chapter having a special meeting devoted to fire prevention.

3. Encourage members to improve the appearance of their own homes.

Goal: Every boy doing something to improve the appearance of his own home.

4. Have national Father-Son Banquet night. Program broadcast at noon previous to banquet.

5. 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. National Congress of Vocational Agriculture.
 6. Essay Contest.
- Goal:* Winners in above events to receive a suitable F. F. A. award.
6. Assist State Associations and local chapters in obtaining standard meeting equipment.
 7. An F. F. A. Manual in the hands of every member.
- Goal:* An F. F. A. Manual owned and studied by every member by July 1, 1934.
8. 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 percent of State Associations having and operating an item on conservation of their natural resources with recommendations to the local chapters.
9. Encourage State Association broadcasts.
- Goal:* 50 percent of the State Associations operating regular broadcasts.
10. Encourage State Associations to have F. F. A. camps.
- Goal:* 90 percent of the State Associations having F. F. A. camps.
11. Publish proceedings of the 6th National Convention.
 12. Assist and encourage State Associations to hold leadership conferences or schools for F. F. A. officers.

Signed. LEO PAULSEN, Kansas, Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON REVISION OF MANUAL

We, the Committee on Revision of the Manual, suggest the following form:

1. Put all in one manual the same as in the previous one, except the songs, plays, stunts and any other form of recreation which will be put into a separate publication.
 - a. We suggest the first one mentioned be called the "Official Manual."
 - b. The other one be called "Recreation and Social Handbook."
2. Put more practical songs, marches and plays in the "Recreation and Social Handbook."
 - a. Suggest the inclusion of some of the mimeographed copies of rural life plays that are available, through the suggestion of Robert Polson to Mr. Ross.

Reasons for change:

Manual will be less expensive and every boy will be able to own an official manual.

Signed: CLINTON PEASE, Pennsylvania, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE SONG CONTEST COMMITTEE

We, the Song Contest Committee, after much careful consideration recommend that three songs be selected from the following six songs:

1. Future Farmers of America, by
Aubayne H. Umholtz, Alexandria, Virginia.
2. Voice of the F. F. A., by
Louise Ellen Grom, San Antonio, Texas.
3. Oh—ee—oh, by
Mrs. Phoebe K. Higgins, Hot Springs, Arkansas.
4. F. F. A. Marching Song, by
A. R. Hocking, Paulding, Ohio.
5. Marching Song of F. F. A., by
Helen M. Bellman, College Park, Maryland.
6. We're The Future Farmers, by
Dorothy Ikenberry, Daleville, Virginia.

Signed: J. R. JOHNSON, North Carolina, Chairman.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL CHAPTER CONTEST

We, the Committee on National Chapter Contest, beg to submit the following report:

We recommend the adoption of the 1932-33 rules for 1933-34 without other change than the necessary change of dates.

We also recommend that the present form for report of accomplishments be accepted with the following additions:

Heading No. VI—Conduct of Meeting,

Item 6—Number of members owning F. F. A. Manuals.

Item 7—Does your chapter have full meeting equipment as listed on page 18 of Manual. *Yes—No.*

Item 8—Is meeting conducted under strict parliamentary procedure. *Yes—No.*

Signed: BOB STEWART, Montana, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE STATE REPORT FORM

We, the Committee on the National Report Form, beg to submit the following report:

We recommend the present form be accepted for the year 1933-34 with one addition as noted.

Heading No. 3—Activities and Accomplishments, Item 2, letter S—

Number of chapters completing full project schedule with at least one project per member.

Signed: BOB STEWART, Montana, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE UNIFORM COMMITTEE

We, the Committee on uniform, give the following report.

Due to the small quantity of uniforms purchased, we think it impractical to continue a contract with any one company.

We recommend that we adopt a cap and a jacket as "Official"; jacket to have the following specifications: Official color, corduroy, zipper front, band bottom, with initials and insignia of F. F. A. thereon.

Signed: CHARLES H. FITZGERALD, Washington, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE RADIO COMMITTEE

We, the Radio Committee, recommend the continuation of the monthly radio program through cooperation with the National Broadcasting Company. We recommend that the theme for the year be "Developing Agricultural Leadership" portrayed by outstanding chapters and individuals within the States.

We recommend the following States to take part in programs: Michigan, Wisconsin, Tennessee, New Jersey, Texas, Oklahoma, Georgia, Florida, Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri and two States west of the Rocky Mountains.

We, the Radio Committee, further recommend that the National Organization of F. F. A., allow transportation expenses not to exceed \$50.00 to States east of Rocky Mountains and \$100 to two States west of the Rocky Mountains.

The following have agreed to put on programs: Tennessee, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.

We, the Radio Committee, further recommend that the broadcasts of the programs be given on the second Saturday over a nation-wide hook-up in preference to second Monday of each month, if such arrangements can be made.

We further recommend that a trophy be given to the State Association whose members send in the greatest number of comments on the National Broadcasts for the year beginning December 1, 1933 to the next Convention date.

We further recommend the continuance of two of the main features of the F. F. A. Radio programs of the past: Music by the U. S. Army Band, and the Bulletin Board given by the Executive Secretary, Mr. Ross.

Signed: PAUL McCUTCHEON, West Virginia, Chairman.

REPORT OF RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

We, the Committee of Resolutions, on 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 Sixth National Convention:

1. To the 1933 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 Virginia Association of F. F. A. for financial assistance and hospitality shown during the Pilgrimage to Monticello, June 1933.

3. To the Mount Vernon Ladies Association for privileges granted during our visit to Mount Vernon, June 1933.

4. To the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation for the opportunity of dedicating a room to the ideals of the F. F. A.

5. To the Glen Echo Amusement Park Company for their courtesy shown the F. F. A. while in Washington.

6. To the Greater National Capital Committee of the Washington, D. C. Board of Trade for their service in connection with the pilgrimage.

7. 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.

8. To the management of the Baltimore Hotel for the room accommodations, rates provided and many courtesies shown.

9. To the Kansas City, Missouri and Kansas City, Kansas Chambers of Commerce for the excellent entertainment features provided.

10. To the National Broadcasting Company for their cooperation and time given the F. F. A. during the Farm and Home Hour.

11. To the Weekly Kansas City Star for the prizes offered in connection with the Star Farmer Award.

12. To the Sears Roebuck Company, Armour Company, and the Ford Motor Company, for the splendid educational trips.

13. To the U. S. Army Band for furnishing official F. F. A. music during monthly radio broadcasts; also to Fredericktown, Ohio Band for music furnished during the National Convention.

14. To the Agricultural Education Magazine for the F. F. A. section maintained.

15. To the Agricultural Leaders Digest for the F. F. A. section maintained.

16. To the Vagabonds (Harold, Dean and Kirk) for contributing an F. F. A. song.

17. To Swift and Company for the continued donation of framed pictures of Washington and Jefferson.

18. To the John Deere Company for the continued donations of miniature plows.

19. To the State of Washington Association for the generous contribution of apples.

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

1. To Mr. George Collett, President of the Kansas City Stock Yards Company.

2. To Mr. Ray Cuff of Kansas City Livestock Exchange and Superintendent 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. To all others who have assisted in any way.

We further wish to express our sincere sympathy and deepest regrets to the Woodbine Chapter, Woodbine, Iowa, and the friends and relatives of the Future Farmers who met a tragic death in connection with the radio broadcast, October, 1933.

Signed: E. K. WATERS, Jr., Tennessee, Chairman.

Annual Report of the Executive Secretary

(For the period November 1, 1932 to November 1, 1933)

To the Delegates of the Sixth National Convention:

Just as the new year brings us a clean slate on which to record our activities in the coming year, each annual convention of the F. F. A. brings us an opportunity to plan another year's work for the organization. We often hear the expression, "Experience is the best teacher," but may I call your attention to the fact that experience is the only teacher. In attempting to peer into the future, it is always well to recount the experiences of the past and to determine to what extent present objectives have actually been reached. No life is worthwhile without some real controlling purposes to guide its action. No organization can long endure without a program of purposeful activities in which all members have a part.

With this convention the Future Farmers of America organization will step into its sixth year of existence. Agricultural history has been written in the past five years—history, which would never have been recorded exactly as it is had it not been for the organization in which you are proud to claim membership. Steadily and surely the F. F. A. is developing into a powerful national agency for the improvement of agriculture and farm life through the development of trained, aggressive agricultural leadership. Perhaps no other organization was ever born at such an opportune time to be of real service to the Country and I think I am safe in saying that for a five-year period no other organization of its kind has shown greater development than the Future Farmers of America. However, as an organization we are very young. The big things are ahead, and, if the opportunities which are so evident in the Future Farmers of America organization today continue, and harmony dwells within our ranks, the possibilities of this organization are practically unlimited, if we have efficient leadership and whole-hearted member support.

The Sixth National Convention of Future Farmers of America was planned by the Board of Trustees in June of this year. Since that time your executive secretary has been busily engaged in organizing the convention activities and developing the plans. Due to the nature of the business to be taken up at this annual meeting, it is undoubtedly the most important convention since the first one held in this city in 1928. The main change in the convention activities for this year is that a full day has been added to the length of the convention sessions. Experience has shown us that sufficient time has not been available in former years for the delegates to consider matters of importance and to discuss them fully before taking action. For this reason, the extra day has been added, and it is hoped that all delegates have come prepared to remain through to the end of the convention.

Annual Program of Work and Its Accomplishment

One year ago here at the Fifth National Convention, the 1932-33 activity program for the national organization was set up. Since that time the Board of Trustees, with the cooperation of the various State officers, has been endeavoring to see that this program was completed. State Associations and local chapters adjusted their activity programs as far as possible in light of the national objectives. The following report on program items and the extent of accomplishment is made at this time:

OBJECTIVE 1.—Encourage and aid unorganized States to affiliate with the F.F.A. and assist organized States to improve their associations.

Goal—Forty-eight States chartered and operating associations by November 1, 1933; improved organizations in each State chartered.

Accomplishment—No new States were chartered and 2 still remain without F. F. A. charters, although they have been encouraged in various ways to affiliate. With one or two exceptions the chartered associations in the 46 States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, show marked improvement over a year ago. The Board of Trustees have rendered assistance by means of correspondence, personal visits, conferences, preparation of publications, and by similar means.

OBJECTIVE 2.—Continue the national F. F. A. radio programs.

Goal—Definite programs outlined for 12 months ahead and participation by at least 8 different States.

Accomplishment—Programs were outlined for the full year ahead. Seven State Associations participated in the regular broadcasts and one special broadcast was given during June.

OBJECTIVE 3.—Publish and distribute the Proceedings of the Fifth National Convention.

Goal—Copy of the Proceedings in printed form made a part of each chapter library during January.

Accomplishment—Four thousand copies of the Proceedings of the Fifth National Convention were printed and a quantity sufficient to supply one copy to each F. F. A. chapter was forwarded to each State Adviser during late January and early February.

OBJECTIVE 4.—Provide suitable awards for F. F. A. contests to include (1) public speaking; (2) Star Farmer; (3) chapter; (4) State association; (5) American Vocational Dairy and Poultry Convention; (6) National Congress of Vocational Agriculture.

Goal—Winners to receive a suitable F. F. A. award.

Accomplishment—Special F. F. A. medals were supplied for the public speaking contests and Star Farmer events; national plaques were supplied for the Chapter and State Association contests.

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

Goal—Seventy-five percent of the chartered chapters in possession of full meeting equipment as specified in the F. F. A. Manual.

Accomplishment—About 50 percent of the chartered chapters were reported as having the standard meeting equipment.

OBJECTIVE 6—Assist in encouraging State Associations to hold leadership conferences or schools for F. F. A. officers.

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

Accomplishment—About 40 percent of the State Associations held leadership training conferences or schools; the average length of these conferences was two days; and they were participated in by about 30 percent of the chapters.

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

Goal—Fifty percent publishing a paper or magazine by July 1, 1933.

Accomplishment—About 70 percent of the State Associations put out a State paper, periodical, or news sheet regularly; 26 States used a mimeographed form, and 9 States used the printed form. Most of the publications were on a monthly basis, although some appeared quarterly. In most instances the publications were exchanged at least with the nearby States.

OBJECTIVE 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 percent of the local chapters displaying official project markers.

Accomplishment—Less than 30 percent of the chapters reported as using the official F. F. A. metal marker.

OBJECTIVE 9—Revise the national F. F. A. constitution.

Goal—Have complete revision ready to present to the delegates at the Sixth National Convention.

Accomplishment—The revision was prepared by the committee composed of the members of the Board of Trustees and is to be presented at this convention.

OBJECTIVE 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.

Accomplishment—The rules for all national contests were revised as deemed necessary by the Board of Trustees and the delegates

at the Fifth National Convention. Copies of revised rules were made available to State Advisers and others well in advance of the closing date of each of the contests.

OBJECTIVE 11—Conduct song writing contest.

Goal—Twenty-five percent of the chapters participating.

Accomplishment—No data available.

OBJECTIVE 12—An F. F. A. Manual in the hands of every member.

Goal—One hundred percent of the boys in the F. F. A. owning and studying the official manual by July 1, 1933.

Accomplishment—According to the reports received less than 20 percent of the members own a copy of the Manual.

OBJECTIVE 13—Encourage State Associations to urge local chapters to provide radio facilities for their members.

Goal—Fifty percent of the local chapters to have radio facilities provided for their members by November 1.

Accomplishment—It appears that about 60 percent of chapters have provided radio facilities.

OBJECTIVE 14—Encourage State Associations to include in their programs of work an item on conservation of our natural resources and recommend this item to their chapters for the chapter program of work.

Goal—One hundred percent of the State Associations have an item on conservation of natural resources, with recommendations to local chapters.

Accomplishment—It appears from the reports that 70 percent of the State Associations and about 40 percent of the chapters included an item on conservation of natural resources in their programs of work.

OBJECTIVE 15—Pay tribute to Thomas Jefferson.

Goal—Dedicate a room in Monticello to the purposes and ideals of the F. F. A. before November, 1933.

Accomplishment—A national Pilgrimage was held June 12-14, 1933, and a room was dedicated to the F. F. A. at Monticello. Sixteen hundred boys from 38 States participated in the ceremonies.

Organization Growth and Expansion

A summary of the F. F. A. work done by the various State Associations for the year ended June 30, 1933 is as follows:

1. Total number of Federally aided (white) departments of vocational agriculture in F. F. A. States	4,005
2. Total enrollment in vocational agriculture, F. F. A. States (all-day, day-unit and part-time).....	144,442
3. Total number chartered F. F. A. chapters.....	3,225

4. Total active membership reported.....	70,823
5. Total number new chapters chartered.....	271
6. Total number "Green Hands".....	40,621
7. Total number "Future Farmers".....	28,137
8. Total number "State Farmers".....	1,485
9. Total number "American Farmers".....	137
10. Total paid-up active membership.....	66,948
11. Total number associate members (local).....	6,433
12. Total number honorary members (local).....	4,286
13. Total number honorary members (State).....	401
14. Grand total members reported.....	79,775
15. Total number chapters having full meeting equipment....	1,543
16. Total number members owning copy of the Manual.....	11,603
17. Total number chapters owning radio sets.....	257
18. Total number chapters not owning, but having access to radios.....	1,549
19. Total number chapters listening in regularly to National F. F. A. radio programs.....	448
20. Total number chapters listening in occasionally, National radio.....	1,652
21. Total number instances when entire school listened in on one or more National radio programs.....	464
22. Total number homes where members of family listened in for one or more National radio programs.....	16,539
23. Total number chapters prepared and gave one or more radio programs.....	480
24. Total number chapters issued news sheets or news letters during the year.....	943
25. Total number chapters prepared newspaper articles regularly.....	1,776
26. Total number chapters engaged in cooperative buying and selling of farm commodities and supplies.....	1,400
27. Total chapters whose members used official F. F. A. metal markers.....	832
28. Total number chapters having "conservation" item on program of work.....	1,367
29. Total number attending Leadership Conferences.....	6,594
30. Total number of chapters participating in leadership training conferences.....	958
31. Total number of members attending State recreational meetings.....	11,709
32. Total number delegates attending State conventions.....	4,790
33. Total attendance at State conventions.....	19,829

34. Total number of members raised to "State Farmer".....	708
35. Total number honorary State Farmer degrees given at State conventions	106
36. Total number chapters having thrift organizations.....	500
37. Total reported amount actually invested in farming by active members	\$1,693,959.11

From these figures we can see that in spite of the economic conditions, the F. F. A. organization has shown growth. While a few chapters have been lost, due largely to departments of vocational agriculture being dropped in schools, the net increase for the year is 126 and the net increase in membership is a little over 4,000.

The Pilgrimage

No other event of the year's activities in F. F. A. can compare in importance or far reaching influence with the national F. F. A. Pilgrimage to Washington, Mount Vernon and Monticello, last June. At a cost of less than \$500.00 to the national organization this event was made possible, and the stories of the event found their way into the columns of newspapers from coast to coast, as well as into rotogravure sections and sound news reels. The program itself came direct to the public by means of two national broadcasts—one from the Nation's Capital and one from Charlottesville, Virginia.

Up to the time the F. F. A. members filed into the White House Grounds on June 12th, the President of these United States had not come out of the White House to receive personally, any large group of visitors. His reception of the F. F. A. boys was thoroughly appreciated. It was a high light of every member's life.

The pilgrimage goes down as the greatest event thus far in F. F. A. history. With the exception of Virginia, the Georgia Association had the honor of having the greatest number present—158 boys. Next in order were Pennsylvania, Tennessee, North Carolina, New Jersey, Ohio, Delaware, Alabama. The Virginia Association merits the thanks of every member for their cooperation and assistance. The Association not only acted as hosts at Monticello, but provided \$150.00 from their own State funds to help defray the expenses for the day at Monticello.

Let us not be too quick to forget this event and the sacrifices the trip represented to the individual in many cases, and lasting benefit each boy received. Let us be on the alert for other appropriate ways of expressing F. F. A. idealism, patriotism and faith in agriculture.

