

NINETEEN FORTY-ONE

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
FOURTEENTH
NATIONAL CONVENTION



FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA

Held at MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM

KANSAS CITY • MISSOURI

OCTOBER 20-24, 1941

Prepared and published by the Future Farmers of America in cooperation
with the U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency.

NATIONAL OFFICERS, 1940-41
Constituting the
NATIONAL BOARD OF TRUSTEES

PRESIDENT.....D. HAROLD PRICHARD
Booneville, Mississippi

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT.....ROY H. HUNT
Vine Grove, Kentucky

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT.....FRANK L. HILL
Montgomery, Vermont

THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT.....HENRIE L. MILLER
Manti, Utah

FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT.....JAMES H. GUNTER
Conway, Texas

STUDENT SECRETARY.....EARL E. WALTER
Starkweather, North Dakota

ADVISER.....J. A. LINKE and W. T. SPANTON
Washington, D. C.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY.....W. A. ROSS
Washington, D. C.

TREASURER.....H. C. GROSECLOSE and D. J. HOWARD
Winchester, Virginia

NATIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL 1940-41

W. T. SPANTON, Chairman, U. S. Office of Education, Vocational Division,
Washington, D. C.

C. H. LANE, U. S. Office of Education, Vocational Division,
Washington, D. C.

D. M. CLEMENTS, U. S. Office of Education, Vocational Division,
Washington, D. C.

J. H. PEARSON, U. S. Office of Education, Vocational Division,
Washington, D. C.

W. P. BEARD, U. S. Office of Education, Vocational Division,
Washington, D. C.

SAM HITCHCOCK, State Supervisor of Agricultural Education,
Cheyenne, Wyoming

HAMPTON T. HALL, State Supervisor of Agricultural Education,
Des Moines, Iowa

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

H. C. FETTEROLF, Chief of Agricultural Education,
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Fourteenth National Convention

OF THE

Future Farmers of America



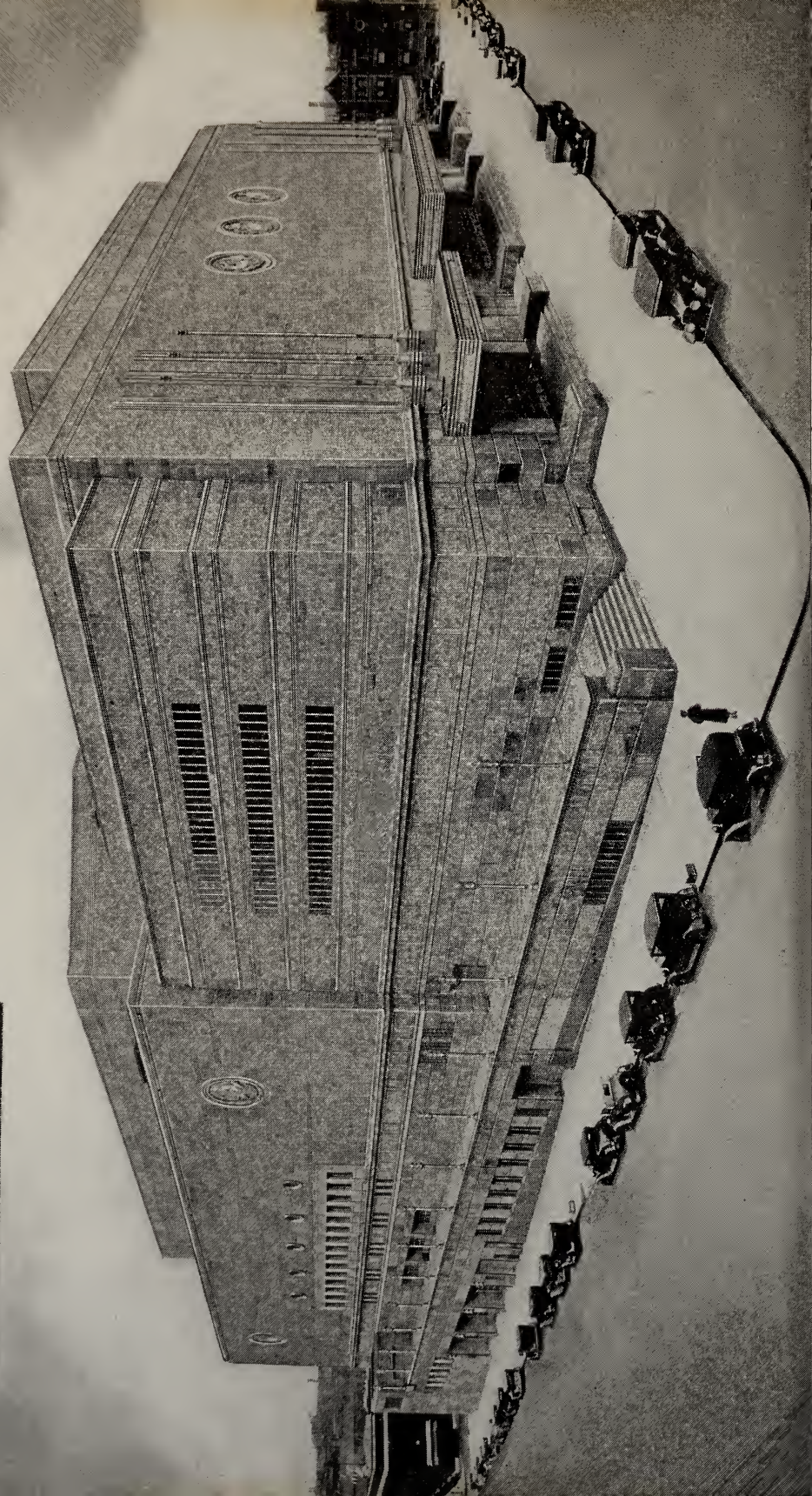
Held at MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

OCTOBER 20-24, 1941

Prepared and published by the Future Farmers of America in cooperation with the U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency.

MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS



INTRODUCTION

The Fourteenth National Convention of Future Farmers of America was held at the Municipal Auditorium in Kansas City, Missouri, October 20-24, 1941. Delegates were present from all chartered associations. Over 8,000 students of vocational agriculture, teachers, and friends registered for the Convention and the National Vocational Judging Contests.

The Future Farmers of America is the national organization of boys studying vocational agriculture in public secondary schools under the provisions of the National Vocational Education Acts. Launched at Kansas City in November of 1928, the organization has developed rapidly. On June 30, 1941, the active membership totaled approximately 240,972 in 7,340 chapters of 47 States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

The Future Farmers of America is a non-profit, non-political organization of voluntary membership designed to take its place along with other organized agencies for the upbuilding of agriculture and the improvement of country life. National Headquarters of the Future Farmers of America are located in the U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, Washington, D. C. National Conventions are held annually in Kansas City, Missouri, at the time of the American Royal Livestock Show.

The primary aim of the Future Farmers of America organization is the development of agricultural leadership, cooperation, citizenship, and patriotism. Other purposes include: strengthening the confidence of farm boys and young men in themselves and their work; creating interest in a more intelligent choice of farming occupations; creating and nurturing a love of country life; improving the rural home and its surroundings; encouraging cooperative effort; encouraging thrift; improving scholarship; providing organized recreational activities for rural people; and supplementing, by means of boy-initiated and boy-directed activities, the systematic instruction offered to prospective farmers regularly enrolled in vocational agricultural courses.

These Proceedings constitute a yearbook on organization activities. The complete minutes of the general Convention sessions are included along with certain other important material which is supplementary to or explanatory of the Convention activities. Press releases prepared at the time of the Convention under the direction of George Couper, as well as certain newspaper accounts, were utilized in compiling parts of this publication. Acknowledgment is also made to E. J. Johnson, Dorothy Souder, E. D. Tyler, Margaret Beck, and Earl Walter for their assistance in preparing material for this volume.

W. A. ROSS,

National Executive Secretary.

OFFICIAL DELEGATES

(as submitted by State Associations)

| | | |
|--------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| Alabama..... | Francis Nicholas..... | David Crawford |
| | Frisco City, Ala. | Marion, Ala. |
| Arizona..... | Robert McCreight..... | Marion Griffin |
| | Tolleson, Ariz. | Yuma, Ariz. |
| Arkansas..... | Robert Smith..... | Sam Serio |
| | Fordyce, Ark. | Camden, Ark. |
| California..... | Forrest Harris..... | Joseph Giacomini |
| | Modesto, Calif. | Ferndale, Calif. |
| Colorado..... | Louden Buster..... | Don Oldemeyer |
| | Longmont, Colo. | Brush, Colo. |
| Connecticut..... | Charles F. Frost..... | Edward Lizanskas |
| | Bridgewater, Conn. | Woodbury, Conn. |
| Delaware..... | Pennewill Isaacs..... | Cecil Carpenter |
| | Lincoln, Dela. | Ellendale, Dela. |
| Florida..... | Claude Jones..... | Elvin Daughtery |
| | Pahokee, Fla. | DeLand, Fla. |
| Georgia..... | Joseph Hood..... | Frank Stephenson |
| | Commerce, Ga. | Carrollton, Ga. |
| Hawaii..... | Robert Tamaye..... | Charles Scott |
| | Honokaa, Hawaii, T. H. | Pukoo, Molokai, T. H. |
| Idaho..... | Lee Robinson..... | Marvin Jagels |
| | Grace, Idaho | Buhl, Idaho |
| Illinois..... | Charles Kinsey..... | Joe Lynn |
| | Centralia, Ill. | Stonington, Ill. |
| Indiana..... | Irvin Schenk..... | Gerald Morgan |
| | Evansville, Ind. | Perrysville, Ind. |
| Iowa..... | Irvin Nathlich..... | Donald Long |
| | Ames, Iowa | Ames, Iowa |
| Kansas..... | George Stelter..... | Raymond Kaup |
| | Abilene, Kansas | Smith Center, Kans. |
| Kentucky..... | C. H. Bozarth, Jr..... | S. D. Weakley, Jr. |
| | Caneyville, Ky. | Bagdad, Ky. |
| Louisiana..... | Glynn Johnson..... | Patrick Laborde |
| | Pleasant Hill, La. | Marksville, La. |
| Maine..... | Norman A. Martin, Jr..... | Alton J. Perry |
| | Gorham, Me. | Presque Isle, Me. |
| Maryland..... | Wilbur Thomas..... | |
| | Markleysburg, Pa. | |
| Massachusetts..... | Harold W. Jones..... | Henry Britton, Jr. |
| | Danvers, Mass. | Rowley, Mass. |
| Michigan..... | Leo Reich..... | George Fogle |
| | Sandusky, Mich. | Mason, Mich. |
| Minnesota..... | Chester Johnson..... | Leslie Abrahamson |
| | Pine City, Minn. | Dassel, Minn. |
| Mississippi..... | Foster Van Cleave..... | C. W. Makamson |
| | Vicksburg, Miss. | State College, Miss. |
| Missouri..... | Vane Vandivert..... | Eldon Gardner |
| | Gilman City, Mo. | Bucyrus, Mo. |
| Montana..... | Roy Meyer..... | I. E. Smith |
| | Fairfield, Mont. | Whitehall, Mont. |
| Nebraska..... | Bob Osler..... | Duane Munter |
| | Elsie, Nebr. | Coleridge, Nebr. |

| | | |
|----------------|--|---|
| Nevada | Verl Hendrix Fallon, Nev. | Don Chapman Fallon, Nev. |
| New Hampshire | Robert Ballentine Center Sandwich, N. H. | |
| New Jersey | Horace Brink Colesville, N. J. | Everett Thompson Mickleton, N. J. |
| New Mexico | Wilfred Glen Ratliff State College, N. Mex. | Guy Dean Lovington, N. Mex. |
| New York | David Hovey Painted Post, N. Y. | Richard Call Andover, N. Y. |
| North Carolina | Robert Harris Newell, N. C. | Donald Beard Fayetteville, N. C. |
| North Dakota | Kirk Bellows Devils Lake, N. Dak. | Donald Bahl Sherwood, N. Dak. |
| Ohio | Carl Fought Lindsay, Ohio | Eugene Junkin Shreve, Ohio |
| Oklahoma | Jene Mungle Atoka, Okla. | Grover Andrews Elk City, Okla. |
| Oregon | Donald Rowland Rickreall, Ore. | Everett Struckmeier Cloverdale, Ore. |
| Pennsylvania | Richard Deardorff Dillsburg, Pa. | Lester S. Patterson Gillett, Pa. |
| Puerto Rico | Lidy Lopez Naranjito, P. R. | Santos Andino Cayey, P. R. |
| South Carolina | Gilbert Hardee Loris, S. C. | Ellis McMillan Inman, S. C. |
| South Dakota | Marvin Haag Parkston, S. Dak. | John Leibel Burke, S. Dak. |
| Tennessee | Elmer Counce Savannah, Tenn. | G. L. Carter Morristown, Tenn. |
| Texas | Roy Herrmann Caldwell, Texas | Daniel Hurta Taylor, Texas |
| Utah | Alden C. Fillmore Richfield, Utah | Kenneth Cardon Smithfield, Utah |
| Vermont | Albert Kittredge Orleans, Vt. | Arthur Clifford Hinesburg, Vt. |
| Virginia | David Walker Farmville, Va. | Robert Copenhagen Crockett, Va. |
| Washington | Bert Miles Woodland, Wash. | Ted Hanks Ellensburg, Wash. |
| West Virginia | Harold Gum Arbovale, W. Va. | R. Gibson Fair Cameron, W. Va. |
| Wisconsin | John Welles Madison, Wis. | Charles Helwig Eau Claire, Wis. |
| Wyoming | Ed Middlesworth Wheatland, Wyo. | Wilbur Reed Powell, Wyo. |

OFFICIAL ALTERNATES

(as submitted by State Associations)

| | | |
|-------------|---|---|
| Alabama | Ralph Parker Auburn, Ala. | |
| Arizona | George Knox Coolidge, Ariz. | Elmer Emerick Somerton, Ariz. |
| Arkansas | Delter Cook Bismarck, Ark. | Charles Hicks Luxora, Ark. |
| California | Harold Harvey Corona, Calif. | Howard Lester Norco, Calif. |
| Connecticut | Howard Chappuis Fairfield, Conn. | Alan A. Howland New Preston, Conn. |
| Florida | Dan Beardsley Pahokee, Fla. | Byron Clark Mt. Pleasant, Fla. |
| Georgia | Jimmie Johnson Jefferson, Ga. | Vayden Lamar Murphy Coolidge, Ga. |
| Idaho | Erling Johannessen Emmett, Idaho | |
| Illinois | Arthur Schneider Mascoutah, Ill. | Wesley Doney Muncie, Ill. |
| Kansas | Grant Poole Manhattan, Kansas | Carl Buerskens Neodesha, Kansas |
| Kentucky | Winfred Guess Paducah, Ky. | Billy Leach Georgetown, Ky. |
| Louisiana | Robert H. Welsh Robeline, La. | |
| Maine | Eugene H. Chapman East Corinth, Me. | |
| Michigan | Francis McBryde Eaton Rapids, Mich. | Max Decker Deckerville, Mich. |
| Minnesota | Harlow Meium Jackson, Minn. | Howard Tyrrell Staples, Minn. |
| Mississippi | Jim Horton Doddsville, Miss. | |
| Missouri | Guy Wynne Libbee Hannibal, Mo. | Benjamin Dean Spickard, Mo. |
| Nebraska | Karl Linke, Jr. Bassett, Neb. | |
| Nevada | Neil Mortensen Reno, Nev. | Richard Settlemyer Minden, Nev. |
| New Jersey | Frank Mattson | William Saunderland |
| New Mexico | Charles A. Percival, Jr. Deming, N. Mex. | |
| New York | Edward Benson Whitesboro, N. Y. Charles Burtless Skaneateles, N. Y. Dean Hughton Geneva, N. Y. | Carl Hill Corning, N. Y. Rolland Schallenberg Holland Patent, N. Y. Stanley Deuel Churchville, N. Y. |
| Ohio | Merle Voris Johnstown, Ohio | John McLaughlin Canal Winchester, Ohio |
| Oklahoma | Wendell Ray Lee Pauls Valley, Okla. | Marvin Fairchild Garber, Okla. |

| | | |
|----------------------|---|---|
| Oregon | Herman Grimmer | A. J. Stone Corvallis, Ore. |
| Pennsylvania | Russell Brandon | Karl K. Wehr Mifflinburg, Pa. |
| | Slippery Rock, Pa. | |
| | Richard Fox | Harlan B. Phelps Liberty, Pa. |
| | Mill Hall, Pa. | |
| Puerto Rico | Alberto F. Umpierre La. Polytechnic Ruston, Louisiana | |
| South Carolina | Herman Clement Inman, S. C. | |
| South Dakota | Donald Davis | Donald Kratochvil Alcester, S. D. |
| | Milbank, S. D. | |
| Texas | J. B. Waldrop | Tommy McNeill Orange Grove, Texas |
| | McLean, Texas | |
| Utah | Douglas Edwards Heber City, Utah | |
| Virginia | Thomas Porter Scott Farmville, Va. | |
| Washington | Lorraine Keatts | Wayne Heberling Burlington, Wash. |
| | Pomeroy, Wash. | |
| West Virginia | Hayward Hudkins | James Ernest Fike Bruceton Mills, W. Va. |
| | Berea, W. Va. | |
| Wisconsin | Walter Kraus | Harvey Considine Portage, Wis. |
| | Amery, Wis. | |



CONVENTION PROGRAM

Monday, October 20

9:00 A. M.—Opening Session, 14th National Convention of F. F. A., Exhibition Hall, Municipal Auditorium.

- Opening ceremony
- Invocation
- Music and entertainment
- Report on delegate credentials
- Roll call of States and seating of delegates
- Address of Welcome
- Minutes of the 13th Convention
- Officers' reports—
 - President
 - Vice Presidents (in the order of seniority)
 - Student Secretary
 - Treasurer
 - Executive Secretary
 - Adviser
- Nominations for the American Farmer Degree
- Distribution of State reports
- Appointment of constitutional committees
- Announcements

1:30 P. M.—Second Session, F. F. A. National Convention. Exhibition Hall, Municipal Auditorium.

- Call to order
- Music and entertainment
- Address
- Special reports
- Greetings from guests
- Unfinished business
- Discussion of American Farmer applications
- Election and raising of active members to Degree of American Farmer
- Announcements
- Closing ceremony

Tuesday, October 21

9:00 A. M.—Third Session, F. F. A. National Convention, Exhibition Hall, Municipal Auditorium.

- Opening ceremony
- Music and entertainment
- Address
- Announcements
- Appointment of special committees
- Special reports (continued)
- Unfinished business (continued)

Wednesday, October 22

9:00 A. M.—Fourth Session, F. F. A. National Convention, Exhibition Hall, Municipal Auditorium.

- Opening ceremony
- Music and entertainment
- Address
- New business

1:30 P. M.—Closing Session, F. F. A. National Convention, Exhibition Hall, Municipal Auditorium.

- Call to order
- Music and entertainment

New business (continued)
Committee work
Closing ceremony

Thursday, October 23

9:00 A. M.—Sixth Session, F. F. A. National Convention, Exhibition Hall,
Municipal Auditorium.

Opening ceremony
Music and entertainment
Address
Committee reports

1:30 P. M.—Closing Session, F. F. A. National Convention, Exhibition Hall,
Municipal Auditorium.

Call to order
New business (continued)
Address by retiring president
Election of officers
Signing of scroll by new officers
Greetings by incoming officers
Presentation of past officers pins and certificates
Closing ceremony and convention adjournment

5:30 P. M.—Joint Executive Session, 1940-41 and 1941-42 F. F. A. National
Boards of Trustees. (Place to be announced.)



Contents

| | <i>Page</i> |
|--|--------------|
| National Directory | Inside Cover |
| Official Delegate List | IV |
| Convention Program | VIII |
| Minutes of the 14th Convention : | |
| Monday | 13 |
| Tuesday | 17 |
| Wednesday | 19 |
| Thursday | 22 |
| Committee Reports : | |
| American Farmer Application | 30 |
| Auditing | 30 |
| Chapter Contest | 31 |
| Convention Exhibits | 31 |
| Emblem | 32 |
| Leadership Training | 32 |
| Nominations | 33 |
| Official Merchandise | 34 |
| Program of Work | 35 |
| Public Speaking Contest | 42 |
| Radio Program | 43 |
| Resolutions | 44 |
| Special Convention Reports : | |
| National Camp | 47 |
| Washington's Old Mill | 51 |
| National Student Officer Reports | 54 |
| Report of National Executive Secretary | 67 |
| Report of National Treasurer | 83 |
| Star Farmer Awards | 91 |
| State Association Awards | 99 |
| The Chapter Contest | 107 |
| The Public Speaking Contest | 119 |
| General and Special Activities | 138 |



OPENING SESSION
14TH NATIONAL CONVENTION
FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA
KANSAS CITY, MO., OCT. 18-25, 1941

Minutes of Convention Sessions

MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1941

Morning Session

The Fourteenth National Convention of Future Farmers of America was called to order at 9:15 a. m. in Exhibition Hall of the Kansas City Municipal Auditorium, with President D. Harold Prichard presiding and all other national officers at their stations.

The hall was appropriately decorated in blue and gold, the colors of the organization. Before noon the crowd totaled 1,200 persons.

The Michigan State F. F. A. Band, playing under the direction of Nick Musselman, rendered several splendid selections.

Following the regular opening ceremony, President Prichard called upon Past President Ivan Kindschi to pronounce the invocation.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was then called for and Student Secretary Earl Walter reported 97 official delegates present from 49 chartered associations. The roll call and seating of delegates followed.

Delegate Hood of Georgia was granted the privilege of the floor and presented a gavel, made from a magnolia tree which was planted by the late Dudley M. Hughes, co-author of the Smith-Hughes Act, to President Prichard on behalf of the Georgia Association of F. F. A. President Prichard expressed his appreciation.

The address of welcome was given by the Mayor of Kansas City, Honorable John B. Gage.

Following Mayor Gage's address President Prichard read greetings from H. B. Allen, President of The National Farm School, Pennsylvania and also an Honorary American Farmer; Bob Elwell, Maine, Past National President; Bill Shaffer, Virginia, Past National President and also gave a verbal message of encouragement from Lester Poucher, Florida, Past National President.

The minutes of the Thirteenth National Convention as read by Student Secretary Walter were approved unanimously in their entirety upon motion of Jones of Florida which was duly seconded.

The next order of business was officer reports. The first three reports were presented by the following student officers in the order indicated: President Prichard, Vice Presidents Hunt and Hill. Vice Presidents Miller and Gunter and Student Secretary Walter then gave their reports and were followed by Acting National Treasurer Dowell J. Howard who presented the annual financial report.

Student Secretary Walter introduced Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Linke. Mr. Linke is the immediate past national Adviser of the F. F. A.

President Prichard introduced Mr. William E. Drips, Agricultural Director for the National Broadcasting Company who, in turn, introduced Everett Mitchell, Chief Announcer of N. B. C., Chicago.

The convention stood at ease at 11:15 a. m. for the nation-wide Farm and Home Hour broadcast from the floor.

Upon motion of Giacomini of California, the convention recessed at 12:20 p. m. to reconvene at 1:30 p. m.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1941

Afternoon Session

The convention was called to order at 1:40 p. m., President Prichard presiding.

Executive Secretary Ross presented his prepared annual report.

Guests introduced at this time included the following: Mr. Tom Chase of Swift & Company, Chicago; Mr. C. F. Rogers, Assistant Director of the National Farm Youth Foundation, Dearborn, Michigan; and Ervin Denisen, past national vice president. Telegrams were read from the Booneville High School, the Booneville Rotary Club and Theodore G. Bilbo of Mississippi. Mrs. Daniel L. Prichard, mother of President Prichard, was introduced and escorted to the platform.

National Adviser W. T. Spanton presented a brief report and concluded by reading the list of those recommended to receive the Degree of American Farmer. Those nominated were as follows:

(From the Active Membership)

| | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Warren Bozeman, Letohatchie, Ala. | Erling Johannesen, Emmett, Idaho. |
| William Howard Jones, Florence, Ala. | Frank Barron, Streator, Ill. |
| Joe Bill Knowles, Headland, Ala. | William S. Burgett, Camargo, Ill. |
| Carl Schneider, Citronelle, Ala. | Charles W. Crum, Virginia, Ill. |
| Robert Stephens, Elba, Ala. | Albert F. Hennrich, Walsh, Ill. |
| O'Neil Cook, Bismarck, Ark. | Merle Liggett, Danville, Ill. |
| John W. Ferguson, Booneville, Ark. | Joe V. Lynn, Stonington, Ill. |
| Dale Killian, Calico Rock, Ark. | Willard W. Manthe, Kewanee, Ill. |
| Everett King, Sparkman, Ark. | Stephen J. Mosher, Canton, Ill. |
| Lawrence Lavender, Creigler, Ark. | Jack Summerville, Centralia, Ill. |
| Doyle Morgan, Calico Rock, Ark. | Elwyn Wilson, Egan, Ill. |
| George Sisk, Joiner, Ark. | Kenneth Zimmerman, Chenoa, Ill. |
| William D. Crinklaw, King City, Calif. | Gerald Morgan, Perryville, Ind. |
| Joe Giacomini, Fortuna, Calif. | Irvin J. Schenk, Evansville, Ind. |
| Lewis Lavey, Orland, Calif. | Willard Klein, Iowa Falls, Iowa. |
| Billy Lowry, Hanford, Calif. | Donald D. Long, Sac City, Iowa. |
| LaVerne Lowry, Hanford, Calif. | K. H. Randolph, McCausland, Iowa. |
| Charles F. Frost, Bridgewater, Conn. | Carl Beurskens, Neodesha, Kans. |
| S. Pennewill Isaacs, Lincoln, Del. | Raymond E. Kaup, Smith Center, Kans. |
| Daniel W. Beardsley, Clewiston, Fla. | Harold McKinney, Coldwater, Kans. |
| Byron Clark, Chattahoochee, Fla. | Grant Poole, Manhattan, Kans. |
| Elvin B. Daugharty, DeLand, Fla. | Winfred Guess, Kevil, Ky. |
| J. Tom Earnest, Sale City, Ga. | W. D. Johnson, Stamping Ground, Ky. |
| Joe Harvey, Jakin, Ga. | William Leach, Georgetown, Ky. |
| Jimmie Johnson, Jefferson, Ga. | Seth T. Posey, Jr., Henderson, Ky. |
| Walter B. Leverette, Jr., Tifton, Ga. | S. D. Weakley, Jr., Shelbyville, Ky. |
| Vayden Lamar Murphy, Coolidge, Ga. | Charles H. White, Jr., Garrard, Ky. |
| Frank Stephenson, Carrollton, Ga. | Lloyd E. Dean, Colfax, La. |
| Ralph Tabor, Ft. Valley, Ga. | Patrick Laborde, Marksville, La. |
| Frank White, Atlanta, Ga. | Emile A. Lopinto, Independence, La. |
| Marvin Jagels, Buhl, Idaho. | James Russell Oliver, Egan, La. |

- Alton Rebouche, Mansura, La.
 Robert H. Welch, Robeline, La.
 Farris Zeddy, Plain Dealing, La.
 Alton James Perry, Presque Isle, Me.
 Wilbur Thomas, Friendsville, Md.
 Wilmot McDowell, Jr., Union City, Mich.
 Donald Smith, Stockbridge, Mich.
 Leslie E. Abrahamson, Dassel, Minn.
 Harlow Meium, Jackson, Minn.
 Vincent Stegner, Ortonville, Minn.
 J. D. Branscome, Duck Hill, Miss.
 Durwood Lawrence Kirk, Doddsville, Miss.
 Johnson Ormon, Winborn, Miss.
 Melvin Gebhardt, Forest Green, Mo.
 Virgil LaRue, Dexter, Mo.
 Guy Wynne Libbee, Hannibal, Mo.
 Clayton Oliver Peterman, Miami, Mo.
 William Andrew Powell, Princeton, Mo.
 Lee Rardon, Milan, Mo.
 Farris Wall, Crocker, Mo.
 John Edward Zuerl, Brunswick, Mo.
 Lumir Clarence Kubicek, Crete, Neb.
 Duane Munter, Coleridge, Neb.
 Reed Pulliam, Sargent, Neb.
 Horace J. Brink, Colesville, N. J.
 Wilfred Glen Ratliff, Floyd, New Mex.
 Stanley R. Deuel, Churchville, N. Y.
 John J. Mettler, Jr., Hillsdale, N. Y.
 Meade Palmer, Brookfield, N. Y.
 Clayton S. Young, Randolph, N. Y.
 Sam Arrington, Waynesville, N. C.
 Nathan Taylor Dodson, Madison, N. C.
 Glenn A. Eanes, Coats, N. C.
 Robert Lawson Harris, Newell, N. C.
 Robert Earl Haynes, Summerfield, N. C.
 Mark Hascue Kirkpatrick, Clyde, N. C.
 Gilbert Slack, Pinetown, N. C.
 Donald Bahl, Mohall, N. D.
 Galen Stewart Cocanour, Mansfield, O.
 Carl Alvin Fought, Lindsay, O.
 Milton R. Fox, Prospect, O.
 John Jelley, Sidney, O.
 John McLaughlin, Canal Winchester, Ohio.
 Kenneth Moll, Wauseon, O.
 Merle Milton Voris, Johnstown, O.
 Willie Bentley, Randlett, Okla.
 Don Kirby, Pond Creek, Okla.
 Tenys Edward Parr, Lindsay, Okla.
 John D. Scott, Carnegie, Okla.
 Glenn Smith, Seminole, Okla.
 Glenn Spaeth, Hitchcock, Okla.
 Herman Bernard Grimmer, Salem, Ore.
 Everett Struckmeier, Cloverdale, Ore.
 Russell Brandon, Slippery Rock Pa.
 Richard Deardorff, Dillsburg, Pa.
 Richard Fox, Mill Hall, Pa.
 Lester Samuel Patterson, Gillett, Pa.
 Harlan B. Phelps, Liberty, Pa.
 Karl Kermit Wehr, Miifflinburg, Pa.
 Jose A. Curet, Sabana Seca, Puerto Rico.
 Jose A. Miranda, Barrio Dos Bocas, Corozal, Puerto Rico.
 Gumersindo Vazquez, Quebrada Arenas, Toa Alta, Puerto Rico.
 Ellis McMillin, Campobello, S. C.
 Henry Ralph Denny, Lebanon, Tenn.
 Gordon Garner, Decherd, Tenn.
 W. T. Green, Sparta, Tenn.
 Ferrell E. Johnson, Lebanon, Tenn.
 Charles Ogles, Bethpage, Tenn.
 Donald B. Roark, Huntland, Tenn.
 James Lewis Stinson, LaFayette, Tenn.
 J. O. Bass, Kress, Tex.
 Calvin John Bendele, D'Hanis, Tex.
 Joe Buckhaults, Perryton, Tex.
 Joe Billy Chambers, Elkhart, Tex.
 Wayne Cole, Bynum, Tex.
 Billy Cooper, Mercury, Tex.
 James Cope, Claude, Tex.
 Milton A. Dahl, Clifton, Tex.
 William E. Dixon, Hereford, Tex.
 Floyd Fehler, McGregor, Tex.
 Fred Charles Ferrara, Hearne, Tex.
 Roy Herrmann, Caldwell, Tex.
 William Love, Beeville, Tex.
 Fred McConnell, Jr., Breckenridge, Tex.
 Carl Morris, Clarendon, Tex.
 Bill Mutchler, Taft, Tex.
 Otto J. Brittain, Lufkin, Tex.
 Herbert Ross, Willis, Tex.
 Eldon Schmalriede, McGregor, Tex.
 Kennon Stapp, Junction, Tex.
 John Robert Scott, Jr., Mertzon, Tex.
 William H. Summers, Trenton, Tex.
 Dan Taylor, Doole, Tex.
 Eley R. Yarborough, Jr., Beckville, Tex.
 Kenneth Roundy Cardon, Smithfield, Utah.
 Thomas Porter Scott, Farmville, Va.
 Roy B. Smith, Cleveland, Va.
 Ted Hanks, Ellensburg, Wash.
 James Ernest Fike, Bruceton Mills, W. Va.
 Hayward Hudkins, Berea, W. Va.
 Lyle Joseph Campbell, Gays Mills, Wis.
 Richard J. Delorit, Forestville, Wis.
 George Erickson, Jr., Eau Claire, Wis.
 Robert Louis Gefke, Oregon, Wis.
 Francis Ptacek, River Falls, Wis.
 Don B. Sawyer, Waupaca, Wis.
 Jack A. Vennes, Wheeler, Wis.
 Wilbur N. Reed, Powell, Wyo.

(Honorary American Farmer Candidates)

Arthur Large, General Agricultural Agent, Rock Island Railroad, Chicago, Illinois.

Ralph McGill, Executive Editor, Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.

George Stewart, Vice President, Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill.

William Danforth, Founder, American Youth Foundation, St. Louis, Mo.

Roger Kyes, Director, National Farm Youth Foundation, Dearborn, Mich.

Earl Cooley, State Supervisor Agricultural Education, Salem, Ore.

J. H. Harper, Vocational Agriculture Instructor, Hanford, Calif.

J. F. Svinth, Vocational Agriculture Instructor, Salem, Ore.

Paul Zillman, Vocational Agriculture Instructor, Hamilton, Mo.

E. F. Foreman, Vocational Agriculture Instructor, Norman, Okla.

Van Cleave of Mississippi moved that the nominations for the American Farmer Degree and the Honorary American Farmer Degree be accepted; motion seconded and carried.

Fair of West Virginia moved that the reports of the national officers be accepted as presented; motion seconded and carried.

Special instructions were given to the delegates by President Prichard who then announced the appointment of the following Constitutional Committees: Nominating Committee, Program of Work Committee and Auditing Committee.

The Texas State F. F. A. Band was introduced and Mr. Rylander, the director, greeted those present on behalf of the group. The Texas State Band played several selections.

At this time Mr. L. R. Humpherys of Utah, President of the American Vocational Association presented an inspiring address and extended greetings from his organization.

Mr. H. W. Parker of Booneville, vocational agriculture instructor and F. F. A. adviser of President Prichard was introduced and presented with a miniature plaque by Prichard.

The convention was declared open under the heading of unfinished business. Upon recommendation of the Board of Trustees, Hardee of South Carolina moved that no action be taken at the present time on the Blaufuss March due to the ASCAP situation; motion seconded and carried.

Upon recommendation of the Board of Trustees, Buster of Colorado moved that local chapters be encouraged by State associations to continue to gather and use material on old farms and ranches for the radio programs; motion seconded and carried.

Vice President Hunt urged the delegates to take a more active part in the convention and to enter into the discussions.

Upon recommendation of the Board of Trustees, Fair of West Virginia moved that the national F. F. A. exhibit be left in Kansas City and be shipped only to large national meetings, the importance of which should be left to the discretion of the Board of Trustees; motion seconded and carried.

Upon recommendation of the Board of Trustees, it was moved by Rowland of Oregon that the outline of contents of the Proceedings remain the same as last year, not to exceed 130 pages, with a slight revision made in the Star Farmer section limiting it to the Star Farmer of America and the 3 Regional Star Farmers; motion seconded and carried.

In addition to the printed Proceedings, it was unanimously agreed that a small folder containing the 1941-42 National Program of Work, the National Budget for 1941-42, and the most important delegate actions taken at the 14th National Convention was to be distributed as soon after the convention as possible.

Upon recommendation of the Board of Trustees, Nathlich of Iowa moved that no new national contests be added this year; motion seconded and carried.

Upon recommendation of the Board of Trustees, Martin of Maine moved that a motion picture of the major activities of the 14th Convention be made to be combined with film shots of state and other national activities; motion seconded and carried.

Upon recommendation of the Board of Trustees, it was moved by Johnson of Florida, seconded and carried, that further attention be given by State associations to providing officer travel within their own State.

Upon recommendation of the Board of Trustees, it was moved by Bozarth of Kentucky and seconded that no "John Doe" American Farmer applications be sent out from the national office this year. Fillmore of Utah moved that the convention go into the committee of the whole for five minutes to discuss the "John Doe" application; motion seconded and carried. Vice President Hunt assumed the chair and the entire time was spent in discussion of the application. President Prichard returned to the chair. The motion by Bozarth was then put to a vote and carried.

The next order of business was the election and raising of successful candidates from the active membership to the Degree of American Farmer. Moved by Bozarth of Kentucky that all candidates selected for the Degree be declared elected; motion seconded and carried unanimously. The candidates and officers took their places and the regular Fourth Degree Ceremony was carried through in a very satisfactory manner.

The convention adjourned at 4 o'clock to reconvene at 9 a. m. the following morning.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1941

Morning Session

The convention was called to order with the opening ceremony and roll call.

Accordion selections by Alvin Raffetto of Nevada were enjoyed by all.

Mr. William Danforth of St. Louis, Missouri, Founder of the American Youth Foundation, presented a splendid address on four-square living.

Mr. Earl Sindecuse, Director of the American Youth Foundation, was introduced.

Mr. J. A. Linke, past National Adviser of the F. F. A., gave an inspiring address on his experiences with the organization and its founding.

A telegram from the Lacy Brothers of Texas, past Star Farmers, was read by President Prichard.

The convention was declared open under the heading of special reports, and Executive Secretary Ross presented a very complete report on the National F. F. A. Camp, moving its adoption; motion seconded and carried.

The rules were suspended and Mr. D. M. Clements, Southern Regional Adviser, made announcements concerning the Arena Parade.

Vice President Hill introduced his mother. President Prichard introduced Mr. E. P. Taylor, Editor of the Agricultural Leader's Digest and read a word of greeting from Mr. H. S. Vandenberg, State Director of Education in Mississippi.

The Chair then declared the session open under the heading of unfinished business.

Munter of Nebraska moved that the convention go into the committee of the whole for fifteen minutes to discuss new jewelry that might be added to the official jewelry; motion seconded and carried. Vice President Hill assumed the chair and the entire period was spent in discussing official jewelry. President Prichard returned to the chair. Thomas of Maryland moved that the two rings as displayed be added to the official jewelry of the F. F. A.; motion was seconded. Wilkes of Mississippi moved to amend the motion by striking out the word "two" and adding "the smaller ring"; motion seconded. The amendment was carried and the motion, as amended, was carried.

The Board of Trustees reported that no suitable rising sun equipment for chapters had been discovered.

Executive Secretary Ross made an announcement concerning the line-up for the Arena Parade and further announcements were made by D. M. Clements and Student Secretary Walter.

Moved by Brink of New Jersey, seconded and carried, that the convention recess until after the radio program. The second national radio broadcast was staged from the floor. The convention adjourned at 11:50 a. m. to reconvene Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

(Note: Tuesday afternoon was spent at the American Royal in observance of National F. F. A. Day.)

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1941**Morning Session**

The convention was opened in the approved manner at 9:15 with President Prichard presiding.

Emilio Sutti of Santa Maria, California rendered several accordion selections.

Mr. L. L. Rummell, member of the Board of Regents of the Ohio State University, presented a splendid address.

Vice President Miller introduced Mr. Earl G. Reed of the Union Pacific Railway and Honorary American Farmer of the F. F. A.

Delegate substitutions were recorded and announcements made.

The Puerto Rican delegation was recognized and on behalf of the Puerto Rican Association Delegate Andino presented large hats to the national officers.

President Prichard then declared the convention open under the heading of new business.

Reich of Michigan moved that the convention go into the committee of the whole for five minutes to discuss the problem of F. F. A. boys selling under the name of Future Farmers of America organization; motion seconded and carried. Vice President Miller was called to the chair. The entire time was spent in discussion of this matter after which President Prichard assumed the chair.

Moved by Harris of North Carolina, seconded, that the organization authorize any chapter to sell any article under its own name, but that they be careful about the quality of the article. Moved by Jagels of Idaho, seconded to amend the motion by adding, that the right of chapters to sell products under the F. F. A. name be revoked if they sell inferior products.

Giacomini of California offered as a substitute motion that the various chapters be permitted to sell any goods, but first they must obtain permission from the State Adviser or the State office; substitute motion seconded but lost when put to a vote.

Smith of Arkansas moved the previous question; seconded and carried. The amendment was put to a vote and lost. Smith of Arkansas then moved to amend the motion by adding that no F. F. A. member be allowed to sell any article or goods for personal gain under the name of Future Farmers of America; amendment seconded. Wilkes of Mississippi moved the previous question on all pending motions; seconded and carried. Amendment to the original motion was voted on and lost. The original motion was carried.

Moved by Buster of Colorado, seconded, that the convention go into the committee of the whole for fifteen minutes to discuss the merchandise of all official F. F. A. companies. Moved by Giacomini

of California that the motion be laid on the table until the official representatives of the companies get to the convention floor, seconded and carried.

Jagels of Idaho moved that the organization continue the practice of authorizing certain State associations to bring official bands to the National Convention each year; motion seconded. After considerable discussion, Emerick of Arizona moved the previous question; seconded and carried. Original motion put to a vote and carried.

Jagels of Idaho moved that the convention go into the committee of the whole for five minutes to interview the representatives of the Staunton Novelty Company. Upon being declared out of order Jagels withdrew his motion and moved that the previous motion be taken from the table; seconded and carried.

Harris of California moved that the convention go into the committee of the whole for 5 minutes to discuss official merchandise; seconded and carried. Vice President Miller was called to the chair. After the discussion Vice President Hill took the chair.

Bozarth of Kentucky moved that the recommendation of the Board of Trustees be accepted with regard to felt banners, seconded. Harris of North Carolina moved to amend the motion to have the Trustees look into the matter of the quality of this felt and compare it with another company, reporting back to the next convention and deferring action until then; motion seconded. Harris of North Carolina moved the previous question; motion seconded. The amendment to the motion was put to a vote and lost. Jagels of Idaho called for a division of the house. Vice President Hill called for a vote of those who sustained the decision of the chair. The amendment was lost. The question was called for, the motion was put to a vote and carried.

Moved by Fillmore of Utah, seconded, that the delegation go into the committee of the whole for fifteen minutes and attempt to discuss all matters concerning official F. F. A. equipment; motion lost. Bozarth of Kentucky moved that the delegates discuss the official companies one at a time; motion seconded and carried.

Van Cleave of Mississippi moved that the convention go into the committee of the whole for five minutes to take up the problems of all official companies; motion rescinded. Buster of Colorado moved that the convention go into the committee of the whole and discuss the problems of the French-Bray Company for five minutes; motion lost for lack of a second. Chapman of Nevada moved that the convention go into the committee of the whole to discuss the French-Bray Printing Company for five minutes; motion seconded and carried. Vice President Hunt was called to the chair and the entire period was spent in discussion of printed materials. President Prichard resumed the chair.

Thomas of Maryland moved that the organization continue with the French-Bray Printing Company for official printed supplies. Motion seconded and carried.

The third Farm and Home Hour broadcast of the week was presented from the floor of the convention at 11:30 a. m. The convention recessed at 11:45 a. m. until 1:30 p. m.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1941

Afternoon session

The convention was called to order at 1:45 o'clock, President Prichard presiding.

Vice President Hunt took the chair and the meeting continued under the heading of new business.

Jones of Florida moved that the official F. F. A. scrapbook be continued as it is for this year; motion seconded and carried. Crawford of Alabama moved that the organization not provide a box to ship the scrapbook in; motion seconded and carried.

Moved by Liebel of South Dakota, seconded and carried, that the matter of an official sticker for the Advisers be referred to a Committee on Official Merchandise.

Thomas of Maryland moved that the idea of having records of outstanding F. F. A. members submitted to the National office be adopted; motion seconded and carried. Moved by Howland of Connecticut, seconded and carried, that the matter of establishing a "Who's Who" in the national organization be referred to the Committee on Program of Work.

The rules were suspended and Mr. D. M. Clements made an announcement concerning an F. F. A. member, Sydney Larriviere of Louisiana, reported as missing on the American Destroyer U. S. S. Kearney when it was torpedoed off the coast of Ireland. Kinsey of Illinois moved that the matter be referred to the Resolutions Committee; motion seconded and carried.

At this time Executive Secretary Ross, Vice President Hunt and Student Secretary Walter explained the purpose of the committee of the whole to the delegates. Hood of Georgia moved that the convention go into the committee of the whole for five minutes to discuss the matter of providing a small national F. F. A. exhibit; motion seconded and carried. Vice President Miller took the chair.

President Prichard then returned to the chair and Harris of North Carolina moved that instead of making a small exhibit that a film of a few more highlights of the convention be made to stimulate interest in the National Convention; motion declared out of order.

Bozarth of Kentucky moved that the recommendation of the Board of Trustees concerning a small national exhibit which can be set up and easily shipped from place to place be accepted; seconded and carried.

Special committees were announced by the chair as follows:

1. American Farmer Applications
2. Chapter Contest

3. Convention Exhibits
4. F. F. A. Emblem
5. Leadership Training
6. National Radio Programs
7. Official Merchandise
8. Public Speaking Contest
9. Resolutions

President Prichard then assigned the places of work for the various committees and gave special instructions as to their duties.

Bellows of North Dakota moved that the convention recess in order that the committees undertake their work; motion seconded and carried.

The convention took up committee work at 2:35 p. m. and spent the remainder of the afternoon on this phase of convention business.

The convention adjourned at 4:30 p. m. to reconvene at 9 a. m. the following morning.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1941

Morning session

The meeting was called to order at 9:05 a. m. with President Prichard presiding, using the official opening ceremony. The Student Secretary called the roll of delegates by States. The convention continued under new business.

Thomas of Maryland moved that the organization go on record as looking with disfavor on "horseplay" in initiations and hold to the regular initiation ceremonies as given in the Manual of the Future Farmers of America; motion seconded and carried.

Bellows of North Dakota moved that the speech of the Public Speaking Contest winner not be put out in the form of transcripts—only in the Proceedings and over broadcasts; seconded and carried.

Smith of Arkansas moved that the organization caution all chapters and F. F. A. organizations taking tours and trips to plan their trips carefully and carry out well-prepared plans; seconded and carried.

Upon recommendation of the Board of Trustees, Harris of California moved that no official rising sun merchandise be provided by the national organization but to leave it up to the chapters to make their own rising sun; seconded and carried.

Thomas of Maryland moved that the convention go into the committee of the whole for five minutes to discuss the matter of having commercial concerns put up exhibits at the convention; seconded and lost.

Giacomini of California moved that the recommendation of the Board of Trustees—not to try to work commercial exhibits in—be accepted; motion seconded and carried.

President Prichard introduced Mr. Stewart, Vice President of Swift & Company.

Moved by Walker of Virginia that the convention go into the committee of the whole for fifteen minutes to discuss suggested changes in the National F. F. A. Constitution for 1942; seconded and carried. Vice President Hunt took the chair and the entire period was spent in discussion. President Prichard resumed the chair.

Jones of Florida moved that the Board of Trustees review the Constitution and bring suggestions back to the Convention next year; motion seconded and carried.

Moved by Buster of Colorado, seconded and carried, that the convention go on record as favoring State Associations and local chapters celebrating American Education Week.

Moved by Van Cleave of Mississippi, seconded and carried that during the 1942 convention Talent & Award night be held as a part of the program.

Tentative banquet contributions for the 1942 Convention were offered by delegates representing the States as follows:

| | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|
| Idaho | Potatoes |
| Indiana | Tomato Juice |
| South Carolina | Canned peaches in halves |
| Minnesota | Butter |
| California | English walnuts |
| Ohio | Salted soy beans |
| Colorado | Lamb |
| Georgia | Peanuts |
| Arkansas | Rice |
| Virginia | Apples |
| Hawaii | Coffee |
| North Dakota | Honey |
| Texas | Black-eyed peas |
| Wisconsin | Cheese |
| Florida | Grapefruit |
| Louisiana | Sugar |
| Mississippi | Place cards and cotton bolls |
| Wyoming | Napkins |

Moved by Wilkes of Mississippi, seconded and carried, that the convention go into the committee of the whole for five minutes to discuss the matter of adopting the song from Mississippi as official. Vice President Hunt assumed the chair and the full time was spent in discussion of this matter.

President Prichard resumed the chair. Moved by Frost of Connecticut and seconded that the song be adopted and the royalties be turned over to the Board of Trustees. After a lengthy discussion Rowland of Oregon moved the previous question, seconded and carried; motion was lost by a vote of 44 to 42.

Rules were suspended for thirty minutes.

The convention was declared open under the heading of committee reports.

Abrahamson of Minnesota presented the report of the Committee on Official Merchandise and moved that the report be adopted; motion seconded and carried.

Hardee of South Carolina presented the report of the Committee on Public Speaking Contest and moved that the report be adopted; motion seconded and carried. Jagels of Idaho moved that a copy of the announcement and rules for the National Public Speaking Contest be sent to the State association just as soon as possible, in preparation for next year's contest; motion seconded and carried.

Bellows of North Dakota presented the report of the Committee on F. F. A. Emblem and moved that the report be adopted; motion seconded and carried.

Giacomini of California presented the report of the Committee on Chapter Contest and moved that the report be adopted; motion seconded and carried.

Bozarth of Kentucky presented the report of the Committee on National Radio Programs and moved that the report be adopted; motion was seconded and carried.

Lynn of Illinois presented the report of the Committee on Convention Exhibits and moved that the report be adopted; motion seconded and carried.

Welles of Wisconsin presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions and moved that the report be adopted; motion seconded and carried.

Osler of Nebraska presented the report of the Committee on Leadership Training and moved that the report be adopted; motion seconded. After some discussion Walker of Virginia moved the previous question; motion seconded and carried. The motion to adopt the report of the Committee on Leadership Training was put to a vote and carried.

Hanks of Washington presented the report of the Auditing Committee and moved that the report be adopted; motion seconded and carried.

Executive Secretary Ross announced that the F. J. Reitz Chapter of Evansville, Indiana, under the guidance of William C. Haase, teacher and holder of the American Farmer Degree, had put on over 200 chapter broadcasts over the local station in their home town.

Smith of Arkansas moved that the convention recess until 1:30 p. m.; motion seconded and carried, and the meeting closed at 11:45 a. m.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1941**Afternoon Session**

The convention was called to order at 1:40 p. m., President Prichard presiding, and continued under committee reports.

Serio of Arkansas presented the report of the Committee on American Farmer Applications and moved that the changes offered by the committee be accepted; motion seconded and carried.

Schenk of Indiana presented the report of the Committee on Program of Work and moved the adoption of the report, with the understanding that the National Board of Trustees have power to make any changes advisable; motion was seconded. Vice President Hill assumed the chair. Mungle of Oklahoma moved that the convention go into the committee of the whole for ten minutes to discuss things not clear and ask questions about some of them; motion seconded and lost. Discussion followed concerning the membership goal for 1942. Committee agreed to change it from 260,000 to 250,000, the same as the goal for 1941. The motion to adopt the report of the committee was then put to a vote and carried.

Vice President Hill introduced Albert Coats of Kansas, past national vice president from the North Central Region in 1939.

Convention then continued under the heading of new business and Executive Secretary Ross read the proposed budget for 1941-42. Buster of Colorado moved that the Budget be accepted and that it be left to the National Executive Secretary and the National Treasurer to break down the budget under the proper items; motion seconded and carried. The budget was as follows:

NATIONAL F. F. A. BUDGET FOR 1941-42

(From the close of the Fourteenth National Convention and after all items chargeable to the 1940-41 year have been paid, to the close of the Fifteenth National Convention, including all expenses incurred during this period)

Anticipated Revenue:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Membership dues | \$25,000.00 |
| Royalties | 4,500.00 |
| National Grange | 200.00 |
| Income from Camp and Old Mill | 2,000.00 |
| Interest from Savings | 250.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$31,950.00 |

Estimated Expenditures:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| I. Travel of National Officers, Etc..... | \$ 4,500.00 |
| II. Travel of National Advisory Committee | 800.00 |
| III. Fifteenth National Convention, Etc. | 4,800.00 |
| IV. American Farmer Keys | 1,300.00 |



1941-42 NATIONAL OFFICERS, Seated left to right: *First Vice-President* CARL FOUGHT, Lindsey, Ohio; *President* IRVIN SCHENK, Evansville, Indiana; *Second Vice-President* JOE GIACOMINI, Fortuna, California. Standing left to right: *Executive Secretary* W. A. ROSS, Washington, D. C.; *Student Secretary* PENNEWILL ISAACS, Lincoln, Delaware; *Adviser* W. T. SPANTON, Washington, D. C.; *Fourth Vice-President* LARoy DUVALL, Lamar, Missouri; *Third Vice-President* GEORGE SISK, Joiner, Arkansas; and *Treasurer* D. J. HOWARD, Winchester, Virginia.

| | | |
|-------------------------|--|-------------|
| V. | National Prizes, Awards, Exhibits, Etc. | 2,200.00 |
| VI. | Exhibit to be prepared for use of States | 500.00 |
| VII. | Printing | 2,500.00 |
| VIII. | National Radio | 500.00 |
| IX. | National Office, Etc. | 900.00 |
| X. | Clerical assistance | 3,500.00 |
| XI. | National F. F. A. Camp and Mill | 6,000.00 |
| XII. | Contingent Fund | 500.00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$28,000.00 |
| Estimated Balance | | \$ 3,950.00 |

Thomas of Maryland moved that the convention adopt the recommendation of the Board of Trustees to leave national dues at ten cents per member; motion seconded and carried.

Vice President Hunt took the chair. Executive Secretary Ross read a telegram from Mr. Harry Steidle of the Douglas Fir Plywood Association.

Wilkes of Mississippi moved that the recommendation of the Board of Trustees—that they be empowered to select a band several months previous to the 1942 convention—be accepted; motion was seconded and carried.

Van Cleave of Mississippi moved that the convention go into the committee of the whole for five minutes to discuss the matter of a fireplace at the National F. F. A. Camp, to be built with a stone furnished by each State association; motion seconded and carried. Vice President Gunter took the chair and the full time was spent in discussion of this matter.

Vice President Hill returned to the chair. Smith of Arkansas moved that the fireplace be built at the National F. F. A. Camp, and that it be faced with a rock coming from each of the States; motion seconded. Giacomini of California moved to amend the motion to the effect that the rocks be put in in the order that each State came into the organization; motion seconded. Jones of Florida moved to amend the amendment to read that if possible each State have its name or abbreviation of the State name on the rock; amendment was seconded. The amendment to the amendment was put to a vote and carried. The amendment to the motion was put to a vote and carried. The motion as amended was put to a vote and carried.

Vice President Gunter took the chair. Bozarth of Kentucky moved that the National Board of Trustees be given full authority to take action on any new or unfinished business which did not come before the delegates at the 14th National Convention; motion seconded and carried.

Jones of Florida moved that the organization have an invocation before all banquets connected with the national convention in the future; motion seconded and carried.

Giacomini of California moved that the convention go on record as favoring that every State and Territory see to it that the State or Territorial flag represent them on the convention platform; motion seconded. Giacomini withdrew his motion with the consent of the second and moved that the national organization be responsible for getting a new set of State flags for the convention platform; motion seconded and carried.

Student Secretary Walter introduced Mr. and Mrs. Ray L. Cuff.

Kittredge of Vermont moved that the Board of Trustees be given power to edit all committee reports; motion seconded and carried.

Van Cleave of Mississippi moved that the presidents of all State and Territorial associations be asked to attend the 15th National Convention and that a special table be set aside for them at the Annual Vocational Banquet; motion seconded and carried.

Brink of New Jersey moved that some steps be taken to show the organization's appreciation to Kansas City for the use of the

Municipal Auditorium; motion was seconded and carried. Wilkes of Mississippi moved that this matter be referred to the National Board of Trustees and that they be given full power to act; motion seconded and carried.

Hardee of South Carolina moved that the organization instruct the Student Secretary to send a letter of thanks to the Hawaiian Association and to the Puerto Rican Association for the presentation of the leis and hats; motion seconded and carried.

Ballentine of New Hampshire moved that the convention stand in silence for one minute in respect to the past F. F. A. member who was killed in action in the service of the United States, (Larriviere of Louisiana); motion seconded and carried and the convention observed one minute of silence.

Lynn of Illinois moved that there be no smoking during the convention next year; motion seconded and carried.

Vice President Hunt assumed the chair.

Jones of Florida moved that the organization have an F. F. A. Sunday in the week set by President Roosevelt as Citizenship Week; motion seconded. Van Cleave moved to amend the motion to strike out the part stating that the F. F. A. sponsor a Boys' Town. Motion was seconded and carried.

Mr. Ray L. Cuff gave a few words of encouragement to the convention.

President Prichard returned to the chair.

Mr. H. H. Bakken of the Boy Scouts of America, New York City, was introduced and gave a short, interesting talk.

President Prichard presented his retiring address.

Bahl of North Dakota presented the report of the Committee on Nominations and moved that the report be adopted; motion was seconded and carried. Nominations from the floor were called for. There being none, Jones of Florida moved that the Secretary be instructed to cast the unanimous ballot for the slate of candidates submitted; motion seconded and carried. The following members were elected as the National Officers for 1941-42:

PRESIDENT—Irvin Schenk, Evansville, Indiana.

FIRST VICE PRESIDENT—Carl Fought, Lindsay, Ohio.

SECOND VICE PRESIDENT—Joe Giacomini, Fortuna, California.

THIRD VICE PRESIDENT—George Sisk, Joiner, Arkansas.

FOURTH VICE PRESIDENT—LaRoy Duvall, Lamar, Missouri.

STUDENT SECRETARY—Pennewill Isaacs, Lincoln, Delaware.

ADVISER—W. T. Spanton, Washington, D. C.

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

TREASURER—Dowell J. Howard, Winchester, Virginia.

The incoming national student officers were brought to the stage and signed the scroll.

President Prichard turned the gavel over to the new President, Irvin Schenk, and he, in turn, introduced the other new national officers. Brief talks were made by the incoming officers.

As his first official act, President-elect Schenk presented each of the retiring officers with the official past national officer pins and certificates provided by the organization and they, in turn, gave short farewell talks.

Vice President-elect Giacomini introduced his mother and father to the convention and past Vice President Hunt introduced Irvin Schenk's father and sister.

Tamaye of Hawaii presented the newly elected national officers with leis on behalf of the Hawaiian Association of Future Farmers of America. Delegate Tamaye assured the convention that although 2,200 miles separated the Hawaiian Association from the United States, the members would do everything in their power to uphold the standards and reputation of the national organization of F. F. A.

The convention was adjourned at 4:00 p. m. with the regular closing ceremony.



FARM AND HOME HOUR BROADCAST, 14th NATIONAL F. F. A. CONVENTION

Committee Reports

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN FARMER APPLICATION

We, the Committee on American Farmer Application, after discussion on the proposed changes, recommend that the changes suggested by the Agricultural Education staff and the National F. F. A. Officers be accepted.

Respectfully submitted,
 SAM SERIO, Arkansas, Chairman
 DAVID CRAWFORD, Alabama
 CHARLES KINSEY, Illinois
 LEO REICH, Michigan
 DUANE MUNTER, Nebraska
 WILBUR THOMAS, Maryland

REPORT OF THE AUDITING COMMITTEE

We, the members of the Auditing Committee, have carefully reviewed the Treasurer's records for the year 1940-41 and do find same to contain a true and correct record of the receipts and disbursements

of the national organization of Future Farmers of America for the above period. The records as kept by Acting National Treasurer D. J. Howard and Past National Treasurer Henry C. Groseclose are accurate, complete, in excellent condition, and have been duly examined and signed by a qualified auditor.

Respectfully submitted,
TED HANKS, Washington, Chairman
CHARLES SCOTT, Hawaii
ROBERT SMITH, Arkansas

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CHAPTER CONTEST

We, the Committee on Chapter Contest, recommend the adoption of the changes proposed by the Board of Trustees. Special attention, however, is called to the fact that from now on each State will be allowed to submit not more than two chapter reports in the final contest. Special attention is also called to the fact that \$15.00 cash awards in the final placing will be discontinued.

We, the committee, further recommend that all State officers and State advisers encourage every chapter to enter the 1941-42 National Chapter Contest.

Respectfully submitted,
JOE GIACOMINI, California, Chairman
IRVIN NATHLICH, Iowa
LOUDEN BUSTER, Colorado
CHESTER JOHNSON, Minnesota
GROVER ANDREWS, Oklahoma
GAIL WESTON, New Hampshire
LESTER PATTERSON, Pennsylvania
EUGENE JUNKIN, Ohio

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON CONVENTION EXHIBITS

Since this year there seems to be a lack of space in the Little Theatre, we, the Committee on Convention Exhibits, suggest that, if possible, the official F. F. A. company exhibits be moved from the Little Theatre. Also we suggest limiting the size of the exhibits to 30 inches square wall space, 30 inches square table space, and 30 inches square space in front of table. In this way all State exhibits could be placed against the walls around the room leaving the stage open for cups and the center of the room open for scrapbook exhibits. We suggest that the exhibits be compact and without wings as the wings shut off the view of the neighboring exhibits.

We urge the States without exhibits to have them next year. When the chapters send the displays a return address and freight charges should be included so that they may be returned immediately after the convention.

We recommend that no score card system be used in judging exhibits but that awards be made according to merit.