Radio Programs

The central theme of the 1933 F. F. A. radio programs has been "Famous Farmers." The following State Associations have participated: Illinois, West Virginia, New York, Indiana, Virginia, Ohio, and Iowa. The programs included as regular features band music by the United States Army Band, the F. F. A. Radio Bulletin Board given by the execu-

tive secretary, and talks on famous farmers given by Mr. W. Harry King. The entertainment provided by the State Associations ranged from talks by American Farmers in the respective States to specially prepared skits participated in by five to seven members. Special mention is here made of the splendid skit presented in December, 1932, by the Maryland boys portraying scenes from the life of George Washington, and the skit of the West Virginia boys on buying seed potatoes cooperatively, a story from real life, presented in February, 1933.

The cooperation from the States has been unusually good but the distance and expense involved in getting to the three key stations—New York, Washington, and Chicago—for radio appearances, has prevented a number of States from taking part. The \$50 per month allowed by the national organization last year was a real help in bringing the year's radio work to successful completion.

The response by the F. F. A. membership to the radio programs is still not what it should be. We feel certain that the F. F. A. boys enjoy the national radio programs and appreciate the fact that the organization has been given a place regularly on the air. However, according to the replies sent in to the National Broadcasting Company and to the national F. F. A. office, only 210 chapters in 20 States responded from time to time with postal cards or letters to the Broadcasting Company, and only 464 letters and cards have been received during the entire year from F. F. A. members. This is anything but a good showing, and we must show more appreciation to the National Broadcasting Company in the future.

It can truthfully be said, however, that no single undertaking of the F. F. A. organization has been as effective in training F. F. A. members to express themselves and in bringing the activities of this great organization before the public as this National Radio Program, supplemented with the Western States radio program. This undertaking should be continued, improved, and expanded, and each year should also see more State Associations and local chapters sponsoring their own F. F. A. radio programs.

Public Speaking Contest

Interest in the public speaking contest has been good from the beginning four years ago. The rules for this event seem to be most satisfactory of any of the contests now in operation. The slight reduction in prize money in order to make \$200 available for contestants travel expenses in getting to the national contest, appears to have been a good move and without doubt should be continued. The main questions which have come up in connection with the public speaking contest are: (1) What practical provisions can be made for Hawaii and Puerto Rico to enter this event; (2) and whether or not the competition should be limited to regularly enrolled all-day students of vocational agriculture, thus keeping active F. F. A. members who are part-time students, from entering the contest.

Another point which should be given attention in connection with the public speaking contest as a leadership training device, is that of getting

the greatest member participation possible in the preliminaries held by the local chapters. It should be kept in mind that while the national event is of great importance, the actual training by hundreds of individuals far surpasses in lasting value any capital prize or honors which may be gained.

Star American Farmer Award

Next to the public speaking contest, from the standpoint of interest, comes the Star Farmer award. This event is stimulating to the real purposes and ideals of vocational agriculture and the F. F. A.—training for farming, getting established and founding a happy, contented, and prosperous farm home. Although the capital prize was cut in two this year, this action apparently had little effect on the interest and effort expended by individual members who are candidates for the American Farmer degree. The main question is in connection with eligibility. Some feel that the award should be confined to active members who are still in school while others hold that the purpose is to seek out and reward the American Farmer who has the best record, even if he should be one to three years out of school but still a bona fide active member under the terms stipulated in the constitution. Certainly we need to re-focus our headlights on just what the purpose of the award is, and then make the rules fit the objective a little more closely.

Chapter Contest

From the standpoint of developing leadership and a high type of cooperative effort, the chapter contest leads the field and holds the greatest possibilities for the development of chapter activities which give the chapter a real place as a recognized agricultural agency in a community. No better event than the chapter contest has been discovered up to the present time for stimulating cooperative effort and crystalizing programs of work into worthwhile undertakings.

To speak frankly, however, the chapter contest has been somewhat of a disappointment from the standpoint of general whole-hearted competition. It is not reaching the number of local chapters it should reach. Not all F. F. A. States are represented in the competition, and in only a few instances is there a preliminary contest. Let's look at the competition over the past few years:

1930—Record of only 41 chapters competing.

1931—171 chapters sent in program entries and 54 sent in final reports.

1932—199 chapters sent in program entries and 52 sent in final reports.

1933—200 chapters sent in program entries and only 44 sent in final reports.

When we consider that we have 3200 local chapters of F. F. A. it shows that the percentage of competition is exceedingly small. It has not increased to any extent during the past three years. Not a few people have

questioned the wisdom of an expenditure by the national organization in view of the limited number of entries and a still smaller actual competition.

State Association Award

Experience has proved that the method of conducting this event is sound. It consists of merely scoring the Annual State Association reports in the regular form in which they come in. It calls for no extra reports and no extra work. Perhaps the addition of a money prize might be more stimulating than the plaque award alone. There is somewhat of a correlation between the State Association Award and the chapter contest because good chapters mean a good State Association.

Song Contest

The song contest, as you know, was inaugurated to obtain songs for the F. F. A. and to help to build up a song book suitable for chapter and State Association work. Some have had no faith in this method of approach to the problem, holding that instead of trying to get original F. F. A. songs we should compile a book of old favorites and go ahead. Competition was very light in the song contest this year, but the quality is better than the contest of two years ago.

American Farmer Candidates

According to the amounts of national dues paid by August 1st there were 87 candidates eligible for nomination for American Farmer degree from 37 States. Seventy-eight applicants were actually received. The applications are in better shape than formerly, and complete record books plus other supporting evidence accompanied nearly every application. We still seem to have a long way to go yet on the matter of improved records and accounts and in getting State officers to see the necessity for advancing only well qualified boys to the State Farmer degree. A few State advisers are objecting to the constitutional limit of 75 candidates which can be elected in any one year.

The much discussed question in regard to American Farmers, aside from the \$500 requirement and the outstanding program of supervised practice, is on the length of time a State Farmer should hold his degree before applying for the American Farmer degree. An interesting trend appears in the applications for this year. Seven candidates who were unsuccessful a year ago were not discouraged for they are back after their fourth degree again.

State Association Reports

State Association reports are requested by August 1 from all Associations affiliated with the F. F. A. for the year ended June 30. Not a few States were late in filing their reports, making the tabulations very difficult and somewhat unsatisfactory. One State failed to report entirely. It is clearly evident that the officers in some State Associations have not yet given special attention to the matter of developing a system of chapter reports and obtaining usable data from the chapters.

No organization can hope to make progress without adequate records, and it appears that emphasis should be given by State Associations to this particular point in next year's program, for it seems entirely reasonable to expect that any State Association should be able to furnish data about its chapters, and further, that even if data were not called for by the national office, that from the efficiency standpoint, each Association should want a simple system of reports and a permanent record of progress anyway.

Activities of Executive Secretary

During the year your executive secretary engaged in the following activities for improvement and advancement of the F. F. A.:

1. As agent of the Board of Trustees prepared and distributed 4,000 copies of the Proceedings of the Fifth National Convention; planned and conducted 13 national radio programs on the Farm and Home Hour; planned with the Board of Trustees the National Pilgrimage, and assisted in carrying the undertaking through to completion; planned with the other national officers the Sixth National Convention; revised and prepared rules and report blanks for the five national contests; prepared 20 Service Letters to State Advisers; attended State Conventions in Missouri, Kansas, Tennessee, and the summer camp in Maryland; gave addresses before State Adviser conferences in Kansas, Vermont, and New Hampshire; kept 3 films of the Fifth National Convention of F. F. A. circulating among the States; planned the spring meeting of the Board of Trustees; received and checked American Farmer applications; received and checked annual reports from State Associations; received and checked entries in the chapter contest and song contest.

2. Six sets of records in the national office were brought together, classified by subjects and in chronological and geographical order, and brought up to date from the beginning of the organization.

3. Cooperated with all official companies supplying F. F. A. merchandise in an effort to see that the best service was obtained by State Associations and local chapters from these companies.

4. As publicity agent, your executive secretary has cooperated regularly with the editors of Agricultural Education Magazine, the Agricultural Leaders' Digest, and the NBC Radio News sheet. Feature stories, photographs, special articles, editorials, reports of conventions and various meetings and similar news has been forwarded to these news agencies regularly. The Agricultural Education Magazine and the Agricultural Leaders' Digest maintained regular F. F. A. departments in each issue published.

Every effort has been made to give legitimate publicity to the work of the Future Farmers of America from the national standpoint. Case material and the outstanding accomplishments of individual members, chapters, and State Associations have been used. The Bulletin Board of

the National F. F. A. radio program is an example of the use of such material.

Future Improvement

The following suggestions are offered in the interests of further organization improvement:

1. More study and attention to the formulation and execution of State and local programs of work.
2. Definite simple systems of reports in operation in all chapters and State Associations.
3. More attention to the preparation and presentation of radio programs—local, state and national.
4. Improved systems of communication and transmitting information received by State officers to local chapters.
5. Continued emphasis on establishing and maintaining leadership training schools for member improvement and officer preparation.
6. Continued emphasis on organized recreational activities and opportunities for members.
7. Wider use of official metal markers.
8. Wider use of standard meeting equipment and official Manual.
9. Greater participation in the Chapter Contest.
10. Wider use of regular State publications to keep good contact with chapters.
11. Consideration of rural fire protection, conservation, forestry and farmstead improvement items in programs of work.
12. Closer attention to the selection and raising of candidates to all degrees.

It has been a real pleasure to work another year with you boys. My faith in F. F. A., always strong, increases year by year. May the organization drive steadily forward and may every member feel his responsibility and be awake to his opportunities.

W. A. ROSS
Executive Secretary

Annual Report of the Treasurer

(November 8, 1932 to November 1, 1933)

Receipts

Charter fee—Massachusetts	\$	5.00	
National Dues collected		6694.88	
5% refunds from dealers			
L. G. Balfour Co.	\$	728.04	
Beverly Manufacturing Co.		150.33	
St. Louis Button Co.		42.40	920.77
Interest on savings			111.64
Miscellaneous Receipts, cuts, etc.			4.35
Refund on order St. Louis Button Co.			2.07
Refund travel expenses Vernon Howell			54.05
			<hr/>
Total Receipts	\$	7792.76	

Disbursements

Checks 215 to 342 inclusive	11236.12	
Less checks used to transfer funds to Sav- ings Account	5328.88	5907.24
		<hr/>
Note—\$2,000.00 transferred from savings to checking account in November, 1932		
Check tax	2.40	
Bad check	1.50	
Stamps (only disbursements not passing through checking account)	1.20	
Total Disbursement		\$ 5912.34
		<hr/>
Surplus		1880.42
Add balance November 8, 1932		9143.08
		<hr/>
		<u>\$11023.50</u>
Represented by—		
Checking Account		1023.50
Savings Account		10000.00
		<hr/>
		<u>\$11023.50</u>

NATIONAL DUES COLLECTED

November 8, 1932 to November 1, 1933

Arkansas	\$ 205.80	Nevada	13.50
Alabama	137.50	New Hampshire	000.00
Arizona	11.80	New Jersey	38.70
California	402.10	New Mexico	23.00
Colorado	31.50	New York	293.50
Connecticut	000.00	North Carolina	415.00
Delaware	24.40	North Dakota	33.50
Florida	92.70	Ohio	331.00
Georgia	145.40	Oklahoma	225.70
Hawaii	86.90	Oregon	103.40
Idaho	95.50	Pennsylvania	190.80
Illinois	383.40	South Carolina	100.00
Indiana	46.60	South Dakota	45.70
Iowa	101.50	Tennessee	406.50
Kansas	134.10	Texas	459.10
Kentucky	108.10	Utah	138.80
Louisiana	206.60	Vermont	000.00
Maine	49.80	Virginia	411.10
Maryland	77.18	Washington	103.80
	(-1.50)	West Virginia	76.70
Massachusetts	42.60	Wisconsin	137.20
Michigan	203.50	Wyoming	63.80
Minnesota	24.80	Puerto Rico	166.30
Missouri	125.00		
Montana	78.90		
Nebraska	102.10		
		Total—	\$6,694.80

HENRY GROSECLOSE

National Treasurer

Address of the President

BY

VERNON HOWELL

As retiring president, I have only a few short remarks to make in the last several minutes of the concluding session of the Sixth Convention. In a short while, this group of delegates will disband, each of us shall go our way and take our place in life. I only hope that each of us, personally, has acquired something of value from this convention.

The Future Farmers of America is a young organization just beginning to realize our possibilities. For continued progress, our policies must be carefully guarded and our ideals kept high. Perfect cooperation is of necessity a governing factor. We must stand together in these trying times. Our present set-up or basis for operation, has been very successful. When I came into this office, I was unaware of the regular procedure to follow. With the records available from the executive secretary, a very clear picture of the year's work was outlined. With these records and competent advice and counsel of the adult officers, the Board of Trustees has been able to guide this organization through a very trying year. These adult officers have acted only in the capacity of advisers and have not cast a single vote during the year's business.

The national officers have worked hard to keep the organization on a sound working basis. A modest surplus has been built up and from all sides come those who would impair and hamper our working capital by rather questionable expenditures. We must have a working surplus in order to continue our growth and expansion.

I have just a word to say to the State advisers regarding the American Farmer applications. They were rather poorly compiled and perhaps there are those who think that some who were not nominated, should have been. These applications should have been compiled with more accuracy and neatness. Keep up the standard and quality of the American Farmers at all costs.

Now may I add that I've enjoyed the year's work and my entire association with the Future Farmers has been most pleasant and it is with regret that I must say farewell to those with whom I have been in close contact for the past year. Goodbye to all, especially the national officers who have been my competent assistants and sincerest friends for the past year. May the best of fortune be with you.

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 are 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 1933 State Association award was won by Louisiana and the bronze plaque offered by the national organization along with Founders Trophy Cup given by Henry Groseclose were presented to representatives of the Louisiana Association on the evening of November 22. 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.

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

The Louisiana Association received its charter in November 1930, and had been in operation only 30 months on June 30, 1933, the time for which all reports were submitted. Despite the short time that Louisiana has been in the national organization they have shown rapid development and progress. For the year ended June 30, 1933 the following items concerning the Louisiana Association are of special interest; 76 Federally aided departments of vocational agriculture and 76 chartered chapters of F. F. A.; 2066 paid-up active members out of 2421 students; 21.9 percent increase in active membership over previous year; 8.5 percent increase in chapters over previous year; 204 associate members in local chapters; 440 honorary members (local and State); 100 percent of chapters paid State and national dues; two delegates were sent to the national convention; 18 chapters entered the national chapter contest preliminaries; every chapter in the State entered the State public speaking contest; winner of the Southern Regional contest and placed fourth in the national contest; held second annual State encampment at the Louisiana State F. F. A. camp and raised camp fund to \$1,786.61; 58 chapters held Father and Son Banquets; 40 chapters held project tours; 69 chapters participated in State judging

contests; two representatives attended the F. F. A. Pilgrimage in June, 1933; 60 chapters had access to radios; 20 chapters have prepared and given radio programs; 74 chapters improved school grounds; 35 chapters engaged in buying and selling activities; 17 chapters had thrift organizations; and active members had \$53,636.00 invested in farming.

Other outstanding activities of the Louisiana Association included: Community organization programs; leadership conferences; conservation of natural resources; relief work for unemployed; assisted in cotton acreage reduction campaign; and, made surveys and helped organize evening schools and part-time classes. The development of their State camp is also an outstanding activity.

The Louisiana Association's record is one of rapid growth and many worthwhile achievements for the two and a half years they have been organized. The active membership increased from 851 in 1930-31 to 2,066 in 1932-33. 1933 was their first year to enter American Farmer candidates and both of the boys entered were elected. The State Association issued a monthly news sheet throughout the year and 66 chapters prepared regular newspaper articles. Louisiana also has an active collegiate chapter at Louisiana State University.



**William A. Broyles Chapter, Park River, North Dakota,
Winner of the 1933 National Chapter Contest.**

The Chapter Contest

The winners in the 1933 National chapter contest for local chapters of Future Farmers of America were announced at the Sixth Annual Convention. The prizes including 4 cash awards and a plaque to the winning chapter were offered by the national F. F. A. organization. The results were as follows:

THE WINNERS

FIRST PLACE—

William A. Broyles Chapter, Park River, North Dakota, (North Central Region), \$300.00.

SECOND PLACE—

Twin Falls Chapter, Twin Falls, Idaho, (Western Region), \$200.00.

THIRD PLACE—

Cairo Chapter, Cairo, West Virginia, (North Atlantic Region), \$150.00.

FOURTH PLACE—

Homestead Chapter, Homestead, Florida, (Southern Region), \$100.00.

Runners-up in each Region

NORTH ATLANTIC—

Forestville, New York; Little Valley, New York.

SOUTHERN—

Chatham Hill, Virginia; Calico Rock, Arkansas.

NORTH CENTRAL—

Winfield, Kansas; Sweet Springs, Missouri.

WESTERN—

Ellensburg, Washington; Newberg, Oregon.

The judges reached a decision on chapter achievement on the basis of certified reports on programs of work and accomplishments submitted by the chapter officers. The reports covered important phases of the chapter program including the supervised farming programs of the members, cooperative activities, community service, leadership, earnings and savings, conduct of meetings, scholarship and recreation. Supporting evidence on the chapters activities included photos, clippings, graphic representations, scrap books and similar material. Complete reports are on file in the national F. F. A. office. A brief summary of the accomplishments of the winning chapters is presented.

PARK RIVER, NORTH DAKOTA

The William A. Broyles chapter, Park River, North Dakota, which has been in operation since April 1930 is located at the Walsh County Agricultural and Training School. The chapter roll showed 45 active members and 5 associate members. These boys have \$7,122.00 invested in farming and their scholarship record is high.

The record of the farming program in operation by the members showed an average of 1.5 projects per boy, 80 percent of which were continuation projects from the previous year. The total labor income from these projects amounted to \$13,928.25 or \$309.50 per boy. Ninety-five percent of the members have full financial responsibility for their projects. The average number of improved farm practices put into use by each member was 12.3, while the average number of new farming skills acquired per boy was 17.8.