Respectfully submitted,
JOE LYNN, Illinois, Chairman
CHARLES FROST, Connecticut
JOSEPH HOOD, Georgia
ELMER EMRICK, Arizona
DON OLDEMEYER, Colorado
G. L. CARTER, JR., Tennessee
FORREST HARRIS, JR., California
ALBERT A. KITTREDGE, Vermont

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON EMBLEM

We, the Committee on Emblem, recommend the restriction of the use of the national F. F. A. emblem in the following instances:

1. It shall not appear in any way on farm commodities.
2. It shall not be used for unscrupulous advertising.
3. It shall not appear on any merchandise except that manufactured by officially designated F. F. A. concerns.
4. It shall be given additional protection in the form of additional trade-mark registration to be taken out by the national office.
5. We further recommend that the National Board of Trustees compile a list of suggested uses of the emblem to be under the control of local chapters, State associations, and the national organization of the F. F. A.

Respectfully submitted,
KIRK BELLOWES, North Dakota, Chairman
ROBERT TAMAYE, Hawaii
GEORGE W. STELTER, Kansas
BERT MILES, Washington
ELMER COUNCE, Tennessee
PATRICK LABORDE, Louisiana
DAVID HOVEY, New York

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON LEADERSHIP TRAINING

We, the Committee on Leadership Training, recommend:

1. That as many States, districts, and local chapters within the State as possible hold leadership training schools or conferences at least once each year.
2. That the principal leaders in such schools or conferences be:
 - (a) The National Executive Secretary of F. F. A.
 - (b) One of the national student officers.
 - (c) State officers and advisers.

3. That States be divided into several sections as far as possible so that the leaders may work with smaller groups.
4. That the main items discussed at leadership training schools and conferences include:
 - (a) Duties and qualifications of officers.
 - (b) Election of chapter officers.
 - (c) Development of a program of work.
 - (d) Parliamentary procedure.
 - (e) History and knowledge of organization.
5. That a State officer preside over these meetings in cooperation with the State adviser, assisting and directing the conference.
6. That State-wide leadership training schools and conferences be at least 3 days long.
7. That all State associations make provision in their program of work for leadership training work.
8. That member discussion, group singing, and original entertainment be stressed at each leadership school and conference held.
9. That F. F. A. State and district camps include leadership training programs for the members attending.

Respectfully submitted,

ED MIDDLESWORTH, Wyoming, Chairman

BOB OSLER, Nebraska (Acting Chairman)

ALDEN FILLMORE, Utah

CHARLES SCOTT, Hawaii

CHARLES HELWIG, Wisconsin

ROY HERRMANN, Texas

ROBERT COPENHAVEN, Virginia

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS

We, the Committee on Nominations, for 1941-42 national officers of the Future Farmers of America organization submit the following slate of candidates for the delegates' consideration:

President.....Irvin J. Schenk, Evansville, Indiana
 First Vice-President.....Carl Fought, Lindsay, Ohio
 Second Vice-President.....Joseph Giacomini, Fortuna, Calif.
 Third Vice-President.....George Sisk, Joiner, Arkansas
 Fourth Vice-President.....LaRoy Duvall, Lamar, Missouri
 Student Secretary.....Pennewill Isaacs, Lincoln, Delaware

Executive Secretary.....W. A. Ross, Washington, D. C.
 Treasurer.....Dowell J. Howard, Winchester, Virginia
 Adviser.....W. T. Spanton, Washington, D. C.

Respectfully submitted,
 DONALD BAHL, North Dakota, Chairman
 R. GIBSON FAIR, West Virginia
 VERL HENDRIX, Nevada
 FRANCIS NICHOLAS, Alabama
 S. D. WEAKLEY, JR., Kentucky
 C. W. MAKAMSON, Mississippi
 NORMAN MARTIN, JR., Maine
 ROY MEYER, Montana

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON OFFICIAL MERCHANDISE

We, the Committee on Official Merchandise, met and formulated the following recommendations:

1. St. Louis Button Company

That the official project markers made by this company be discontinued because of:

1. Lack of demand.
2. Defense priorities on metals used.
3. Information supplied by the National Board of Trustees.

Let it also be known that this committee favors continuance of all badges, buttons, etc., made by this company that are now in stock, and that are official.

2. French-Bray Printing Company.

1. This committee goes on record in favor of requesting the French-Bray Printing Company to make an adviser's sticker to go with the official windshield stickers.
2. This committee further recommends that the rest of the official merchandise manufactured by this company be continued.

3. Universal Uniform Company.

1. This committee favors adopting trousers of light weight twillardine cloth to cost approximately \$2.60 to \$2.85.
2. This committee favors continuance of all other official articles manufactured by this company even though prices must be advanced.

4. L. G. Balfour Company.

1. This committee is in agreement with the delegates' approval of the small enamel F. F. A. ring as an addition to other official F. F. A. rings sold at present by the Balfour Company.
2. This committee recommends continuance of all other official F. F. A. jewelry now manufactured by the above company.

5. Staunton Novelty Company.

- 1. This committee favors continuance of all official merchandise now sold by this company.

Concerning the articles submitted by the Northern Engraving Company of LaCrosse, Wisconsin, the committee recommends that we do not accept metal name plates and metal project markers as per samples submitted by representatives of this company.

Concerning plaster paris emblems submitted from Wisconsin, it is recommended that action be deferred until next year.

Respectfully submitted,
LESLIE ABRAHAMSON, Minnesota, Chairman
PENNEWILL ISAACS, Delaware
EVERETT B. THOMPSON, New Jersey
JIM BALKE, Montana
JOHN LEIBEL, South Dakota
ELLIS McMILLAN, South Carolina
J. TOM EARNEST, Georgia
DONALD D. LONG, Iowa
W. GLEN RATLIFF, New Mexico
DANIEL JOE HURTA, Texas
ELDEN GARDNER, Missouri

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL PROGRAM OF WORK

We, the Committee on Program of Work, recommend the following activities for 1941-42:

| Activity | Goal | Ways and Means |
|---------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Increasing Membership | 250,000 active members | <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Urge establishment of chapters in all departments of vocational agriculture.b. Encourage increased membership in established chapters.c. Encourage retaining of active membership during three-year period following high school.d. Urge full payment of national dues on the part of all associations by May 1.e. Encourage establishment of more collegiate chapters in agriculture colleges.f. Urge all active members to use membership cards. |
| 2. Using Official Manuals | <p>100% of chapter and State officers provided with 1940 revised Manuals.</p> <p>100% of members having access to 1940 revised Manuals.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Urge State associations to secure Manuals in quantities for distribution and sale to chapters.b. Emphasize the need for having up-to-date Manuals with which to work. |

| Activity | Goal | Ways and Means |
|---|---|---|
| 3. Using Official Secretary and Treasurer Books | 100% of chapters using both books. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> c. Suggest that new Manuals be included in every chapter library. d. Urge discussion of important features included in new Manual at chapter meetings and conventions. e. Urge study of Manual as phase of leadership training schools and conferences. |
| 4. Providing Official Meeting Paraphernalia, Equipment and Supplies | 100% of chapters and State associations have standard materials with which to work. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Call further attention of States to the value of these books. b. Urge filing copies of completed books as permanent chapter record. c. Urge discussion of both books at chapter meetings and at leadership training schools and conferences. d. Encourage display of these books at State conventions and other F.F.A. gatherings. a. Send out lists with information on how and where to obtain. b. Stress loyalty to the national organization and urge the use of official materials. c. Suggest official merchandise displays at conventions and various other F. F. A. gatherings d. Urge discussion of standard materials at leadership training schools. e. Point out advantages to organization in patronizing official companies. |
| 5. Using Official Uniforms | 100% of national and State officers, 75% of chapter officers and 100% of chapter delegates to State convention have official jackets, F.F.A. shirts, or ties. 100% of State delegates with official jackets at National Convention. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Encourage a more extensive use of official uniforms. b. Urge displays at various F.F.A. gatherings and conventions. c. Encourage group purchase of such equipment to reduce expense. d. Point out advantages of uniformity in dress at F.F.A. events. |
| 6. Using Official Ceremonies | 100% of the chapters using opening and closing, and degree ceremonies according to 1940 revised Manual. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Urge that all officers learn their parts and that ceremonies be rehearsed. b. Suggest special training on ceremonies for new officers. c. Recommend discussing the meaning and significance of ceremonies at chapter meetings and leadership schools. |

| Activity | Goal | Ways and Means |
|---|--|---|
| 7. Following Parliamentary Procedure | 100% of the chapters conducting meetings according to accepted parliamentary procedure. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. Urge practice on unison parts, especially the Flag salute. a. Urge careful study of the parliamentary procedure section of the Manual. b. Suggest chapter study of parliamentary procedure. c. Encourage parliamentary procedure demonstrations and contests. d. Urge chapters to include at least one book on parliamentary procedure in chapter library. |
| 8. Building Programs of Work | 100% of States and chapters with definite continuing programs of work set up in form suggested in new 1940 Manual. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Encourage more carefully built programs and closer attention to them. b. Urge special emphasis on program building in leadership schools. c. Print and distribute the national program of work immediately following the National Convention. d. Encourage more chapters to compete in National Chapter Contest. |
| 9. Advancing Members to Higher Degrees | 100% of States naming full quota of qualified American Farmer applicants. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Urge early and careful explanation of the progressive features of degree work to members and systematic advancement in chapter degrees. b. Encourage members to keep scrap book records of their achievements. c. Urge each State to provide uniform State Farmer application blank. d. Improve American Farmer blank and applications. |
| 10. Providing Chapter Libraries | 100% of the chapters with libraries which include 5 or more F.F.A. books. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Prepare and distribute suggested list of books for F.F.A. chapters. b. Suggest displays of books at conventions and various other F.F.A. gatherings. c. Send out suggestions on establishing and maintaining libraries. d. Suggest discussion of chapter libraries at leadership training schools and conferences. |

| Activity | Goal | Ways and Means |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|
| 11. Practicing Thrift | 100% of chapters and members with thrift accounts. | a. Stimulate interest in regular systematic savings for all. b. Encourage chapters to earn money cooperatively to help finance chapter activities. c. Urge individuals to buy and sell cooperatively. d. Urge every State association and chapter to have a budget and safeguard its funds. e. Urge chapters to establish thrift banks. f. Encourage members to invest earnings in productive enterprises. |
| 12. Participating in Public Speaking | 100% of chapters and States holding public speaking contests. | a. Encourage every chapter to hold a contest with a high percentage of members participating. b. Stress the value of participation to the individual regardless of prizes or honors. |
| 13. Taking Tours and Trips | 75% of chapters taking educational tours and trips. | a. Encourage all chapters to save for and try some kind of a trip. b. Stress planning of all F.F.A. trips; also the importance of always making a good appearance and the right impression while traveling as an F.F.A. group. c. Encourage chapters to use facilities of National F.F.A. Camp. |
| 14. Making Home Improvements | 100% of members doing some home improvement work. | a. Encourage all members to list home improvement possibilities and to undertake such projects. b. Encourage chapters to provide, cooperatively, needed materials for home improvement projects. |
| 15. Preventing Farm Fires | 100% chapter participation. | a. Secure materials for distribution to States on farm fire prevention. b. Suggest chapter discussions and demonstrations on fire prevention. |
| 16. Conserving Natural Resources | 100% chapter and member participation. | a. Urge cooperation with various conservation organizations and agencies. b. Emphasize the need for conservation work on the part of both chapters and individuals. |

| Activity | Goal | Ways and Means |
|--|---|--|
| 17. Preventing Livestock losses | 100% chapter participation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Urge careful handling of all livestock by members. b. Urge humane and practical stock devices made as farm mechanics projects. c. Encourage survey work on livestock loss prevention to help reduce livestock losses. d. Urge States to promote livestock loss prevention programs. |
| 18. Improving State Conventions | 100% of associations with well-planned and well-conducted conventions with 100% chapter representation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Urge that two days or more be made available for conducting only F.F.A. business at all conventions. b. Urge provision for greater participation from the floor of State conventions on the part of delegates. c. Request State convention dates set as far as possible in advance so as to make the best use of national officers' time and travel expense. d. Urge States to avoid too many contests at State conventions. |
| 19. Increasing State Officer Travel | 100% of the States making some provision for visits to local chapters by State officers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Encourage visits by each State officer to chapters within his home area. b. Encourage tour of chapters by State officers. c. Encourage States to provide for State officer travel in their annual budget. d. Encourage State officers to attend chapter banquets. |
| 20. Increasing State Musical Organization | 75% State participation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Encourage establishing and maintaining State F. F. A. bands, orchestras and other musical organizations. b. Invite State musical organizations to take part in national convention activities. |
| 21. Providing State Publications | 100% of States with an official publication. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Encourage the establishment and maintenance of State F. F. A. publications. b. Encourage exchange of State publications with other associations. c. Offer constructive suggestions on improving present publications. |

| Activity | Goal | Ways and Means |
|---|--|---|
| 22. Providing Leadership Training | 100% State participation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Encourage State and district leadership training schools and conferences. b. Encourage States to provide leadership training in connection with State camps. c. Encourage all chapters to provide at least one leadership school or conference during the year. d. Urge special leadership training for State officers. e. Provide special leadership training school for national officers. |
| 23. Providing State Camps and other State-wide Recreational Activities | 100% of States developing State camps or providing other State-wide recreational facilities. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Encourage States to develop permanent State camps. b. Encourage all chapters to take part in State recreational activities. c. Urge all States to carry on recreational activities that reach members in all parts of the State. |
| 24. Practicing Safety | 100% of States with safety programs. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Cooperate with all agencies engaging in promotion of safety. b. Encourage books on safety and first aid in chapter libraries. |
| 25. Distributing Proceedings of 14th National Convention | Completed by February 1st. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Follow form and style of preceding years; modify according to suggestions of committee on Proceedings. b. Send out printed copies to all associations for distribution to chapters and official delegates. c. Distribute pamphlets that include important actions at National Convention immediately after 14th National Convention. |
| 26. Continuing National F. F. A. Day | 100% of State associations participating. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Set aside Monday of National Convention week, 1942, as National F. F. A. Day. b. Send out suggested materials for F. F. A. Day programs. c. Plan special national radio program and encourage chapters to listen in. |

| Activity | Goal | Ways and Means |
|--|---|--|
| 27. Providing National Officer Travel | 100% of State associations visited as requested. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Urge the States in each region to plan conventions in sequence, as far as possible, so as to enable national officers to attend on circuit trips. Conserve travel funds by avoiding single trips to States. b. Get requests for service in early from States. c. Urge States to make most effective use of officers while in the State. |
| 28. Developing National Camp | Further develop both Camp and Mill and have ready for use by April 1st. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Follow National Executive Secretary's convention report on the camp. |
| 29. Informing the Public | Keep the public informed on what the F.F.A. is and does. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Encourage more extensive and regular use of local, county, and State newspapers by chapters and State associations. b. Secure more articles in national magazines. c. Urge taking of more and better pictures of F. F. A. work and their use as illustrations. d. Encourage use of film strips and building of film strip libraries by chapters. e. Encourage the taking of motion pictures by State associations and the distribution of such films for chapter use. f. Continue National F. F. A. Radio Program and encourage States and chapters to provide similar broadcasts. g. Wider use of windshield stickers. |
| 30. Maintaining Relationship with Kindred Organizations | Assist where possible. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Continue to maintain contact with such organizations as the New Farmers of America, and other organizations patterned after the F. F. A. b. Cooperate with the American Indian Youth Organization. |

| Activity | Goal | Ways and Means |
|--|---|---|
| 31. Assisting with National Defense Program | 100% of State associations cooperating. | a. Every State association and chapter helping with the national defense program in every way possible. b. Encourage every member, chapter, and State association to buy defense bonds or stamps. c. Urge national, State, and local publicity so that the American public will realize that we are willing and able to do our share in national defense. |

Respectfully submitted,

IRVIN J. SCHENK, Indiana, Chairman
 CLAUDE JONES, Florida
 ALTON J. PERRY, Maine
 WILBUR N. REED, Wyoming
 DON ROWLAND, Oregon

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC SPEAKING CONTEST

We, the Committee on the National Public Speaking Contest, have thoroughly considered the present rules and regulations governing this event and we wish to recommend that only the following changes be made in the scoring system:

1. That the total points allowed for scoring content and composition be 300 instead of 400, allowing:
 - (a) 200 points for content of manuscript.
 - (b) 100 points for composition of manuscript.
2. That the total points allowed for scoring delivery be 700 instead of 600, allowing:
 - (a) 100 points for voice.
 - (b) 100 points for stage presence.
 - (c) 200 points for power of expression.
 - (d) 200 points for response to questions.
 - (e) 100 points for general effect.

Respectfully submitted,

GILBERT HARDEE, South Carolina, Chairman
 HORACE BRINK, New Jersey
 NEIL MORTENSEN, Nevada
 JAMES FIKE, West Virginia
 KENNETH CARDON, Utah
 EVERETT STRUCKMEIER, Oregon
 VANE VANDIVERT, Missouri
 ROBERT BALLENTINE, New Hampshire

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL RADIO PROGRAM

We, the Committee on the National Radio Program, recommend:

1. That the monthly programs in cooperation with the National Broadcasting Company be continued.
2. That the theme for the year 1941-42 be: "The Future Farmer of Yesterday—the Farmer of Today," or a similar title, and that the future development of this theme be kept in close harmony with the F. F. A. principles.
3. That the traveling expenses of State representatives participating be paid by the national organization of F. F. A., the expenses not to exceed \$50 per State, per broadcast.
4. That the date remain the same as in former years—the second Monday of each month.
5. That State associations and local chapters send comments and expressions of appreciation on the programs to the N.B.C. following each broadcast.
6. That the main features be: Music by the U. S. Army Band, the F. F. A. Flashes by the National Executive Secretary, and special presentations from various States.
7. That State and local advisers work cooperatively in obtaining suitable materials pertaining to the theme to be used on the National F. F. A. Radio programs.
8. That the National Executive Secretary select radio material as he sees fit and have as many different States appear on the program as possible.
9. That announcements be sent to local chapter advisers by State advisers indicating dates, programs, features, and the like.
10. That State associations encourage local chapters to present radio programs and to suggest their best talent to the National Executive Secretary for possible use on National Radio Program.
11. That \$500.00 be set aside in the new national budget to bring participants to N. B. C. key stations and to secure special talent for programs.
12. That State and local advisers report all outstanding achievements by their associations and local chapters to the National Executive Secretary for possible inclusion in special bulletin Flashes on the National Radio programs.

Respectfully submitted,

C. H. BOGARTH, JR., Kentucky, Chairman

GUY DEAN, New Mexico

KYLE MILLER, North Dakota

ALAN HOWLAND (Alternate), Connecticut

EDWARD LIZAUSKAS, Connecticut

W. CECIL CARPENTER, Delaware

GEORGE FOGLE, Michigan

MARION GRIFFIN, Arizona

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS

We, the Committee on Resolutions for 1941, on behalf of the Future Farmers of America, wish to extend our sincere thanks and appreciation to the following organizations, groups and individuals contributing to the success of our organization, and especially to the Fourteenth National Convention thereof:

1. To "Dad Linke" for his untiring effort and devotion to the Future Farmers of America.
2. To Mr. Henry C. Groseclose for his untiring effort and devotion to the Future Farmers of America.
3. To the 1940-41 national officers of the F. F. A. and the Fourteenth National Convention committees for their brilliant leadership and individual effort in making this year and this Convention the best in the history of the organization.
4. To the members of the National Advisory Council and the Kansas City Advisory Committee for their splendid work in making this year another historic milestone in the progress of F. F. A.
5. To the business men, city officials, and management of the Municipal Auditorium of Kansas City for their efforts in making this the most enjoyable trip possible to Kansas City, and for the various services rendered.
6. To all past national officers giving their time and effort in connection with the Fourteenth National Convention.
7. To the Kansas City, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce for the courtesies provided and especially for the general vocational banquet.
8. To the National Broadcasting Company for making possible the continuance of the regular second Monday National F. F. A. broadcast as a part of the National Farm and Home Hour and for the special broadcasts in connection with this convention.
9. To Mr. W. E. Drips, Agricultural Director of the N. B. C., and Mr. Everett Mitchell for their splendid assistance in connection with the F. F. A. convention broadcasts.
10. To the Agricultural Education Magazine, The Agricultural Leaders' Digest, American Farm Youth, and other magazines maintaining sections devoted to F. F. A. activities.
11. To Swift and Company for the continued donation of pictures of Washington and Jefferson to local chapters and for their special educational exhibit provided at the Kansas City stockyards.
12. To the John Deere Company for their continued donation of miniature plows to local chapters, and for the Future Farmer publicity in The Furrow.
13. To the various railroads encouraging F. F. A. efforts and offering valuable educational awards.

14. To Mr. W. A. Cochel and the Weekly Kansas City Star for their liberal support in providing appropriate prizes to "Star Farmers."
15. To the States visited by our national officers for their assistance in making possible these trips.
16. To the various F. F. A. associations for their interesting and attractive exhibits placed in the Little Theatre.
17. To the Michigan and Texas State F. F. A. bands; also to the various States sponsoring groups and individuals who furnished us with delightful entertainment of various kinds during our Fourteenth National Convention.
18. To the various F. F. A. associations for supplying individual talent of many kinds and for donating articles of food and souvenirs contributing to the success of the general vocational banquet.
19. To the donors of equipment and materials for construction and maintenance of the National F. F. A. Camp.
20. To the Shawnee-Mission Chapter for various duties performed during National Convention Week.
21. To the judges of the National Public Speaking Contest.
22. To the judges of the National Chapter Contest.
23. To the judges on State Association Awards.
24. To other donors of prizes not previously mentioned.
25. To other publications not previously mentioned.
26. To all convention committees.
27. To all other individuals serving the F. F. A. and assisting with the Fourteenth National Convention.
28. Be it resolved that the National Executive Secretary be authorized to write a special letter expressing our sympathy to the family of Sydney Larivierre, a Future Farmer who perished in the service of his country.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN WELLES, Wisconsin, Chairman

MARVIN HAAG, South Dakota

ARTHUR E. CLIFFORD, Vermont

W. DAVID WALKER, JR., Virginia

CARL FOUGHT, Ohio

RAYMOND KAUP, Kansas

RICHARD H. CALL, New York

E. FOSTER VAN CLEAVE, Mississippi

DONALD BEARD, North Carolina



National F.F.A. Camp

Special Convention Reports

The National Program of Work of the F. F. A. organization for 1940-41, as adopted at the Thirteenth National Convention, carried the following as item 27:

| Activity | Goal | Ways and Means |
|--------------------------|--|--|
| Developing National Camp | Temporary camp and Washington's Mill open by June 1, 1941. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Finish present work on the caretaker's house, garage and office building. Draw up plans for temporary camp. Let contract for temporary camp structures. Repair Old Mill as necessary in order to make it safe for visitors. Notify states in advance as to exact date the camp and mill will be ready. |

Item 9 in the National F.F.A. Budget for 1940-41 read as follows:

"National F. F. A. Camp. (for development work) \$10,000.00 (Plus \$3,700 left over from the 1939-40 Camp fund.) Total available for Camp purposes—approximately \$13,700.00."

The Camp

During the period December 1, 1940, to March 1, 1941, a great deal of time was spent on preparing building plans and in securing bids on the work to be undertaken from reliable contractors. Advice and assistance on these matters were secured from the staff of the Agricultural Education Service of the U. S. Office of Education, members of the F. F. A. National Board of Trustees, State F. F. A. advisers, builders, architects, and other qualified, interested people.

About this time it was discovered that comprehensive building planning and intelligent location of buildings could not be accomplished until the old barn, corn crib and similar useless structures were removed from the Camp premises, thus giving opportunity to actually lay out the foundations for the structures and fit them into the general plan for development. Accordingly, a working agreement was made with N. J. Allen of Allen's Improvement Co., Washington, D. C., to wreck these buildings, pile and measure the lumber salvaged, and level off the area on which the new camp buildings were to be placed. The cost of this work was \$300.00, and was done under preliminary contract.

Having completed the blue-prints for the new camp buildings, we were now ready to secure bids on their construction. Due to the

defense activities and the tremendous amount of construction going on in and around the Nation's Capital, we were immediately confronted with three important problems: (1) the rising cost of building materials and the problem of securing them; (2) the labor situation involving both the available labor supply and the cost of securing the services of both skilled and common labor; and (3) finding a reliable contractor who could and would put the work through by June 1, 1941, in a satisfactory manner and at a fair contract price.

It was clearly evident by this time, on the basis of preliminary cost estimates secured from various sources, that it would be impossible to construct **two** barracks, a sanitary building, and a combination dining hall and kitchen. The cost of both building materials and labor had risen so sharply in the Capital area between October 1940 and March 1941 that the total amount allowed for the Camp in the 1940-41 organization budget was decidedly inadequate.

Due to this situation, a revised plan of procedure was then decided upon which included the building of **one** barracks building, accommodating 76 persons and with suitable sanitary facilities attached; the building of a combination dining hall-assembly room-kitchen structure; providing the necessary equipment such as beds, mattresses, stoves, floor coverings, and the like; constructing the necessary roads as well as terracing in front of the building to give the Camp somewhat of a finished appearance. Bids from four contractors were secured on this work, with the understanding that the organization was at liberty to reject any and all bids submitted. The bids secured ran as follows:

| | | |
|------------------|-------|-------------|
| Contractor No. 1 | _____ | \$10,500.00 |
| Contractor No. 2 | _____ | 10,509.60 |
| Contractor No. 3 | _____ | 9,680.00 |
| Contractor No. 4 | _____ | 9,645.00 |

After due consideration it was decided that the contract should be awarded to Allen's Improvement Company through N. J. Allen. The figure agreed upon was \$9,680.00. Accordingly, a formal contract was drawn up with this Company and the construction work started the latter part of March 1941.

The National F. F. A. Camp was opened on June 1, 1941, as planned. Actually it was occupied May 30 when a group of members from Wilton, Wisconsin, on a tour of the east were allowed to make use of the facilities.

The facilities available include a barracks building 20 feet wide and 100 feet long, screened but without windows, partitioned into four sections and built in two connecting sections with a hall between. Directly back of the center hall is the sanitary building which includes four showers, six toilets, five washbowls, and a water heater. The beds of the single built-in, double-deck, type are equipped with innerspring mattresses. Double locker stands are placed between each bed.

The second building is 24 feet wide and 100 feet long, set at right angles to the barracks building, with the idea in mind that if and when the second barracks is added the three buildings will form a hollow square. In this second building one end is given over to kitchen space. The floor is covered with linoleum and the equipment consists of two propane gas stoves, a large sink, a large electric refrigerator, and the necessary pots and pans with which to do ordinary cooking. A large work table occupies the center of the floor space and a small screened porch suitable for preparing foods opens off the kitchen.

The next section of building No. 2 is a small dining room and lounging room suitable for the use of small groups. It is equipped with one large table and with other tables that fold down against the wall when not in use. This section also serves as a stage for entertainments of various kinds. The third section of building No. 2 is a large dining room and assembly room also equipped with tables which fold against the wall. With the benches provided, this room can be transformed at a moment's notice for either eating or meeting purposes. The interior of both dining rooms is finished in pecky cypress. Windows and screens are provided.

The Camp water supply comes from a drilled well 126 feet deep delivering a flow of approximately 20 gallons of water per minute. It is piped to the barracks building and into the kitchen. A 1-h.p. electric pump and supply tank provide the necessary pressure and flow.

The Camp has electricity for light and power. The area in front of the building is graveled and terraced. Drives and a large parking space behind the dining hall are also graveled. An old milk house was converted into an office building. The caretaker's house and a double garage are close at hand.

We have had splendid cooperation on the development thus far and are especially indebted to several individuals for specific aid which resulted in a saving of several thousand dollars for the organization during the time the Camp was under construction.

The Ferguson Sherman Company of Dearborn, Michigan, through Mr. Harry Ferguson, President, gave a new tractor for the Camp. With this implement we plow and level land, haul loads of various kinds, cut weeds and do many other types of work for the maintenance and further improvement of the Camp.

The Cypress Association through their representative Ben Ellis gave the necessary 1500 feet of pecky cypress with which the dining hall was finished.

Through the interest of Mr. Harry Steidle, representing the Douglas Plywood Association, our contractor was enabled to use exterior plywood for the outside of both buildings in place of the common drop siding. Both the appearance and permanency of these buildings were thus greatly improved.

Mr. Don Critchfield, an experienced lumberman representing the lead industries, rendered valuable service of various kinds. Mr. Critchfield offered advice and assistance on construction problems and secured the necessary lead and oil to do the entire painting job. The buildings are painted in the organization's color—blue and yellow.

A summary of the groups making use of the Camp during the summer of 1941 is as follows:

| Date | Chapter and State | No. of Boys | No. of Nights (App.) | Am't. Paid |
|---------------|--|----------------|----------------------------|---------------|
| May 30-31— | Wilton, Wisconsin | | | |
| June 3-5— | Beauregard Chapter, Opelika, Ala. | 25 | 2 | \$12.50 |
| June 6-8— | Montoursville, Penn. | 26 | 1 | 6.50 |
| June 9— | Gambier, Ohio | 15 | 1 | 3.75 |
| June 17-19— | West Springfield, Mass. | 14 | 3 | 10.50 |
| June 24-25— | Bealsville, Ohio | 18 | 2 | 9.00 |
| June 28— | Saddle & Grate Chapter, Camden, Del. | 21 | 1 | 5.25 |
| July 1— | Mountain View Chapter, Taylors, S. C. | 17 | 1 | 4.25 |
| July 1-4— | Crescent Chapter, Monmouth, Maine | 8 | 4 | 8.00 |
| July 7— | Belvidere, New Jersey | 14 | 1 | 3.50 |
| July 8— | Luther Burbank Chap., Greenwood, Del. | 10 | 1 | 2.50 |
| July 17— | St. Augustine, Florida | 7 | 2 | 2.50 |
| July 20-23— | Wetumka, Oklahoma | 22 | 4 | |
| | | 1 | 2 | 22.50 |
| July 21-24— | Rocky Mount and Callaway Chapter, Callaway, Va. | 28 | 4 | 28.00 |
| July 27-30— | Tate Chapter, Gonzalez, Fla. | 22 | 4 | 22.00 |
| August 3— | Etna & Kirkersville Chapters, Kirkersville, Ohio | 19 | 2 | 9.50 |
| August 3-5— | New Milford, Connecticut | 13 | 3 | 9.75 |
| August 4-6— | West Jefferson, Ohio | 18 | 3 | 13.50 |
| August 7— | Bridgeport, Delaware | 19 | 1 | 4.75 |
| August 8-10— | Enterprise, Mississippi | 19 | 3 | 14.25 |
| | | 4 | 1 | 1.00 |
| August 9-11— | Heflin, Alabama | 15 | 3 | 11.25 |
| August 9-12— | Baden, Maryland | 4 | 4 | 4.00 |
| August 9-11— | New Hope Chapter, Wedowee, Ala. | 13 | 3 | 9.75 |
| August 10— | Geraldine, Alabama | 25 | 3 | 18.75 |
| August 11— | Hoaglin-Jackson Chapter, Van Wert, Ohio | 12 | 2 | 6.00 |
| August 12-13— | Jewett, Ohio | 19 | 2 | 9.50 |
| | (Retained deposit) | | | 2.50 |

| | | | |
|--|-------|-------|----------|
| August 15-18—F. A. Lloyd (Adviser) | 4 | 4 | 4.00 |
| F. B. Sam Sullivan (Adviser) | 4 | 5 | 5.00 |
| August 19—Pickerington, Ohio | 5 | 2 | 2.50 |
| August 21-24—Charles Town, West Virginia | 8 | 3 | 6.00 |
| August 22—Wharton, Ohio | 16 | 1 | 4.00 |
| August —Wadsworth, Ohio | 8 | 2 | 4.00 |
| September 6-7—Daniel Boone Chapter, Boone, North Carolina | 10 | 2 | 5.00 |
| | <hr/> | <hr/> | <hr/> |
| | 483 | 49 | \$285.75 |

A close study of the above summary reveals that 17 States were represented at the Camp during the summer of 1941; that the groups averaged 14 in number and that they remained at the Camp an average of 2 days.

During the time the Camp was under construction, insurance was carried on the unfinished structures, the amounts being increased from time to time as the buildings took form. When the buildings were finally completed a 3-year insurance policy of \$11,000.00 was taken out. Of this amount, \$10,000.00 is placed on the buildings and \$1,000.00 on the contents.

Washington's Old Grist Mill

One of the important factors that finally determined the location of the National F. F. A. Camp was its proximity to Washington's Old Grist Mill. Negotiations were started in 1939 in an attempt to secure a lease on this property. It should be pointed out here that the 6-acre Mill site is the property of the State of Virginia and is under the control of the Virginia Conservation Commission. A total of \$60,000 was spent by the Commission in restoration work on the Old Mill up to 1932. After that time the Commission found it impossible to put any more money into further developments.

Due to the fact that George Washington has always been recognized as the patron saint of the F. F. A., it seemed appropriate for the organization to lease this Old Mill as a part of the Camp project and keep it open to the visiting public, especially during the summer months. Delegate action over a period of 3 years in this connection is shown in the opening pages of this report.

Splendid cooperation was secured from the representatives of the Virginia Conservation Commission. Early in our negotiations it was evident that members of the Commission were heartily in favor of the F. F. A. organization's plan of getting the Mill open to the public. It was necessary, however, to have a special act put through the 1940 Virginia Legislature making it possible for the Commission to turn over to the F. F. A. the Mill property on a lease basis. This was accomplished with little difficulty, however, and a

Memorandum of Agreement on the Mill site was drawn up under date of July 1, 1940.

As soon as the National F. F. A. Camp buildings were well under way last spring the two Camp employees, Mr. E. D. Tyler and Mr. Geo. W. Scott, were transferred to the Mill building, there to work intensively on the improvement of both interior and exterior in order to have the Mill open by June 1, 1941. Much of the Mill machinery had to be repaired and put in place and it was necessary to secure the services of an expert millwright for a 3-week period. The laying of the floor in the Mill was completed; windows and doors were repaired; the master wheel and the corn meal mills were overhauled completely and put in running order. No attempt was made to have the Mill operate further than the corn meal grinders.

In the Mill, valuable historical equipment and paraphernalia were found. Various relics, large and small, were to be taken care of. Large display boards were built and much of the smaller material placed thereon. The whole structure was thoroughly cleaned of dust and cobwebs. The gates in the mill race were also repaired. Signs were made and placed on the highway. The weeds were cut around the Mill and the property presented a more attractive appearance than it did prior to June 1.

We succeeded in getting the Mill open to the public a few days before the middle of June and since that time visitors have appeared daily. In accordance with the terms of our agreement with the Conservation Commission, an admission charge of 10c has been made, except to members of the F. F. A. and their advisers staying at the National F. F. A. Camp. In such instances, the Camp guests are allowed to go through the Mill without charge.

Although the number of visitors going through the Mill has not been large, the records show that over 2,000 people went through the Mill between June 1 and October 1. Mr. Scott served as both watchman and guide for the Mill property this year. In view of the many difficulties encountered, we are very fortunate in having the Mill open to the public this year, and the Virginia Conservation Commission representatives are apparently satisfied with our progress. The national organization of F. F. A. has no taxes to pay on the Mill since it is State-owned property but we do pay the electricity and insurance premiums on the building. We have recently renewed the insurance on both the Miller's house and the Old Mill property for a 3-year period.

The total income from the Camp and Mill this year was \$645.15.

Suggested Developments for 1941-42

In view of the economic situation, defense activities, difficulty in securing material, labor shortage, as well as planning so as to proceed in a sound and practical way, it appears that 1941-42 should

be a year in which we should curtail camp development, reduce the camp budget and attempt to replenish the treasury surplus to some extent. Certain improvements and refinements should be made rather than expanding by the erection of more buildings; the time for new construction is not as opportune as it was one year ago.

I, therefore, suggest that the Camp budget be reduced from \$13,700 to \$6,000 to include overhead, maintenance, and certain permanent improvements, and that the expenditures include the following:

1. Completion of painting Camp buildings.
2. Painting Old Mill and Miller's House.
3. Windows for barracks.
4. Extra storage tank and water heater for barracks if necessary.
5. Covers for mattresses.
6. Flagpole.
7. Ceiling for dining hall.
8. Lamps, radio, bookshelves, books, and games for recreation hall.
9. Fireplace in dining hall.
10. Highway entrance, gate, and sign.
11. Further improvement of the Old Mill to include new signs, turnstile, protection and display of historical material, repairs to mill-wheel, painting, staining, and the like to make the Mill more attractive and interesting to the public.
12. Remodeling of Jack the Miller's House to provide adequate toilet facilities at the Mill, rest room, and refreshment stand.
13. Athletic field.
14. Construction of small amphitheater, with outdoor stove and performers platform.
15. More adequate fire protection for both Mill and Camp.
16. General improvement of the grounds including the planting of trees and shrubs, and the protection of plantings and seeding of grass and pasture mixtures.

Many other items might be added to this list and it appears that it would be wise to leave the development largely in the hands of the Board of Trustees, empowering them to make such changes and shifts as seem desirable or necessary in order to meet new conditions and situations as they may arise.

Respectfully submitted,
W. A. ROSS, National Executive Secretary.



NATIONAL F. F. A. OFFICERS—1940-41. Seated left to right: *Second Vice-President* FRANK HILL, Montgomery, Vermont; *First Vice-President* ROY HUNT, Vine Grove, Kentucky; *President* HAROLD PRICHARD, Booneville, Mississippi; *Third Vice-President* HENRIE MILLER, Manti, Utah. Standing left to right: *Treasurer*, D. J. HOWARD, Winchester, Virginia; *Student Secretary* EARL WALTER, Starkweather, North Dakota; *Adviser* W. T. SPANTON, Washington, D. C.; *Fourth Vice-President* JAMES GUNTER, Claude, Texas; and W. A. ROSS, *Executive Secretary*, Washington, D. C.

National Student Officer Reports

On the opening day of the Fourteenth National Convention, each officer reported on his stewardship for the past year. The student officer reports presented at that time follow:

Report of the President

Delegates to the 14th National Convention:

Following is a brief summary of the principal activities engaged in by your National President during the past year in discharging the duties of this office:

1.—Travel, National.

1941—January 11-12, Washington, D. C.

April 2-16, Hawaii Convention.

April 23-26, Oregon Convention.
 April 30-May 4, Montana Convention.
 May 6-10, Minnesota Convention.
 May 11-17, Washington, D. C.
 June 4-7, Arkansas Convention.
 June 16-21, Florida Convention.
 July 14-16, Mississippi Convention.
 July 17-19, Texas Convention.
 July 21-25, Louisiana Convention.
 August 4-9, South Carolina Convention.
 September 6-October 13, Washington, D. C.
 October 14, Chicago, Illinois.
 October 15-24, Kansas City, Missouri.

Total number of States visited—10.

Total number of States passed through en route—31.

Also Hawaii and Mexico.

2.—Travel, State.

Chapters visited in Mississippi:

| | | | |
|-------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| Pachuta | West | Ecru | Soso |
| Booneville | Coxburg | Biggersville | Taylorville |
| Fulton | Morgan City | Goodman | Ellisville |
| East Tupelo | Anding | Utica | Home |
| Tremont | Sartartia | Raymond | Saucier |
| Myrtle | Benton | Independence | Woolmarket |
| Sherman | Big Black | Brandon | Carriere |
| Taylor | Binford | Lauderdale | Inverness |
| Yocona | Eupora | Linn Creek | |
| Senatobia | Maben | Enterprise | |

I also attended one meeting each of the Choctaw Council and North Delta districts and two meetings of the Northeast District. Other chapters visited in Hawaii include: Kaneoke, Lihue, Eleele, Kehoka, Washington Intermediate, Aiea, Waipahu, Waimea, Kolohe and Onomea. In California it was the Excelsior chapter; in Oregon the Scappoose; and in Montana the Gallatin County.

Special State travel other than listed above:

January 4, Jackson, Mississippi.
 March 6-8, State College, Mississippi.
 March 14-15, Jackson, Mississippi.
 March 20, State College, Mississippi.
 June 1, Pontotoc, Mississippi.
 June 12, State College, Mississippi.
 June 24, State College, Mississippi.

3.—Total miles traveled during the year in the interests of F. F. A.
 —31,306.

- 4.—Total days spent in F. F. A. travel and work outside my home State—149.
- 5.—Total days spent in F. F. A. travel, and in F. F. A. work (State and national inclusive)—approximately 250.
- 6.—Days spent in college—42.
- 7.—Speeches given—108.

Audiences included civic clubs, educational meetings, high school assemblies, adult farm organizations, F. F. A. conventions, college assemblies, and local F. F. A. chapters.

- 8.—Radio broadcasts—21.

Five were over nation-wide networks, and the rest on State and local stations. Through the courtesy of the Hawaii Farm and Home one broadcast was made in the Islands and two other appearances were made by chance in the nature of ship-side broadcasts.

- 9.—Correspondence.

Letters written—561.

Letters received—353.

Telegrams sent—13.

Telegrams received—16.

- 10.—F. F. A. articles prepared for magazines and newspapers, an estimated total of 8,000 words.
- 11.—Estimated number of F. F. A. members before whom I have appeared—8,500.
- 12.—Gifts received.

To show my appreciation for the many kind gestures of welcome extended me everywhere, I wish to acknowledge the following gifts received during the course of my travels: In Hawaii I received a lovely hand-made ukelele; two unique rings carved from macadamia nuts; 31 flower leis, one consisting of 19 orchids; and many souvenirs. Upon my return from my wonderful trip to Hawaii, I was presented with a crate of California oranges with the compliments of the Future Farmers in California. Oregon surprised me with a royal blue Indian blanket with golden borders and bearing the words, "Oregon F. F. A." Ed Spiekerman, past national vice-president, gave me a pair of genuine buckskin gloves made by an old Siwash Indian squaw in central Oregon. In Montana I received a real ten-gallon hat and in Louisiana I was honored with the Honorary Louisiana Farmer Degree.

- 13.—Reflections.

Although time has passed swiftly and work has been pressing I have found time to reflect upon the contacts and many unusual experiences that befell me. As the poet has said, "We are a part of all that we have met," and truly I have come to be a part of my past year's experiences just as they are now a part of me.

So I should like to take the liberty of passing on to you a few thoughts that have come to me during the year in the hope that they may be of help to you and my successor in carrying on the work of the organization which has meant so much to us all.

A great source of disappointment and anxiety to me has been the fact that most of us know relatively little about the organization of which we are a part. If the F. F. A. is to make continued growth and develop in future years, then it must have a constant, steady supply of strong, worthy, and aggressive leadership from within, leadership coming from individuals with creative minds and honest judgment. These few months of experience as your National President have brought me to the realization that for this type of leadership to be always available, we must first be thoroughly acquainted with our organization. We must know its history, its working principles, its goals, its achievements, its possibilities and last, but not least, we must have a deep respect for and an earnest desire to serve the F. F. A.

Unfortunately, in some sections of the country the F. F. A. has not yet attained that distinction to which it is entitled because it has not been kept clear-cut from other youth organizations and activities in its program and purposes. Before it can render the utmost in service to the community, and more especially to the rural youth in the community, the F. F. A. must occupy a rather distinct place within the community's thinking element. Members and advisers must work constantly to see that the F. F. A. maintains a certain amount of freedom to prove that it is an agency with a definite program and clear-cut principles working for the betterment of the community and the development of rural youth.

And now a word of appreciation—appreciation for this great opportunity of serving as your National President for the past year and for the many kindnesses shown me wherever I have been. I wish to say THANKS to you all. May this splendid organization continue to grow and render that type of service so closely associated with it.

Respectfully submitted,

D. HAROLD PRICHARD,

National President.

REPORT OF THE FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Delegates to the 14th National Convention:

I have been feeling good all year. When I was much smaller and a bit younger, I always enjoyed getting a new toy. It made me feel like one does on the last day of school. It seems to set me up. I would arise each morning, radiating ambition, and with a revived appreciation of my fortunes in this world of golden opportunities. I always stepped out with my chest high and a spring in my

step—the result of a feeling of prosperity. But since I have acquired this venerable maturity, a toy will not do that to me. There is one thing, however, that will, and that is being associated with a bunch of swell fellows. I repeat I have been feeling good all year. The time for me to report my stewardship as a national officer has come all too quickly, because we all dislike to stop doing something that we enjoy so much. With your permission I would like to recount to you some of the highlights of my year as your First Vice-President. Time will not permit a detailed report, but I hope this brief account will give you an idea of my year's activities.

At the time of the National Convention last fall, at which I was elected to a national office, I was a student in the College of Agriculture in the University of Kentucky. However, in order to make myself available as a national officer I did not enroll at the beginning of the second semester.

After my return from Kansas City, I was concerned with winding up my studies and student activities. In January the annual national officers' training school and business meeting was held in Washington under the capable direction of Mr. Ross, our National Executive Secretary. It is unfortunate for the nation as a whole that every American boy and girl cannot have the opportunity of that two weeks of fellowship and inspirational guidance offered by Mr. Ross. While in Washington we officers also had the opportunity of witnessing the first 3rd term Inaugural in the history of our country.

Following the leadership training school in Washington, I returned to my home State, had an opportunity to visit several chapters, and to speak at 12 parent and son banquets. In April, I spent a very enjoyable week at the convention of the Indiana Association of F. F. A. Returning from the Indiana convention, I prepared to attend the Missouri and Kansas conventions, meanwhile lending a hand with the farm work at home. While doing so I tried my hand at horse breaking and was hospitalized for the next three weeks. However, I recovered sufficiently to attend the annual business meeting of the Board of Trustees in Washington in May, where we reviewed some 263 American Farmer applications. At this time we national officers also had the privilege of becoming acquainted with Dr. Spanton, our new National Adviser, and Mr. Dowell J. Howard, our new Acting National Treasurer.

June found me attending the large, well-conducted convention of the Ohio Association. Later in the month I journeyed to Blacksburg, Virginia, to attend the State Rally of the Virginia F. F. A., becoming acquainted with the Father of F. F. A., Mr. H. C. Groseclose, who proved to be an excellent host. In late July and early August, we Kentucky Future Farmers were busy preparing for the largest and best convention in the history of our State. Mr. Ross was in attendance and, needless to say, was an important factor in making the convention a success. A week later I was at beautiful

Jackson's Mill Camp, West Virginia, to attend an orderly convention of the ambitious West Virginia Association. From there I went to Des Moines, Iowa, to preside at the North Central Regional Public Speaking Contest. During the year my official travels took me through 11 States including the five in which I attended meetings. My official travels have taken me over 8,455 miles, a distance which, if it could be incorporated into one trip, would put me approximately 95 miles from Moscow, allowing for a comfortable detour around Germany. No wonder Horace Greeley said, "Go West". Other statistics for the year are summarized as follows:

| | |
|---|----------|
| Total amount money drawn..... | \$235.00 |
| Total expenditures | 187.15 |
| Letters sent | 187 |
| Telegrams received | 11 |
| Telegrams sent | 8 |
| Speeches made | 43 |
| Radio programs | |
| (1) National | 1 |
| (2) Others | 9 |
| Total aggregate audiences (approximately) | 10,120 |

Wherever I have gone, I have been impressed by the friendly, high-principled, enthusiastic and modestly ambitious farm boys that I have met. The many pleasant friendships that I have created during the past year will forever be a constant source of joy in my life. In a few short days I will be wearing the pin of a past national officer. Words are hopelessly inadequate tools with which to describe just how much my experiences in the past year have meant to me. Needless to say I am humbly grateful to you for giving me the opportunity to serve you as your National First Vice-President, and I hope that I have justified the faith which you placed in me. In the future, I shall dedicate my efforts in attempting to live a life that will be a credit to a past Future Farmer and to the Future Farmers of America organization.

Respectfully submitted,

ROY H. HUNT,
First Vice-President.

REPORT OF THE SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

Delegates to the 14th National F. F. A. Convention:

Time has sped along and another National Convention is upon us. Although the past year has been a very busy one for me, it is with regret that I realize my duties as a national officer are nearly at an end. I have enjoyed every bit of work I have done and my one hope is that it may have benefited the organization at least half as much as it has benefited me.

For a time after the convention last fall there was only the correspondence that made up the work. My first trip in official capacity was in January, at which time we went to Washington for training under the able leadership of Mr. Ross. It was there that I became better acquainted with the other officers and we spent an enjoyable week in Washington, attending the inauguration before returning home.

On March 21, I journeyed out of our northern winter into the spring of Newark, Delaware, where I attended the State Convention. A month later I made a trip to New Milford, Connecticut, for a very fine father and son banquet.

Then came another trip to Washington for a Board of Trustees meeting. This was a very busy week and Washington is a very nice place to go in the Spring. We spent quite a bit of time at the National Camp which was nearing completion.

On June 21, I made my first trip into the State of Maine where I attended their Convention held at the University of Maine, Orono. I had a very nice time there associating with the State officers and attending the various events of the State Convention. The Convention was a very good one, conducted in a very orderly manner.

Next I made a fast trip to Walpole, Massachusetts, on August 4th to attend the State Teachers Convention. After this it was back home and work again on the farm.

About a month later, the Eastern States Exposition was held and there we had our Regional Public Speaking Contest and our first Regional meeting. Another month passed and it was time to be starting on the trip to Kansas City.

A short summary of my activities is as follows:

1. 40 days spent on F. F. A. away from home up until the National Convention.
2. Attended State conventions in Delaware and Maine, and the Regional meeting at Springfield, Massachusetts.
3. Wrote 36 letters, sent 6 telegrams, and received 5 telegrams.
4. Appeared on national radio program.

I will have traveled approximately 9,000 miles by the time I return home from this convention.

In closing I will say with the deepest feeling, that it has been a very enjoyable year for me and I would like to express my utmost appreciation for the opportunity of serving as a national officer.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK L. HILL,
Second Vice-President.

REPORT OF THE THIRD VICE-PRESIDENT

Fellow Future Farmers:

As a national officer I wish I had the power to express to you in words my feelings and emotions upon this great occasion of the 14th National Convention of the Future Farmers of America. The time has arrived which I have greatly anticipated for the past eleven months and yet which I deeply regret.

The National Convention is the climax of the year's activities; a time when representatives of our great organization throughout the length and breadth of our great land meet together to hear what has been accomplished in the past year, and to make definite progressive plans for the year ahead. By mingling one with another we gain something that arouses our enthusiasm and gives us a great desire to strive to give the very best that is in us to make the F. F. A. a stronger and improved organization.

To me this is the climax to my Future Farmer career. At the conclusion of the convention here, I shall no longer be an active F. F. A. member, but I will always treasure my memories and be a great friend to the Future Farmers of America, and will do my best to assist them at all times.

During the past eleven months, I have served in a position of great trust and responsibility as National Vice-President representing the eleven western States and Hawaii. I wish to tell you that in carrying out my duties and responsibilities I have always done what I thought right and for the best interest of our organization and its members.

It is impossible at this time to give you a complete report of what I have done with my "stewardship" as a national F. F. A. officer during the past eleven months. Following are a few of the essential facts and highlights:

Travel, National

January 7-25—National F. F. A. Leadership Conference for all National Officers, Washington, D. C.

April 14-28—Arizona, Nevada, and Utah State F. F. A. conventions.

May 7-25—National F. F. A. Board of Trustees annual meeting, Washington, D. C.

June 13-July 4—California and Idaho State F. F. A. Conventions—Arizona State F. F. A. Leadership Conference.

October 12-26—14th National F. F. A. Convention, Kansas City. Travel, State

December 10-12—District Leadership Conferences at Manti, Springfield and Brigham City, Utah.

March 20-April 4—Visited ten F. F. A. chapters—Nephi, Fillmore, Delta, Hinckley, Milford, Beaver, Parowan, Hurricane, St. George and Manti.

Travel, Special Events—Official Business and otherwise:

November 17-20—National Farmers Union Convention at Denver, Colorado as your representative.

November 22-29—Utah Young Farmers and Utah State Farm Bureau Conventions.

June 7-10—Pacific Region F. F. A. Public Speaking Contest, Salt Lake City.

August 7-29—American Youth Foundation, Camp Miniwanca, Shelby, Michigan. Leadership training made possible through National Officer Scholarships awarded by William H. Danforth.

| | |
|--|----------|
| September 15-17—Secretary of Agriculture's Western States Agricultural Defense Conference and meeting of the Pacific Region State Supervisors of Vocational Association at Salt Lake City, Utah. | |
| Miles traveled on official business (approximate)..... | 20,975 |
| Miles traveled within Utah and other travel pertaining to the F. F. A. (paid my own expenses) | 6,025 |
| Total miles traveled in interest of the F. F. A. (approximate) | 27,000 |
| Amount received from the national treasury for official travel and other official expense including postage, writing material, etc., (to national convention)..... | \$573.50 |
| States officially visited | 5 |
| States passed through (including District of Columbia) | 27 |
| Speeches made (including estimated 30 to local chapters).... | 63 |
| Total people in audiences (estimated) | 10,800 |
| Type of audience—conventions, banquets, adult farm organizations, high school assemblies, local chapters, leadership conferences, regional meetings. | |
| Radio Programs: State 3, National 1, Total | 4 |
| Letters received (other than circular) | 196 |
| Letters mailed on F. F. A. business | 225 |
| Telegrams received | 6 |
| Telegrams sent | 10 |
| Estimated days devoted to the F. F. A. (including travel time) | 200 |
| Prepared numerous news articles for farm and youth magazines. | |

The past year is one that has been very precious to me and one that I shall long remember as one of the greatest experiences of my life. My deepest regret is the time of parting when each one must go his own way. The friendships I have made in the F. F. A. during the past year I treasure very greatly and I only hope that our paths may cross again. But such is the process of life and progress.

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

Yesterday was but a dream and
 Tomorrow is only a vision.
 But today, well lived, makes every
 Yesterday a dream of happiness and every
 Tomorrow a vision of hope.
 Look well, therefore, to this day.

—The Sanskrit.

Let us always remember the rule of the greatest teacher of all time, Christ: "Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." I have tried to follow this rule and I hope that I have in no way betrayed the trust bestowed in me as a national officer of the greatest farm youth organization in the world.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRIE L. MILLER,

Third Vice-President.

REPORT OF THE FOURTH VICE-PRESIDENT

Delegates to the 14th National F. F. A. Convention:

The past year has been one filled with educational experiences for me. I am greatly indebted to the organization of Future Farmers of America for this year of travel and the many enjoyable experiences that I have encountered in serving as Vice-President for the Southern Region.

During the year I have traveled 14,226 miles in the interests of the F. F. A. This mileage covers two trips to Washington, D. C., attendance to three State Conventions, attendance at the Southern Region Public Speaking Contest, and travel in the State of Texas. Meetings were attended in five states and the District of Columbia. Fourteen states were passed through enroute to various points.

In the past year, I made a total of 25 speeches. These were made at State conventions, banquets, local chapters and area meetings, before service clubs, and before collegiate chapters. Included in these speeches were five radio talks—one over a nation-wide network and four over different state hook-ups.

Fifty letters were written in the interest of F. F. A. and I received three telegrams and sent two.

A brief outline of how my time was spent during the last year is as follows: After the National Convention in November, I returned to school at which time my activities were limited to service in the local area. The week of January 12 was spent in Washington, D. C., attending a leadership training conference. Approximately one week of my time was spent during the month of February visiting American Farmer Degree applicants and local chapters. On March 9, I went to Fort Worth, Texas, to attend a three day meeting of the executive committee of the Texas Association of Future Farmers of America. April 23 to 27 was spent in attending the Tennessee

State Convention. The week of May 12 was spent at a Board of Trustees meeting in Washington, D. C.

School was out June 1. From that date until July 15, my time was spent in farming with my father. July 15 to July 19 was spent at the Texas State convention. July 29 to August 4 was spent attending the New Mexico State convention. On August 9, I went to a leadership training camp at Shelby, Michigan, and returned home August 26. September 4 to September 6 was spent attending the Southern Regional Public Speaking Contest. I returned to school on September 15 and remained there until October 12, at which time I left to come to the 14th National Convention.

If we will forever keep in mind the basic principles upon which our organization is based, we will never cease to make progress.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES H. GUNTER,
Fourth Vice-President.

REPORT OF THE STUDENT SECRETARY

Delegates to the 14th National Convention:

Another year has come and gone—another great national convention of the Future Farmers of America organization is in progress. Today the appointed time has arrived when each one of the national officers, who was selected last year to carry on the traditions and splendid building activities of the F. F. A., must present his year's report.

At the time of my election to the office of National Student Secretary, I was a sophomore in Agriculture at the North Dakota Agricultural College. However, at the close of the fall term in December, I received permission from the college officials to discontinue college until my year as an officer had been served.

This is a condensed report of my activities as a national F. F. A. officer during the year:

1.—Travel, National.

November 13-14—Return from National Convention.

January 7-25—National Officer Leadership Conference—Washington, D. C.

April 7-16—Nebraska Convention.

April 25-30—South Dakota Convention.

May 5-June 2—Minnesota Convention, Iowa Convention, North Dakota Convention, National Board of Trustees Meeting, Washington, D. C.

September 30-October 6—Wisconsin Convention.

October 15-24—National Convention.

2.—State Conventions Visited:

Nebraska at North Platte.

Wyoming at Casper.

South Dakota at Brookings.

Minnesota at St. Paul.

Iowa at Ames.

North Dakota at Fargo.

Wisconsin at Madison.

3.—States passed through—24.

4.—Travel, State.

I visited 65% of the North Dakota F. F. A. chapters and traveled 1,960 miles in my own State. Attended four banquets.

5.—Types of Transportation Used.

My traveling was done in a variety of ways. I rode by train, bus, car, truck, boat, airplane and even on a sled. North Dakota is noted for its blocked roads in winter and I began several of my trips during the winter months.

6.—Total Miles Traveled.

I traveled approximately 19,500 miles. For this official travel I received \$449.94 from the national treasury.

7.—Speeches Given.

I made a total of 77 speeches in the interests of F. F. A.; appearing before community groups, service organizations, high school assemblies, State F. F. A. conventions, district F. F. A. meetings, and local chapters. Total people in my audiences numbered about 15,000.

8.—Radio Broadcasts.

I appeared on 9 radio programs—four of these on national radio hook-ups and the rest on State and local stations.

9.—Correspondence.

During the year I wrote 216 letters and received 378. I sent 9 telegrams on official business and received 5.

10.—Days Devoted to F. F. A.

I spent 119 days in the interests of the F. F. A. organization.

I must say, in closing, that this year of experience has meant more to me than can be measured by any educational equivalents. It has truly been a wonderful opportunity for me to meet people, find out for myself the wonders of our great country, have the privilege of speaking to Future Farmers all over the country and witness their enthusiasm for country life, and help to develop myself as a better American citizen. Those with whom I have worked have been very cooperative, have treated me splendidly, and have exhibited the boundless enthusiasm which has shown the way to true friendships which I believe will live forever.

I thank you for the privilege of being your National Student Secretary.

Respectfully submitted,

EARL E. WALTER,
National Student Secretary.



MICHIGAN OFFICIAL F.F.A. BAND
WITH NATIONAL CONVENTION
FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA - HAWAIIAN CITY, MO.
OCTOBER 18-25, 1911

Report of National Executive Secretary

Delegates and Friends:

As National Executive Secretary of this organization I always look forward to presenting my annual report to the convention. It is the one time of year when we pause for a short time and together look back over the trail of the year's activities marked by successes and some failures, and then with our faces turned resolutely "toward the rising sun" we plan for another year of worth-while accomplishments. With us it's always Forward!

A year ago in this same auditorium a National Program of Work was formulated and adopted by the delegates to the 13th National Convention. It was the most ambitious and carefully formulated program, in my opinion, that this organization has ever had. It is a program that has drawn compliments from representatives of other organizations. According to many State advisers, it has been exceedingly helpful in pointing the way for both the chartered associations and local chapters thereof. Each and every one of you is interested in the accomplishments on that 1940-41 program. The following results are submitted; percentages given are approximate:

1. Increasing membership.

Goal—250,000 active members by July 1, 1941.

Accomplishment—A total of 240,972 active members reported.

2. Using Official Manuals.

Goal—100% of chapter and State officers provided with 1940 revised Manuals. 100% of members having access to revised Manuals.

Accomplishment—50% of the chapter officers and 85% of the State officers were reported as provided with 1940 Manuals. 72% of the members had access to the 1940 Manuals.

3. Using Official Secretary and Treasurer Books.

Goal—100% of chapters using both books.

Accomplishment—73% of the chapters use the official Secretary's book; 64% use the Treasurer's book.

4. Providing Official Meeting Paraphernalia, Equipment and Supplies.

Goal—100% of chapters and State associations have standard materials with which to work.

Accomplishment—77% of the chapters have full standard materials.

5. Using Official Uniforms.

Goal—100% of State officers, 50% of chapter officers and 100% of chapter delegates to State convention have official jackets.

Accomplishment—68% of the State officers, 28% of the chapter officers and 19% of the delegates were reported as making use of the official jackets.