The production of certified seed potatoes was the most important project enterprise, and a large percentage of the members conducted certified seed potato projects during the past year. Twenty-five boys had fields that passed the certification inspections, and some of these fields were

ranked as the best in the State. The chapter is a member of the Far North Potato Association and has established a record for high quality seed. A considerable amount of the project work is carried on at the school farm, which is well equipped and well stocked. In the school greenhouse potatoes are tested for disease.

The outstanding chapter cooperative activities included the marketing of 7 cars of seed potatoes, the buying of 2 cars of seed potatoes, distribution of seed potato treatment and conducting variety and seed treatment test plots. Seed was sold in carload lots to West Virginia and Arkansas F. F. A. members, and the groundwork was laid for a future business of this kind with other states. Inquiries from some 25 chapters concerning seed potatoes were received by this chapter during the year.

Community service was another outstanding feature of the Park River chapter report. The boys, among other things, mixed and distributed 32,000 pounds of poultry starting and laying mash; they aided in the drouth relief campaign by gathering and distributing 2 carloads of potatoes to the needy; they distributed 350 bushels of gopher poison; sponsored community live stock and crop investment work; and tested seed and milk for farmers.

Leadership activities were numerous. The school team won the sweepstakes award at the state vocational agriculture judging contest, and the grain judging team represented the state at the World's Grain Show in Regina, Canada, placing 5th in Intermediate Judging competition and winning \$320 in prizes. The State F. F. A. president, Harry Graves, is a member of the Park River Chapter and represented the State at the National F. F. A. Pilgrimage in June. The chapter also has 3 American Farmers to its credit. A state-wide F. F. A. Potato Show and an Achievement Day were sponsored by the chapter during the year.

Sixty percent of the members deposit regularly in a Thrift Bank. The chapter meetings are held every 2 weeks during the school year, and a chapter quartette and an orchestra provide entertainment for various social functions. The Park River chapter participated in the 1931 national chapter contest winning third place, and came back this year with the winning record.

TWIN FALLS, IDAHO

The Twin Falls, Idaho Chapter located at Twin Falls, Idaho, has been in operation since June of 1930. The names of 50 boys appear on the chapter roll. This chapter was accorded honorable mention in the 1931 national chapter contest, and this year turned in a record which brought them second honors.

The Twin Falls Chapter members have a total investment in farming of \$14,987.00 which is an average of \$299.74 per boy. On the average

the members carried 2 projects each during the year, and the total labor income therefrom amounted to \$190.28 per boy; the chapter goal had been set at \$100 per boy. Fifty-one percent of the projects were a continuation from the previous year, and 64 percent of the boys had full ownership participation in their projects. The average number of improved practices per member was 4.8, and for new farming skills acquired per member the figure was 7.1. Swine, sheep and sugar beets were the most important project enterprises.

A 20 acre "F. F. A. Experiment Farm" was operated by this chapter, and the labor income therefrom amounted to \$1,685.00. A lamb pool, in which the members fed and sold 537 head of lambs, and the organization of a Swine Association and Cow Testing Association were outstanding chapter accomplishments. The Swine Association engaged in buying, pooling and mixing feed for the 28 members, and \$953 in prize money on hogs was won at fall and winter fairs.

For the third year this chapter sponsored an F. F. A. Fair at which 75 head of live stock were exhibited. An excellent chapter exhibit was also prepared for the County Fair. The boys sponsored evening classes for adult farmers, community entertainments, did home beautification work and demonstrated the uses of new machinery on their F. F. A. farm.

Members showed evidence of leadership through the offices held and the many prizes won. The chapter team placed fourth at Ogden, Utah, in judging seed and identifying weeds and crops against other teams from Idaho, Colorado, and Utah. Ronald Pierce, State President of the F.F.A. and Don Miller, winning public speaker of the state, are members of the Twin Falls group. The scholarship record of each member was good. The average attendance at meetings was 32.

The report and supplementary material was neatly compiled, artistically arranged and well illustrated. The large box in which the report was shipped bore the appropriate design of an Idaho potato.

CAIRO, WEST VIRGINIA

The Cairo chapter roll showed 17 members, an average of 3.9 projects per member, 50 percent of which were a continuation from the previous year. The average labor income per boy from productive projects was \$120.48 and 90 percent of the boys had full ownership or full financial participation in their farming operations. The average number of improved practices per boy was 13.8 and the average number of farm skills acquired 7.7. Total investment in farming was \$6,013.00 which made an average of \$353.12 per boy.

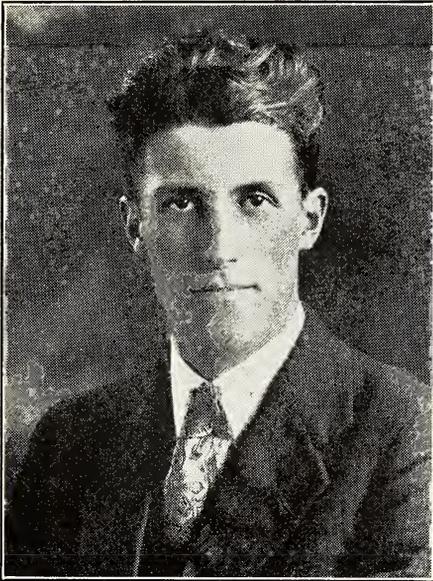
The boys built and operated a roadside market and sold \$655.07 worth of products. They also operated a greenhouse and sold \$415.00 worth of plants. Other cooperative activities included the buying of 17 tons of fertilizer, 3600 baby chicks, and conducting a chapter tomato pro-

ject. The boys also bought two cars of lime for farmers, and published a little chapter news letter. They gave away 16,000 cabbage plants to families in need and cooperated in buying and selling \$3410.60 worth of farm commodities.

The members of the chapter were responsible for typing the report submitted, making the box of West Virginia Walnut in which the report was shipped, summarizing all the reports and doing the art work in connection with the supplementary material.

HOMESTEAD, FLORIDA

Homestead, Florida, had 21 members listed on their chapter roll. The average number of projects per boy was 1.7 and the average labor income from projects was \$295.85. Ninety percent of the boys had full ownership or full financial participation in their project work. The report showed an average of 5.4 improved farm practices per boy and 10.3 new farm skills acquired per boy. Their cooperative activities included cutting and selling firewood, raising and selling fryers, buying fertilizer, raising baby chicks and marketing their produce together. The chapter assisted in staging the Redland District Fruit Festival, in the development of a city park and swimming pool, and in beautifying public grounds. The boys also furnished growers with a market news service. The total investment in farming by these lads amounted to \$11,075.25, which was an average investment of \$527.39 per boy. Ninety percent of the members deposited regularly in a thrift bank. The Homestead chapter won second place in the State Farm Contest.



ALBERT W. RICHARDSON
Reading Chapter,
Reading, Massachusetts.
Winner of the 1933
National F. F. A. Public Speaking
Contest.

The Public Speaking Contest

The controlling purpose of the Future Farmers of America, the national organization of farm boys studying vocational agriculture in public high schools, 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 the F. F. A. organization.

The fourth National F. F. A. Public Speaking Contest was held in the Auditorium of the Power and Light Company Building, in Kansas City, on the evening of November 20, 1933. 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 and practiced its delivery. Each speech represents 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.

Albert W. Richardson of Reading Chapter, Reading, Massachusetts, was declared the winner; the title of his speech was "Why Be A Farmer?" Raymond N. Malouf, Richfield, Utah, won second, speaking on the subject, "Leadership, the Urgent Need of Agriculture." Third place went to Joe E. Brummel, Troy Chapter, Troy, Missouri, who discussed "Stabilizing the Purchasing Power of Money as a Solution to the Farm Problem," and fourth place went to William Guidry, Breaux Bridge, Breaux Bridge, Louisiana, whose subject was, "The Machine Age and Its Effect on American Agriculture."

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. For the second year now the national organization of Future Farmers of America has sponsored this contest and given cash prizes and medals to the winners as follows:

- First Place.....\$300 in cash and a solid gold F. F. A. medal.
- Second Place.....\$200 in cash and a silver F. F. A. medal.
- Third Place.....\$150 in cash and a bronze F. F. A. medal.
- Fourth Place.....\$100 in cash and a bronze F. F. A. medal.

The judges were R. C. Pollock, National Livestock and Meat Board, Chicago, Illinois; President F. D. Farrell, Kansas State College, Manhattan; and George Melcher, Superintendent of Schools, Kansas City, Missouri.

PREVIOUS WINNERS

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."

1932—William Bagot Searson, St. Paul Chapter of F. F. A., Yorges Island, South Carolina.

Subject: "Give Them a Chance."

WHY BE A FARMER

By **ALBERT W. RICHARDSON**

Reading Chapter, Reading, Massachusetts

(Winning Speech)

To discuss farm life is to discuss an occupation as old as civilization itself. Before man tilled the soil he lived by hunting and fishing. With the advent of agriculture his lot in life changed for the better and side by side with its development there arose the opportunity for some people to turn their attention to other fields. By the time we reach the Pyramids of Egypt, the point which marks according to most historians the change from barbarism to civilization, the necessity for each individual to provide his daily food had ceased, thereby making possible the construction of those enormous piles of stone, still one of the wonders of the world. Later came the arts and sciences, developed by men who could give time and thought and investigation while others provided them with food. In those early days, however, farm labor was largely slave labor and hence was looked down upon as an occupation beneath the notice of a freeman. Many centuries elapsed before agriculture came into its own but today no one disputes the right of the farmer to take his place among the world's most important workers, and no plans for the betterment of society which ignore his welfare can be successfully carried out. Because the work of the farmer has made possible the growth of so many other occupations the future of a young man is no longer fixed or predetermined. Once, not so very long ago in this country, and even today in many countries—especially India, a boy becomes a rug-maker because his father before him was a rug-maker. But now an American father believes that his son should choose that vocation for which he seems best fitted. The question, therefore, "Why Be A Farmer", becomes a pertinent one, and in order to reach a conclusion based upon sound judgment, a survey of the advantages to be had in this pursuit is necessary. In other words what inducements can farm life offer, strong enough to impel one to choose it as a life work?

In times of prosperity admittedly the farm in net cash profit does not equal the income from a number of other lines of work, but in times of depression the results are by no means so disastrous to the individual as in most branches of business. It is this latter condition which confronts us today. Thousands—yes, even millions—of men in the various trades are out of employment altogether, cannot provide for themselves and for their families sufficient food and clothing, and in many instances even shelter. From a physical standpoint these men are in a most serious position, yet how much greater is their mental torture in being unable to provide

properly for those whose welfare is their responsibility. Not so the man who owns his farm. True, the amount of ready money he can command is limited. The cash returns he can secure in exchange for his products are pitifully small, but he and his family need neither starve nor freeze. Compared with his unfortunate brother-man his lot is one to be envied. His brother of the trades returns, after a day spent in vainly seeking any work whatever, to a saddened home and often hungry children. The farmer returns, after a day spent in productive toil, to a home of at least comfortable circumstances.

The depression, however, will not last. Our recoveries from disasters of a similar nature in the past teach us this. Already work is becoming more plentiful. Men are returning to their trades. With the recovery of industry it may well be that those engaged in some lines of business will outstrip the farmer in the accumulation of wealth that can be measured in dollars and cents. But the man of money is not really the wealthy man. A successful life is not a mere matter of dollars and cents.

Consider these ideals for a successful life; first, that we become of value to our community and through it to our state and nation; second, that we secure for ourselves the satisfaction of accomplishment; third, that we acquire the blessing of contentment.

In no walk of life is it possible to reach these aims more successfully than upon the farm. The very land itself is an integral part of the town in which it is situated and as the owner of such an integral part the farmer is vitally interested in whatever makes for the welfare of the community. He has not only the general interest in town affairs, which any good citizen should feel, but he has a personal interest, a partnership interest, if you please, in the deals into which his company, as it were, enters. The opportunity for church life, good roads, and good schools, which an able management of town affairs should provide, he endeavors to secure by taking the time to accept public office. His hours of work are long, to be sure, but he has complete control of the division of his time. In answer to the question, "What would be your advice to the youth of today who wish to succeed?", Calvin Coolidge once said, "Behave yourself and work hard." The farmer's manner of living well fits him for the social contacts he makes and enables him to be of real service to his fellow-townsmen. Ordinary service, you say, nothing spectacular nor remarkable about it. Granted, so far as the spectacular side is concerned, but the real business of living is not a circus. As for remarkable, one need only point to one or two examples to show the equality of the farmer with the man engaged in any other pursuit. Luther Burbank did more in furthering the welfare of his country than thousands of men whose names have formed the headlines of newspapers. "Yes, I know," says the graduate about to select his life work, "but I want to enter a field where there is opportunity to do something unique, something I may be remembered for." Good! Why not? Does he hesitate to choose the life of a farmer because he fears he cannot realize his ambition there? Let him take note of Ernest Wilson, "Chinese" Wilson, of the Arnold Arboretum, one of the show gardens of

America. Mr. Wilson introduced and successfully grew in this country more foreign plants than any other man.

Secondly, the satisfaction of accomplishment offered the farmer is unlimited. Such satisfaction may be secured in some degree by any one who faithfully performs the duties set before him. We have been wont to look upon law, medicine, finance and like branches of the arts and professions as offering the best chance for securing the satisfaction of accomplishment. But let it be distinctly understood today that agriculture is both an art and a profession. It requires a more diversified knowledge than almost any other line of work. It is claimed that, to be successful in law or medicine, ten years is not too long a time one must expect to give to preparation, but it is equally true in the case of the farmer. He must expect to devote years to study and experiment in his chosen field, before he can become master of his craft. And, as in the other professions, there lies before him an ever widening horizon beyond whose limits no one has yet gone. If the word specialist carries with it any particular credit, the farmer may secure that too, for livestock, poultry, fruit and the market-garden offer the same opportunity to the farmer as corporation or criminal law to the lawyer, or surgery or diseases of the eye to the doctor. Again, the opportunity to serve mankind becomes a point of discussion and in this respect agriculture may be likened to the keystone of an arch, the other stones of which are the multitude of occupations in which men are engaged. It is a wonderful piece of masonry. It typifies the strength, the beauty, and the lasting qualities of our civilization. We are justly proud of its construction. But let us never lose sight of the fact that the removal of that keystone will bring about the collapse of the whole structure. Without the farmer to feed him the lawyer would have no time for the preparation of his brief nor the surgeon for the development of skill to perform his delicate operations. In a word, farm life is the backbone of all life.

Finally, what of contentment? It is the end toward which all effort is directed and herein lies one of the best arguments in favor of farming. Underneath the myriad purposes which form the motive power of men's activities, buried more or less deeply by the necessity of providing for everyday existence, lies the hope of accumulating at some time sufficient surplus to indulge the desire of almost every man's heart to own a piece of land upon which to plant what he may choose, to watch the growth under his constant care and to gather whatever harvest may be produced. There he is "Lord of all he surveys," and his success depends upon the degree of intelligence and industry he brings to his work. All his labor has a direct bearing upon the comfort and contentment of him and his family. He is, in effect, the guiding influence of a little kingdom, a kingdom, as Longfellow, in his "Evangeline", said,

*... Darkened by shadows of earth,
But reflecting the Image of Heaven,"*

where everyone is bent on contributing his or her share toward the welfare of all. If farm life can rightly be made the goal of men's later years, how far greater will be the blessing of contentment that will come to him who chooses this work at the outset of his career.

LEADERSHIP—THE URGENT NEED OF AGRICULTURE

By **RAYMOND N. MALOUF**

Richfield Chapter, Richfield, Utah

(Second Place Speech)

Agriculture is the very heart of all industries. It is the foundation of a society, the strength of a nation, the basis of civilization. Yet the farmer has not taken advantage of his position as the creator of that which supplies our most basic need—food. His position as producer of the world's most indispensable product should exalt him above all other producers. We find in the farmer's plight, however, one of the world's greatest paradoxes, for instead of holding a position of power, he has, in an economic sense, been subjugated to the will of others. It is not necessary to produce statistical evidence to prove that the farmer is in a critical situation. For more than a decade this has been generally conceded. However, the following facts of his present plight may make it easier to see the urgent need of developing some avenue to economic freedom for the farmer.

According to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics,¹ taxes on farm property are about double what they were in 1914. On the other hand prices of farm products are thirty percent lower, and the gross income from farm production is twenty-seven percent less than in 1914.² Furthermore our six million farmers in the United States are incumbered with a total indebtedness of thirteen billion dollars.³ It is impossible to estimate the number who are only slightly removed from the point of dispossession for non-payment of taxes or through mortgage foreclosure. Thus our decreased farm income is accompanied by greatly increased taxes, and unprecedented farm indebtedness. Naturally the outcome of this situation has been a serious weakening in the entire economic structure of agriculture and society in general.

The nation is now coming to realize that only by restoring agriculture can prosperity for the rest of the country be restored. That is why agriculture holds such a prominent place in our national affairs today. G. F. Warren, professor of agricultural economics at Cornell University, says, "The farmer no longer supplies his own needs. He sells most of his products and buys most of his necessities. . . . He must have money to buy the innumerable necessary things for his living and equipment."⁴ To

1 The Agricultural Situation, B. A. E., October, 1933

2 Crops and Markets, U. S. D. A., April, 1933.

3 Yearbook of Agriculture, U. S. D. A., 1932, Norman J. Wall, B. A. E., pp. 501.

4 What the Farmer Needs to Know, G. F. Warren, pp. 246.

restore agriculture we need leadership to unite and organize the great position of economic equality with other industries we must provide the powers of production and to supervise and direct an intelligent method of marketing. If we are to guide and direct the activities of the farmer into a great need of agriculture—leadership! And the leaders that we need are those with strong convictions and with the view point not of the politician, but of the farmer. In short, agriculture needs the same type of leadership which industry has displayed for the past twenty-five years.

Leadership demands far-reaching vision, progressive thought, and the ability to develop and organize these thoughts into a constructive program of advancement. Our whole agricultural population is desperately in need of leaders who are honest, courageous, and clear sighted enough to work out a plan which will raise the farmers out of the turmoil caused by debt, and start them on the the highroad to independence.

There is no improvement to be had when each individual farmer does what he pleases, when he pleases without proper direction. When a million and a half producers compete on one market prices are certain to be low. The farmers must work together in organized bodies if they are to prosper. Former president Wilson rightly said, "America is not anything if it consists of each of us. It is something only if it consists of all of us."⁵ Cooperation under intelligent leadership is perhaps the most promising hope for the rise of American farmers as an economic group.

To show what leadership can do for agriculture as a whole, let us see what it has done for specific sections. Preceding the year 1922, each poultryman in the state of Utah was working for his own private interests and had only a local market. Under the leadership of Benjamin Brown, a group of far-sighted men saw the advantages that Utah offered to the poultry industry. They organized the individual poultrymen and established the Utah Poultry Producers Cooperative Association, which has a present membership of eight thousand producers. It has grown to such an extent that in 1931 it did an annual business of twelve million dollars. Formerly Utah imported eggs to satisfy local needs, now, through this organization alone, it exports annually 1150 carloads.

Before 1920 there were five hundred individual dairy units in Minnesota, Wisconsin, and North and South Dakota that were little known. Leadership saw the potential powers of these units and organized them into one strong cooperative known as the Land O' Lakes Creameries, with headquarters in Minnesota. Through united action it handles one hundred million pounds of butter annually with a nation-wide reputation for handling a quality product.

In California the leadership of J. Harold Powell was instrumental in founding the present California Fruit Growers Exchange which shipped seventy-six percent of the total fruit moved from California and Arizona year before last, totalling over eighty-three thousand carloads. In colder climates most of its products had previously been considered luxuries, but this organization proved effective in developing for them a world market.

⁵ New Community Civics, R. O. Hughes, Ch. 1.

I have cited only a few instances to show the result of effective leadership; but they definitely prove that farmers are capable of organizing and that cooperative efforts are beneficial. Furthermore, they indicate the possibilities which intelligent leadership can offer the entire field of agriculture.

What, then, is to be done? What is "the way out"? We must find leaders who can guide our farmers into modern ways! Who will these leaders be? Where shall we find them? We know that leaders are not born. Louis XIV of France proved this when he called himself a "born leader."⁶ He had little training, yet he said, "I am the State." The result was that he spread glory to a few, but famine to the rest. Born leaders, wooden plows, and planting potatoes in the dark of the moon are relics of the past. Modern leaders are just plain people who have emerged from the group through study, experience, and progressive thinking. They are thinkers and doers. They may or may not be the products of schools—probably they will be—but somehow they gain and use the knowledge of the investigators of the past and present. The educational institutions simply offer a short cut to the gaining of progressive thought. Guidance by the best minds as offered by our schools is easily recognized as the most efficient means of training for competent leadership.

Our school systems are responding rapidly to their responsibilities. They are realizing the need for well trained leaders and are developing thorough courses in all phases and fields of agriculture. Those who are seeking a general scientific knowledge of either marketing or production can find it here. Specialists are also being developed who can authoritatively direct in definite phases of production and marketing.

Other valuable organizations which aid in the development of leadership are the 4-H Clubs and the Future Farmers of America. These organizations reach youth at its most impressionable age and guide it into the best paths of thought and action concerning agricultural progress. Guidance of youth away from the worn out ideas of an unprogressive industry is a very important step for the development of a "new deal" in agriculture.

If agriculture, then, is to obtain a position of economic well being and stability, we must supply its greatest need—leadership. The ability to stimulate and direct progressive thought into a constructive program, to bring about effective cooperation with its resultant advantages in production and marketing, must be found in the leaders developed in our educational and cooperative institutions. The vigor and determination of the American farmer are still present and the powers to build and create are still within him, but he needs leadership to direct and effectively organize these qualities in order to establish agriculture on a sound economic basis with other industries. The success of our system of agriculture stands or falls with the type of leadership we display. Great is the responsibility for training efficient leaders, and greater still are the opportunities offered to leaders. The need and the hope of agriculture is leadership.

⁶ Modern Times and the Living Past, Henry E. Elson.

STABILIZING THE PURCHASING POWER OF MONEY AS A SOLUTION TO THE FARM PROBLEM

By **JOE E. BRUMMEL**

Troy Chapter, Troy, Missouri

(Third Place Speech)

Agriculture, the oldest and most fundamental industry, has been diagnosed and re-diagnosed in an effort to determine the true cause of its present condition. Our leaders who have analyzed the farmer's ailments have pointed out several things which are responsible for his present unfortunate condition. They are: taxation, extravagant governmental expenditures, trade restrictions, foreign debts, need for more efficient production, and over-production and price decline.

Time doesn't permit me to take up each of these, but as over-production and price decline are the most commonly discussed and the most fundamental factors, let us consider them for a moment. It is commonly assumed that the decline in price is due to over-production or lack of demand. We know that a large supply of a single commodity is difficult to sell and usually results in relatively low prices for the commodity. Since all prices are low, it is being assumed by some that all products are being produced in excess. Dr. Warren, Professor of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, of Cornell University, says that for 75 years before the World War, production per capita increased .74 percent per year. Since 1915, production per capita has decreased. Even after correction is made for the reduced number of horses and mules, there is still a decrease of .3 percent per capita per year.

There are four factors which determine price: the supply and demand of a commodity, and the supply and demand of gold. There is no doubt as to the contributing influence of these factors. Just as a tree's taproot contributes to its entire growth, the taproot or main underlying cause responsible for the fact that farmers are facing a standard of living which suggests a return of conditions worse than slavery is the radical variation in the value of gold and its distribution. The League of Nations Economic Committee, when making its analysis of the agricultural situation in 1931, stated that a major factor in the present agricultural depression is the radical fluctuations in the purchasing power of gold.

A few farmers in debt benefited to some extent by the inflation following the war. It unfortunately induced others to make investments in land and equipment, and when inflation was followed by deflation, great distress was inevitable. When the purchasing power of money varied so widely, the farmer was placed at an immediate disadvantage. This was due to the nature of farming as a business, because the farmer's loans must be carried for long periods of time. Payments in the form of interest

and principal can be made only so long as the price level is in line with the investment.

According to Dr. Warren, for 75 years before the war, the monetary stocks of gold divided by physical volume of production equalled the price level of England. That is, if gold production doubled without changing the total production of all things, prices doubled. There were short time variations from this general rule, but always if prices got out of relationship to this ratio they were brought back violently. During this same period production of all commodities rose steadily at about 3.15 percent per year, but gold supplies were very erratic.

A few instances in our economic history may serve to show how fluctuating the value of gold has been and the direct influence that has been exerted on the price level. From 1850 to 1870, gold supplies rose very rapidly, due to the finding of large deposits. During this period, we find that prices also rose. Gold supplies then failed to keep pace with business, and from 1873 to 1896, prices fell 45 percent. More gold was then discovered; supplies rose, and prices followed. Note that it is gold production to a high degree and not the production of commodities that determines prices. In the same way it is the cotton supply and not just one year's crop that affects the cotton prices.

Gold production has been low since the outbreak of the war. Production is increasing, but it is still less than it was twenty years ago. From 1914 to 1929, the world's stock of gold increased at about the same rate as the production of other things but prices in England went far above the 1914 level. Here is a discrepancy that calls for an explanation. It disappeared in 1931 when prices fell. In fact, prices fell below their normal relationship to the supply. World gold stocks did not increase at the pre-war rate, but the production of other things was so low that there was enough gold in 1929 to call for pre-war prices. After the price level is adjusted to the gold supply, a gradual price decline is to be expected because gold stocks increase less rapidly. Who wants a system under which wide fluctuation, due to luck in gold mining or variation in demand for gold, make debts twice as hard to pay or induce extravagant buying which will be regretted later?

A number of steps have been taken in the United States up to this time in order to correct the situation. Some of the more important of these are: a moratorium for one year on the payments of international debts; the establishment of the National Credit Corporation, by which the stronger banks assisted the weaker ones; the establishment of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to make loans to railroads, banks, and farmers; governmental subscription of capital in the Federal Land Banks, in order to increase the soundness of their bonds and enable them to make additional loans to farmers; the passage of the Glass-Steagall bill, which permits the Federal Reserve Banks to substitute government bonds for a part of the commercial paper as reserve against federal reserve notes; and taxation to balance the budget. These steps have been helpful largely because they have restored confidence. However, since the present price

level is due to the increased demand for gold which raised its value with other commodities, this has resulted in hoarding. This hoarding has decreased the purchasing power of the public and has made the farmer's debts and interest completely out of line with income. For this reason, these various adjustments were treatments for symptoms rather than causes. While many debts have been transferred from banks to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, these debts still exist.

Let me ask this question: do you think it is truly helpful to lend a farmer money to pay this year's installment on a mortgage that he can never pay at the present price level? A rise in commodity prices to the approximate level prevailing when public and private debts were contracted would restore equities, stop bank failures, start a sale of commodities, restore employment and payrolls. The most effective method would be to reduce the amount of gold in the monetary unit. This is a single drastic adjustment designed to meet the catastrophe resulting from falling prices, but it would not, in itself, provide a continued measure of stability.

After restoring the price level to a point near where our debts were contracted, stabilization should take place to prevent a radical change in either direction. Several suggestions whereby this might be accomplished have been advanced. The skeleton idea of one of the proposals is that the law require a change in the price of gold so that the index of wholesale prices of 784 commodities would be stable. If the index number of the prices, as reported by the United States Bureau of Labor, rose 1 percent, the amount of gold that could be purchased with a dollar would automatically be raised 1 percent, thus keeping the dollar stable in purchasing power.

The exact method that should be followed in the stabilization of currency value has not been definitely decided upon by our leading economists. It has been stated that our present knowledge of money is about where medicine was before bacteria was discovered. This lagging science must be developed so that the value of our land, business, and other property, and the solvency of our financial institutions will not depend upon the success or failure of some gold hunter, nor upon the supply of or demand for any one commodity.

Therefore, we must all agree that modern society needs and ultimately will invent a more stable measure of value in order that the prices of agricultural products will reach a parity with other commodities and that the purchasing power of the farmer's commodity dollar will be stabilized.

THE MACHINE AGE AND ITS EFFECT UPON AMERICAN AGRICULTURE

By **WILLIAM GUIDRY**

Breaux Bridge Chapter, Breaux Bridge, Louisiana

(Fourth Place Speech)

Mr. Chairman, Honorable Judges and fellow workers:

The topic which I have selected for discussion is, "The Machine Age and its Effect upon American Agriculture." I believe this question is not only a current topic, but effects vitally the wealth producer, the farmer. One important feature of mechanized farming as compared with farming by hand methods is that mechanized farming requires the investment of a relatively large amount of capital in equipment, and at the same time a much larger area of land on which to operate. The addition of a few hundred efficient mechanized farms has a much greater influence on the marketable surplus of farm crops than will the addition of several thousand farms employing hand methods or even small horse drawn equipment. Only on a good soil and with favorable climate can hand methods produce sufficient food for the farming population. Livestock and dairy farming are practically impossible where the crops are grown by hand unless considerable areas of pasture are available. Few people realize that the high percentage of foodstuffs represented by meat, dairy products, and eggs, in this country is made possible only by the use of machinery in producing low cost crops. No one can afford to feed hand grown crops to animals. The hog, dairy, and poultry industries have developed almost entirely from machine production of low cost crops.

Someone once said that Colt in inventing the revolver had made all men equal. What the revolver did for men in personal combat, farm machinery does for men engaged in producing crops from the soil. With hand tools, brains are not much of a factor in farming. With machinery, however, the physique of a farmer has very little influence upon his success. A boy or girl who can drive a team or tractor can accomplish just as much work per day as the brawniest hired man. The use of machinery gives a far greater opportunity for utilizing brains in farming, than does farming with hand tools. Therefore, this practice keeps a rather high percentage of intelligent men on the farm.

Another effect of farm mechanization which has far-reaching results is the great spread it makes in the relative efficiency of individual farmers. This is more serious than may seem apparent at first thought. It increases the handicap of the least efficient farmers—that is, those who are making the least use of labor saving equipment.

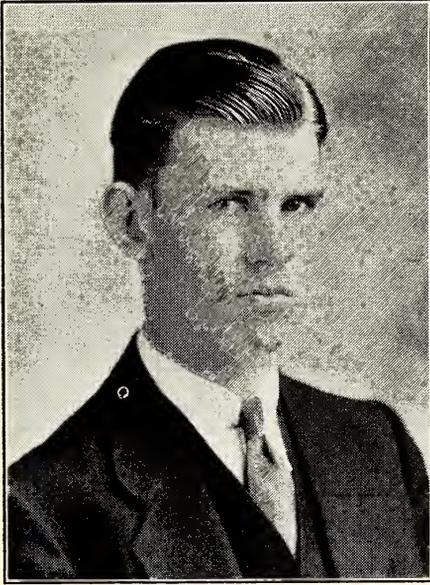
Now I would like to compare the two; horse farmer with the tractor farmer. Do you think he has a fair chance? No. But how are we going to compete with other countries who are raising the same things we are and selling on the same market unless we keep abreast of them?

It is only natural that the farmer's greatest interest in the effect of machinery is in its effect upon his profits. With him, the releasing of labor for other industries, conservation of the soil and other factors already mentioned, are merely incidental to his endeavors to obtain satisfactory returns from his operations. Plainly, the quantity he has to exchange, the price he receives per unit, and the cost of producing each unit, all affect his net returns.

Now machinery by increasing his output and cutting his costs per unit, increases his profits and improves his standard of living. At the same time, machinery in the hands of other farmers increases his competition and tends to reduce his selling price and therefore his profits. Some people see only the last mentioned results from machinery, and claim that if farmers used less machinery they would obtain higher prices because of the smaller marketable surplus and would thus make greater profits. Can you picture some well-intentioned person telling Henry Ford that the trouble with the automobile business is overproduction due to highly developed shop equipment in the various automobile factories, and recommending to him that he go back to hand methods of production in order to reduce the quantity to be marketed, and obtain greater profits by charging higher prices. If he were to answer such a ridiculous question he would point out that it would be suicidal for him to go back to less efficient and higher-cost methods of production so long as his competitors continued with their equipment. Yet just such well-intentioned but unthinking people make similar suggestions to American farmers in all seriousness. It is disastrous for any producer to refuse to avail himself of any improved, cost-reducing equipment which his competitor has adopted or is likely to adopt. Some people attempt to justify such advice by claiming that machinery is responsible for the much talked of surplus, and therefore is to blame for unprofitable low prices, or will claim machinery is beneficial and profitable under some particular conditions but quite undesirable at other periods of our business cycles. There is no denying the fact that labor-saving equipment does make it possible to produce a surplus more readily than by hand methods or antiquated tools. But labor-saving machinery is not responsible for the surplus. As a matter of fact, it does not even mean an increase in total production. It is a rather difficult problem to show that there is really a surplus of foodstuffs in the world when so many people are short rationed. It must be admitted that men and not machines are responsible for such surplus.

I think it can be set down as an absolute fact that so long as improvements are made in labor-saving machinery for an industry, there will be many who will employ it; if those who are already in the industry fail to do so, others will enter the industry and take advantage of it. And the inevitable consequence is that those who do not employ it must suffer.

In conclusion, Honorable Judges and friends, I wish to state that judgment as to the beneficial or detrimental effects of machinery must be passed in its entirety. It is not logical nor sound to say that one machine is a curse because it saves labor, while another is a blessing for exactly the same reason. No one can consistently argue that the reaper was an invaluable gift to mankind while the combine is a millstone about our necks, or that the steel plow was a boon while the tractor plow is a calamity. The effects of all are identical, differing only in degree—they are either all good, or they are all bad. I do not believe we must confess that the men of past generations were more competent in utilizing the improved machines of their day for the benefit of the human race than men of the present generation are in utilizing those of today. We know that there were always people who condemned and opposed new inventions, but there also were always some who had the vision to see the possibilities of such inventions and the courage to convert those possibilities into realities; and I am confident that the better farmers of today, not only in this country but in other countries, have that same vision, ability, and determination to march constantly onward in the path of progress they have chosen.



MAURICE DANKENBRING
Sweet Springs Chapter
Sweet Springs, Missouri
Winner of the 1933
Star American Farmer Award

Star American Farmer Award

Maurice Dankenbring of Sweet Springs, Missouri, 19 years of age, was named the 1933 Star American Farmer of the Future Farmers of America organization on Tuesday evening, November 21, in the arena of the American Royal Livestock Show at Kansas City. This was the second consecutive year for a Missouri boy to win this outstanding recognition.

With 2000 of his fellow members grouped about him in the arena, young Dankenbring received his honors, including a \$500 check presented by the Weekly Kansas City Star through W. A. Cochel, the Editor. The microphones of W. D. A. F. carried the account of the colorful ceremony to many thousands who were not fortunate enough to be present. In addition to the Star American Farmer Award, there were Star Farmers designated for four States; the winners, who each received \$100 checks, were as follows: Fred Harper, Paris, Arkansas; Ray Burton; Perkins, Oklahoma; William Fuller, Miltonvale, Kansas; Robert Mills, Booneville, Missouri.

To follow the record of the development of Maurice Dankenbring is to unfold a story of a lad who is a true son of the soil. He entered the vocational agriculture class in his local high school in September of 1929 after a splendid record as a student in a rural school. Already acquainted with the value of systematic instruction in agriculture and what the F. F.

A. organization had to offer him, he set about, with the aid of his teacher and his parents, to build a program which would lead him to established farming. The accomplishments of other Future Farmers inspired him to strive for the highest goals of attainment in the organization. His steady work and his splendid ideals were important factors in helping him to make the record he attained.