6. Using Official Ceremonies.
Goal—100% of the chapters using opening and closing, and degree ceremonies according to revised Manual.
Accomplishment—90% of the chapters used these ceremonies.
7. Following Parliamentary Procedure.
Goal—100% of the chapters conducting meetings according to accepted parliamentary procedure.
Accomplishment—86% of the chapters followed accepted parliamentary procedure.
8. Building Programs of Work.
Goal—100% of States and chapters with definite continuing programs.
Accomplishment—94% of the chapters had such programs.
9. Advancing Members to Higher Degrees.
Goal—100% of States naming full quota of qualified American Farmer applicants.
Accomplishment—59% of States named their full quota of American Farmers.
10. Providing Chapter Libraries.
Goal—85% of the chapters with libraries which include 5 or more F. F. A. books.
Accomplishment—62% of the chapters reported such libraries.
11. Practicing Thrift.
Goal—80% of chapters with thrift banks and using well-selected fund-raising activities.
Accomplishment—24% report thrift banks and well-selected fund-raising activities.
12. Participating in Public Speaking.
Goal—100% of chapters holding public speaking contests.
Accomplishment—52% of the chapters held public speaking contests.
13. Taking Tours and Trips.
Goal—60% of chapters taking educational tours and trips.
Accomplishment—40% of the chapters made tours and trips.
14. Making Home Improvements.
Goal—95% of members doing some home improvement work.
Accomplishment—69% of the chapters engaged in home improvement work.
15. Preventing Farm Fires.
Goal—100% chapter participation.
Accomplishment—30% of the chapters engaged in farm fire prevention.

16. Conserving Natural Resources.
Goal—100% chapter and member participation.
Accomplishment—61% of the chapters participated in conservation activities.
17. Preventing Livestock Losses.
Goal—100% State participation.
Accomplishment—40% of the chapters participated in the livestock loss prevention work.
18. Improving State Conventions.
Goal—100% of associations with well-planned, well-conducted and well-attended conventions.
Accomplishment—While an improvement was noted in State conventions, there is still considerable work to be done in order to reach the goal set.
19. Increasing State Officer Travel.
Goal—100% of the States making some provision for visits to chapters by state officers.
Accomplishment—67% of the States made some provision for chapter visits by State officers.
20. Increasing State Musical Organizations.
Goal—60% State participation.
Accomplishment—47% of the States have some kind of musical organization.
21. Providing State Publications.
Goal—100% of States with an official organ.
Accomplishment—90% of the States have an official F. F. A. publication issued at regular intervals.
22. Providing State Camps and Leadership Training.
Goal—100% State participation.
Accomplishment—46% of the States operate State camps that include some leadership training.
23. Distributing Proceedings of 13th National Convention.
Goal—Completed by March 1, 1941.
Accomplishment—The 1940-41 Proceedings were not completed until June, 1941. Distribution was made during the summer.
24. Continuing National F. F. A. Day.
Goal—100% of State associations participating.
Accomplishment—October 21 set as 1941 F. F. A. Day. Certain members in every State are participating.

25. Maintaining National Officer Leadership School.
Goal—100% officer attendance.
Accomplishment—National officer school held for 10 days in January 1941 with 100% attendance.
26. Providing National Officer Travel.
Goal—100% of State associations visited as requested.
Accomplishment—The 6 national boy officers visited a total of 34 States. In about 6 instances requests for service could not be filled.
27. Developing National Camp.
Goal—Temporary camp and Washington's Mill open by June 1, 1941.
Accomplishment—National Camp and Mill both opened to the public June 1, 1941.
28. Informing the Public.
Goal—Keep the public informed on what the F. F. A. is and does.
Accomplishment—Through the medium of radio, press, public appearances, etc.
29. Maintaining Relationship With Kindred Organizations.
Goal—Assist where possible.
Accomplishment—Special assistance and encouragement given to the New Farmers of America.

Now with the results on the 1940-41 program of work in your mind suppose we give attention to some of the whys and wherefores behind the accomplishments or lack of accomplishment.

MEMBERSHIP

For the second successive year, the F. F. A. has failed to reach the national membership goal as set up in the annual program of work. You noted, of course, that this year the 241,413 is a little over 8,500 less than the 250,000 goal set. Unsettled conditions, changes in local advisers, extra work for both teachers and supervisors of vocational agriculture are responsible for this situation to some extent. However, when one studies the summarized data on all the State association reports for the year it is revealing to note that the total reported enrollment in vocational agriculture is 330,123 but the total F. F. A. membership is 241,413. This means that 88,710 boys are still not taking advantage of the opportunities offered by the F. F. A. You and I know that in a great majority of instances these fellows who are now on the outside of the organization should be on the inside.

To the State of Arkansas goes the honor of having made the greatest increase in membership during the year; 6,380 to 7,620. Other substantial increases were noted in the following States: Georgia, Kentucky, Missouri, Mississippi, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Puerto Rico, Indiana, New Jersey, Minnesota, Kansas, North Carolina, Wisconsin, West Virginia, and Washington. Decreases were reported in the States of California, South Carolina, Pennsylvania, Oregon, Oklahoma, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Maryland, Hawaii, and Colorado.

CHAPTERS

A year ago the F. F. A. organization embraced 6,954 local chapters. For 1940-41 there were 7,340 local chapters, an increase of 386 during an 11 month period. Again our records show a total of 7,826 departments of vocational agriculture in the United States and only 7,340 chapters of F. F. A. I still believe, as I think each and every one of you believes, that there should be a live and going F. F. A. chapter in every school having a department of vocational agriculture. Such an accomplishment in every State will mean that all boys studying vocational agriculture will at least be afforded the opportunity of joining the F. F. A.

USE OF OFFICIAL EQUIPMENT, PARAPHERNALIA AND SUPPLIES

The revised 1940 Manual has had a great reception. After having spent several years in the collection and preparation of new material for this revision, it is gratifying to me to see the use it is getting in some sections of the country. Certain States have purchased this Manual in quantities and through an organized campaign have succeeded in placing it in the hands of practically every member. Work of this kind pays a big dividend in the form of improved and strengthened local chapters and members.

More and more chapters are getting the paraphernalia they need and should have, such as secretary and treasurer's books. It seems to me that before too long we should be able to drop such routine items as this from our National Program of Work. The States should assume the responsibility for such matters. The same applies to other items now included dealing with common organization procedure and which, it should be assumed, are necessary vehicles to put either a chapter or a State association in a position to render service but without which they are still in the "A. B. C's" of F. F. A.

CHAPTER LIBRARIES

I hope you all noticed that only 62% of the 7,000 chapters have any kind of chapter library of helpful F. F. A. books. This is exceedingly low when compared to the suggested set of 5 or more books. When it only takes a one-board shelf in the agriculture room and 5 F. F. A. books to start, it seems reasonable to expect 100% participation on this item.

THRIFT BANKS

But on the thrift bank proposition we made even a poorer showing. After all these years of talking thrift and savings for individual members and urging chapters to employ well-selected, fund-raising activities, only 24% of the chapters report thrift banks in operation.

In this connection, may I call your attention to the fact that one section of the present official Treasurer's book is devoted to a thrift bank setup with full explanation of what to do and how to do it.

PUBLIC SPEAKING

It was quite a surprise to note that only about half of the local chapters of Future Farmers of America conduct an annual public speaking contest. What better training for leadership can be given in and by the chapter itself? If public speaking is to mean what it should, then every member, if he so desires, should have a chance to make a public address. But if the chapter does not include this in their local program of work the members are denied that experience.

TOURS AND TRIPS

Considerably less than half of the chapters made an annual tour or trip of any kind—40% to be exact. Personally I am not so much concerned with increasing the travel by chapters as I am with having better planned and better organized trips on which the members make a creditable appearance and during which the members practice the slogan that "A Future Farmer is **Always** a Gentleman."

IMPROVING STATE CONVENTIONS

Real strides have been made here but there is still much to be desired when the country as a whole is considered. The principal factors in further improvement are:

1. More time and attention to preliminary planning and organization of the convention.
2. Longer conventions in terms of days and hours.
3. Fewer contests and more actual time on the convention floor for transacting the business of the association.
4. Greater opportunity for discussion of important questions on the part of delegates.
5. Concentration of forces and attention instead of having the activities of those attending the convention diverted in so many different directions.

STATE OFFICER TRAVEL

67% of the States made some provision for State F. F. A. officers to visit local chapters. The efficiency of the provision ranged all the way from 100% chapter visitation by the State officers to a very small percentage of chapter visitation. No finer way of upgrading chapter work can be found than by having State officers visit and assist with the work of local chapters. The visits can be combined with trips to parent-and-son banquets, leadership training and the like. Every State should include annually such an item in its program of work and budget.

STATE PUBLICATIONS

I am happy to call to your attention again the fact that with a few exceptions State associations are doing a very fine job in publishing and distributing an official State magazine or paper of some kind.

The improvement here needs to be made primarily in the frequency with which the issues reach the hands of the members. A small publication appearing frequently is much more effective than a larger publication appearing at infrequent intervals.

MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Very satisfactory progress has been made in this direction. Half the States report bands, glee clubs and orchestras in operation. The quality of the music is splendid. I have heard many of these units. Michigan and Texas are fair samples and we are glad to have their bands with us this year.

Some sentiment for a national band at the convention has been noted.

STATE CAMPS AND LEADERSHIP TRAINING

Each year a few new State camps are established and those that have been established longer are improved. For the most part State camps are primarily recreational in nature. It seems wise in the future to turn our efforts more toward the leadership training side of camp life. It has always seemed to me that when a boy attends a State F. F. A. camp that he should not only be improved in health but that he should come back knowing how to do something that he was not familiar with before, and that he should be challenged to continue to improve himself as an individual.

In the reports coming from the States, it appears that a great deal needs to be done both in the establishment of organized leadership training in connection with the State program and the improvement of existing leadership training.

Here again I want to reemphasize the fact that in my estimation leadership training is a continuous process. Each year new members come into the F. F. A. and the older members step out of the ranks of active membership. For those who are just coming into the organization there should be available some organized systematic training to better familiarize them with the purposes, ideals, and operation of the organization. For the members who have worked a while in the organization there should be advanced leadership training. Excellent work has been done by a number of States on this undertaking but the whole plan needs to be expanded. Nothing improves the membership more rapidly than does organized leadership training within a State and State officers must always take the lead in such a move.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 13th CONVENTION

The National Program of Work carried as a goal completion of these Proceedings by March 1, 1941. Due to the extra heavy work of the year it was impossible to get these out by March 1 and with the increased amount of printing now being done by all printing firms we anticipate further delay this year.

In view of this situation, I am recommending the printing of important actions taken by this body along with the Program of Work and budget immediately following the 14th National Convention. This will involve a little extra expense but it will guarantee that the States and local chapters will have this essential information at an earlier date than before. The Proceedings can come along later as a permanent record of the year's work and continue to serve as a year-book for the organization.

NATIONAL F. F. A. DAY

Tomorrow, as you all know, will be National F. F. A. Day. Special word has been sent to the States regarding its observation. The whole idea is that local chapters will celebrate F. F. A. Day in their own way and special programs will be provided in connection with the Convention, including the broadcast from this platform tomorrow noon. While F. F. A. Day is not as extensively observed by groups as it should be, we are making progress each year. With the help of the States more members are planning appropriate observation. Suggested program material was sent out to all States several months ago.

NATIONAL OFFICER LEADERSHIP TRAINING SCHOOL

January 12-21 was the period set aside for the 1940-41 training school for national F. F. A. officers. It was held in Washington, D. C., and the experience put the student officer in a position to participate in State conventions and to discharge the other duties as a national officer. This school should certainly be continued. It is worth every cent put into it from the standpoint of travel of officers and we would hesitate to send the officers out to do the things we expect of them without such training being provided.

NATIONAL CAMP

The greatest achievement of the year from the national standpoint is the opening of the National F. F. A. Camp and Washington's Old Grist Mill. Plans were carried out as outlined here last year almost to the letter and in view of the situation with respect to building materials, labor, and priority of government work, it seems to me we are extremely fortunate that the Camp was finished and opened **on schedule**. A complete report on the Camp will be given as a special report at another time during this convention but I do want to say this—that the Camp was not only open for the use of members during the summer of 1941 and that the Old Mill was opened to the public through the efforts of the F. F. A., but that the whole project was paid for complete to date from the reserve of the national treasury and that no special assessments of any kind were necessary.

INFORMING THE PUBLIC

Splendid progress was made on this activity. Your Executive Secretary supplied news notices, stories, and outstanding accomplishment items to dozens of newspapers and magazines during the year.

Regular materials appeared in the following magazines: "Agricultural Education Magazine," "Agricultural Leaders' Digest," "American Farm Youth," and the "American Vocational Association Journal." Many pictures were taken during the year and these were used as illustrations for various magazine articles.

States were encouraged to take motion pictures of F. F. A. work and several States have excellent film libraries of this type. Outstanding work of this kind has been done in Nebraska, Minnesota, Kentucky, Puerto Rico, California, Mississippi, and still other State associations.

RADIO

Interest in radio work continues to increase in the organization. Where a few years ago we had scattered and intermittent programs on local stations, we now have well established State programs supplemented by numerous local and district programs in various States. The quality of such programs is improving and the public appears to be grateful for the information brought to them on the activities of the F. F. A. The national monthly radio program on the N. B. C. Farm and Home Hour was continued for the 11th consecutive year with the theme "Old Farms and Ranches" carried over from 1940 and which continued to be popular with the listeners. The expense for this program ran well under the item provided in the budget. Excellent support was given by the N. B. C. Farm and Home Hour officials, the Homesteaders Orchestra, the United States Army Band, and the various State associations participating. A new theme for the 1941-42 radio programs should be selected.

KINDRED ORGANIZATIONS

Special assistance was rendered to officers and representatives of the N. F. A. organization, especially along the lines of leadership training and the revision of their constitution. Conditions in Europe made it impossible to maintain cooperation with kindred organizations in that part of the world.

MAINTAINING STANDARDS

I would feel that I had failed in my duty if this section were not included. As any organization grows and expands it is constantly beset by the troubles that attend the maintaining of standards. Before any standard in connection with the organization is changed, it is well to remember that there should be good and sufficient reason for it. We have a few years of experience on which to base judgment. Let us utilize that experience, avoiding "whims" and "pet ideas"—always. As I have often said before, lasting improvement and real advancement are usually made on raising rather than lowering standards.

NATIONAL CONTESTS AND AWARDS

The State Association Awards and the National Chapter Contest seem to be functioning satisfactorily on the basis of the gold, silver,

and bronze emblem classification. No extensive changes are apparently necessary in the system.

In the Public Speaking Contest there seems to be some sentiment favoring a change in the score card which would give 700 points to delivery and 300 points to content and composition of the speech. At present this point relationship is on a 60-40 basis.

STAR FARMER AWARDS

The Star Farmer Awards seem to be quite satisfactory to all concerned as they are handled at the present time. Although much improvement was noted in the applications for the American Farmer Degree, there is still need for further improvement in these applications. The new blank has been more satisfactory than any previously prepared and provided for use of applicants. The John Doe application sent to the States was apparently of considerable assistance. There is still need, however, for a number of changes in the blank this year and clarification and modification in terms of our 1940-41 experience.

NATIONAL EXHIBIT

At the request of the Florida Association, the National F. F. A. Exhibit which is now on display in the Little Theatre was shipped for display at the Tampa State Fair in February 1941. While in the State, this exhibit was also displayed at two other fairs. This month the exhibit was on display at Atlanta, Georgia, in connection with the Southeastern World's Exhibition. From Atlanta the exhibit came directly to Kansas City in time for the 14th National Convention. The States concerned bore the expense of shipping the exhibit.

As time goes on we find it increasingly difficult to move this 60-foot display from place to place and I am doubtful whether or not the practice should be continued except in the case of national shows or exhibits.

PROTECTING THE EMBLEM

Although some progress can be reported, we are still a long way from giving adequate protection to the F. F. A. Emblem. It is a subject which is giving us great concern and causing us no end of trouble in the national office. I am confident that neither the State associations nor the local chapters realize the seriousness of this situation and I am also convinced that a better understanding on the part of State officers is absolutely essential if further progress is made.

NATIONAL DEFENSE

The F. F. A. organization has assisted with the defense activities in three principal ways: (1) helping to gather aluminum during the aluminum drive in July of 1941, (2) distribution of literature on defense savings bonds and stamps, and (3) the purchase of defense bonds

and stamps. The States to report the purchase of bonds in the name of their respective associations to date are:

| | |
|-------------------|------------|
| Florida | \$1,000.00 |
| Mississippi | 3,000.00 |
| New Mexico | 1,000.00 |
| Louisiana | 1,000.00 |
| Vermont | 100.00 |

In addition, numerous chapters and many individual members have purchased defense bonds. In the coming year, defense activities should be increased many times. The F. F. A. has much to offer.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Before coming to the statistical part of my report, I wish to say that it has been a pleasure to work with two of my friends and associates, each serving part of the year as National Adviser—Mr. J. A. Linke and Dr. W. T. Spanton. We are all indebted to Mr. Linke for his years of faithful service to the organization. He is now entitled to his retirement and all the comforts he may have. Our best wishes go with him. We now welcome Dr. Spanton as our new National Adviser, coming on the job April 1, 1941. You boys will find him interested, capable, and fair as I have found him through intimate acquaintance over a period of years.

Another change in national officer personnel took place this year. Due to illness which has beset him for some time, Henry Groseclose was unable to continue as National Treasurer. His duties were taken over on action of the Board of Trustees in April by D. J. Howard of Winchester, Virginia, who has since served as Acting National Treasurer. To Mr. Groseclose we express our sincere appreciation for his ideas and pioneer work on the "Future Farmer" movement. We hope that lessening the burden on him as Treasurer will enable him to regain his health. To Mr. Howard who is well fitted for the job we express our thanks for picking up the duties of Treasurer so quickly and efficiently.

The 1940-41 national boy officers have been a very cooperative group. They are loyal, sincere, and efficient. Each boy has had the best interests of the national organization constantly at heart. My thanks to Harold Prichard and the other 1940-41 student officers.

To Dorothy Souder and Margaret Beck I am indeed grateful for office assistance rendered during the past year.

For splendid help in handling the affairs of the National F. F. A. Camp, I wish to thank E. D. Tyler and the members of the staff of the Agricultural Education Service of the U. S. Office of Education, especially D. M. Clements and J. H. Pearson.

SUMMARY

A summary of the work done by the various State associations for the year ended June 30, 1941, based on information obtained from

their annual reports is as follows:

| | |
|--|---------|
| Total number active chartered chapters of F. F. A..... | 7,340 |
| Total reported active membership in chartered chapters of F. F. A. | 241,413 |
| Total increase in active chapters over last year | 386 |
| Total increase in number of members over previous year | 11,577 |
| Number of chapters inactive or dropped during the year | 151 |
| Total number of boys initiated as Green Hands | 102,170 |
| Total number of Green Hands advanced to Future Farmers | 70,104 |
| Total number of Future Farmers advanced to State Farmers | 2,693 |
| Total number of State Farmers receiving American Farmer Degree at the 14th Convention | 170 |
| Total number of active members now holding Green Hand Degree | 122,141 |
| Total number of active members now holding Future Farmer Degree | 112,755 |
| Total number of active members now holding State Farmer Degree | 4,880 |
| Total number of associate members (local) | 18,762 |
| Total number of honorary members (local) | 16,859 |
| Total number of honorary members (State) | 1,471 |
| Grand total of members reported | 277,209 |
| Total number of chapter officers provided with 1940 Official Manuals | 28,300 |
| Total number of State Officers provided with 1940 Official Manuals | 1,342 |
| Total number of members having access to 1940 Official Manuals | 188,836 |
| Total number of chapters using official chapter secre- tary's book | 5,257 |
| Total number of chapters using official chapter treas- urer's book | 4,601 |
| Number of chapters possessing full meeting equipment | 5,810 |
| Number of chapters using the opening and closing cere- monies for meetings | 6,720 |

| | |
|--|--------|
| Number of chapters using accepted form of parliamentary procedure in conducting chapter meetings... | 6,439 |
| Number of chapters using the official metal markers... | 2,977 |
| Number of chapters having definite continuing written program of work | 5,271 |
| Number of chapters having libraries with 5 or more F. F. A. books | 4,919 |
| Number of chapters having thrift banks | 1,951 |
| Number of chapters holding parent-and-son banquets ... | 4,938 |
| Number of chapters holding a public speaking contest.. | 3,901 |
| Number of chapters entering the National Chapter Contest | 861 |
| Number of chapters engaging in organized home improvement work | 5,248 |
| Number of chapters engaging in organized conservation work | 4,835 |
| Number of chapters engaging in organized cooperative effort for financing chapter activities and to derive financial benefit for individual members..... | 559 |
| Number of chapters engaged in organized livestock loss prevention work | 3,074 |
| Number of chapters in rural fire prevention work..... | 2,535 |
| Number of chapters issuing news sheets or news letters | 2,024 |
| Number of chapters preparing publicity material regularly | 5,141 |
| Number of chapters that have prepared and given one or more radio programs | 1,973 |
| Number of chapters owning or having access to radios.. | 5,049 |
| Number of chapters that have listened to National F. F. A. Radio Programs | 4,481 |
| Number of F. F. A. homes where members of family have listened to one or more National F. F. A. Radio Programs | 85,706 |
| Number of chapters holding 10% or more of their members as active during the three-year period following completion of, or leaving high school | 2,158 |

| | |
|--|--------|
| Number of chapters taking educational tours and trips outside the State | 1,698 |
| Number of State associations providing leadership training schools or conferences for local chapter officers and members | 40 |
| Number of chapters participating in State-wide leadership training schools and conferences | 4,220 |
| Number of members attending State-wide leadership training schools and conferences | 27,401 |
| Number of State associations providing State-wide recreational activities for members | 23 |
| Number of chapters participating in State-wide recreational activities | 3,109 |
| Number of members attending State-wide recreational activities | 42,860 |
| State associations sponsoring a radio broadcast series..... | 33 |
| State associations having a band, orchestra or other musical organization | 23 |
| Total number of members participating in State musical organizations | 1,433 |
| State associations having a regular State paper, periodical, or news sheet | 44 |
| Total number of printed State F. F. A. publications..... | 22 |
| Total number of mimeographed State F. F. A. news sheets | 24 |
| Total number of delegates attending State conventions.. | 11,149 |
| Total membership attendance at State conventions..... | 43,501 |
| Average length in days of State conventions..... | 2.69 |
| State associations using opening and closing ceremonies at State conventions | 48 |
| Percentage of State officers attired in official uniform at State conventions | 65 |
| Percentage of chapter officers attired in official uniform at State conventions | 28 |
| Percentage of delegates attired in official uniform at State conventions | 19 |
| Total number of chapters visited by State officers | 1,337 |

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| State associations having exhibits at National convention | 35 |
| Total amount reported as invested in farming by active members as of January 1, 1941 | \$11,901,050.54 |
| Total number of collegiate chapters of F. F. A. reported in operation | 27 |
| Total reported membership in collegiate chapters | 1,723 |
| Total number of official scrap books kept by State associations | 12 |
| Total number of State associations having definite planned budgets | 45 |

Respectfully submitted,
W. A. ROSS, National Executive Secretary.



TEXAS F. F. A. BAND
14TH NATIONAL CONVENTION
KANSAS CITY, MO. - OCTOBER 18-25, 1941

Annual Report of the Treasurer

November 30, 1941.

National Officers and Trustees,
Future Farmers of America,
Winchester, Virginia.

Gentlemen:

We have made an examination of the books of account and record of
D. J. HOWARD, Treasurer, Future Farmers of America,
Winchester, Virginia

for the seven months ended October 31, 1941. An examination for the period from November 1, 1940, to March 31, 1941, covering the activities of Mr. H. C. Groseclose, former Treasurer, has previously been made and a report rendered thereon. We have consolidated this report with ours and have rendered a detailed report covering the entire fiscal year ended October 31, 1941. In connection with our examination, we have reviewed the system of internal control and the accounting procedures of the organization and, without making a detailed audit of the transactions, have examined or tested accounting records of the organization and other supporting evidence, by methods and to the extent we deemed appropriate.

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet and operating statements, subject to the comments contained in our detailed report above referred to, present fairly the position of Future Farmers of America at October 31, 1941, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

Respectfully submitted,

LEACH, RINDFLEISCH & SCOTT
Certified Public Accountants
Richmond, Virginia

BALANCE SHEET **October 31, 1941**

EXHIBIT "A"

ASSETS**CASH IN BANK (Exhibit "C") :**

| | | |
|------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Savings Accounts | \$10,291.60 | |
| Checking Account | 4,968.50 | |
| | | <u>\$15,260.10</u> |

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE :

| | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| Royalties | \$ 252.85 | |
| National Camp Revenue | 121.60 | |
| Expense Refunds | 104.19 | |
| | | <u>478.64</u> |
| | | 500.00 |

TRADE MARK**FIXED ASSETS :****National Camp :**

| | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Land | \$12,343.23 | |
| Buildings | 14,777.05 | |
| Equipment | 1,990.06 | |
| | | <u>\$29,110.34</u> |
| Office Furniture and Equipment | 100.00 | |
| | | <u>29,210.34</u> |
| | | <u>\$45,449.08</u> |

LIABILITIES**ACCOUNTS PAYABLE**

\$ 1,714.94

DEFERRED REVENUE :

| | |
|--|--------|
| National Grange Contribution for 1941-42 | 200.00 |
|--|--------|

SURPLUS :

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Balance—November 1, 1940 | \$37,150.82 |
|--------------------------|-------------|

Additions :

| | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Revenue (Exhibit "B") | \$29,902.75 | |
| Gifts for Camp | 2,150.00 | |
| | | <u>32,052.75</u> |
| | | <u>\$69,203.57</u> |

Reductions :**Operating Expenses :**

| | | |
|--|-------------|------------------|
| Budget Year Ended October 31, 1941 (Exhibit "B") | \$18,339.17 | |
| Budget Year Ended October 31, 1940 (Exhibit "C") | 7,330.26 | |
| | | <u>25,669.43</u> |

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------|
| Balance—October 31, 1941 | 43,534.14 |
|--------------------------|-----------|

\$45,449.08

STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURES**Budget Year Ended October 31, 1941**

(Covering budget adopted at the 13th National Convention)

EXHIBIT "B"

REVENUE:

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Membership Dues (Schedule 1) | \$24,141.30 |
| Royalties | 5,308.92 |
| National Grange | 200.00 |
| Interest on Savings Accounts | 252.53 |
| TOTAL REVENUE (Exhibit "A") | \$29,902.75 |

| | Expended Detail | Total | Budget Appro. | Unexpended Balance or (Deficit) |
|--|--------------------|-------------|------------------|--|
| EXPENDITURES: | | | | |
| 1. TRAVEL OF NATIONAL OFFICERS: | | | | |
| Net Expenditure | | \$ 4,095.64 | \$ 4,700.00 | \$ 604.36 |
| 2. FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION: | | | | |
| Delegates' Expense | \$ 2,412.50 | | | |
| Entertainment, Music, etc. | 881.00 | | | |
| Buttons, Badges, Programs | 426.49 | | | |
| Stenographic Report | 138.69 | | | |
| Decorations and Equipment | 89.16 | | | |
| Official Photographs | 157.95 | | | |
| Miscellaneous | 192.20 | | | |
| Totals — Convention | | 4,297.99 | 4,900.00 | 602.01 |
| 3. AMERICAN FARMER KEYS: | | | | |
| Net Expenditure | | 1,351.35 | 1,080.00 | (271.35) |
| 4. NATIONAL PRIZES AND AWARDS: | | | | |
| Jackets and Caps | \$ 28.50 | | | |
| Regional Awards | 32.70 | | | |
| Public Speaking Contests | 950.00 | | | |
| Chapter Contests | 525.00 | | | |
| Livestock Judging | 50.00 | | | |
| Plaques, Medals, Certificates, etc. | 563.43 | | | |
| Totals — Prizes and Awards | | 2,149.63 | 2,800.00 | 650.37 |
| 5. PRINTING: | | | | |
| Manuals | \$ 358.25 | | | |
| 1940 Convention Report | 1,214.74 | | | |
| Miscellaneous | 500.00 | | | |
| Totals—Printing | | 2,072.99 | 2,500.00 | 427.01 |

6. NATIONAL RADIO PROGRAM:

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Net Expenditure | 190.72 | 600.00 | 409.28 |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|

7. NATIONAL OFFICE:

| | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------|--------|----------------|
| Telephone and Telegraph | \$ 265.16 | | |
| Trade Mark Expense | 275.00 | | |
| Fidelity Bonds and Taxes | 100.84 | | |
| Postage and Express | 89.94 | | |
| Publicity Materials | 63.37 | | |
| Supplies and Miscellaneous | 69.83 | | |
| Adding Machine | 31.87 | | |
| Totals—National Office | | 896.01 | 800.00 (96.01) |

8. CLERICAL ASSISTANCE:

| | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|----------|-----------------|
| Regular Salaries | \$ 3,121.62 | | |
| Bonuses | 15.00 | | |
| Extra Help | 14.00 | | |
| Totals — Clerical | | 3,150.62 | 4,000.00 849.38 |

9. NATIONAL CAMP:

Operating Expenses:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| Wages | \$ 537.00 |
| Electric Current | 39.94 |
| Fuel | 19.05 |
| Telephone | 34.80 |
| Insurance, Taxes, Rent, etc. | 483.95 |

| | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Total Expenses | \$ 1,114.74 |
|----------------------|-------------|

| | |
|---------------------|--------|
| Less: Revenue | 673.65 |
|---------------------|--------|

| | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| Net Expense | \$ 441.09 |
|-------------------|-----------|

Capital Improvements:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|
| Buildings | \$13,209.34 |
| Equipment | 172.50 |
| Power Lines, Driveways, etc. | 19.15 |

| | |
|--------------------------|-------------|
| Total Improvements | \$13,400.99 |
|--------------------------|-------------|

| | | | |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| Totals—Camp | 13,842.08 | 13,700.00 | (142.08) |
|-------------------|-----------|-----------|----------|

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| GRAND TOTALS | <u>\$32,047.03</u> | <u>\$35,080.00</u> | <u>\$ 3,032.97</u> |
|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|

SUMMARY OF EXPENDITURES:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Operating Expenses (Exhibit "A") | \$18,339.17 |
| Capital Expenditures: | |

| | | |
|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Office Equipment | \$ 31.87 | |
| Camp Improvements | 13,400.99 | |
| Trade Mark Expense | 275.00 | 13,707.86 |

| | | |
|-------------|--|--------------------|
| TOTAL | | <u>\$32,047.03</u> |
|-------------|--|--------------------|

STATEMENT OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

November 1, 1940, to October 31, 1941

EXHIBIT "C"

BALANCE—November 1, 1940

\$24,228.52

RECEIPTS :

| | |
|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Membership Dues (Schedule 1) | \$24,141.30 |
|------------------------------------|-------------|

Royalties :

| | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|--|
| L. G. Balfour Company | \$ 2,382.96 | |
| Chapter Supply Company | 60.29 | |
| French-Bray Printing Company | 974.17 | |
| St. Louis Button Company | 131.28 | |
| Staunton Novelty Company | 519.83 | |
| U. S. Recording Company | 2.50 | |
| Universal Uniform Company | 985.04 | |
| | <u>5,056.07</u> | |

Other Receipts :

| | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| National Grange | \$ 400.00 | |
| National Camp and Old Mill | 552.05 | |
| Interest on Savings Accounts | 252.53 | |
| Expenses Refunded | 302.43 | 1,507.01 |
| | <u>30,704.38</u> | |
| Total Receipts | | <u>\$54,932.90</u> |

DISBURSEMENTS :

| | Applicable to Budget | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| | Year Ended | | |
| | 10-31-41 | 10-31-40 | Total |
| Traveling Expense | \$ 3,640.88 | \$ 270.85 | \$ 3,911.73 |
| Annual Convention | 4,442.86 | 3,541.00 | 7,983.86 |
| American Farmer Keys | | 1,113.75 | 1,113.75 |
| Prizes and Awards | 2,130.56 | 2,142.93 | 4,273.49 |
| Printing | 2,072.99 | 13.50 | 2,086.49 |
| Radio Program | 190.72 | | 190.72 |
| National Office | 909.51 | 115.39 | 1,024.90 |
| Clerical Assistance | 3,569.36 | 132.84 | 3,702.20 |
| National Camp | 14,455.48 | 930.18 | 15,385.66 |
| | <u>\$31,412.36</u> | <u>\$8,260.44</u> | <u>\$39,672.80</u> |
| Total Disbursements | | | <u>\$39,672.80</u> |

BALANCE—October 31, 1941 (Exhibit "A")

\$15,260.10

BALANCE REPRESENTED BY:

Commercial Account:

Shenandoah Valley National Bank,
Winchester, Virginia _____ \$ 4,968.50

Savings Accounts:

Commercial and Savings Bank,
Winchester, Virginia _____ \$ 5,191.60

Farmers and Merchants Nat. Bank,
Winchester, Virginia _____ 5,100.00 10,291.60

TOTAL (Exhibit "A") _____ \$15,260.10

Operating Expenses
(Exhibit "A") _____ \$ 7,330.26

Capital Expenditures—Camp _____ 930.18

\$ 8,260.44

MEMBERSHIP DUES COLLECTED

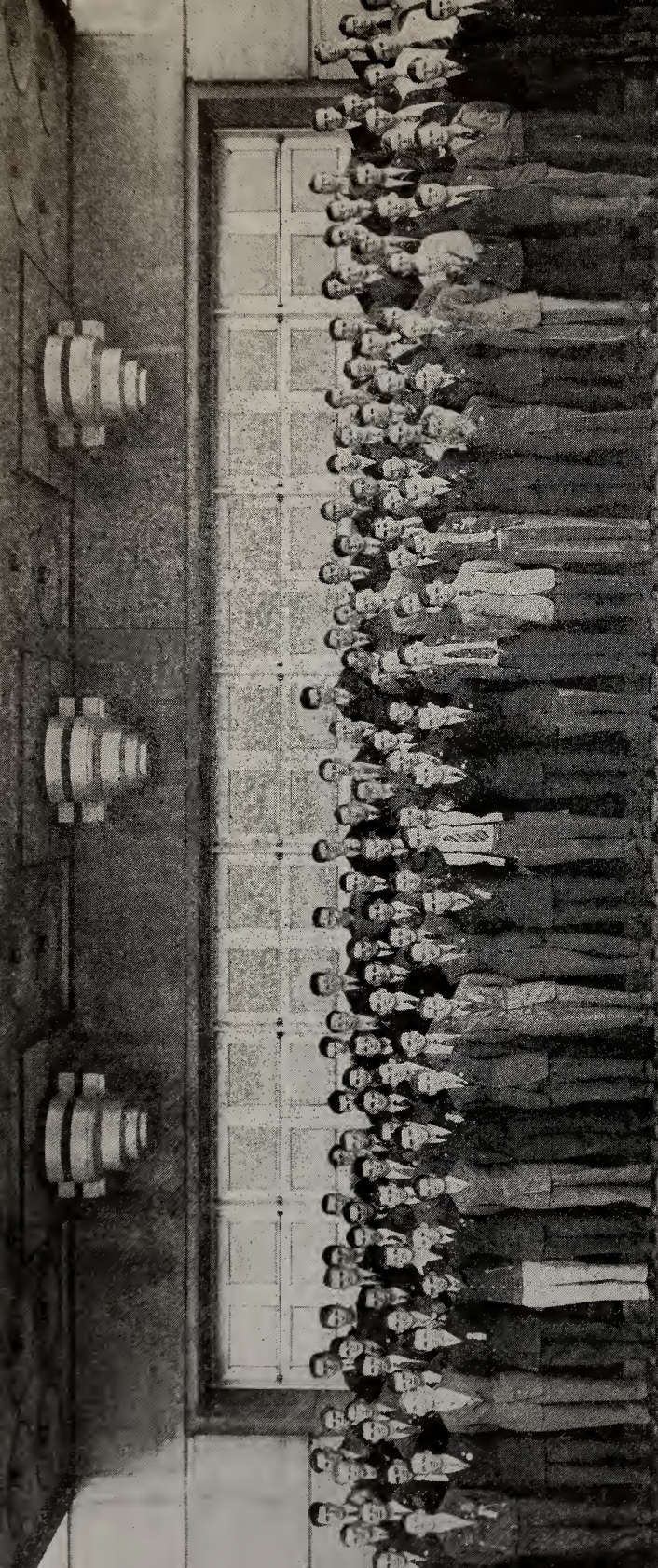
Budget Year Ended October 31, 1941

Schedule 1

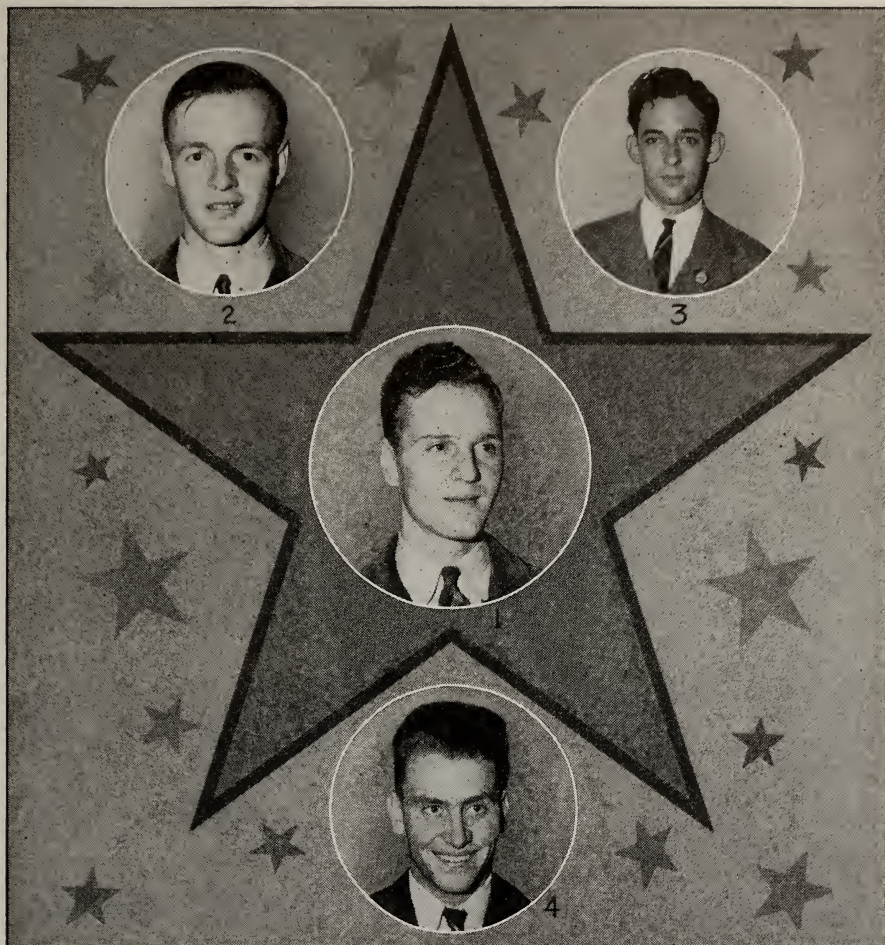
| Association | Amount | Association | Amount |
|---------------------|-----------|----------------------|-----------|
| Alabama _____ | \$ 591.10 | Michigan _____ | \$ 555.80 |
| Arizona _____ | 70.50 | Minnesota _____ | 384.80 |
| Arkansas _____ | 762.00 | Mississippi _____ | 575.90 |
| California _____ | 868.80 | Missouri _____ | 850.60 |
| Colorado _____ | 150.80 | Montana _____ | 181.20 |
| Connecticut _____ | 57.50* | Nebraska _____ | 308.10 |
| Delaware _____ | 40.00 | Nevada _____ | 38.50 |
| Florida _____ | 356.00 | New Hampshire _____ | 26.70 |
| Georgia _____ | 1,076.30 | New Jersey _____ | 97.10 |
| Hawaii _____ | 179.20 | New Mexico _____ | 124.10 |
| Idaho _____ | 189.40 | New York _____ | 729.40 |
| Illinois _____ | 1,154.00 | North Carolina _____ | 1,132.50 |
| Indiana _____ | 216.00 | North Dakota _____ | 139.10 |
| Iowa _____ | 520.00 | Ohio _____ | 1,106.70 |
| Kansas _____ | 523.50 | Oklahoma _____ | 731.90 |
| Kentucky _____ | 822.10 | Oregon _____ | 204.00 |
| Louisiana _____ | 788.50 | Pennsylvania _____ | 634.40 |
| Maine _____ | 143.10 | Puerto Rico _____ | 331.70 |
| Maryland _____ | 199.50 | South Carolina _____ | 486.50 |
| Massachusetts _____ | 70.00 | South Dakota _____ | 219.70 |

| | | | |
|------------------|----------|---------------------|-------------|
| Tennessee | 981.10 | West Virginia | 374.80 |
| Texas | 2,758.80 | Wisconsin | 765.20 |
| Utah | 275.90 | Wyoming | 108.30 |
| Vermont | 75.00 | | |
| Virginia | 808.80 | TOTAL (Exhibits | |
| Washington | 365.40 | “B” and “C”)..... | \$24,141.30 |
| | | | |

* Includes \$30.00 of dues for previous year.



AMERICAN FARMER DEGREE
14TH NATIONAL CONVENTION
FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA - KANSAS CITY, MO.
OCTOBER 18-25, 1941



(1)—DUANE MUNTER,
Coleridge, Nebraska,
1941 Star Farmer of America and
of the North Central Region.

(2)—EVERETT STRUCKMEIER,
Cloverdale, Oregon,
1941 Star Farmer of Pacific Region.

(3)—JOHN D. SCOTT,
Carnegie, Oklahoma,
1941 Star Farmer of Southern
Region.

(4)—MILTON FOX,
Prospect, Ohio,
1941 Star Farmer, North Atlantic
Region.

Star Farmer Awards

October 21 was National F. F. A. Day. All over the nation, groups of members were celebrating in their own way the founding of their organization. The celebration has become an annual custom.

At 2:00 p. m. in the arena at the American Royal Livestock Show on this day, several thousand F. F. A. members gathered to

witness the parade that included the Michigan and Texas F. F. A. Bands in their colorful and natty uniforms, national officers, delegates, prize winners and judging contestants. These Future Farmers were there to hear the 1941 "Star Farmers" announced.

Amid the cheers of several thousand members coming from nearly every section of the United States, including Hawaii and Puerto Rico, awards were made to the winners whose names appear below. These awards were announced by W. A. Cochel, Editor of the Weekly Kansas City Star, sponsor of the event. Presentation of awards was made by L. R. Humpherys of Utah, President of the American Vocational Association. The winners were as follows:

Duane Munter of Coleridge, Nebraska, Star Farmer of America—\$500.00.

Milton R. Fox of Prospect, Ohio, Star Farmer of the North Atlantic Region—\$150.00.

John D. Scott of Carnegie, Oklahoma, Star Farmer of the Southern Region—\$150.00.

Everett Struckmeier of Cloverdale, Oregon, Star Farmer of the Pacific Region—\$150.00.

Duane Munter, by virtue of his record in the nation as a whole, became also Star Farmer of the North Central Region; John D. Scott, named Star Farmer of the Southern Region, also became Star Farmer of Oklahoma.

The 1941 Judges on Star Farmer Awards were: H. B. Swanson, F. W. Lathrop, and E. J. Johnson, Specialists in Agricultural Education, and W. N. Elam, Federal Agent for Agricultural Education, all of the U. S. Office of Education, Washington, D. C.

Summaries of the records of the 1941 "Star Farmers" follows.

DUANE MUNTER

The lowly "porker" is often and rightfully referred to as the "farm mortgage lifter". When the aggressiveness, ingenuity and ability of a serious minded, studious farm youth is properly directed and applied to this animal and other farm enterprises, wonders are often wrought. Tall, curly-haired, 18-year-old Duane Munter of Coleridge, Nebraska, reached the zenith of farm youth hopes when he was named the "Star Farmer of America" for 1941, and hogs were his chief helpers in attaining this coveted honor. Duane is a typical farm boy imbued with the desire to excel. Aided and abetted by splendid farm land in northeastern Nebraska he has been able to do so.

Duane has built up a large farming program which is definitely his own but he has not in any way crowded his father off the farm, so to speak. Each has his own lots and buildings but they cooperate

in every way possible. For example, Duane's sows farrow around March first while those of his father's farrow a month later. It is through such cooperation that they can make more efficient use of herd boars and needed equipment.

Duane cares for his own livestock and makes his own decisions in a masterful way which is attested to by the record he has attained. It was not just by luck that Duane was the only Duroc-Jersey breeder in the United States who had three sows in the high ten best single litter records in the 1940 production record. Not being satisfied with this unequalled performance, it was in March 1941 that his sow "Grandmaster's Pride," showed the best production record of any sow of any breed. Such honors seemed to encourage Duane in stepping up another rung on the ladder of success.

It was in the fall of 1937 that he entered the Randolph vocational agriculture department and from this high school he graduated in 1940. A partial review of his farming record during this period reveals the following:

First year—2 registered Duroc-Jersey gilts, a baby beef, 8 acres of corn, constructed a 6-pen farrowing house, improved the home farm shop and planted numerous trees. Second year—12 litters of pigs, beef heifer, baby beef, 16 acres of corn, 24 acres of barley, 200 baby chicks, made blue prints of the home farm, helped to rearrange the fields, planted trees, rebuilt the cattle yards and made building improvements. Third year—28 litters of pigs, 6 head of beef cattle, 4 sheep, 310 laying hens ($\frac{1}{2}$ ownership) 200 baby chicks, 24 acres corn, 3 acres sorgho, 3 acres soybeans, 30 acres barley, contoured 40 acres of crop land, wired hoghouse for electricity, put in water line to hog yards, seeded grasses, and built fences.

Duane's in-school supervised farming program brought him a labor income of \$5,532.15. His first projects were financed through the local bank and with the aid of his father. With the profits realized from the first year's projects he was able to finance without help his expanded swine program. During his senior year he had to borrow money from the bank on two occasions when buying his registered Angus bull and two registered Angus heifers. Every note and all other expenses incurred have been paid when due which shows definite planning to meet obligations in a businesslike manner.

Duane received no gratuities in his farming operations as he paid the regular local rate for all hired labor, horse labor, equipment used and interest on money borrowed. He rented a total of 1,145 acres during his in-school years for which he paid cash rent at the prevailing rate for land of equal quality.

Since finishing high school Duane has expanded his beef herd to 17 purebred Angus headed by his registered sire. His breeding swine herd was recently reduced to 45 head in order to balance the animals with his crop program as now developed. In the reduction sale of his swine herd he realized \$3,500.00 with the sows averaging

over \$80.00 each. Certainly this young man is doing his "bit" for national defense at a time when emphasis is on greater pork production.

Duane's leadership activities and cooperation are outstanding. He was secretary, vice president, and president of his local chapter district vice president; State reporter; captain of the high school baseball team; vice president of the sophomore class and treasurer of the junior class; president of his Sunday school class; president of Cedar County Junior Swine Breeders Association; and grows certified seed. Truly his record is an inspiration and a challenge to every member of the F. F. A. organization and he is deservedly hailed as the "Star Farmer of America" for 1941.

MILTON FOX

It took backbone and not "wishbone" to bring the honor of "Star Farmer of the North Atlantic Region" to Milton Fox of Prospect, Ohio. Faced with the loss of his father, brother and serious injury to his mother while a freshman in high school did not prove to be too great a load for young Milton's shoulders. With his Mother he stayed with the farm and courageously carried on keeping the family out of debt. During the past 6 years, substantial improvements have been effected so that at the present time all crops produced are fed on the place, thus conserving soil fertility.

The home farm of 40 acres which belongs to Milton and his Mother, and 80 acres owned by an uncle are handled on a 50-50 basis. Through this cooperative arrangement with his uncle each has gained much in the proper development of both farms to increase the returns. Milton has had rather complete experience in every phase of farm management and has done well. He has kept careful and accurate farm accounts in connection with his farming program. Due to the limited size of the farms, this program was not on an extensive basis; however, he has made up for the lack of size through high quality performance. During Milton's 4 years in high school his vocational agriculture supervised farming program brought him an income of \$758.78. In the past two years, his out-of-school farming activities brought him an income of \$1,576.00. The comparison indicates the increased volume of business.

Looking to the future and building for it in a sound manner has been Milton's plan. He has remodeled and painted the buildings, erected new fences, applied lime as determined desirable through soil tests, reclaimed wet waste land by putting in drain tile, rearranged the farm layout and fields for greater farming efficiency, and set aside an area for wildlife protection. He has been able to gain the full respect of his neighbors because of his foresight, thrift and good farming methods inaugurated through study and careful planning.

Work on the farm, heavy as it was during his high school career, did not keep Milton from being a leader. He served efficiently as the

president and reporter of his local F. F. A. chapter, president of the County F. F. A. group, represented his high school in public speaking for 3 years, was a member of the parliamentary procedure team 2 years and on the county junior fair board for the same length of time. He also took part in dramatics and basketball. He maintained a scholastic average despite all these activities that enabled him to rank third among the honor graduates of his class.

Now 2 years out of school, Milton works on township agricultural committees, serves as vice-president of the Young Farmers Association, and is active in cooperative groups. He markets his crops and livestock through local cooperative agencies and also purchases consumer goods in a similar manner through the Farm Bureau and cooperative elevators.

Having his feet firmly in the soil and believing in the future of farming, he is now mapping long-time plans. Since graduation from high school he has been looked upon as a community leader and worker—one who is always willing to do more than his part. Milton, by making the most of his opportunities, is a credit to rural America and the organization he so ably represents.

EVERETT STRUCKMEIER

When Lewis and Clark explored the Northwest Territory early in the 19th century, they brought back valuable information regarding the climate, vegetation, minerals and animal life of that section. They were pioneers of the highest order and today the Future Farmers of America are pioneering new enterprises and improving farm practices in this same area.

Standing out among this group of 1941 pioneers we find Everett Struckmeier of Cloverdale, Oregon, the "Star Farmer of the Pacific Region." While many of the old pioneers went west in search of gold, it was in the milk pail that Everett found his fortune to the tune of \$6,915.58 during the 4 years of his in-school supervised farming program. Graduating from high school in 1940 he continued his dairy farming and realized a labor income of \$4,782.33 that year to bring the total labor income up to approximately \$11,700.00 in five years. It was necessary for Everett to remain out of school for 3 years between the sophomore and junior years but this added maturity caused him to realize more fully the importance of vocational agricultural training. His success has been so outstanding that a part-time class used his farm as a basis for farm management study.

Everett's father owns two farms, one at Cloverdale and the other at Jefferson; the farms are 86 miles apart. The Cloverdale farm is operated by Everett on a share basis and he is assisted in this by two sisters who are in school. One sister keeps house and the other helps with the dairy. The herd includes 40 Jersey cows, of which 21 are registered. The milk is sold to the Tillamook County Cheese Association operated on a cooperative basis and of which Everett is a

member. An inspector regularly inspects the cheese and the farms providing the milk, thus making it necessary to follow closely approved sanitary production methods. The result is that Tillamook cheese commands a premium price.

The dairy herd is constantly culled using individual production records and type as the basis for improving the herd. Each year Everett replaces the poorer animals with heifers raised on the farm, planning to add about 10 animals per year as replacements and to increase the herd size. A permanent record is kept on each animal from the day it is born. This removes the "guess" from all culling and replaces it with approved farm management procedure. Everett proved that he knew his dairy type by placing 5th in the 1940 National Dairy Cattle Judging Contest at Kansas City.

Feeding is made a real study by young Struckmeier because all rations are carefully balanced to meet production needs and fleshing conditions of the animals. All grain fed on the farm is mixed in accordance with good feeding principles and is fed according to production. Everett figures that he saves at least \$5.00 per ton by mixing his own grains when compared to other feeds similar in analysis. He has developed and uses under rotation a good tame pasture which supplies the necessary succulent feed and exercise for his herd.

This young farmer is highly respected as a leader and cooperater as evidenced from the number of positions to which they have elected him. Some of these offices are president of the local chapter, vice president of the State Association, alumni member of the State F. F. A. executive board, secretary of the dairy testing association, officer in local and county Christian Endeavor Union. Other activities and honors include participation in school operetta, class plays, school paper reporter, good citizenship medal winner, high school honor club, public speaking winner, and a member of winning teams in judging, farm management and parliamentary procedure.

Through his vocational agricultural training and F. F. A. experience, Everett has learned to appreciate the importance of selecting good bulls, keeping yearly production records on each cow in the herd, efficient methods of feeding, application of lime and fertilizer to his pastures, rotation of pastures, sanitation in the production of milk, and many other recommended farm practices. He is not only a good farmer but a pioneer that others may safely follow because he keeps his feet on a firm foundation and his eyes above the fog.

JOHN D. SCOTT

With a farming program so extensive and well conducted as to challenge the ability of most adults, John D. Scott became "Star Farmer of the Southern Region" for 1941. This 19-year-old youth from Carnegie, Oklahoma, comes from a family of leaders. His father is recognized throughout the State as an outstanding farmer and his mother has held many responsible positions of leadership among farm women. John has ably taken his place as the third member, being an only son, in a profitable and progressive farm partnership.

Starting in 1931 with a poultry project, at the age of 9, John has continued to develop his farming program by investing his money and effort in other productive enterprises. His parents helped him financially until his sophomore year in high school when he borrowed from the local bank to buy some registered Hereford heifers and since that time he has been "on his own." By the time he graduated from high school in 1940, John was renting two farms of 160 and 80 acres respectively. Besides farming 240 acres of rented land, he holds a partnership interest with his father in another 320 acres. To handle this extensive farming program he has purchased most of his own farming equipment including tractor, plow, combine and drill.

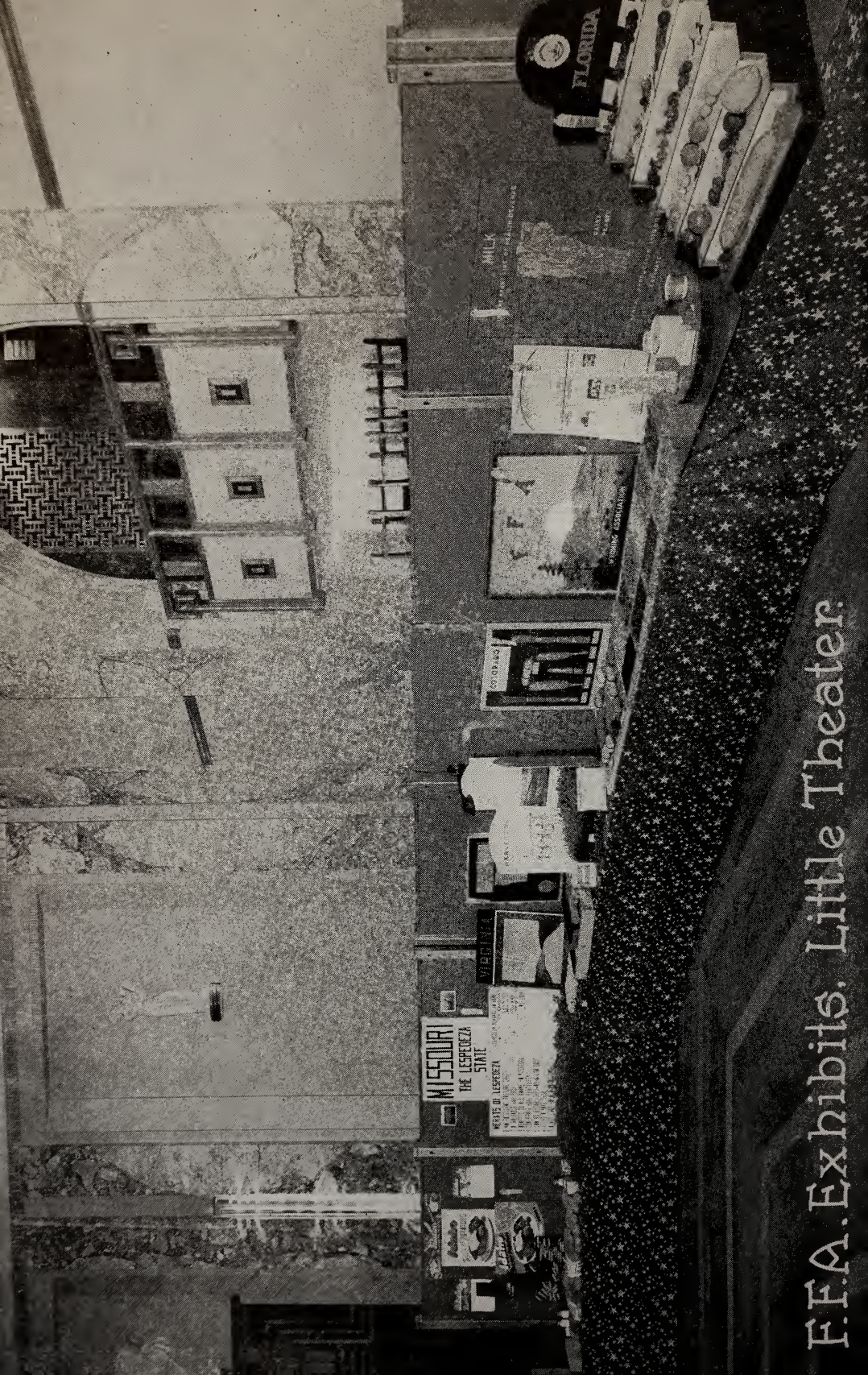
During the four years of his vocational agriculture supervised farming program John realized a total of \$952.65. By 1941 his total investment in farming amounted to \$3,202.51. His in-school program included poultry, breeding beef cattle, fat beef, breeding sheep, fat sheep, breeding swine, fat swine, horses and wheat. His out-of-school farming program for 1940-41, after paying all expenses, brought him a labor income of \$1,507.50.

At present young Scott owns 15 head of cattle, 18 sheep, 250 hens, one horse, and a half interest in 70 hogs. He raised 2,000 baby chicks last spring. His crops on the rented farms this year include: 47 acres wheat, 60 acres of pasture, 48 acres cotton, 28 acres of sorghos, 14 acres oats, 10 acres truck, 8 acres of alfalfa and 25 acres set aside to meet AAA regulations. Besides taking care of this man-sized farming program, John bought a new combine for \$700.00 and paid for it by custom harvesting for local farmers.

The Senior Mr. Scott observing the superior quality of his son's beef cattle became interested and purchased several purebred cows as the foundation for his herd. Father and son at all times are true cooperators and exchange ideas, work and equipment for mutual benefit. Theirs is an example of a fine father and son relationship.

The dollar sign is not the only thing that John can see about the farm; therefore, he has made extensive improvements such as planting trees, shrubs, grass in the yard; repairing fences, machinery, and buildings; constructing concrete water tanks; building livestock sheds; terracing land and planting legumes. All of these activities have added materially to the comfort, beauty and value of the home and farm.

John's activities do not cease at the farm. His leadership and cooperative work included treasurer and president of the local F. F. A. chapter and vice president of the State association; member of band, chorus, judging team, Farmers Union, farmers cooperative gin, and county poultry federation; and an officer in the junior department of the local church. To top this off, the American Legion awarded him a certificate because he was found to possess, among others, those high qualities of character, honor, courage, scholarship, leadership and service which are necessary to the preservation and protection of the fundamental institutions of our government and the advancement of society.



F.F.A. Exhibits, Little Theater

State Association Awards

In order to stimulate interest in continuous improvement on the part of State associations and to encourage, and reward effort put forth in the building of well-organized and efficient State units of F. F. A., the National Board of Trustees, working as a committee, reviews and scores each association's annual report. Neat, accurate, complete, understandable reports giving the requested information and supplemented with appropriate substantiating material received first consideration. The awards made were based largely on the following points:

1. Time report was received.
2. Form in which report was received.
3. Chapter and membership status.
4. Growth and advancement shown.
5. Dues paid on or before May 1.
6. Chapter participation in 1940-41 National Program of Work.
7. State Convention.
8. State leadership training.
9. State officer travel.
10. State recreational facilities.
11. State radio program.
12. State musical organization.
13. State publication.
14. State representation at 1940 National Convention.
15. State exhibit at 1940 National Convention.
16. State program of work and budget.
17. State nominations for American Farmer.
18. Collegiate chapter work.
19. Substantiating material submitted.
20. General accomplishment as revealed in report.

The system of awards followed in connection with the State association classifications include Gold Emblem, Silver Emblem, Bronze Emblem, and Honorable Mention levels of recognition. Standings determined for 1940-41 were as follows:

Gold Emblem Classification Winners

Montana
Oregon
Texas

Virginia
Wyoming

Silver Emblem Classification Winners

Louisiana
Maine
North Dakota

West Virginia
Wisconsin

Bronze Emblem Classification Winners

| | |
|-------------|----------------|
| Arkansas | New Mexico |
| California | North Carolina |
| Florida | Ohio |
| Georgia | Pennsylvania |
| Kentucky | Tennessee |
| Mississippi | Utah |
| Missouri | Vermont |
| Nevada | |

Honorable Mention

| | |
|----------|----------|
| Alabama | Kansas |
| Colorado | Michigan |
| Hawaii | Nebraska |
| Idaho | New York |
| Illinois | Oklahoma |

All State associations are to be congratulated on the progress made during the year. Many of the reports submitted showed considerable painstaking work and reflected the interest and pride of State officers in their accuracy and completeness.

The representatives of most of the associations have caught the spirit of finding out where improvements can and should be made and setting out to raise their classification in 1942. This is the spirit that builds and improves any organization.

The annual reports of the 49 chartered associations of F.F.A. for the year ended June 30, 1941, provide much helpful information and development material which is used in the national office as a basis for further improvement of the organization. A complete summary of these reports shows a good cross section of F. F. A. progress made during a given year. Noteworthy achievements of the Gold Emblem associations follow:

MONTANA

Under the leadership of George Stewart as President and Adviser A. W. Johnson, Montana placed among the top-ranking associations for the third consecutive year. There were 62 chapters in operation which was 100% representation in the vocational agriculture departments of the State. Out of 2,339 students enrolled in all-day and part-time classes, 1,812 were active members. The association increased by 6 chapters. A total of 856 boys were initiated as Green Hands, 498 as Future Farmers, 35 as State Farmers, and 2 received the American Farmer Degree.