At the time of making application for the American Farmer degree, Maurice owned five head of registered Jersey cattle; two registered Poland China hogs; six registered Shropshire sheep; ten grade Shropshire sheep and 100 certified White Leghorn chickens. He borrowed the money for his foundation stock and increased his herd and flock through his profits. He also rented 22 acres of farm land on which he grew soybeans, corn, oats and Lespedeza. His record showed further, that he had purchased a third interest in a Shropshire ram and the same in a Poland China boar.

A study of this lad's supervised farming record shows projects in swine, dairy cattle, poultry, sheep, corn, oats, soybeans, and clover. These enterprises have been enlarged until at the close of his high school course Maurice has a good start in farming. His labor income from his farming activities totaled \$945.26 and his total investment in farming amounted to \$525.00, when conservative values were assigned to his inventory list.

The new Star Farmer is a thorough believer in improved practices. He also does much of his own repair work in his farm shop and follows the recommendations of both State and national agriculture authorities. He has influenced the farming practices on the home farm to a considerable extent, including the introduction of sweet clover and lespedeza, use of certified seed, home mixing of feeds and using pure-bred sires. His two sows farrowed 45 pigs last year.

Leadership and cooperation records were strong. Among many other things, Maurice is a member of Elder Ridge Community Club, a teacher in the Sunday School, purchases and sells his products through cooperative associations, and takes a leading part in the local agricultural fair.

Maurice has been successful in many different kinds of activities and has an outstanding participation record which includes public speaking, music, dramatics, livestock judging and grain judging. He has also taken over 25 prizes at the Missouri State Fair, the American Royal, and the Midwest Livestock Show with various livestock exhibits. In addition to all these outside activities, he has maintained a very high scholarship record, and was named as an honor student in his Senior year of high school.

Maurice' plans for the future include varied and extensive activities. Besides the home farm, which consists of 160 acres and an orchard farm containing 73 acres, the family has a lease on an adjoining farm of 160 acres, with an option to buy. During the next three years he plans to continue his present farming arrangement with his father and three brothers, and at the end of that time he expects to have sufficient assets of his own to take over this rented land by himself. Meanwhile he plans to increase his flock of White Leghorn hens, his herd of registered Jerseys,

his Poland China hogs and Shropshire sheep, carrying on these operations on the rented farm. Maurice intends to specialize in the production of superior purebreds of the breeds in which he already has a good foundation. The orchard farm has soil and topographic conditions which are ideal for the production of high quality apples, and he and his father and brothers are increasing their plantings as rapidly as possible, handling this enterprise cooperatively.

Thus we have presented the 1933 Star American Farmer; one who is easily able to take his place along with former Star American Farmers, and judging by his past record, one who will in his future life carry on the high ideals of the F. F. A. organization to the fullest extent. His achievements should be an inspiration to all F. F. A. members.

Briefs of the Records of 1933 American Farmers

The highest degree in the Future Farmers of America organization is that 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.

The record of each candidate for the American Farmer degree was reviewed and studied by the Board of Trustees and each record was checked to determine whether the candidate met the qualifications for election before recommendations were made to the delegates.

These briefs were prepared for the convenience of the delegates in studying the qualifications of the candidates before electing to the degree. In preparing the briefs no attempt was made to give all details in connection with the candidates' activities, but to call attention to the more important points in the records submitted. Each candidate gave evidence of outstanding ability as a farmer, student, cooperator and leader, and the following boys were awarded the American Farmer degree on November 21, 1933. Complete records are on file in the national F. F. A. office.

NORMAN CRAWFORD, of Marion, Alabama—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in July, 1931. He owns 10 acres of land, 15 hogs, 1 horse and 6 calves. During the current year he rented nine acres of land, six acres of which were in orchard and three acres planted to corn. He also cared for 13 hogs, 150 beef cattle and corn and beans. His four-year supervised practice program included cotton, hogs, corn, orchard, and oats, from which he derived a labor income of \$364.84. Norman's investment in farming amounts to \$450.00 with other assets of \$75. He has acted as secretary and vice-president of the local chapter of F. F. A. He plans to enlarge his enterprises, especially the hog enterprise.

MARVIN SIMPSON of Vilonia, Arkansas—Twenty-one years of age, received his State Farmer degree in October, 1929. He owns 1 registered cow, 1 registered calf, 1 registered bull, 1 sow, and 2 mules. During the current year he rented $48\frac{3}{4}$ acres of land which were utilized for cotton, corn, beans, peas and pasture. Marvin's four-year supervised practice program included cotton, soybeans, corn, orchard, sorghum, oats, bees, swine and cattle, from which he derived a labor income of \$1481.28. His investment in farming totals \$362.00 and other assets \$100.00. Marvin intends to continue farming, using the money from his projects, especially the sale of registered Jerseys, to buy land for himself. He has been president and vice-president of

the local F. F. A. and treasurer of the State organization. He has won numerous prizes at the State and county fairs with exhibits and livestock entries. He was adjudged best high school citizen in 1932.

JAMES WRIGHT of Stephens, Arkansas—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in October, 1932. He owns 80 acres of land, which he inherited through his grandfather, 1 horse, 2 mules, 6 Jersey cows, 1 Jersey steer, 2 Duroc Jersey sows and 11 Duroc Jersey shoats. During the current year he rented 81 acres of land for corn, peas, peanuts, sorghum, cantaloupes, watermelon and other truck crops; part of this land was also utilized for pasture. His supervised practice program included corn, peas, cotton, peanuts, soybeans, sorghum, watermelons and hogs, which yielded a labor income of \$1273.91. James' investment in farming totals \$3791.25 including his inheritance, and other assets amount to \$150.00. He plans to build up a herd of grade Jerseys and to increase his hogs, raising feed and cash crops along with these enterprises. He has served as president of the Literary Society, the Dramatic Club, and as a member of the Chapter Council. He has won prizes at the Fairview Community Fair with sweet potatoes, peanuts, popcorn, sorghum and pea exhibits. He is a member of the Fairview Truck Growers Association.

FRED WILLIAM HARPER of Paris, Arkansas—Twenty-one years of age, received his State Farmer degree in October, 1932. He owns 40 acres of land, 11 swine, 7 dairy cows, 5 beef yearlings, 2 dairy heifers, and 4 head of work stock. During the current year he rented 80 acres of farm land and his enterprises included swine, beef, dairy, poultry, corn, watermelons, cucumbers, tomatoes, potatoes, sweet potatoes, sweet corn, squash, broilers, green peas, turnips, hot beds, sorghum, oats, radishes, peanuts and poultry. His three-year supervised practice program included swine, dairy, poultry, beef, truck crops, corn, sorghum, peanuts, hay, cotton, and oats, from which he derived a labor income of \$2836.90. Fred's main interest seems to be in truck crops and his total investment in farming is \$1660.70, and other assets amount to \$246.38. He plans to continue farming on the home farm, concentrating on the production of food and feed stuff, and purebred cattle. Fred manages the entire farm, as his father has been dead 12 years. He was active in the formation of the F. F. A. Poultry Association and acted as its president. He has served as president of the local chapter and State Association of F. F. A. He was winner of the District public speaking contest and has given several speeches before various civic groups, F. F. A. banquets, and over the radio. He has done considerable judging. Fred completed high school in three years, maintaining an average of 90.8.

WALDEN DENNY of Auburn, California—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in September, 1932. He owns two Duroc sows, three gilts, one boar, three feeders, and two hundred barred rock pullets. During the past year he rented nine acres of

land which was utilized for truck crops. Besides the truck crops he cared for hogs, 8 acres of fruit, and 4500 White Leghorn hens which supplied eggs used in hatchery. He cared for a 50,000 egg hatchery, selling the baby chicks. His three years of supervised practice included hogs, truck crops, and poultry, which brought a labor income of \$819.62. Walden has a total investment in farming of \$747.00 and \$700.00 in other assets. He intends to build up his projects between now and time for college. The father's fruit ranch has been put in his charge and he will take over complete management of the home farm when his argicultural training is completed. He expects his poultry project to pay for his college education. Walden has served as president of the local F. F. A. and the State Association; also as vice-president of the Sacramento Valley F. F. A. and State treasurer. He is a member of the Grange and has acted as Director of the local Farm Bureau for two years. In Project Competition he won first with truck crops in 1931, first with truck crops and hogs in 1931, and first in 1932 with truck crops and hogs.

JOE WILSON of Valley Ford, California—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in September, 1932. He has been out of school a year and is actively engaged in farming. During the current year Joe cared for 237 hens, selling commercial eggs to the Poultry Producers of Central California and selling hatching eggs to the Pioneer Hatchery. Also cooperated with his father in dairy, sheep, hay, potatoes and other general enterprises. He plans to continue with poultry on a large scale and share the management of a large farm with his father. His four-year supervised practice program was entirely poultry from which he derived a labor income of \$1610.26. His investment in farming amounts to \$586.22 with other assets amounting to \$1500.00. Joe had the best poultry project book at the State Fair for two years, the best farm flock in the Redwood Empire in 1930, won first place with a poultry house exhibit in the Redwood Empire in 1931. He exhibits and judges poultry. He served as treasurer of the Senior class, appeared in the class play, and was a member of the Student Body Advisory Board.

JOHN ELBERT KITE of Shasta, California—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in September, 1932. He inherited a fourth interest in 120 acres of irrigated land and owns 12 cows, 16 pigs, 3 sows, 5 barrows, and a fourth partnership interest in 50 cows, 1 bull and 10 heifers. His four-year supervised practice program consisted of poultry, dairy, and swine projects, giving a labor income of \$417.61. He has an investment in farming of \$170.00 and other assets amounting to \$7200.00. John plans to work the present farm in partnership with his mother and brother, to attend the State Agricultural College and then return to the farm where he will increase the dairy herd. John has served as president, treasurer, and secretary of the local F. F. A., and president of the regional F. F. A.; has served as president of the student body, editor of the

Press Club and the Shasta Daisy, member of the Dramatic Society and various "Pep" organizations. He has exhibited and won prizes on dairy stock and truck crops at various agricultural fairs.

GEORGE NICHOLAS of Petaluma, California—Seventeen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in September, 1932. He owns 12 Southdown sheep, 912 hens, and 324 Bronze turkeys which he raised or purchased. During the current year he rented five acres of land which he utilized as pasture for sheep and poultry yards. His supervised practice program included chickens, sheep and turkeys, which netted a labor income of \$3058.32 for four years. His total investment in farming amounts to \$1927.50 and he has other assets totalling \$1088.50. George plans to purchase land, increase his sheep flock to 30 ewes, increase his turkey flock to 1000 marketable birds each year, brood 2000 chicks each year and keep an average of 1000 laying hens. George has conducted an efficiency cost account study with the State Extension Division and carried on feeding experiments for the Poultry Producers of Central California, of which he is a member. He has been treasurer, secretary, vice-president and president of the local F. F. A. and secretary of the State Association. At the 1933 State Fair he won three 1sts, two 2nds, two 3rds, and one 4th showing sheep and a gold medal for Grand Champion Ewe. He has been a member of several school dairy cattle and poultry judging teams. George was Star California Farmer in 1932.

ALLAN MAKI of Fortuna, California—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in September, 1932. He owns 1 acre of land and rents 8½ acres; also owns 300 hens, 10 cockerels, and a cow which he purchased with his savings. His own land is used for his poultry project, while the rented land during the current year was planted 5½ acres to oats and vetch hay and 3 acres to certified seed potatoes. He also holds a half partnership interest in 2 acres of land, 600 chickens and 2 cows which he purchased with his savings. Allan's four-year supervised practice program included poultry, certified seed potatoes, hay, oats and vetch, which yielded him a labor income of \$521.71. His total investment in farming amounts to \$1750.00 and other assets amount to \$400.00. Allan is the only one in his locality raising certified seed potatoes, which he has been doing for three years. In 1932 he raised 7.7 percent of the certified seed in California. He plans to increase his poultry enterprise by producing 1000 chicks; continue production of certified potato seed; raise 40 acres of oats and vetch hay and has already negotiated for the necessary land. Allan graduated in June of 1933. He has been vice-president and president of his local F. F. A. chapter, president of the F. F. A. Potato Cooperatives, Member of Executive Committee of the Grange; has won first place in Regional Agronomy contest, Fair judging contest (poultry), Regional and State Fair Poultry show; and several firsts and seconds with poultry exhibits at County Fairs in 1929, 1930, and 1931. Allan takes a leading part in the F. F. A.,

helped manage the Eel River Tomato Cooperative and is Director of the Northern California Poultry Show.

JAMES W. CONLEY of Frederica, Delaware—Twenty-one years of age, received his State Farmer degree in April, 1932. He has been out of school a year. He owns a half-acre of land which is used for a roadside stand; he also owns two pigs. He holds a third interest in 3 acres of land, 4 cows, 1 calf, 500 chickens, 8 pigs, and 3 mules. During the current year his farm enterprises have included asparagus, fruit, poultry, truck crops, grapes, corn, and tomatoes. His supervised practice program for three years included apples, poultry, swine, dairy, and a pony, from which he derived a labor income of \$505.92. James' investment in farming amounts to \$932.00 and other assets to \$425.00. He plans to eventually become sole operator of the home farm and to put the whole acreage in truck crops for roadside sale. James is a member of the Interstate Milk Producer's Association and the Grange; has served as president of the junior and senior class, as treasurer and president of the F. F. A. chapter, and as chairman of the Student Council. He won first place in 1930 at the State Poultry Show.

WALDO EMERSON BISHOP of Aucilla, Florida—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree June 30, 1932. Waldo has complete management of the home farm of 120 acres on an agreement basis with his father, and in addition has independent poultry and livestock enterprises from which he expects to derive enough profit to eventually buy a farm of his own. During the current year the program has included peanuts, velvet beans, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, a pecan grove, garden and orchard, hogs, cows, poultry and 64 acres of forest land. His supervised practice program during four years included corn, velvet beans, peanuts, poultry, and dairy, which gave him a labor income of \$822.32. His total investment in farming amounts to \$580.00 and other investments to \$140.00. Waldo plans to continue farming in partnership with his father until he can purchase a farm of his own. He has served as president and vice-president of the local F. F. A., and as secretary of the State Association. He has also been vice-president of the school Literary Society. In 1931-32 and 1932-33 he was awarded a high school letter for meritorious work in scholastic, athletic and other school activities.

MARION WINGE of Lyons, Georgia—Sixteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in July, 1932. He owns 3 acres of land which was a gift, 8 hogs, 2 cows and a mule. During the current year he rented 5 acres of land and engaged in the production of onions, potatoes, oats, hay, winter peas, corn and hogs. His supervised practice program consisted of corn, onions, winter peas, oats, cotton, potatoes and hogs, from which he derived a labor income of \$420.12. His investments in farming total \$478.00. Marion plans to go to college and then return to the farm to practice diversified farming. He has served as reporter and president of the F. F. A. chapter.

DAVID NEWTON of Norman Park, Georgia—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in July, 1932. He has been out of high school for a year and has entered college. He owns 14 hogs, and 6 cows. During the current year he rented 7 acres of land and cared for corn, hay, sow, cows and winter cover crops. His supervised practice program consisted of winter peas, oats, corn, hay, beef calves, gilts, potatoes, vetch, millet, and a sow, which gave him a labor income of \$223.53 for three years. David's total investment in farming amounts to \$296.50 and other assets to \$636.75. He plans to finish a two-year course in agriculture and then return to operate the home farm in partnership with his father. He has been treasurer of the local chapter. At the Future Farmer Fair he won first with a beef calf and second with a litter of pigs; also other livestock prizes, and was second high in State Public Speaking Contest.

WAICHI OUYE of Hakalau, Hawaii—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in March, 1932. He owns 4 swine and 44 chickens. During the current year Waichi rented 6.25 acres of cane land, cared for 44 chickens, selling eggs and poultry meat, and marketed 4 swine. His supervised practice program for four years consisted of sugar cane, vegetables, poultry, and swine and yielded a labor income of \$742.93. His total investment in farming is \$308.70 and other assets amount to \$792.20 with no liabilities or unpaid bills. Since the main industry in his locality is cane growing, Waichi plans to develop the home farm stocking it with purebred poultry and swine. He also plans to take up more contracts with the Hakalau Plantation Company. He has been president and secretary of his F. F. A. chapter, president of the Hakalau School Athletic Club, Editor of "Hakalau Agriculturist" and president and secretary of the Hawaiian Association of F. F. A. He won first place in the 1930 Sugar Cane Identification contest, 1930 F. F. A. Individual Contest, 1931 Identification Contest. Waichi is now serving as assistant to the Agriculturist of the Hakalau Plantation Company. He is active in Boy Scout Work.

ELMER FROST of Jerome, Idaho—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in September, 1932. He owns 3 boars, 15 brood sows, 6 gilts and a dairy heifer. During the current year he rented 10½ acres of irrigated land, 8½ acres of which were planted to barley for feed and 2 acres were used for pasture; in addition he cared for 15 swine. Elmer also holds a half partnership interest in 72 spring pigs. His supervised practice program included swine and barley which netted a labor income of \$736.15. His total investment in farming amounts to \$1112.90 and other assets amount to \$226.00. During his four years in College, Elmer plans to keep his foundation herd of swine, giving his parents half of the total income from the project for their help while he is away. After completing the college work he and his father will go into partnership and double the amount of land in use at present. Elmer was a member of the

debate team, treasurer and vice-president of the local F. F. A. and Treasurer of the State Association. He participated in agricultural fairs and contests in 1930, 1931 and 1932 and has ribbons showing 8 championships, 22 first prizes, 19 second prizes and 6 third prizes on hogs.

DONALD PEACH of Walnut, Illinois—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in June, 1931. He owns 79 pigs, 2 boars, 32 pullets and 1 calf. During the current year he rented 14 acres of land which was utilized for corn, alfalfa and soybeans. His four-year supervised practice program included corn, alfalfa, swine, poultry, dairy, and soybeans, which yielded him a labor income of \$1072.46. Donald's total investment in farming is \$863.00. He is very interested in soil improvement and has done well in getting purebred stock for his farming program. He has cooperated in the purchase of poultry supplements, rock phosphate, seed corn and other supplies. He plans to continue farming with his father and later hopes to be able to attend the agricultural college. Donald has held some class office during each of his four years of school, was treasurer and president of the local F. F. A. and vice-president of the sectional F. F. A. He has won many awards in judging contests, public speaking contests, and on his stock at fairs.