Among the Association's accomplishments were: 733 members with individual long-time farming programs in operation; 62 chapters using opening and closing ceremonies and regular degree ceremonies, as well as an accepted form of parliamentary procedure; 49 chapters engaging in organized home improvement work; 45 chapters holding parent-and-son banquets; 56 chapters engaged in organized coopera-

tive effort for financing chapter activities to derive financial benefit for individual members; 53 chapters prepared publicity material regularly.

Using nine radio stations, the Montana Association sponsored a weekly broadcast on a State-wide basis, the programs ranging in length from 15 to 30 minutes. Total State broadcasts numbered 61. Some 830 F. F. A. families listened in on one or more broadcasts of the National F. F. A. Radio Program.

The Association sponsored a recreational and leadership summer camp at Elliston with 47 chapters represented. Among other things, the Association also issued a printed paper 5 times during the school year and exchanged it with all States and State presidents. The State also maintained a brass band of 40 pieces and with a total member participation of 78.

The Montana State F. F. A. Convention was held at Bozeman for 3½ days, totaling 33 hours, with a delegate attendance of 118 and a total attendance of 475. This was 100% chapter representation with 39% of the delegates, 60% of the chapter officers, and 100% of State officers attired in the official jacket. During the year, 27 of the 62 chapters were visited by State boy officers. The Montana Association was represented at the 1940 National Convention by 12 members, as well as by a State exhibit.

Cooperative activities of local chapters encouraged by the State Association were: 425 head of purebred livestock purchased for members; 779 head of livestock purchased by chapters for members to fatten; 461 bushels of clean seed purchased by chapters for members; 321 acres of land secured for department farms; 16 pieces of machinery secured for members in chapters; 63 boys aided in securing farm work and 10 aided in becoming established in farming. A unique feature of the State program of work was the highway safety program in which 22 chapters participated.

The Montana Association operated on a budget of \$1,373.40 during the year. A collegiate chapter with 27 members was reported at Montana State College.

OREGON

Last year the Oregon Association rated in Bronze Emblem classification but this year became one of the five highest ranking associations. Under the leadership of Glenn Kobow as President and State Adviser Earl R. Cooley, the Oregon Association had 53 chapters representing 100% of the vocational agriculture departments, and a membership of 2,040 out of a total enrollment in vocational agriculture departments of 2,433.

During the year the Association dropped one chapter and increased one chapter. There were 780 Green Hands, 517 Future Farmers, 36 State Farmers, and 1 American Farmer who received the degrees.

All members had access to manuals. All chapters used the official secretary and treasurer books, full meeting equipment, official opening and closing ceremonies, written programs of work, and accepted forms of parliamentary procedure. All chapters engaged in organized home improvement work and prepared publicity material regularly.

Among other things, there were 49 chapters holding public speaking contests; 45 chapters engaged in organized cooperative effort for financing chapter activities to derive financial benefit for individual members; 34 chapters prepared or gave one or more radio programs; and 35 chapters owned or had access to radios.

The Oregon Association provided leadership training schools in the form of officer training conferences held at the Oregon State College and at six district conferences held throughout the State. There were 53 chapters participating and a total member participation of 600. Among other things, the Association sponsored 10 broadcast series over 9 stations. These broadcasts were presented every 2 weeks with a total number of 50 for the year. A brass band was organized which was composed of 28 pieces. The Association printed a paper 8 times during the school year and exchanged it with all States.

The highlight of the year was the Oregon State Convention held at Corvallis with 102 delegates representing 96% of the chapters, and a total attendance of 550. Standard meeting equipment and paraphernalia were used, and 100% of the State officers, 35% of the chapter officers, and 35% of the delegates had official uniform jackets.

During the year the State boy officers visited 27 chapters in the State. Eleven members attended the 1940 National Convention and a State exhibit was provided. Active members had a total on deposit in thrift banks on January 1, 1941 of \$4,438.55 and reported \$227,337.10 invested in farming. Oregon operated on a budget of \$1,445.00 during the year.

TEXAS

The Texas Association, with a volume 3 inches thick containing reports, charts, and illustrations, told the story of their achievements which won for them Gold Emblem classification again this year. There were 642 chapters in 642 departments and 27,588 members reported. The total enrollment in vocational agriculture departments was 35,838, this number including 27,372 all-day, 105 day-unit, and 7,361 part-time students. During the year there were initiated in the Association 13,350 Green Hands, 8,429 Future Farmers and 183 State Farmers; 28 members received the American Farmer Degree.

There were 4,224 chapter officers owning manuals and 27,085 having access to them. 455 chapters had official chapter secretary books, 428 had official chapter treasurer books, 637 had full meeting equipment as listed in the Manual, 622 chapters used the official opening and closing ceremonies, 233 chapters used the official metal markers, all

of the chapters had written programs of work, and 591 chapters held a public speaking contest. Among other things, 625 chapters engaged in organized home improvement work, 635 in conservation work, and 218 chapters took trips outside of the State. The State Association sponsored a radio broadcast series and a radio Parent and Son banquet celebration program over an N. B. C. network hook-up.

There were 100 members in the State Band, 238 in area bands, and many in local chapter bands and orchestras. The Association printed 6 copies of the State paper and mimeographed 6 copies of their news letter which was exchanged with all associations. The State Convention was held at Marshall with 1,608 members present and with a total attendance of 1,720. The convention was held for 3 days, or 32 working hours, and had 52% of the chapters represented. 50% of the chapter officers had uniforms as well as all State officers, and 40% of the delegates. Each officer visited a majority of the chapters in his Area and the State President and Secretary visited 85 chapters outside their respective Areas. During this time the State President traveled 11,765 miles and made 75 speeches.

There were 394 members at the National Convention and Texas brought a band and had an exhibit. The total amount on deposit by active members in thrift banks on January 1, 1941, was \$18,442.23 and with a reported total investment in farming amounting to \$1,228,593.78. The Association operated on a budget of \$12,430.00 during the year.

This year marks the third consecutive year in top place for Texas. The activities of Texas Association were directed in 1941 by C. G. Scruggs as President and J. B. Rutland as Adviser.

VIRGINIA

The Charter Number One Association, Virginia, again received the Gold Emblem recognition for outstanding accomplishments in 1941. Robert Copenhagen as President and Adviser Henry C. Grose close carried the Association to top honors for the fifth time since its origin. Virginia had 249 chapters in 249 departments with a membership of 8,088 out of 9,156 vocational agriculture students. This represents an increase of 4 chapters and 62 members over the previous year.

The report, a compact, neat, leather-bound book, showed a high percentage of participation in the National Program of Work. New members receive free manuals upon payment of dues and in this way 100% of the chapter officers, State officers and members own and have access to manuals. Full meeting equipment was owned by 210 chapters; 235 chapters used official opening and closing ceremonies and accepted forms of parliamentary procedure, 117 had thrift banks; 146 entered the National Chapter Contest; 188 held parent-and-son banquets; 219 had chapter libraries with 5 or more F. F. A. books; 212 engaged in organized home improvement work; 178 chapters engaged in organized conservation work; and 216 chapters engaged in organized cooperative effort for financing chapter activities.

There were 167 chapters preparing publicity material regularly; 85 gave one or more radio programs; 178 chapters had access to radios with 144 chapters and 2992 homes listening to national F. F. A. radio programs.

The State Camp operated again this year cooperatively with the Future Homemakers Club, from June 23 to August 23, with 46 chapters participating and a member attendance of 315. The State Convention was held at Blacksburg with 470 delegates and 1,431 members in attendance. This convention, which lasted for 3½ days, was carried on with full meeting equipment and 100% of the State officers, 25% of the chapter officers, and 10% of the delegates had official uniforms. State officers visited 12 chapters during the year. 38 members attended the National Convention.

Deposits in thrift banks showed a total of \$73,761.00 and investments in farming amounted to \$371,044.00. The Association operated on a budget of \$9,986.00 during the year.

WYOMING

For the fourth successive year, Wyoming placed among the top-ranking associations. Under the direction of President Fred Smith and Adviser Sam Hitchcock, this Association repeated its record. Out of 1331 all-day vocational agriculture students, 1,093 were active members in 41 chapters representing 100% of the agriculture departments in the State.

The program of work of the State Association indicated a high percentage of completion, and was supported by several volumes of supplementary material. The spread of active membership was very good showing 478 Green Hands, 334 Future Farmers, 18 State Farmers, and 1 American Farmer.

The following participation in the National Program of Work was carried out 100%: all members had access to manuals; all chapters possessed full meeting equipment; all chapters used official opening and closing ceremonies; all chapters used accepted form of parliamentary procedure; all chapters had definite written programs of work; all chapters held parent-and-son banquets; all chapters held public speaking contests; all chapters issued news sheets and news letters; and all chapters prepared publicity material regularly.

Ninety-five percent of the chapters listened to national F. F. A. radio programs while 90% of the chapters had access to or owned radios; 95% of the chapters engaged in organized conservation work; 90% of the chapters engaged in organized cooperative effort for financing chapter activities; 90% did organized livestock loss prevention work; and 90% of chapters had libraries with 5 or more F. F. A. books therein.

Wyoming held a summer recreational and leadership camp with 125 members, representing 15 chapters in attendance. They also sponsored a radio program 30 minutes in length twice during the convention and 3 times a month during the school year over 4 sta-

tions; the broadcasts totaled 40. The Association maintained a 65-piece brass band and mimeographed a State paper once a month which was exchanged with 40 other States.

The Wyoming Convention held at Casper lasted 3 days with 80 delegates representing 95% of the chapters on hand; the total attendance was 325. 100% of the State officers, chapter officers, and delegates were attired in official uniforms.

With a budget of \$689.00 set up for the year, an ample amount was set aside for officer travel which accounts for the fact that 22 chapters were visited by State officers. The total amount on deposit in thrift banks as of January 1, 1941, was \$734.00; the amount reported invested in farming totaled \$114,537.00; and the amount reported on deposit in savings accounts by members was \$10,497.18. The Wyoming Association operated on a budget of \$537.50 for the year 1940-41.



LOOKING OVER CHAPTER REPORTS
AND OTHER EXHIBITS, LITTLE THEATER

The Chapter Contest

The National F. F. A. Chapter Contest, conducted annually by the organization, is designed to encourage and reward chapter effort, stimulate group action among members, and to encourage improvement in local chapter programs of work. Both the interest shown and the actual accomplishments give ample evidence of the effectiveness of this event. The Chapter Contest has been a valuable aid in stimulating both individual and cooperative effort and in crystallizing chapter programs of work into a series of worthwhile undertakings.

The selection of the winners was based on the scope and quality of the chapter's program of work and on the actual accomplishments of the chapter, as revealed in the final report submitted. Emphasis was given to activities organized and carried through by the chapter as a group. Participation was limited to active members.

In scoring a chapter's program, consideration was given to: (1) the importance and appropriateness of the items included; (2) the goals of accomplishment set; and (3) the ways and means used to attain the goals and objectives. This applied to each item on the score card.

In scoring accomplishments, consideration was given to (1) the total accomplishment of the chapter on each item of its program; (2) percentage of membership participation; (3) average accomplishment per member where such statement was feasible; and (4) the general accomplishment and progress of the chapter group in terms of the goals set.

The following score card was used in making the selection of outstanding chapters:

| | Program of Work | Accom- plishments |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|
| I. Supervised practice | 50 | 150 |
| II. Cooperative activities | 40 | 120 |
| III. Community service | 40 | 120 |
| IV. Leadership activities | 30 | 90 |
| V. Earnings and savings | 30 | 90 |
| VI. Conduct of meetings | 20 | 60 |
| VII. Scholarship | 20 | 60 |
| VIII. Recreation | 20 | 60 |
| Totals | 250 | 750 |

Four levels of achievement were recognized as follows: Gold Emblem Chapters; Silver Emblem Chapters; Bronze Emblem Chapters; and Honorable Mention Chapters. All competing chapters were classified by a committee on this basis in terms of the program of

work and final report submitted, using the score card shown above. The 1941 high ranking chapters were:

Gold Emblem Classification

| | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Norman Chapter, Oklahoma. | Salem Chapter, Oregon. |
| Hamilton Chapter, Missouri. | Hanford Chapter, California. |

Silver Emblem Classification

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Bagdad Chapter, Kentucky. | Toheca Chapter (Quakertown) |
| Albion Chapter, New York | Pennsylvania. |
| Cotulla Chapter, Texas. | Williamstown Chapter, Michigan |

Bronze Emblem Classification

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------|
| Pahokee Chapter, Florida. | Sunset Chapter, Louisiana. |
| Ripley Chapter, West Virginia. | |

Honorable Mention

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Deer Lodge Chapter, Montana. | Tri-Ag Chapter (Willimantic), |
| Presque Isle Chapter, Maine. | Connecticut. |
| Woodstown Chapter, New Jersey. | Sherwood Chapter |
| Oakwood Chapter, Illinois. | (Sandy Spring), Maryland. |
| Shawnee Mission Chapter | Xenia Chapter, Ohio. |
| (Merriam), Kansas. | Columbus Chapter, Indiana. |
| Belgrade Chapter, Minnesota. | M. J. Connolly Chapter |
| Lincoln Chapter, Arkansas. | (New England), N. Dak. |
| Morgan City Chapter, Mississippi. | Fort Payne Chapter, Alabama. |
| Fountain Inn Chapter, South | Douglas County Chapter |
| Carolina. | (Douglasville), Georgia. |
| Carpenter Chapter, Tennessee. | Smoky Mountains National Park |
| Mesa Chapter, Arizona. | Chapter (Waynesville), |
| Carson City Chapter, Nevada. | North Carolina. |
| Manti Chapter, Utah. | Lebanon Chapter, Virginia. |
| Olympia Chapter, Washington. | Blue Waters Chapter, Colorado. |

A total of 840 chapters filed entries and 36 State winners reached the finals. All finalists received \$15.00 in cash and an appropriately inscribed certificate. National plaques and miniature gold, silver, or bronze emblems thereon went to the chapters in the first three classifications. All awards were provided by the national organization of Future Farmers of America.

Judges for the 1941 Chapter Contest were: Robert Handschin, Resident Secretary, Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union; Mrs. Clara Steeholm, Consultant to the U. S. Commissioner of Education on Problems of Defense; W. R. Ogg, Director of Research, American Farm Bureau Federation; and E. J. Johnson, Specialist in Agricultural Education, U. S. Office of Education.

Every chapter entered is to be congratulated on the splendid work done and the fine spirit in which they competed. Summaries of the work of the highest scoring chapters follow:

HANFORD, CALIFORNIA

In the Hanford, California Chapter the membership of 65 boys worked under the guidance of La Verne Lowry as president, and advisers Herman Harper and Spencer Stroder to win Gold Emblem recognition.

Each of the 65 chapter members had full ownership of one or more productive projects with 96% having in operation long-time farming programs. Particular stress was laid on dairy cattle, hogs, alfalfa, poultry, and crops adaptable to the Kings County district. Four projects were completed, on an average, by each student as well as eight improvement projects and supplementary practices to round out systematic diversified farming programs. The importance of the various enterprises in the community was determined by a careful and exhaustive farm survey, of which the summarized result was the main factor in determining the program developed by each student.

The Kings County Jersey Cattle Cooperative was organized by the Chapter which cooperates with the State organization in their testing program, shows, registration, advertising, health program, and breeding stock program. This work coordinated the activities of both the "Future Farmers" and adult farmers interested in Jersey cattle. The Chapter loan committee of their credit association reports less than \$50.00 loss from loans totaling over \$50,000, showing real business acumen. Last year over \$7,000.00, borrowed the previous year, was paid off and new loans were made to the extent of \$5,000, most of which was secured from the Production Credit Association. Through pooling their orders for poultry supplies and baby chicks, a saving of 10% was made on these expenditures and the same method was pursued by members with dairy projects.

In order to improve breeding stock, four Bull Rings and three Boar Rings were organized. Each animal purchased to head the ring was selected because of outstanding type coupled with production record. Other cooperative ventures included the sale of hay, milk, fat swine, the purchase of farm shop supplies and farm machinery, and the pooling of wool. The wool was made into robes and blankets that sold at figures showing a neat profit.

As part of their community service, the boys, in a year-long contest, killed 10,518 harmful rodents and predatory animals with the Chapter supplying \$300.00 worth of shells for this purpose. For Christmas, a donation of 325 toys, made by the chapter, was given to under-privileged children. As their part in supporting national defense, the members gave several talks on this subject before groups and a course in airplane construction was sponsored. In order to properly improve and beautify farm home surroundings, a total of

54 farmsteads were thoroughly cleaned of all rubbish and unsightly objects, new lawns were planted, mail boxes painted, buildings repaired, orchards and vineyards pruned, yard fences rebuilt, and 600 plants provided by the Chapter were set out. Farm animals were not overlooked because 6,000 samples of milk were tested, 6,000 chickens were culled and 3,500 vaccinated, and 38 registered animals were brought into the community.

Leadership was evident in all of the Chapter's activities. Among the most notable were: having the 1940 "Star Farmer" of the Pacific region, four State Farmers and three American Farmers, all of which indicates the real development of leaders from potential material available. Two members won college scholarships, three were in the State F. F. A. band, and two won first prizes in the National Showmanship Contest. Numerous winnings in radio broadcasts, public speaking contests, judging contests, and the showing of livestock were also listed.

Chapter members won \$1,255 in cash premiums at numerous shows against strong competition. The net labor returns on supervised farming by the members brought in \$24,570 on an investment of \$57,070. This averaged \$878.00 invested and a labor return of \$378.00 per member from their supervised farming programs. Looking forward to future investments, the average savings per member was \$245.50. During the past year, the Chapter, as well as owning stock in the local production credit association, has increased its working capital by \$305.00. This was earned from the sale of scrap iron, winning of chapter sweepstake awards, a barn dance, participation in the National Chapter contest and dividends from class "B" P. C. A. stock. In addition the chapter raised over \$1,000.00 to send their National Champion Dairy Cattle Judging Team to Kansas City.

In order to stimulate scholarship a "90" club was organized for members who made 90% or more in all high school subjects. Pens were awarded the winners during each quarter, and these were paid for from the Chapter treasury. This move proved to be a real incentive to improve scholarship standing of each member, and as a result, 65% were in the upper quartile of their class and only 10% were in the lower half.

Even though attending fairs, shows, and other contests provided considerable worthwhile entertainment, especially when 5 carloads of dairy animals were taken to the State Fair, this was not the only recreation enjoyed together. Other recreation included the Father-Son banquet, 57 athletic games, hunting contests, attending F. F. A. Conventions, picnics and a big colorful barn dance. Truly, this Chapter lives the F. F. A. principles.

HAMILTON, MISSOURI

Cooperative activities, particularly in livestock, helped bring the Hamilton, Missouri Chapter to top ranking classification which is the Gold Emblem group. The membership of 27 boys worked under the

guidance of Lon Edwards, President, and Paul Zillman, Adviser. It is interesting to note that Mr. Zillman, as a student, was awarded the American Farmer degree in 1930 and at that time was elected National Student Secretary of the F. F. A. As an instructor of vocational agriculture, his work continues to win national recognition.

The Hamilton Chapter averaged 3.6 productive projects completed per member, returning a personal labor income of \$251.76 per boy, as an average. The members completed 1,377 improvement projects and supplementary practices covering 121 different items, which averages 51 per member. This fact alone indicates a large challenging program in a diversity of things.

With each boy having at least one livestock project of excellent breeding, sufficient animals were available to ship and show cooperatively. At the Midwest Show, 214 head were exhibited that won all championships and reserves in the hog department of over 600 head and which netted the Chapter \$146.00 and 33 ribbons. In the carlot division at the June Lamb Show in Kansas City, the Chapter won top honors for the second consecutive year. During the F. F. A. Fat Stock Show held at the time of the Race Meet, a total of \$235.00 as well as 66 ribbons, and three trophies were won by the Chapter members. At the Spring Marketing Day, 63 hogs were exhibited to win the best exhibit trophy for the second consecutive year.

Eight members produced ton litters, and of these, one placed sixth and another seventh in the State ton litter contest. Practically all of the animal projects were purebred or registered, with the boys holding 91% of the ownership, the balance being mostly in partnership with the Chapter. In order to get each beginning student started off immediately upon entering the department with a desirable farming program, the Chapter borrowed \$1,000.00 from the bank and purchased, during the summer, more than 100 ewes. These ewes are pastured and then sold to the new Chapter members as a part of their long-time farming program.

Realizing that through cooperation many otherwise impossible things can be accomplished, this group combined forces and worked in numerous ways. This included the purchase of seed, mineral, livestock, feed, fertilizer, trees, dip, sprays, and vaccine. Fifteen loads of livestock were trucked and marketed cooperatively, and the same procedure was used when taking their livestock to shows. Working with and for other groups, a local show was held, windbreaks were planted, noxious weed control demonstrations were staged, the city park cleaned up and judging contests were conducted and they pooled 978 pounds of wool. Members also assisted in promoting a part-time class in agriculture, and worked with a local civic group in sponsoring a bird house contest.

Working for the betterment of the community, 75 farm surveys were completed. The summary of this was also helpful in the de-

velopment of class-room study work. The boys conducted 21 hybrid seed plots, made lists of available seed and livestock for farmers, built a portable vat and dipped 4,000 sheep, vaccinated 275 hogs for farmers, castrated 350 pigs, docked and castrated 1,100 lambs, conducted a corn show with 102 entries from three counties, practiced and encouraged erosion control, and assisted the Chamber of Commerce in decorating Hamilton for Christmas week. In order to conserve wild life the group sold stamps, fed birds, bought licenses, joined the country wild life organization, built shelters and set aside wild life areas. While assisting the community with these numerous worthwhile services, all of the boys learned how to properly do the many livestock skills.

The Chapter believes in teaching leadership to every member, and as a consequence the parliamentary procedure team won first place in both district and State contests. First prize was also won in the F. F. A. information quiz contest. In radio programs the Chapter placed 1st in the district, 4th in the state and 2nd in a Kansas-Missouri contest where 20 selected schools competed. The State Chapter and Scrapbook contests were both won following the winning of these same honors in the district. One senior member in competition with 28 boys from other chapters won the State Alpha Tau Alpha Scholarship to the State University. With two members on the student council, nine on athletic teams, one member as student body president, and several others in school plays, glee club and other general school activities, few idle moments were available to spend in an unprofitable manner. Nearly three-fourths of the members developed up-to-date home libraries, and with this, coupled with the fact that each freshman had an upper classman for a big brother, produced excellent scholastic standards. Approximately 55% of the boys were in the upper half of their class and ten were given special recognition and honor certificates for outstanding scholarship and good citizenship.

The total net profit made by the Chapter this year to create working capital was \$253.00. This was mainly secured through equipment sales and the operation of a dipping vat owned by the Chapter. The average investment per member in farming was \$516.85, while the personal labor income of each averaged \$251.76. This was over 100% increase in investments during the last two years for this relatively new Chapter which was organized in 1936.

Recreation is not overlooked even though most of the members are on the various school teams or in other school activities. Good farms, near and far, were visited; skits were put on for groups; films were shown; fairs visited; the annual "Barnwarmin'" was attended by 23 couples; three parties were given and many athletic events were held. The entire Chapter attended the American Royal and National F.F.A. Convention at Kansas City, which is no small achievement in itself.

NORMAN, OKLAHOMA

In the Norman, Oklahoma Chapter the membership of 55 boys worked under the guidance of Cecil Bowles as President and Adviser E. F. Foreman to win Gold Emblem recognition.

Through close study, community needs and service possibilities were determined. This provided a sound basis which guided the boys in their personal, group, and community activities. A total of 308 productive projects were completed—an average of 5.49 per student. Each boy carefully planned and inaugurated his long-time supervised farming program to fit his own needs and in line with the community situation.

An outstanding feature was the breeding program launched by this group of cooperative-minded young farmers. All members used purebred sires and sixty-two percent of them secured registered breeding stock. Only tested dairy animals were purchased and all members tested the home dairy herd besides keeping production and cost records as a part of their farm management study. Thirty registered breeding heifers, and sires were sold to adults in the community and agreements were drawn up with local leading dairymen to register their males coming from superior production lines. In order to secure greater net returns and reduce production costs, twenty-two members sold their milk cooperatively.

In line with the national defense program request to increase poultry products, an extensive poultry program was put into operation. Nearly one hundred thousand eggs were sold to hatcheries and 245 cockerels were sold for breeding purposes, all from flocks with known production history. Ninety-seven percent of the members raised one variety of poultry and seventy-eight percent mated special breeding pens. By following sanitary practices, careful culling, proper breeding, blood testing, vaccination, and pest control, it was possible to secure a thirty-six percent increase in egg production.

The beef herds were definitely improved through the purchase of 21 registered animals, while eighty-two percent of the boys living on farms adapted to beef production made arrangements to secure registered breeding stock. All animals purchased were "clean" being tested for Bangs disease and T. B. and sixty percent of all the members vaccinated for blackleg prevention and hemorrhagic septicemia control.

Sheep were introduced on sixty percent of the students' farms and many of these were registered, including six rams. Swine production came in for major emphasis and expansion with eighty-seven percent of the members including them in their farming programs and all of the purebred sows were bred to registered males. A total of 117 gilts and 3 boars were purchased while 97 fat hogs were marketed. The swine program was developed in line with grain pro-

duced in an effort to create a proper balance between crops grown and livestock produced, thus maintaining soil fertility.

Cooperative activities of the Chapter included making farm surveys, financing projects, selling livestock and livestock products, purchasing livestock for breeding and feeding purposes, securing seed, landscaping the school grounds, sponsoring judging contests, exhibiting at shows, collecting aluminum in the national drive, the operation of a Chapter incubator and hatching of nearly 9,000 chicks, culling poultry, and operation of hotbeds and cold frames.

In the field of community service a real contribution was made; the following examples are typical: pruned orchards and vineyards on 23 farms; demonstrated pruning to 56 adults; blood tested; vaccinated and culled approximately 14,000 chickens; donated food to needy families; put up wild-life posters and hatched quail eggs for the State Game and Fish Commission; tested seed for purity and germination; and repaired farm machinery. Thirteen fertilizer test plots were operated, 17 ponds staked out for farmers, terrace lines run on 23 farms, soil tests made on 55 farms, and recommended legumes to the farmers in their crop rotations as soil builders.

Leadership was evident in all of the Chapter's activities with every member serving on one or more active committees. Exhibiting crop-products and livestock at several shows and fairs within the State brought in over \$1,000.00 in cash prizes and 250 ribbons. Two members exhibited prize winning poultry in Chicago at the International Show. At the Texas State Fair, members won \$300.00 in premium money and 149 ribbons with 249 chickens and 14 turkeys exhibited. The Chapter sponsored the District initiation for Green Hands and Future Farmers, initiating 100 candidates from 14 chapters.

Earnings and savings indicated the extensive way in which the Chapter entered into their annual program. A total of \$652.61 net profit was made through group activities designed to create a working capital. The principal money-making devices used were: Homecoming parade float; collective school exhibit at fairs; box supper; 'possum hunt; selling insect collection; hatching 8,751 eggs at 2 cents each; and the donation of a fat hen by each member. The average personal labor income from the projects of each boy was \$282.22 for a Chapter total of \$15,577.46, and the average investment of each member in farming was \$799.93.

With all of the activities previously mentioned one might think that scholarship was overlooked; however, the Chapter maintained a "C" average and six members qualified for the State Honor Society. Two-thirds of the members stood in the upper half of their class in scholarship.

Recreational activities included tournaments in ping pong, croquet, volleyball, horseshoe pitching, and competition in these events with neighboring chapters. A swimming party, community picnic, box supper, and a hidden talent program all contributed to the pleasure deserved by this hard-working group. The Chapter won the banner awarded at the State F. F. A. camp by entering all competitive athletic events. Being good sports, the members built a concrete wall around the croquet court at the State F. F. A. camp besides donating a set of official horseshoes.

This is the sixth year that the Norman F. F. A. Chapter has been organized and with the support of civic organizations, local clubs, and school officials the group expects to continue to grow in a steady and creditable manner.

SALEM, OREGON

Ranking as one of the "top" F. F. A. Chapters in the United States for 1941 was the Salem, Oregon Chapter. Community service, cooperation, leadership and recreation, interspersed with outstanding long-time supervised farming programs by most of the 60 members, were the main factors in their selection for the Gold Emblem classification.

Under the guidance of Adviser J. F. Svinth and President Vernon Johnson, the membership, with 12 alumni remaining active, achieved many unusual and worthy undertakings. The supervised farming programs of the members averaged nearly 40% in size of that conducted by the farmers of the community. All of the members had full ownership of one or more productive projects, completing an average of 4.7 projects each. The enterprises included poultry, dairy cattle, swine, sheep, corn, small grain, truck crops, legumes, potatoes, orchards, and small fruits. Each boy averaged 10.6 improvement projects and 13.6 supplementary practices completed; however, as each averaged 20.2 acres farmed in this area of small truck farms, there were ample opportunities to develop such jobs. With 11 members being elected to the State Farmer Degree in the past three years and the Chapter being awarded the coveted "Keystone" rating, there was ample evidence that the Chapter was a going concern.

Cooperation resulted in many things as members became conscious of the real value of working together. Through this means were purchased 26 head of outstanding young dairy animals, 2,100 pounds of minerals, several tons of dairy feed, 7,000 plants, 3,800 trees, over 13,000 pounds of commercial fertilizer, approximately 3,000 hatching eggs from high-producing flocks, and the equipment needed for exhibiting livestock at shows. This group also operated a greenhouse and a Chapter incubator on a cooperative basis at a real saving.

Knowing that each individual should contribute to the betterment of his community for the general good of all, a splendid program of unselfish service was rendered. To those less fortunate, the membership saw fit to give comfort at Thanksgiving and Christmas by providing 2,300 pounds of farm produce and 200 pounds of clothing. A pest eradication contest was organized, which resulted in the killing of 2,057 harmful predatory animals. Farmers were assisted in properly pruning 400 fruit trees and were provided with plant cuttings, trees, shrubs, and greenhouse facilities as a part of the Chapter home improvement plan.

Through the presentation of numerous programs before rural and civic groups, a fine community service was rendered, which in turn resulted in developing more leadership ability in the individual members. Nearly all of the members participated in public speaking, parliamentary procedure, judging, debating, glee club, athletics, band and farm mechanic skill competition. One member was elected to the state presidency of the Oregon Junior Farmers' Union and another was selected as the outstanding "Future Farmer" in the State, due to the fact that he was declared to have made the greatest progress toward becoming established in farming; he received the Portland Union Livestock Award of \$125.00 in cash. At the Oregon State Fair one member exhibited the grand champion female over all breeds, another had the grand champion fat barrow of the show, and the Chapter had the second best dairy herd, swine herd, and sheep flock, winning cash prizes amounting to \$730.40.