ROBERT COPPER of New Holland, Illinois—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in June, 1932. He owns 2 brood mares, 2 colts, 2 purebred Jersey sires, 2 purebred cows, 3 purebred yearling heifers, 1 purebred Poland China boar, 3 Poland China barrows, and 11 White Wyandotte chickens. He also owns a half interest in 2 Jersey bulls. During the current year he rented 60 acres of land which were planted to corn and oats. Robert's four-year supervised practice program included oats, dairy, corn, swine and poultry, from which he derived a labor income of \$377.44 up to this year. His total investment in farming is \$1024.65 and his other assets amount to \$46.30. Robert plans to attend the University of Illinois studying agriculture, for four years, where he has a scholarship, and then return to the farm to work in partnership with his father. He has been president of his class for two years, president of the F. F. A. chapter, the Senior orchestra and business manager and editor of the school paper. In the public speaking contest in 1930 he won first place in the local, and third in the sectional contests; in 1931 he won second in the sectional, and fourth in the district; and in 1933 he won second in the public speaking contest (sectional). Robert was awarded a scholastic letter each of the four years he was in high school.

PAUL POWEL of Jerseyville, Illinois—Seventeen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in June, 1932. He owns 9 purebred Holsteins, 11 purebred Duroc Jerseys, and 100 chickens. During the current year he rented 31 acres of land which was utilized for corn and alfalfa, and his other enterprises were dairy cattle, swine, and

poultry. His three-year supervised practice program included dairy, corn, alfalfa, farm accounts, poultry and swine, and gave him a labor income of \$1091.43. Paul's total investment in farming is \$916. He plans to continue farming, increasing the scope of all of his present farm enterprises. He has purchased limestone and phosphate co-operatively. He has been president of the local chapter and of the State Association of F. F. A.; has been both president and vice-president of the Debate Club and has served as business manager of the high school annual. He won first place in the Sectional and District Public Speaking contests in 1930, first in the sectional in 1931 and third in the district in 1931. He has also won various awards showing corn and dairy cattle at the Section Fairs.

JUDSON P. MASON of Elgin, Illinois—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in June, 1931. He owns 4 purebred Holsteins and a horse. During the current year he rented 13 acres of land which was planted to soybeans, field (seed) corn, and sweet corn seed; another enterprise was the continuation of the development of a purebred dairy herd. Judson's four-year supervised practice program included dairy, sweet corn, field corn, and soybeans, from which he derived a labor income of \$603.69. His total investment in farming is \$465.00 and other assets amount to \$505.38. He has done considerable work in soil testing on the home farm and in rearranging the farm layout; he has also cooperated in the marketing of seed corn. Judson plans to take an agricultural course at the University of Illinois where he has been awarded a scholarship. After he completes his college work he plans to take over the management of the home farm and develop a modern dairy. He has been secretary-treasurer and vice-president of the State Association of F. F. A. and president of the local chapter. He also served as secretary and music editor of the high school annual and has won numerous prizes on his stock at agricultural fairs.

KENNETH MEYERS of Angola, Indiana—Seventeen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in September, 1932. He owns 1 purebred Duroc Jersey sow and 1 registered Guernsey bull. During the current year his farm enterprises have included potatoes, corn, dairy and swine. His supervised practice program included hogs, dairy, corn, and potatoes. Kenneth's total investment in farming is \$609.00 and other assets amount to \$39.00. He plans to continue farming with dairying the major enterprise. He expects to buy his farm equipment and get a start with the proceeds from his dairy and potato enterprises. He has served as president and reporter of the local chapter. At the County Fair he won first place with his registered Guernsey bull in 1932, and in 1931 won first place in the Dairy Record Contest. His scholarship record is high.

RONALD BOYD of Bassett, Iowa—Twenty-one years of age, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1931. He has been out of school two years. He owns 1 Jersey cow and holds a half interest in a

Jersey cow, a Poland China sow and litter of 8, and 60 purebred White Wyandotte chickens. During the current year his farming program included truck crops, alfalfa, oats, potatoes, dairying and swine. Ronald's four-year supervised practice program included poultry, dairying and corn production, from which he derived a labor income of \$620.56. His total investment in farming amounts to \$175.00 and other assets to \$448.03. He plans to rent land in partnership with his brother, who is a vocational agriculture student, continuing and increasing the present enterprises. Ronald has served as secretary of the local chapter, secretary, vice-president of the State Association, and is a member of the National Honorary Society. His cooperative activities include membership in a spray ring and experience with seed potato plots, and mixing feeds. Ronald has also been a member of various judging teams and has won a prize for public speaking.

CHARLES STEWARD of Dana, Iowa—Seventeen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1932. He owns 5 purebred Hampshire sows, 36 hogs, 10 feeder cattle, 1 purebred Shorthorn cow and 3 purebred Shorthorn heifers. 80 acres of the home farm are under his supervision. During the current year Charles' farm enterprises have included cattle, hogs, corn, wheat, oats, flax, red clover, soybeans, alfalfa, and lambs. His four-year supervised practice program included corn and hogs, from which he gained a labor income of \$192.98. His total investment in farming is \$1305.00 and other assets amount to \$546.00. Charles plans to take a four-year agricultural course at Iowa State College and then go home to manage his father's farm. He has been president of both the local and State F. F. A., and president of the high school student body. He has won several awards at county fairs with swine exhibits.

ELMER DAWDY of Washington, Kansas—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1932. He owns 3 purebred Holsteins, 2 grade Holsteins, 3 Hereford calves, 2 purebred Duroc sows, 13 purebred Duroc pigs, and 50 Single White Leghorn hens. He also has a half interest in 16 turkeys and 1 purebred Holstein bull. During the current year he rented an acre of land, for pasture, and carried on the enterprises of turkeys, swine, dairy, chickens and beef production. His three-year supervised practice program included dairy, chickens, beef, swine, turkeys, corn and oats, from which he derived a labor income of \$214.88. Elmer's investment in farming totals \$507.00 and other assets amount to \$70.00. His fair premiums to date amount to \$126.00. He plans to take an agricultural course and then probably return to the farm. Elmer is a member of the Kansas Holstein Freisian Association and has been treasurer and president of the local F. F. A. He ranks very high in scholarship having maintained an average of 94.

WILLIAM VINCENT FULLER of Miltonvale, Kansas—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1932. He owns 5 sows, 13 pigs, 2 colts, 1 purebred cow, 6 heifers, 2

baby beeves, 536 turkeys, and a team of mares. He also has a fourth interest in a pureberd Hereford bull. During the current year he rented 40 acres of land and carried enterprises in turkeys, baby beef, swine, and corn. His four-year supervised practice program included beef, swine, corn, and turkeys, from which he derived a labor income of \$1041.78. William's total investment in farming is \$1358.62. William plans to continue farming, increasing the scope of his present activities. He has been treasurer of the local F. F. A., president of the district F. F. A., and president of the Student Forum. William won two Union Pacific Scholarships of \$100.00 each, won a first place at the Ottawa county and Central State Fairs in livestock judging, third in the State public speaking contest, and many other awards.

GEORGE E. CLEMENTS of Owensboro, Kentucky—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in August, 1932. He owns 16 beef cattle, 1 sow, and 6 shoats, which were purchased from project earnings. He also owns a half interest in 125 acres of farm land, which he inherited. During the current year his enterprises have included beef cattle, sow and litter, shoats, corn, tobacco, and truck crops. His four-year supervised practice program included beef, chickens, sow and litter, shoats, tobacco, corn, cowpeas, pasture, and garden crops, from which he derived a labor income of \$703.20. George's total investment in farming is \$4361.00 including his inheritance. He plans to continue farming, establishing a good herd of Hereford cattle and registered Chester White hogs. He has been vice-president and secretary of the local chapter and reporter for the State Association of F. F. A. He has shown ability in showing and judging livestock.

ALOYSIUS REISZ of Owensboro, Kentucky—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in August, 1932. He owns 3 dairy cows, 3 dairy heifers, 2 beef calves, 2 boars, 3 sows and 34 young hogs. During the current year he rented 20 acres of land which he planted to corn, soybeans and tobacco. His four-year supervised practice program included beef, swine, dairy, tobacco, corn and soybeans, from which he gained a labor income of \$1259.29. Aloysius total investment in farming is \$845.00 and his other assets amount to \$110.00. He plans to continue farming, buying more land and building up a herd of registered Poland China hogs and Hereford cattle. He has been president of the local chapter and treasurer of the State Association of F. F. A. He was valedictorian of his class and the honor student of the school in 1933. He won second place in a State judging contest and 2nd place in the State speaking contest.

WESLEY B. SLAID of Logansport, Louisiana—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree July 28, 1932. He owns 40 acres of land, 1 mule, 1 horse, 1 cow, 1 heifer, 5 hogs and 25 chickens. During the past year he rented 40 acres of land and a cow and calf. His activities included the production of corn, velvet beans, peas, peanuts, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, sorghum, a garden, watermelons,

and cotton. His supervised practice program during a four-year period included corn and cotton which yielded a labor income of \$1061.85. His total investment in farming amounts to \$1390.00 and other assets to \$46.00. Wesley plans to continue farming on his own land, making many improvements in the layout and farming system. He has been vice-president of the local F. F. A., president of his class, member of the Forestry Club, the Literary Club, and the debating teams. He has been out of school a year.

LUCIEN P. LABORDE of Marksville, Louisiana—Fifteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in July, 1932. He owns 6 hogs and 90 chickens and has a half partnership interest in 15 acres of land and 5 dairy cattle. During the current year he has been working with dairy cattle, swine, poultry, corn, soys, sagrain, vetch, beets and carrots. His four-year supervised practice program included corn, peas, poultry, dairy cattle, oats, lespedeza, swine and soys, which gave him a labor income of \$238.00. Lucien's investment in farming totals \$516.50 and other assets amount to \$48.00. He expects to attend the Louisiana State Agricultural College and after that to enlarge and continue his farming activities. He has participated in numerous group projects. He has served as president of the local chapter and of the State Association of F. F. A.; and as vice-president of the Literary Society. He won first place in the district declamation contest, the Interstate Banking Contest, first in State Poultry Contest and a first in a Tri-parish Fair. He has done considerable judging and his scholarship record is high.

CHARLES HOKE of Walkersville, Maryland—Seventeen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in October, 1932. He owns 40 acres of land, secured partly from earnings and partly by gift; he also owns 10 dairy cattle raised from one foundation cow. He owns a half interest in 80 acres of land, 30 dairy cattle, 6 horses, 12 hogs and 300 poultry. During the current year he rented 40 acres of land and 2 horses and conducted the following farm enterprises: wheat, corn, dairy, poultry, hogs, barley, clover, alfalfa, and sweet corn. Charles' supervised practice program for three years included corn, dairy cows and a calf, which yielded a labor income of \$2905.06. His total investment in farming amounts to \$1000 and other assets amount to \$400 with no unpaid bills. He expects to enlarge his dairy herd and eventually take over the entire management of the home farm. Charles has been vice-president and president of the local F. F. A., and president of the Senior class. He has done creditable work in judging contests and exhibiting at fairs. At graduation he received a citizenship award and a popularity award.

CARL D. SHOPBELL of Dansville, Michigan—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1932. He owns 8 dairy cattle, 12 Karakul sheep and 2 horses. He also owns a half interest in 103 acres of land, 25 dairy cattle, 8 hogs, 12 Karakul sheep, and 4 horses. During the current year he rented 27 acres of land

which was utilized for clover hay, and carried other enterprises of corn, wheat, oats, sheep and dairy. His supervised practice program included the enterprises of dairy, corn, and alfalfa, from which he derived a labor income of \$1346.88 in four years. Carl's total investment in farming is \$1166.00 and he has other assets amounting to \$150.00. He plans to continue farming in partnership with his father, working toward the purebred dairy business. Carl managed the entire farm himself for the past year. He was president of the local F. F. A. for two years, and secretary and president of the State Association. He has won 12 awards at county fairs with dairy exhibits.

WAINO KORTESMAKI of Cloguet, Minnesota—Twenty-one years of age, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1931. He has been out of school two years. He owns 1 purebred cow and 2 purebred bulls. During the current year he rented 7 acres of land which was planted to alfalfa, potatoes, rye, Reed canary grass and garden. His three-year supervised practice program included oats, alfalfa, potatoes, dairy, rye and garden, from which he derived a labor income of \$841.63. Waino's total investment in farming is \$966.63 and other assets total \$163.00. He plans to finish his course at the State College of Agriculture and then return to the farm. He has been president of the local chapter and secretary of the State Association of F. F. A. for two years. He also served as vice-president and president of the high school. In 1931 he won seven first places in judging livestock and showing potatoes. In a State High School contest in 1932 he won first place for a fertilizer essay.

WILLIS McCULLOCH of Beaverton, Michigan—Twenty-one years of age, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1932. He has been out of school one year, is married and established in farming. He owns 200 acres of land, the old homestead which he took over from his father, and 12 registered Jersey cows and heifers. During the current year his enterprises have been corn and dairy cows. His four-year supervised practice program included potatoes, corn and dairy, which yielded him a labor income of \$926.05. His total investment in farming, including the home place, is \$5300.00 and other assets amount to \$161.00. Willis plans to continue farming, increasing his dairy herd 10 percent. He has been president of the local F. F. A. He has won prizes at local and county fairs with his potatoes, corn, and butter exhibits.

MAURICE DANKENBRING of Sweet Springs, Missouri—Winner of the 1933 Star Farmer Award. See page 65.

ROBERT W. MILLS, JR., of Boonville, Missouri—Sixteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1933. He owns 9 Spotted Poland sows, 1 Spotted Poland boar, 8 Spotted Poland gilts, 8 Shropshire ewes, and 5 Aberdeen Angus cows. During the current year he rented 53½ acres of land and conducted enterprises of swine, beef and sheep production, alfalfa, corn, soybeans, rye, red clover,

wheat, Lespedeza and orchard. Robert's four-year supervised practice program included poultry, lambs, swine, beef cattle, sheep, rape, oats, rye, alfalfa, red clover, wheat and soybeans, from which he derived a labor income of \$3080.82. His total investment in farming is \$2249.20 and other assets amount to \$605. He plans to attend Missouri Agricultural College for four years, take one year at Cornell and then return to the home farm where he expects to have a major part of the management. Robert worked on the school paper for four years and served as editorial editor during his Senior year. He served as secretary of the Livestock Club and Grain Judging Club; as president of the school science organization; State vice-president of the F. F. A.; and vice-president of the Literary Club. Robert won first place in the Cooper and Howard County Pork Production Contest with a litter of 12 Spotted Polands in 1930; at the Boonville Swine Show in 1930 and 1931 he won 6 firsts, 1 second and 2 third places with swine exhibits; at the Cooper County Agricultural and Mechanical Society Show he won 4 firsts, 1 second and 2 sweepstakes, with swine exhibits in two years showing; and at the National Stock Yards Vocational Show he also won 3 firsts, 2 thirds and a fifth with swine exhibits. Robert ranks very high in scholarship and was valedictorian of his class.

ROBERT P. STEWART of Miles City, Montana—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in April, 1931. He owns 617 acres of land, 602 sheep, 1 milk cow, 1 yearling heifer, and 3 horses. He also has a partnership interest in 6 steers. During the past year he rented 720 acres of grazing land, which was utilized for raising sheep. His supervised practice program for four years included garden, lambs, potatoes, bees and sheep, from which he derived a labor income of \$971.35. His total investment in farming amounts to \$4388.75 and he has other assets amounting to \$230.00. Robert, who is now an established farmer, plans to fence his own land and possibly homestead a section adjoining it; he will increase his flock of sheep and possibly buy a few heifer calves. Robert managed a 1337 acre ranch for 1½ years, having complete charge of all operations. He is active in the F. F. A. and was a delegate to the National Convention last year.

MORRISON LOEWENSTEIN of Kearney, Nebraska—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in April, 1932. He owns 1 cow and 19 hogs and has a half interest in a Poland China sow. During the current year he rented 65 acres of land which was utilized for corn, and carried other enterprises including hogs and a cow. His four-year supervised practice program included swine, dairy, poultry, and corn, from which he derived a labor income of \$222.86. Morrison's investment in farming amounts to \$265.00 and other assets to \$818.78. He plans to attend the agricultural college and then return to farming. He has been secretary of the local chapter and vice-president of the State Association of F. F. A. He has been president of the

Student Council, is a member of the National Honor Society, the National Forensic League and won a Union Pacific Scholarship of \$100.00.

ARELL WASSON of Wilcox, Nebraska—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in 1931. He owns two dairy cows, one purebred Holstein bull, 13 hogs, 100 hens and three horses. During the current year he rented 218 acres of land and planted it to wheat, oats, corn and alfalfa, which constituted his farm enterprises for the year. His three-year supervised practice program included dairy, swine, corn, poultry, wheat, oats and alfalfa, from which he derived a labor income of \$1167.94. Arell's total investment in farming amounts to \$1007.45 and other assets amount to \$225.00. He is attending the State Agricultural College and plans to continue farming with his father. He has served as president of the Student Council, secretary of both State and local F. F. A., played leading roles in class and F. F. A. plays, and assisted in organizing agriculture meetings for local farmers; also conducted Babcock tests for local farmers. Arell has won three firsts at county fairs with dairy and beef demonstrations and dairy judging; first in livestock judging contest and first at the State Fair with dairy demonstrations; Grand Champion at the State Fair with Farm Demonstration. At the State High School Agricultural meet he won second in public speaking and second in Babcock tests.

WILLIAM LEE of Fallon, Nevada—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1933. He owns 1 horse, 10 sheep and 345 turkeys. During the current year he rented 9 acres of land which he planted to wheat and alfalfa. He also has a partnership interest in 80 acres of land. His supervised practice program for three years consisted of turkeys, potatoes, sheep, and wheat, giving him a labor income of \$830.20. William's investments in farming amount to \$1017.00 plus \$50 other assets. He plans to continue farming, working in partnership with his father on the 80-acre home farm and renting 80 acres besides. William is a member of the Farm Bureau; has been treasurer and secretary of the local F. F. A. and is now president of the Nevada Association of F. F. A.

ALEX C. ALAMPI of Williamstown, New Jersey—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in October, 1931. He owns 130 Single Comb White Leghorn Pullets, 155 Single Comb White Leghorn hens, 1 Guernsey cow and 1 Guernsey heifer. During the current year he rented 2 acres of land which he planted to truck crops, besides carrying other enterprises in poultry and hogs. His supervised practice program included radishes, beans, Single Comb White Leghorns, Rhode Island Red poultry, peas, spinach, swine, rabbits, dairy, and capons, which yielded him a labor income of \$3828.25. Alex' total investment in farming amounts to \$450.00 and other assets to \$190.00. He plans to major in poultry at the State College of Agriculture and prepare himself to teach vocational

agriculture. He also plans to carry on in egg and truck crops production. Alex is assistant lecturer in the Williamstown Grange and helps to prepare programs, plays and entertainments. He has served as president of the Glassboro F. F. A., the State Association, and of the Poultry Club. At the Trenton Interstate Fair and the Garden State Fair he won first place for Junior Poultry Project Record books; also nine firsts and several other places at these same fairs, with poultry exhibits.

PAUL MORRIS KUHNLEY of Las Cruces, New Mexico—

Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in December of 1932. He is actively engaged in farming, having real managerial responsibilities in assisting with the management of the home farm. He owns 5 registered Holstein cattle (2 cows, 2 heifers, 1 calf) which he acquired from foundation stock obtained from money won in prizes at the Southwestern Baby Beef Show at El Paso in 1931. During the current year he rented 10 acres of land which he planted to sugar beet seed being raised under contract, and feed crops for stock being grown. He also rented four horses and a registered Holstein bull. Paul's three-year supervised practice program included beef production, milk production, sugar beet seed and feed crops, which yielded a labor income of \$224.76, which does not include the income from sugar beet seed planted in August of 1933. His total investment in farming is \$310.00 and other assets amount to \$426.00. Paul is in his last year of school and plans to continue the building up of an outstanding herd of Holstein cattle, raising all of his own feed. Paul has been president of his F. F. A. chapter for two years, and on the District Future Farmer Executive Committee for a year. He won first place on the team in the District and State Vocational Livestock Judging contest in 1932, 1st Junior and Reserve Champion places at the Southwestern Baby Beef Show in 1931 with his baby beef exhibits; also a first place at the County Fair with his Farm Shop exhibit. Other evidence of leadership are shown by his participation in Dramatic Club and Farm Bureau activities.

HERBERT W. SMITH of Rochester, New York—

Twenty years of age, received his State Farmer degree in September, 1932. He owns 2 horses, 210 pullets and 100 hens. During the current year he rented 31 acres of land which he planted to garden crops, and conducted other enterprises of chickens, oats and hay. His supervised practice program consisted of potatoes, sweet corn, cabbage, hens, chicks, carrots and cow-beets, from which he derived a labor income of \$455.98. Herbert's total investment in farming amounts to \$516.60 and other net assets to \$545.00. He plans to take a short winter course at Cornell and continue raising garden crops and poultry. He has served as vice-president of the Webster F. F. A., as secretary-treasurer of the New York State Association of F. F. A., and the Monroe County Social Leaders Association.

GEORGE A. TURNER, JR., of Horseheads, New York—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in September 1932. He has been out of school a year. He owns 3 purebred Guernsey cows, 3 purebred Guernsey heifers, and holds a half interest in 211 acres of land and 100 purebred Guernsey cattle. During the current year his farm enterprises have included dairy, poultry, potatoes, hay, oats, barley, and silage corn. George's supervised practice program included poultry, dairy, milk, swine and beans, which yielded a labor income of \$1099.01. His total investment in farming is \$800.00 and other assets amount to \$1417.00. He plans to continue operating his father's farm on a partnership basis, as his father is away from home much of the time. He has served as secretary, vice-president and president of the local F. F. A. and as steward of the Grange. At the Chemung County Fair, he won 2 first places in 1928 with calf exhibit, a first and second in 1929 with calves, a first and second in 1930 with heifers, a first in 1931 with a two-year old, and a first and second in 1932 with a calf and two-year old exhibit.

HARRY A. GRAVES of Cavalier, North Dakota—Thirty years of age, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1933. He owns 1 sow, 7 pigs, and 13 turkeys. He also has a third partnership interest with his father and brother in 160 acres of land, 6 hogs, 5 horses, 8 cattle, and 60 turkeys. During the current year his farm enterprises included swine, turkeys, corn, wheat, rye, oats, millet, barley, alfalfa, and timothy. His three-year supervised practice program included swine, corn, and turkeys. His total investment in farming amounts to \$2875.00 including the third interest in 240 acres of land, and other assets amount to \$1075.00. Harry plans to complete a college course in agriculture and then return to the farm. He has been president of both the local and State Association of F. F. A., and treasurer for the State organization. He was student manager of the local Winter Fair for three years. He is a member of the National Honorary Society and was editor of the school Annual. He has won two firsts and a second in the county fair showing swine, and won second in the State public speaking contest.

EARL W. MILLER of Georgetown, Ohio—Sixteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in June, 1932. He owns 5 grade Shropshire ewes, 4 purebred Shropshire ewes, 1 purebred Shropshire ram, 2 purebred brood sows, 1 purebred aged boar, 2 purebred boar pigs, 1 purebred gilt, 9 market shoats, 1 purebred Jersey cow, 1 purebred red polled, 2 grade calves, 3 stands of Italian bees, and a purebred German shepherd dog; also a third interest in a Jersey cow. During the current year he rented 73½ acres of land which was utilized for corn, soy beans, alfalfa and pasture; other farm enterprises included sows, boar, ewes, cows, and bees. His supervised practice program included corn, sheep, wheat, clover, swine and soybeans, which yielded him a labor income of \$1237.29. Earl's total investment in farming is \$441.50 and other assets amount to \$675.00. He plans to increase his purebred sheep, purebred sows, and bees, and

eventually buy 56 acres of land which he is now renting. Earl is a member of the American Shropshire Registry Association, the Ohio Wool Growers Association, and the Ohio Improved Chester Swine Registry Association. He has served as reporter and president of the local F. F. A.. He has received many scholarship awards in the county, district and State contests and maintained an average of 93.

HOMER KING of Orville, Ohio—Twenty years of age, received his State Farmer degree in June, 1932. He has been out of school a year. He owns 2 purebred Jersey cows, 1 purebred Jersey heifer, 1 purebred Jersey bull calf, 600 Barred Rock pullets, 179 White Leghorn pullets, 190 Buff Leghorn pullets, 16 breeding cockerels, 25 cockerels (broilers). During the current year his farm enterprises have included 2 cows and 1 heifer, 500 Rhode Island Red chicks, 1000 mixed chicks, 500 White Leghorn chicks, 500 Buff Leghorn chicks and 2000 Barred Rock chicks. His supervised practice program for four years included potatoes, a Jersey calf, 5978 chicks, a Jersey cow, and Jersey heifer, from which he derived a labor income of \$1179.90. Homer's total investment in farming amounts to \$1776.50 and other assets to \$60 with outstanding liabilities of \$600. He plans to continue farming with his father, increasing his poultry enterprise and adding to the purebred Jersey herd until the grade herd is entirely replaced with purebreds. Homer designed and constructed entirely upon his own initiative, his 3000 capacity battery brooder. He has served as treasurer, vice-president and president of the local chapter of F. F. A.; has held various offices in the Junior Farmers Institute and served as president of the Junior County Fair. He won first place with his junior yearling Jersey heifer and first place with his senior yearling Jersey heifer at the State Fair in 1932 and 1933, and won several firsts and other places at the county fair.

EARL ROSENBERGER of Fremont, Ohio—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in 1932. He has been out of school a year. He owns 1 purebred Guernsey bull, 1 purebred Guernsey bull calf, 1 purebred Guernsey heifer, 2 purebred Guernsey cows, 1 grade sow, 10 pigs, and 2 purebred Chester White gilts. He also owns a fourth interest in 18 lambs. During the current year he rented 10 acres of land which were planted to cabbage, sugar beets, corn, and conducted other enterprises of sheep, swine, dairy cattle, and popcorn. His supervised practice program included popcorn, cabbage, swine, dairy cattle, beef, sheep, and sugar beets, which yielded him a labor income of \$839.24. Earl's total investment in farming amounts to \$283.00 and other assets to \$231.50. He plans to go into partnership with his father on a 168 acre farm. They will build up herds of purebred Chester White hogs and purebred Guernsey cattle. He has been president of the local F. F. A., the State Association of F. F. A., the Luther League, and the Student Council; vice-president of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association. He won first place at the County Fair on swine and two firsts and a second

at the school fair on grain. He played the leading characters in class plays for three years, and served as director of the community plays for two years. He is also a member of the Debate team, the National Forensic League and the National Honor Society.

BOBBY JONES of Radnor, Ohio—Seventeen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in June, 1932. He owns 4 purebred Duroc Jersey sows, 1 purebred Duroc Jersey boar, 8 purebred Shropshire ewes, 4 purebred Shropshire ewe lambs, 1 purebred Shropshire ram, 2 purebred Guernsey cows, 1 purebred Guernsey calf, 3 grade Guernsey heifers, 8 shoats and a grade draft mare. During the current year his farm enterprises have included 4 sows and litters, 9 ewes, 2 cows and 3 heifers, 2 beef steers, 9.6 acres of wheat and farm accounts. Bobby's supervised practice program included swine, steers, sheep, dairy cattle, corn, potatoes, and wheat, from which he derived a labor income of \$732.82. His total investment in farming is \$720.00 and other assets amount to 488.00. Bobby has had active management of the home farm for four years. His mother owns four farms totalling over 400 acres and he expects to manage them all after he gets his degree from the Agricultural College. He has been secretary of the local F. F. A. and president of the State Association. He has also been president of his class, the high school glee club and vice-president of the Ashley Junior Fair Board. At the Ohio State Fair he won a first place, a second place, and three other places at the vocational swine show. At the Cleveland Livestock show he won a first in the vocational steer show. Bobby has also been a member of the debating team, the orchestra, the glee club, and the community band. In 1933 he won the district and State public speaking contests and placed third in the regional contest.

EDWIN TAYLOR of Kingfisher, Oklahoma—Twenty-one years of age, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1931. He has been out of school two years and rents a 240-acre farm in partnership with his father. He owns 1 Jersey bull, 2 calves, 18 hogs and 8 Jersey cows, and 105 chickens. During the past year his enterprises have included beef, swine, poultry, dairying, wheat, corn, and alfalfa. His supervised practice program for four years included milk production, dairy breeding, baby beef, baby chicks, wheat, cotton, corn, kafir, Grohoma, cowpeas, beans, oats, and sudan, yielding him a labor income of \$781.95. Edwin's investment in farming totals \$315.00 and other assets amount to \$595.24. He plans to continue dairying and hopes to build up one of the largest dairies in the State. He has held various offices in the F. F. A., and in the DeMolay organization; he is president of the Oklahoma Farmer Club and is active in church work. Edwin is an F. F. A. honor student and won a free trip to the American Royal for outstanding dairy work. He has won several prizes on his exhibits at fairs.

EMIL BELITZ of Wellston, Oklahoma—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1931. He owns 4 Duroc

Jersey Gilts, 4 Hereford cows, 2 heifers, and 4 calves, all registered, and 2 mules. He also has a third partnership interest in 85 acres of land, 13 cows, 4 steers, and 13 calves. During the current year he rented 30 acres of land which was utilized for corn and kafir. His supervised practice program for four years included hogs, poultry, sheep, beef calves, and corn, from which he derived a labor income of \$1711.35. His total investment in farming amounts to \$1800.00 and other assets to \$202. Emil plans to stay on the farm and build up his livestock herds, especially his herd of Pureberd Herefords. He is active in church and community work; has been vice-president of two classes, secretary and president of the local chapter of F. F. A., and vice-president of the Lincoln County Sheep Growers Association. He has also won several prizes in judging and with exhibits at various fairs.

RAY P. BURTON of Perkins, Oklahoma—Seventeen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1932. He owns 1 registered Jersey heifer, 1 brood mare, 3 registered Shropshire rams, 6 Shropshire ewes (3 registered), 30 Barred Plymouth Rock hens (accredited), 142 other Barred Rocks, 15 White Embden Geese, and 10 guineas. During the current year he rented 11 $\frac{5}{8}$ acres of land which were planted to corn, cotton, grain sorghum and peanuts. Ray's supervised practice program for three years included sheep, poultry, beef, dairy, corn, cotton, oats, kafir, peanuts and sweet potatoes, from which he derived a labor income of \$639.46. His investment in farming amounts to \$366.50 and other assets to \$173.00. Ray plans to enlarge his enterprises and farm in partnership with his father, renting additional land as needed. He may attend the Agricultural College. Ray is very active in church and Sunday school, and the F. F. A., having held five different offices in the local F. F. A., including that of president. He has won 16 firsts in the Perkins District Fair, 6 firsts in the Payne County Fair, 3 firsts in State Fairs, besides many other awards, on his livestock and poultry. He also has a good record in judging work.

HOWARD J. SMITH of Canby, Oregon—Seventeen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in April, 1933. He owns 2 sows, 2 gilts, 1 boar, 4 feeder pigs, 11 Registered Shropshire ewes, 9 Merino yearlings and 5 lambs. During the current year he rented 44 acres of land, which was planted to rape, corn, wheat, barley and oats. He also cared for 20 ewes, 92 lambs, and 30 hogs. Howard intends to continue farming with an increase of livestock, especially sheep. He will rent more land and possibly take over his father's farm at a later date. His four-year supervised practice program included swine, sheep, oats, barley, wheat, corn and rape, which yielded a labor income of \$1088.56. His investment in farming amounts to \$132.00 with other assets totalling \$982.00. Howard selected his own feeder lambs, hogs, and other livestock; also selected his own seed grain, seed corn, etc. He is a member of the Cooperative Seed Selling Association and the

Grange, and is State President of the F. F. A. He takes an active part in dramatics, having been leading man for both Student Body play and Senior class play. He has maintained an average grade in school of $91\frac{1}{4}$. He has won first, second, and third prizes showing sheep and hogs at the County Fair, and in 1933 he was awarded the Graham Trophy as the most outstanding four-year student of vocational agriculture.

CHESTER N. STEPHENS of Dayton, Oregon—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in April, 1933. He owns 1 brood sow, 6 market hogs, 1 purebred cow, 1 purebred heifer, and 2 stands of bees. He holds a third partnership interest in 12 acres of land and 550 turkeys. During the current year he rented 11 acres which he planted to rape, corn and sunflowers; also cared for 60 turkeys. His supervised practice program for three years included swine, dairy, turkeys, bees, rape, corn, alfalfa, and wheat, netting a labor income of \$981.30. Chester's total investment in farming amounts to \$560.00 with other assets of \$230.00. He plans to enter a partnership with his father and brother to continue farming. He and his brother intend to buy 120 acres, 10 acres of which are planted to Italian prunes. Walnuts, cherries, and other fruits and field crops will be added. Chester is vice-president of the State Association of F. F. A.; has been president of the local F. F. A. and Amity High Student Body. His average grade in school was 93.6. He has participated in oratorical contests and in many stock judging contests.

KENNETH S. PERDUE of North East, Pennsylvania—Twenty years of age, received his State Farmer degree in 1932. He owns 500 broilers, 100 Single Comb White Leghorn hens and 50 Single Comb White Leghorn pullets. During the current year his farm enterprises have included poultry, bees, and egg production. His supervised practice program consisted of chickens and hens, and bees, from which he derived a labor income of \$1676.71. Kenneth's total investment in farming is \$965.13 and other assets amount to \$538.60. He expects to continue farming, specializing in poultry for egg production and breeding purposes and hatching chicks to sell. He is a member of the Farm Bureau, has served as Superintendent of Vocational Department at the North East Fair in 1933, and has been both secretary and president of the local chapter of F. F. A. At the State Project Contest he won first with poultry production and second in chick raising. At the North East Community Fair he won four firsts with poultry exhibits and at the North East Poultry Show he won four firsts with poultry exhibits.

CLINTON L. PEASE of Eighty-Four, Pennsylvania—Seventeen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in January, 1932. He owns 2 sows and 14 pigs and has a third interest in 96 acres of land, 3 horses, 5 hives of bees, 10 purebred Holstein cows, 4 grade Holsteins, and 2 purebred Holstein heifers. During the current year he rented five acres of land which were planted to corn, besides carrying

other enterprises in oats, wheat, mixed hay and truck crops. His supervised practice program included oats, sows and shoats, which yielded a labor income of \$298.35. Clinton's total investment in farming amounts to \$190.00 and other assets to \$486.94. He is at present attending Bethany College where he received a \$200 a year scholarship. He hopes to get his Junior and Senior years in the School of Agriculture at Penn State. In the meantime he expects to hold his interest in the home farm. Clinton is a member of the Grange, has served as president of the local and county F. F. A. and vice-president of the State Association. He is also a member of the school debating teams. He won a first place, two seconds and a third at the Washington County Fair with swine, oats, and potato exhibits; a first place in the Tri-State Potato Judging contest and a first in the State Poultry Books contest.

RAYMOND ELLIS of Canton, South Dakota—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1932. He has been out of school a year. He owns 4 horses, 1 cow, and 64 hogs. During the current year his enterprises have included corn, hogs, and general farming. His supervised practice program included baby beef, sow and litter, and corn, from which he gained a labor income of \$249.86 in four years. Raymond's total investment in farming amounts to \$798.80 including the price of a team which was a gift from his father. He has been vice-president of the local F. F. A. and president and reporter of the State Association; he also served as secretary-treasurer of the college agricultural engineering society. He is a member of the National Honorary Society. He was a member of the South Dakota Vocational Stock Judging Team at Kansas City in 1931.

ALEX FITZGERALD of Trenton, Tennessee—Twenty years of age, received his State Farmer degree in May, 1931. He has been out of school two years. He holds a half partnership interest in 70 acres of land, (part of which he inherited and part of which he purchased), 35 Jersey cows, 1 horse, 1 mule, 1 Poland China hog. During the current year he rented 30 acres of pasture land for 21 dairy cows with which he is operating a small retail dairy. His three-year supervised practice program included beans and corn gave him a labor income of \$231.12. Alex' investment in farming amounts to \$2310.00 and other assets to \$8667.03 with a \$3000 mortgage on the land. He plans to buy his partner's interest and increase his dairy herd to 90 or 100 cows which will also necessitate buying still more land. He also plans to specialize in new field seeds as a sideline. He has served as class president, president of the local and county chapters of F. F. A., and as vice-president of the State Association. He was voted the best all-round boy in the Senior class while in high school.

JACK W. EZELL, Jr., of Nashville, Tennessee—Twenty years of age, received his State Farmer degree in April, 1932. He has been out of school a year. He owns 4 acres of land and 6 dairy cattle. He

also has a fourth interest in 225 acres of land, 85 head of dairy cattle and 10 head of work stock. His supervised practice program included baby beef calves, poultry, hogs, lambs, and corn from which he derived a labor income of \$298.50 in four years. Jack's investment in farming amounts to \$4700.00 including the land which was deeded to him, and other assets amount to \$100.00. He is already established in the retail dairy business where he plans to continue. He is an active member of the Davidson County Bull Association and buys feed, fertilizer and stock cooperatively. He has served as secretary and president of his F. F. A. chapter; has had three leading roles in school plays; editor of the school annual; won the Davidson County public speaking contest in 1932 and 1933 and won the Mid-state Forensic League Championship in Original Oratory in 1933; and was president of the student body of Central High School. His record in judging and exhibits is good.

H. KAI GRISSIM of Lebanon, Tennessee—Twenty-one years of age, received his State Farmer degree in April, 1932. He owns 15 acres of land and 15 beef cattle. He also owns a fourth interest in 600 acres of land, 8 mules, 125 cattle, 80 sheep, 150 hens, 2 horses, and 100 hogs. During the current year he rented 65 acres of land which was utilized for growing hay. His supervised practice program included the production of corn, potatoes, sheep, beef cattle, and dairy cattle, which yielded him a labor income of \$1875.88. Kai's investment in farming totals \$10,000 and other assets \$1606.00. He is established in farming, married, and intends to continue farming in partnership with his father, adding to his land and livestock as he can. He has been treasurer and president of his F. F. A. chapter and vice-president of the State Association. He has won 57 awards at county fairs and 28 awards at State Fairs, exhibiting beef cattle. In 1931 his bull was grand champion at three county fairs and junior champion at four State Fairs. In 1932 his steer was Reserve Grand Champion Hereford at the Tennessee Fat Cattle Show. Kai has been declared the Star State Farmer for Tennessee.

EWELL PERRY of Joelton, Tennessee—Twenty years of age, received his State Farmer degree in April, 1932. He has been out of school a year and owns 10 acres of land, 11 registered Duroc Jersey hogs, 1 registered Jersey bull, and 2 mules. He also holds a partnership interest in 196 acres of land. During the current year he produced tobacco, wheat, lespedeza, and ran a saw mill. His four-year supervised practice program gave him a labor income of \$1599.65. His investments in farming amount to \$2100.00 and other assets to \$453.00. Ewell lives in a strictly tobacco section, but plans to decrease his tobacco acreage and to increase his livestock, especially the beef cattle and registered Duroc hogs, eventually becoming engaged in general farming. He has been president of the F. F. A. chapter, the freshman class, sophomore class, and junior class, and secretary of the Alphan Society; also president of the Country Life Club. He has

won 3 firsts and a third and fourth in showing tobacco at county and State shows. Ewell's scholarship record is high.

JOHN H. GILBERT of Cotulla, Texas—Twenty-one years of age, received his State Farmer degree in October, 1932. He has been out of school two years. He owns 147 goats, 2 brood sows, 7 pigs, 3 Jersey cows, 10 range cattle, 1 bull and 5 horses. He also holds a partnership interest in 640 acres of land, 9 milk cows and 4 mules. He manages this farm and is the support of his family since his father's death. During the current year his enterprises have included corn, cane, Hegari, beans, peas, watermelons, garden, swine, goats, hens, dairy cows, and turkeys. His four-year supervised practice program included goats, pigs, dairy cows, beans, peas, spinach, and watermelons, the production of which yielded him a labor income of \$1551.71. John's total investment in farming amounts to \$991.50 and he has other assets amounting to \$941.50. He intends to remain on the farm majoring in goat and range cattle enterprises. Also, as irrigation equipment is already installed, he plans to produce truck crops for sale. He has been a leader in securing the Future Farmer Community Canning plant and rat-killing campaign; has served as treasurer and president of his chapter and vice-president of the district F. F. A. He has won 2 first places in the Winter Garden Fair with dairy cattle and other stock.

BOBBIE THURMAN of Cisco, Texas—Seventeen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in October, 1931. He owns 62 acres of land, which he inherited, 4 beef cattle, 9 hogs, 10 goats and 25 pure-bred Plymouth Rock chickens. During the current year he rented 34 acres of land for pasture and row crops, and conducted other enterprises of beef, sheep, grain sorghum, poultry and Pinto beans. His supervised practice program included baby beef production, dairy, poultry, sheep, beans, potatoes, watermelons, grain sorghums, and wheat, from which he derived a labor income of \$1035.75. Bobbie's investment in farming amounts to \$779.50 and other assets to \$1128.15. He plans to graduate from the State Agricultural College and then return to the farm to engage in diversified farming. He is very active in F. F. A. work having served as reporter, vice-president, chairman of executive committee, and second vice-president of the local chapter, and as secretary of the district chapter.

DOYLE CARDON of Smithfield, Utah—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in 1930. He owns 1 Duroc Jersey Sow, 100 White Leghorn Hens, and has an eighth partnership interest in 105 acres of land, 14 Holstein cows, 5 heifers, 1 bull and 11 horses. During the current year he has carried on work with dairying, sugar beets, poultry, sow and litter, wheat, barley and alfalfa, while attending Utah State Agricultural College. His supervised practice program for four years consisted of raising beets, poultry and swine, from which he derived a labor income of \$1649.54. His investments in farming amount to \$655.00 and he has partnership assets of

\$2986.88 with a liability of \$712.50. Doyle plans to complete the four-year course in the College of Agriculture, after which he will teach agriculture or farm. He also hopes to obtain full ownership of the farm which he is now operating on a partnership basis or buy one. He has been active in poultry and hog cooperatives buying and selling through them. Doyle has been president, secretary, and treasurer of his chapter. At the Cache County Fair in 1929 he won first place with a pen of pullets, in 1930 a first with project books and a second with a purebred heifer. He also won the vegetable exhibitor's contest at Utah State Agricultural College Horticulture Show. He received the \$100 Union Pacific Scholarship entitling him to attend the Utah State Agricultural Collge. His average grade in school has been 93.6.

ASHBY S. BRUMBACK of Middletown, Virginia—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in June, 1932. He has been out of school 2 years. He owns 8 hogs, 1 registered Hampshire ram, 1 cow and 1 registered Poland China boar. He also holds a half partnership interest in 63 hogs. During the current year he rented 30 acres of land for pasture. His current year's program included corn, wheat, barley, oats, hay, orchard, cattle, sheep and hogs. His supervised practice program included pork, sheep, baby beeves, corn, barley, wheat, and oats, from which he derived a labor income of \$1614.79. Ashby's investment in farming totals \$535.20. He expects to farm with his father until he can begin farming for himself. Ashby, who is a member of the Grange, helped organize 17 subordinate and 3 county Pomona Granges in Northern Virginia; he has been a member and officer of the Middletown Grange for four years. He has held six offices in the local F. F. A. and 4 in the State Association. He served as president of his class for each year of high school, was superintendent of the F. F. A. Fair for two years. At the Winchester Fair in 1928 he won 2 seconds and 3 thirds with corn and apple exhibits; 2 firsts, 1 second and 2 thirds with corn and apples in 1929, and third place with a baby beef exhibit in 1930; also 2 firsts, 1 second and 4 thirds with apple exhibits. At the F. F. A. Fairs he won 26 firsts, 19 seconds, and 13 thirds, in three years.

WILLIAM A. BROOKS of Stuarts Draft, Virginia—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in June, 1932. He owns 38 ewes, 10 hogs, 2 purebred heifers, 1 horse, 1 brood sow and 25 ducks. He also owns a partnership interest in 354 acres of rented land and 9 draft horses. During the current year his enterprises were corn, wheat, hay, rye, potatoes, orchard, beef cattle, sheep, and hogs. His supervised practice program for four years consisted of corn, sheep, potatoes, hogs, ducks, horses and beef production, which yielded a labor income of \$1180.06. His total investment in farming amounts to \$376.00 with other assets totalling \$256.25. William is engaged in farming with his father and brother and plans to make farming his life work. He has served as president of the local F. F. A., for 2 years, president of the senior class, the District

Junior League, and the F. F. A. Community Fair. He was editor of his school annual. He received the County Rotary award for the best all around student in high school. His scholarship record is high.

J. SAM BUCHANAN of Chatham Hill, Virginia—Seventeen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in June, 1932. He owns 9 hogs, 25 sheep, 2 cows, 2 calves, and a horse. He also holds a half partnership interest in 56 sheep. During the current year he rented 118 acres of land and carried on work with sheep, hogs, dairy cows, potatoes, and corn. His four-year supervised practice program included swine, sheep, baby beef, dairy cows, and potatoes, which yielded a labor income of \$1526.08. His investment in farming amounts to \$795.00 and other assets to \$285.00. He is farming on the home place at present, but he plans to go to college and then return to the farm. He is particularly interested in production of livestock. He buys feed and other supplies cooperatively and sells stock cooperatively. He has served as secretary and president and reporter of the local chapter of F. F. A., and State F. F. A. reporter; also manager of the football team. He has won several prizes at the local, county and State Fairs on his baby beeves and hogs.

THORNTON OLIVER of Suffolk, Virginia—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in June, 1932. He owns 85 hogs, 2 cows, and 2 mules. During the current year he rented 25 acres of land. His farming program for the current year has included cotton, peanuts, potatoes, sweet potatoes, alfalfa, hogs and cows. His four-year supervised practice program consisted of potatoes, corn, soybeans, sows and litters, peanuts, sweet potatoes, cotton, pasture, fat hogs, and alfalfa, from which he derived a labor income of \$1111.20. Thornton's total investment in farming amounts to \$1615.00 and he reports \$770.00 other assets. He plans to continue farming and ultimately to gain entire control of the home farm. He has been president of the local Young Farmers Buying Organization, treasurer and president of the local chapter of F. F. A. and has held various class offices. He also received a medal given by Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution for doing the most for the high school. He has received 51 first places, 48 seconds and numerous thirds for exhibits at the Suffolk Fair.

HILTON RECTOR of Seven Mile Ford, Virginia—Twenty years of age, received his State Farmer degree in June, 1932. He has been out of school a year. He owns 2 beef cows, 2 calves, 14 steers and rents 110 acres of land on a 50-50 basis with his father. During the current year he conducted enterprises of wheat, corn, potatoes, cabbage, beef cattle, hog and dairy production. His supervised practice program during a three-year period consisted of dairy cows, truck crops, potatoes and cabbage, from which he derived a labor income of \$944.94. His investment in farming amounts to \$1148.00 and other assets to \$380.00. Hilton plans to become established in farming on an independent basis, gradually growing into the business. He has

served as treasurer and president of the local chapter of F. F. A., president of the local F. F. A. Fair, president of the Literary Society, and manager of the football team. He won 4 firsts, 3 seconds, 3 thirds and a fifth place in the Tri-County Fair with exhibits; first, third, fourth and fifth place at the State Corn and Grain Show in 1932 and a first and fifth in the same show in 1933. In 1932 at the Community Fair he won 3 firsts, 7 seconds, and 3 third places, and in 1933 at the same show he won 4 firsts, and 8 seconds. He is a loyal member and worker in two farmer cooperative organizations. His school record in scholarship is high.

CHARLES L. PRATER of Ellensburg, Washington—Seventeen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in April, 1933. He owns 5 milk cows, two of which are purebred, 3 purebred heifers, 3 bull calves, 1 purebred bull and a horse. These animals were raised and purchased from wages earned. His supervised practice program included a dairy program with 13 milk cows, 2 heifers and 4 bulls; the income was \$439.26. His total investment in farming amounts to \$545.00 plus other assets of \$700.00. Charles plans to buy two sections of cut over pasture land, milk ten to fifteen cows, run 50 to 100 beef cows and plans to grow enough feed for this stock in partnership with his father. He has served as vice-president and president of the local F. F. A. and secretary for the State Association. He has also shown ability as a stock judge.

LENLEY B. WOOTEN, Chelan, Washington—Twenty years of age, received his State Farmer degree in April, 1932. He has been out of school a year and a half and is actively engaged in farming. He owns 40 acres of land which he bought for taxes from the county, and has a partnership interest in 160 acres; also owns 5 horses. During the current year he planted and cared for 75 acres of corn and wheat, which includes 50 acres of corn and 25 acres of summer fallow, all of which will be planted to fall wheat after the corn is cut. He plans to continue to dry-farm his land until the irrigation bonds have been sold, after which he will plant the 40 acres to apple orchard. His three-year supervised practice program included potatoes, poultry, corn, and wheat, which yielded a labor income of \$387.75. His investments in farming amount to \$1300 and other assets amount to \$600.00. Lenley has been both vice-president and president of his F. F. A. Chapter, secretary of State F. F. A., president of the Student Body of his school and editor of the high school paper. He is a charter member of the Howard Flat Irrigation project; is one of the larger land owners and was active in its organization. During his school years he made an average grade of 94 and was class valedictorian. In 1930 he won first prize in the Seattle Times high school oratorical contest, and in 1931 won the high school Future Farmers Public Speaking Contest. Lenley has also had considerable success on school apple judging teams.

STUART WATTS of Maxwelton, West Virginia—Eighteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in October, 1932. He owns 6 ewes and 2 dairy cows. He also owns a partnership interest in 120 acres of land, 2 horses, 15 dairy cows, 43 ewes, 3 hogs and 80 hens. During the current year he rented 4 acres of land which was utilized for alfalfa; other farm enterprises included corn, wheat, potatoes, small fruits, hay, hogs, sheep, and dairy. Stuart's supervised practice program consisted of small fruit, potatoes, alfalfa, berries, and sheep, and yielded him a labor income of \$473.90. His total investment in farming is \$227.00 and other assets amount to \$510.00. He plans to continue farming with his father, increasing the enterprises which he is now carrying. He has served as president and vice-president of the local F. F. A., as vice-president and president of the Literary Club, and as Editor of the school paper. He is a stockholder in the Eastern Livestock Shippers Association. While in school he maintained an average of 92.1.

BERNARD DONKERSGOED of Baldwin, Wisconsin—Seventeen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in October, 1932. He owns 58 hogs, 4 dairy cows, and 300 pullets. He also owns a half interest in a purebred herd sire and a third interest in $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres of land. During the current year he rented 10 acres of land which were utilized for barley and alfalfa, and conducted other enterprises with chickens, hogs, dairy cattle, herd testing, home beautification and the setting out of 180 evergreens as a windbreak. His supervised practice program included barley, dairy, sow and litter, herd testing, chickens, hogs, corn, potatoes, and home beautification, from which he gained a labor income of \$587.89 in three years. Bernard's investment in farming amounts to \$629.50. He plans to attend agricultural college and then return to the home farm where he will work in partnership with his father. He has been vice-president and treasurer of the local chapter and vice-president of the State Association of F. F. A. Bernard won the local public speaking contest twice and won second and third places in district contests. He has exhibited his grain and livestock at various fairs.

ARLEY HEINZE of Portage, Wisconsin—Nineteen years of age, received his State Farmer degree in October, 1931. He has been out of school a year. During the current year he had charge of 2 purebred Poland China sows, 8 gilts and 15 barrows. He rented 300 acres of land and cared for the stock and crops. His four-year supervised practice program included soil building with oats, soybeans, and alfalfa; hogs, cattle, potatoes and cane, from which he gained a labor income of \$1105.20. Arley's investment in farming amounts to \$825.85 and other assets to \$779.35. He plans to attend the University and become an agricultural engineer. He has been president of the State Association of F. F. A., vice-president of the local chapter, member of the Debate Club, and president of the boy's glee club.

JOSEPH FRANKLIN CAPRON of Powell, Wyoming—Twenty years of age, received his State Farmer degree in September, 1932. He owns a team of horses, 36 ewes, 9 lambs, 1 sow and 10 pigs. During the present year Joseph rented 40 acres of land which was utilized for raising turkeys, sheep, hogs, potatoes, sugar beets, beans, wheat, oat hay and peas. His three years of supervised practice included potatoes, corn, sheep, hogs, turkeys and farming 40 acres of land, which yielded a labor income of \$995.34. His total investment in farming amounts to \$576.70 with a liability of \$250.00 (seed loan). Joseph plans to continue farming and rent another farm; also to feed sheep on the shares this winter to get a start in the sheep business. He has been president of the local F. F. A. and both president and vice-president of the Wyoming Association of F. F. A. He is a member of the Big Horn Bean Marketing and Turkey Marketing Associations and markets his beans and turkeys through these organizations. Joseph has also shown considerable ability as a stock judge.



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THE FRENCH-BRAY PRINTING CO.
CANDLER BUILDING
BALTIMORE, MD.