The Chapter developed a Chapter fund of \$356.36 this past year through such devices as a Chapter incubator, Chapter greenhouse, State Grange Concession, membership dues, and special programs. Through their supervised farming programs each member averaged a net personal labor income of \$400.85 and an investment of \$446.62 in farming. Other investments averaged \$137.20 and a savings of \$99.92 per boy. All of these figures show an increase of over 25% as compared to the previous years which indicates "growing into farming" the real objective of vocational agriculture.

It takes real study as well as hard work to achieve high ranking positions among chapters, and so it is that 60% of this chapter are in the upper half of their class. Seven members qualified and three were elected to the all-school National Honor Society in a student body of nearly 1,900.

To "whet the mind" a broad recreational program which involved the entire Chapter membership was conducted. The events included

a Christmas party, 22 athletic contests, a Dad's party, a parent-son banquet, an F. F. A. exhibitors' banquet, a Hallowe'en party and a party in honor of the Seniors.

Nothing gives greater joy and satisfaction than to be able to look back on the work of a Chapter and say, "Well done." The results accomplished are proof of a well-laid program. Such is the situation with the Salem, Oregon group.



(2) CHARLES SCOTT
(4) IGNATIUS BAIRD

(1) R. L. JONES

(3) ALEX WEIMER
(5) BASIL HOOVER

The Public Speaking Contest

The Annual National F. F. A. Public Speaking Contest was first made possible in 1930 through the interest and generosity of Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas who, for two years, sponsored the event and offered prizes. From that time on, however, the national organization of Future Farmers of America has been the sponsor.

The Twelfth National F. F. A. Public Speaking Contest took place in the Arena of the Municipal Auditorium on Monday evening, October 16. The five finalists placing in the order indicated representing four administrative regions on the mainland and the Hawaiian Islands were:

1. R. L. Jones, Carrollton, Alabama.
2. Charles Scott, Pukoo, Molokai, Hawaii.
3. Alex Weimer, Fort Morgan, Colorado.
4. Ignatius Baird, River Falls, Wisconsin.
5. Basil Hoover, Harrisville, West Virginia.

Since the controlling purpose of the F. F. A. is the development of rural and agricultural leadership, definite provision for training in public speaking is considered essential. The five youths who appeared in this contest came up through local, section, State, and regional elimination events similar in nearly every respect to the national event sponsored by their organization. It should be remembered also, that during the year, thousands of F. F. A. members in the 47 States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico benefited considerably by participation in the preliminary competition. While substantial prizes were offered to the national winners, the *training in public speaking for every member participating* stands out clearly as the real value of the competition.

Each contestant was the author of his own speech, having studied his subject, prepared the draft and practiced its delivery. Each speech represented original thought and original work on the part of the contestant with coaching on composition and delivery limited, by the rules of the contest, to the facilities of the school from which the contestant came. Each boy was at liberty to choose his own subject. Questions were asked by the judges on delivery to test each contestant on his ability to think on his feet and on general knowledge of his subject.

Two groups of judges had a part in the scoring process which resulted in the final decision as to the contestants' placings previously indicated. The first group of three judges scored the contestant's manuscript on which 400 points were allowed. The second group of judges scored delivery for which 600 points were allowed. The judges were:

On Manuscript

George A. Barnes, Chief, Division of Information, Soil Conservation Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Wallace Kadderly, Chief of Radio Service, Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Joseph Knapp, Principal Agricultural Economist, Cooperative Research and Service Division, F. C. A., U. S. Department of Agriculture.

On Delivery

J. A. Linke, Past National Adviser, Future Farmers of America.

L. L. Rummell, Member, Board of Regents, Ohio State University.

L. R. Humpherys, President, American Vocational Association.

Previous winners in this event by years from the beginning are:

1930—Edward Drace, Keytesville Chapter, Keytesville, Missouri.

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

1931—R. Hugh Conn, Worcester Chapter, Worcester, Massachusetts.

Subject: "The Tariff and the Debenture Clause."

1932—William Bagot Searson, St. Paul Chapter, Yonges Island, South Carolina.

Subject: "Give Them a Chance."

1933—Albert W. Richardson, Reading Chapter, Reading, Massachusetts.

Subject: "Why Be a Farmer?"

1934—J. Phelon Malouf, Richfield Chapter, Richfield, Utah.

Subject: "The Farmer's Part in a Planned Agriculture."

1935—Mont Kenney, Fillmore Chapter, Fillmore, Utah.

Subject: "Land Use."

1936—Kenneth Jack, Pennsboro Chapter, Pennsboro, West Virginia.

Subject: "What Next?"

1937—Jack Gunning, Oshkosh Chapter, Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

Subject: "First in Agriculture."

1938—Leslie H. Standlee, Chaffee Chapter, Upland, California.

Subject: "Chemurgy as an Aid to the American Farmer."

1939—Wayne Poucher, Largo, Florida.

Subject: "Soil Conservation—Man's and Nature's."

1940—Douglas Fisk, Hunter, North Dakota.

Subject: "Between Men."

The Soil: A National Heritage

By **R. L. JONES**
Carrollton, Alabama

The good earth is our greatest heritage and resource. How have we taken care of it?

Today we are being forced to defend both our natural resources and our American way of life. Martial airs are being played and we are singing "God Bless America." Congress is appropriating unnumbered billions of dollars for this emergency. Let us meet this world crisis like men and may it soon be over. While it is necessary to defend our American way of life, it is also necessary to defend the American means of making a living.

God has blessed America. No nation of the world can boast of a larger or richer possession of natural resources than our own. And of all these gifts of nature the soil is the most indispensable. From it we get our living and most of our wealth. It is the foundation of most of our welfare and prosperity. The supply of soil may seem inexhaustible; but it is not.

A proud horse owner, thoughtlessly leaving his stable doors unlocked, awoke in the early morning to discover that his most highly prized horse had been stolen. He lay awake many nights, thinking about how careless he had been. America has awakened to find a great part of her soil is lost. These losses are the direct result of the process of soil erosion which in turn is the result of the improper management and misuse of our land. This problem of land use has been and is today one of the most important problems that could possibly face this nation.

The history of different nations shows us that when the people use the land wisely, the nation grows and prospers; but on the other hand, where the land is misused and wasted, the nation begins to decay. China, through the misuse of its soil, has produced the most spectacular land damage in the world. The failure to recognize the value of its soil resources resulted in poverty and poor economic conditions for the Roman Empire and played a large part in its collapse. On the other hand, France, Germany, and other countries of Western Europe which have been following a positive program of land improvement have the world's most stable agriculture and the least soil erosion.

A nation on virgin soil seldom troubles itself with this problem of land use. Our own American attitude shows no exception of this rule. When the Pilgrims landed on the shores of New England, they found a continent covered with virgin forests and grass. Under this protective covering the rate of soil removal was exceedingly slow. This was mother nature's plan of conservation.

Acknowledging the fact that mother nature has beyond all doubt played her part by the soil, then upon whom do we lay the blame for our soil's destruction? By right we can blame only man—man and his selfish motives in handling the soil.

Most of our trouble with land use today is due to the lack of land policy during the early settlement of our country. The land policy consisted merely of disposing of the public domain as speedily as possible. This was natural, for the primary need then was to subdue a forest. This is where erosion began in America. Man tried to change the plan of mother nature. Forests were slashed down and vegetation destroyed by overplowing and overgrazing. The removal of the forests made floods more acute, and added to farm distress. On overplowed slopes the fertile soil soon slipped away; and when the grass covering was gone, the range land was soon ruined. On dry areas where the land was left unprotected, the dust storms took their toll.

Soil depletion can be regarded as the first and biggest factor in our national farm problem. In a country of about two billion acres of land, erosion has already seriously damaged 280 million acres. About 50 million acres are unfit for cultivation. Wind and water remove about 3 billion tons of soil from our land each year. About 730,000,000 tons of fertile soil are carried off into the Gulf of Mexico annually by the Mississippi River alone. All told, more than half of all the land we have has been affected in some degree. With the country as a whole under cultivation less than a hundred years, we have lost 14 per cent of our land and put another 35 per cent on the move. The United States has wasted its soil resources faster than any nation or race that ever attempted to practice agriculture on an extensive scale.

Soil destruction leads to abandoned farms and run-down communities. When the soil goes, near-by towns feel harmful effects too. Thousands of families have become agricultural wanderers. Other thousands remain on cropped-out land in extreme poverty. Almost without exception, farm people on severely eroded land are ill-clad, ill-fed, and ill-housed. As long as this destruction of the soil continues, we cannot hope to achieve a truly sound and lasting national prosperity in this nation. In one way or another—through increased taxes, higher cost of living, or impoverishment of basic resources—erosion is hitting us all; and the total damage is not less than \$840,000,000 every year.

The solution of this problem calls for national effort. The solution will be difficult. This is not a problem of only today; it is a problem of the future. "It is the first principle of political science that the state has immortal life. All wise plans must be based upon the hypothesis of national existence. Obligations of the present generation to those generations of the future cannot be precisely defined, but every step forward in civilization means an increased regard for the interest of the future."

Only in the last decade has this problem been brought to the attention of the people. Research and educational projects carried out by the United States Department of Agriculture, Soil Conservation Service, and State Colleges of Agriculture have provided the scientific facts to be used in soil erosion control and efficient land use.

However, education, research, and planning alone are not enough. Because the farmer has such a large share of the conservation job, it is only fair that the rest of the nation help him. The government is helping him through legislation. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration has become a vital part of the erosion control program. To conserve our soil and provide greater comfort and security for the millions living on American farms is part of a definite plan. By helping those on the land the A. A. A. program helps those in the towns.

The A. A. A. program protects the farmer's soil and income through acreage allotment. It pays for building terraces, planting winter legumes, contour furrowing of pasture and range land, and strip cropping as soil building practices. It contributes to better living by encouraging farmers to grow more food for home use. It provides parity payments and crop loans. We hear much today about regimentation in totalitarian nations. This form of regimentation has not and should not come to America. I am not a "Red", but I believe in combating the misuse of our land.

Although the government can and is playing a great part in the solution of this problem, I still believe that small farm organizations and individuals can play the greatest part in solving the soil problem. The soil conservation districts are organizations set up for the purpose of soil defense.

This organization is set up and run by small groups of farmers, and it embodies the spirit of community enterprise, 435 districts covering some 27,000,000 acres having already been organized. But the greatest responsibility of soil conservation still lies upon the shoulder of the individual farmer.

Fellow Future Farmers, we are the pioneers of the new frontier of soil conservation. We have learned how to defend our land; we have the skill and the labor to do the job. All we need is the will to put the work on the land.

Then are we as American citizens, going to sit idly by and see our land misused and wasted due to the lack of proper planning and utilization? Certainly the answer will be "No". Now is the time to act, act to bring the question of proper use to the consciousness of every true-blooded American citizen. Then we shall preserve our soil, the greatest of our national heritage and a vital part of national defense.

Beef and the Defense of the Pacific

By **CHARLES SCOTT**
Pukoo, Molokai, T. H.

Fellow members and friends, I bring you Aloha from Hawaii. Will this familiar phrase keep coming to you? The recent tension in Pacific waters has brought home to the nation the vital need of Hawaii's defenses to safeguard the western coast. But how impregnable is Hawaii? The chain of defense is as strong as its weakest link—FOOD. The shortage of beef, one of our staples reveals the pressing need.

Admiral Kimmel, Commander-in-Chief of the U. S. Fleet in the Pacific, meaningly warned the islands, "Hawaii depends on overseas transportation for her needs." In case of war, Hawaii would be completely cut off from the mainland. The supply of some two and one-half million dollars worth of meat would be destroyed. In 1933 Hawaii imported three million pounds of frozen beef and five years later imported ten million pounds—an increase of seven million pounds. In the past year, an influx of defense workers has increased the demand tremendously. It is estimated that in three months not a single cow would remain in Hawaii if the people went on half rations. We do raise a great amount of sugar cane and pineapples but nobody would like to have a straight diet of these products. In the last world war, some of those present here remember the experience of meatless days. They can tell you that going without meat leaves a hollow emptiness in a meal. Present conditions indicate meatless days and even meatless months for the defenders of our western shores. The only way to keep our service men at fighting efficiency is to increase the quality and quantity of beef.

The first cows in the Hawaiian Islands were the vicious long-horns but these were gradually graded up by shorthorn quality. After the shorthorns were well bred in most cattle, the Red Poll, with its ability to mature early, came into view. Then the Devon and the Aberdeen Angus were brought in. These breeds were excellent in themselves but when they were indiscriminately combined in one animal, all the differences in body shape, maturing ability and disposition were brought out and so jangled, that the beast became a true scrub with all the poor points of the breeds. The poor quality of beef does not help at all in the development of the industry. A well-bred calf that matures quickly eats no more than a scrub and will weigh several hundred pounds more than the scrub in a shorter time. At the Parker Ranch on Hawaii, a two-year old steer dressed at 600 pounds. A scrub of the same age, in the same pasture weighed 350 pounds and took two years more than the good calf to weigh 600 pounds.

We have many small ranches scattered throughout the islands that consist of twenty to fifty heads of cattle. Most of these small

owners are interested in improving their present stock but they think they cannot afford pure bred bulls. If they sold four or five scrubs, they could buy a good bull that would more than pay for the scrubs within one year. Then again, two or three of the ranch men could form a bull cooperative. Some of the ranches I have just mentioned pasture on the road and their calf crops are less than forty per cent due to inbreeding, lack of good bulls, and lack of feed. To build up our beef industry, we must get a fast and big turnover of calves on good pasture.

The western ranges, on the average, require seven acres to keep a cow. In Hawaii, the average is ten acres per cow. This condition has persisted although experiments have proved that three to four acres a head are sufficient for the average ranch.

The dry-lot feeding phase of beef production has unlimited possibilities. Up to the present, the chief reason for curbing this method has been the high cost of feed. We have depended too much on mainland feeds and the present emergency has brought out the fact that there are just as good local feeds if some one will grow them. This is being done more and more because of the increased emergency pressure. The sugar cane plantations have discovered that cane tops and molasses are fine feeds and are buying cattle to fatten. Cane tops, cane molasses, pineapple bran, koa haole, sorghum, and corn can be economically produced and used. The possibilities of molasses as a feed is tremendous. There is so much molasses in Hawaii that if all pigs and cows were raised completely on it, not even one-fourth would be used.

Our ranges have vast possibilities also. Cattle cannot be expected to be in good condition if they have to walk off all the meat they have put on hunting feed. If we took proper care of our lands we could increase the carrying power of our ranges to two times their present capacity. There are efficient methods of improving almost every type of condition where land is too poor. Harold Prichard has told you, no doubt, of the vast fields of burnt lava which is part of our range. Cattle should be brought in from these areas for dry-lot feeding. For lands where guava and lantana choke out the grasses, these inedible shrubs should be cleared off and the areas planted in legumes and other grasses. Erosion has taken its toll of pastures. It is quite evident that if a pasture is half way washed or blown away, not much grass can grow there. Checkdams here would do two things; stop water erosion, and hold moisture in the soil for the grasses to draw from. In areas of seasonal drought, trench silos would be of infinite value.

Beef raising is the third largest agricultural industry in the territory and yet it cannot half supply our own island market. We produce forty per cent of our beef and import the other sixty per cent. This amounts to over ten million pounds of frozen beef alone. There are over a million and a half acres of prospective and actual range which, with the aid of dry lots, can take care of the other sixty per cent. On the mainland, there is one cow for every three persons. In

Hawaii, there is one cow for every twenty-seven persons. The civilian population alone can consume all of the beef produced and an equal amount more in imports. The vast military personnel amounting to some 50,000 men must also be kept in top notch condition. The army must have a well-fed stomach. This supply must come from within especially with a world emergency staring in our faces. The merchant marine must be used for armaments and other concentrated war necessities. There is not room enough for bulky feeds. Ranchers and beef men must strain their efforts for an immediate increase in stock. They must hold back their cows for breeding while there are yet available ships for bringing in beef. Though the marketed numbers will be smaller, this practice will insure more cattle for a real emergency when there are no available ships.

Thus, as we fearfully, yet hopefully, look at the approaching crisis, realizing fully that the safety of our nation rests upon proper defense, let us not forget that that word also includes food. If the western coast is to remain safe, Hawaii and Pearl Harbor must be impregnable. I, then, though looking for a bluer horizon, will echo the thought of the Future Farmers, that we will strive to do our part for the safety and the well-being of our country.

Agriculture and National Defense

By **ALEX WEIMER**
Fort Morgan, Colorado

This nation is now engaged in the great activity of national defense. The nation is united in spirit and united in the belief that this great and serious activity is absolutely necessary if we are to maintain, preserve, and develop our democratic way of life in the world of today. To a large extent, our peace depends upon the spirit and efficiency with which we develop this new national preparedness. Every citizen is anxious to do his full share and take his responsibility in this nation-wide effort for security against the "isms".

In recent months the term, "total defense," has gained wide usage. Exactly what does "total defense" mean? Does it mean more than adequate defense such as the development of our armed forces to their full strength, a two-ocean navy, and the most powerful air force in the world?

Yes, total defense means that, and more too. Total defense is being prepared in every way to meet any emergency which might threaten our democracy. It is the protection of our physical plant, the defense of our human resources, and of our country itself. Our job in this program is to mobilize our national resources and human skills, to step up production materials so that we will have all the equipment necessary for defense, but also to feed American bodies to make Americans stronger.

Many of us think that our first line of defense is battleships, tanks, and planes, but the sword is no stronger than the arm that wields it, nor is the plane more useful than the hands and eyes that guide it. Military defenses are no more important than our human defenses.

Every American has a job to do in this national preparedness program. That job may be to build equipment or serve in the armed forces. Those of us who are farmers must perform the largest and most important task of all. The feeding of these armed forces, and making strong those people who are lacking that necessary prerequisite of physical fitness, proper food, and plenty of it. Much of the will to win, of the strength to work, and of the courage to face the war of nerves is due in the long run, not only to high morale, but also to healthy nerves and physical strength. To a great extent these depend upon the food which goes into the human body. Hungry people, undernourished people, and ill people do not make for strong defense. Our leaders, as well as our laborers, work more efficiently when properly nourished.

Agriculture is the backbone of our national security and there should be no doubt about that. We who live on the farms must produce the food which is so vital to our defense. We, however, can-

not do this alone. We must have help and cooperation on the part of other people. Yes, we can use our land and conserve it too; but if United States farmers are to go on being the most abundant producers on earth, they must have markets for their products. We must find some way to get rid of our farm surplus.

People who must buy their food cannot buy unless they have the money to buy it with. Until wages and incomes can buy all the food that farmers can produce and consumers need, we must dispose of our surplus in some other way. Stamp plans and relief food distribution must go on, and even more such plans must be put to work. Every pair of hands must be given work to do. Lands, hands, and machines that work together produce the wealth that makes it possible for people to buy the food they need.

If we are to be strong we must give serious and continuous attention to the problem of bettering the lot of low income groups in cities and on farms. It is only common sense to do this. Raise their incomes, and you raise their buying power. Raise their buying power and you create new markets for the production of our increasingly mechanized form of agriculture.

After a year of war in Europe it is evident that export demand is smaller than it would have been in time of peace. A recent report given by the Department of Agriculture shows that during the month of July, 1939, before the war broke out, 16,000,000 pounds of pork were exported. During the month of July, 1940, only 3,000,000 pounds of pork were exported. This is a decrease of 83% on pork exports. A decrease on wheat exports of 43% has taken place during this same period. The value of all agricultural products exported has declined from 44 million dollars in August, 1939, to 26 million dollars in August of 1940. Therefore, the agricultural export trade gives no outlets for our surplus.

We know that we must improve our economic well-being by increasing the consuming power of the lowest income group.

When you look at farm prices, there is a surplus. When you look at the needs of our people, the surplus seems to disappear.

The December, 1940, issue of Consumers' Guide made the following statement, I quote: "If America ate as much as it should, farmers would have to produce 10 to 20 percent more milk, from 10 to 25 percent more butter, and twice as many vegetables."—"Forty-five million people live below the safety line because they do not get the food they need." This results in unhealthy, nervous, and physically unfit people. These people will break under the tremendous strain we have yet to go through.

If the farmer is to fulfill his vital part in national defense help and cooperation from outside sources are not all that are needed. The farmer must improve his own methods if he is to go on being the first line of defense in this nation.

One of our first aims should be to make better farmers out of our agricultural population. This means improving the farm standard of living, but most of all it means using better conservation methods to keep our land in a high-producing condition. This, if anything, is essential to our defense. Run-down land, land that is not fit for farming, does not produce the food we need.

Land laws in the nineteenth century allowed families to settle on lands which were not fit to be farmed. The government offered homesteads that were too small to be farmed efficiently. Cutting range land up into small units leads to overgrazing and eventually ruins the topsoil. Farm tenancy is a large cause of soil erosion. Forty-two percent of American farmers are tenants and many of these tenants only stay on a farm for one year. These tenants who do not stay on a farm very long do not bother to improve soil fertility. Much of this land is owned by landlords who discourage tenants to spend time and money for soil-building practices which do not bring immediate cash returns.

We must have an educational program in which both tenant and landlord are made to realize the importance of soil fertility. Tenants must be encouraged to stay longer on farms. There should be written farm leases to bring to the landlords and tenants a clearer understanding of each one's obligations. This may improve landlord-tenant relationship, and eventually reduce the number of one-year tenants.

It is the duty of every farmer to conserve his soil, and right the wrong that has been done to our land. When this is done we have taken another step toward strong defense.

These are some of the jobs we still have to do in this national preparedness. We have done many things; we must do more. With our lands, hands, and machines we have done great things. We have dammed rivers and made their waters do the work of millions. We have built cities, highways, factories, and machines that are as good as any in the world.

Yes, we have done many things, but we are not finished. We must make sure that everyone has the opportunity of making a living. We farmers must be assured that we will have all the help we need to keep on raising the food and conserving our soil for stronger defense.

We have a job to do. You, and I, and everyone. This job is to make America strong.

We must protect our lands, our waters, and guard our skies, but this is not all we have to do. We have people who are in need of many things. Defense means building planes and guns, but even more than that it means the building of healthy bodies and clear minds. I repeat: hungry people, undernourished people, ill people, do not make for strong defense.

This then is our job. To make every American strong, stronger than ever before.

Behind the plow that turns the earth—
Behind the machines that make the plows—
Behind the plane, the train, and the truck that carry the food—
Within the homes where food is eaten—
We stand—130 Million People—We must be strong.

Home Beautification

By **IGNATIUS BAIRD**
River Falls, Wisconsin

Home beautification? Here are two words that contain a world of meaning. You all, no doubt, have heard the old saying, "A home is not a home until it has been planted." Homes are the foundation of a nation. With clean, pure, attractive homes, young people have more inducement to become strong, upright and honorable citizens. When we improve the conditions of our homes, we will improve citizenship.

Have you noticed when driving in the country how your attention is drawn to farm homes? How favorable that impression is as you gaze upon an attractive, well-kept farm home! And haven't you found yourself many times unconsciously judging the kind of people that live there—what they do, how successful they are—entirely from the appearance of the farm home?

The intelligent farmer realizes that a large portion of the reward of farming does not come in the form of cash income, but rather from the satisfaction of having an enjoyable farm life. And one of the easiest ways to achieve this satisfaction is through the possessing of an attractive home—one which reflects the pride of ownership and success of the farmer. A home such as this means more to a family than just a place in which to eat and sleep. To the farm family it means a place of lasting enjoyment, an inviting place to spend leisure as well as working hours, a place to entertain friends, and a place to hold forever dear in memories of home.

Many farmers who have considered landscaping their homes have arrived at the conclusion that it would be too expensive. Contrary to general belief, however, the improvement of home grounds need not be costly. It is true that the cost of landscaping, if done in the customary manner, may be beyond the reach of the average family. However, we F. F. A. members have discovered that simple plans for improving the farm home may be carried out without spending more money than the average farm family can afford.

Landscaping means much more than merely accumulating many beautiful plants; it means planning to achieve certain well-thought-out effects. Like most planning, it is best done on paper before attempting the actual work.

First, make a sketch of the farm grounds as they are, using a scale such as one-eighth of an inch to the foot. Then using a road or fence as the base, measure positions of objects to be represented on the sketch. Now that you have a bird's-eye view of the grounds, trace in various planting arrangements until the desired effect is achieved.

In order to secure the desired effects for the home grounds, there are a few sound principles of landscape designing everyone should know and observe. The three general effects most commonly sought in landscaping a farm home are simplicity, convenience, and beauty.

The greatest charm of the country is its simplicity, especially when it is contrasted with the cramped and artificial atmosphere of the city. To achieve this desired simplicity, the planting should not be overdone or showy, but should suggest freedom and naturalness. Convenience calls for plantings that fit in with the farm work. Farm people have many steps to make, and any arrangement causing them more steps is likely to be a nuisance rather than a pleasure. Beauty depends upon the effect of the landscaping as a whole, upon making the farm home appear to belong there, to be a natural and pleasant part of the countryside.

Now we shall consider the five things essential to proper planning of the grounds. Just as the house is divided into rooms, so should the yard be divided into parts. These areas are called the front yard, service yard, and private yard. Division of the areas is based upon the activities carried on in each.

The front yard should be visible from the highway, and, as it gives visitors and passers-by their first impression of the farm, it should be inviting, with a smooth unbroken expanse of lawn. Plantings should be few and simple, and they should be arranged so the visitor's eye is naturally attracted and directed toward the house, which should be the main point of interest. Special features, also, such as rock gardens, formal flower beds, and bird baths do not belong in the front lawn.

The service yard is that section connecting the back door with the outbuildings. Since it is hard to make this area attractive, tidiness and convenience should be achieved. Plantings should be simple and for the purpose of screening unsightly objects from view.

The private yard is the place for rest, reading, and the entertainment of friends. It should be screened from public view, well sodded, and shady. Also the private area is the place for rock gardens, pools, bird baths and the like. However, care should be taken that these special features will not look crowded or ill-assorted.

Walks and drives are intended for use; therefore, they should not be bordered with bright flowers, white-washed stones, or anything that will call attention to the drive or walk. Sometimes it is well to mark the drive at the highway with a few well-grouped shrubs. Walks and drives should lead directly to their objective, but this does not mean they must be laid in a straight line. If a curve is needed, a gentle one will achieve the desired effect. If the curve does not look natural, a group of shrubs may be placed to accomplish this effect.

The front walk should lead from the front door to the drive at the side of the house, rather than directly to the highway. Walks

from the back door should lead to the barn, garage, garden, and other places. The drive, which serves a dual purpose, should connect both the house and the barn to the highway, and should include a turn-about.

Trees, more than any other factor, determine the general appearance of the farm home, especially when viewed from the distance. Trees are used to outline or frame the house, and to break the harsh effect of the roof lines. The trees used for framing should be planted in a forward manner and should be placed diagonally off the corners. Also, vary the trees so that there are more on one side than on the other, but plant them in groups. Trees should also be used to screen and soften the appearance of the barn and other buildings, and to form a background for the house. Trees for shade should be planted where they will protect the house from the hot sun in the summer. Quite often a windbreak is used to frame and serve as a background for the house, but because an effective windbreak must be two to three hundred feet from the buildings, this point is usually not considered in the actual landscaping of the grounds.

Plantings about the foundation of the house are used to soften the sharpness between the house and ground; also, at the corners and other angles, they are used to lead the eye easily over different parts of the home landscape. If the house is low-set, the foundation plantings need not be solid, but merely grouped at intervals. For homes with unattractive foundations, heavier and more continuous planting should be used, but at no time should the plants be unnaturally crowded together. The planting about the foundation of the house should not be composed of several unrelated kinds, but of a few well-chosen varieties, generously used.

We have arrived at the fifth and last step in beautifying the farm home, that of border plantings, or boundaries. Border plantings are used to divide the yard into its separate areas, to mark the limits of the home ground, and to screen the less sightly objects of the farm from view.

Border plantings should be in irregular, natural masses rather than in long, straight rows. Also, the tallest plants and the greatest depth should be at the ends or corners. The plantings may be combinations of shrubs and flowers, with the shrubs as background.

No doubt the question has already been raised in your minds as to the kind of trees, shrubs, flowers, walks, and drives that should be used in beautifying the farm home. I have purposely omitted a discussion of these points because of the limited time I am allowed for such a vast subject as home beautification. Choice, here, also depends to a great extent on the exact purpose, the climate and section of the country, and the desires of the ground owner. However, accurate information may be obtained for any of these purposes by interviewing your county agent, home agricultural instructor, state experimental farm, or any privately-owned nursery.

In conclusion, let me warn you that an improvement in the home grounds will not come about through wishful thinking. Only with courageous planning, hard work, and patience will an improvement result. It is surprising what can be accomplished with an unattractive set of buildings through some careful planning, a generous amount of work, and a ton of enthusiasm. Remember, improving the conditions of the home will improve citizenship, which is the most vital factor in the preservation of our democracy from the grave danger with which it is confronted today.

Agriculture and America

By **BASIL HOOVER**
Harrisville, West Virginia

And God said, "Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind whose seed is in itself upon the earth." And it was so and God saw that it was good. Figuratively speaking this was the beginning of agriculture. Plant life was essential to man's existence upon the earth and in like manner man's progress through the ages and advancements in agriculture have been interwoven.

We often hear about the invention of the printing press opening up a new and broader era by the extension of learning and thus making possible the advancement of civilization to its present level. But we are seldom reminded of the fact that the invention of the steel plow or the development of crop rotation brought about a new era in agriculture, ultimately resulting in an agricultural policy which is the very cornerstone of our present civilization. We see that agriculture is apparently a decisive factor in determining progress.

Now let us come closer home and see how agriculture is important to America. To do this we shall go back in American history and see what part agriculture has had in the building of a nation where once a wilderness prevailed.

Agriculture was the first industry of the American Colonists and as we shall see it was, and is the foundation of all other industries.

The Indians engaged in a primitive agriculture. They raised beans, pumpkins, squashes, peppers, onions, sunflowers, tobacco, and maize or Indian corn. Although the methods of agriculture used by the Indians were crude the Settlers learned a great deal from them.

Undoubtedly this primitive knowledge at times meant the existence of the colony. For example, in many settlements sickness was so prevalent and manpower so scarce that it was impossible to clear large tracts of land so the cornfield in the wilderness was made by girding the trees and burning the branches and underbrush. Four grains of corn and two beans were then dropped into holes four feet apart made by a crude ax or hoe. If possible, a fish was placed in each hill for fertilizer. What a contrast between this fish fertilizer and the commercial form we use today with the analysis written on the bag.

Gradually early American agriculture improved and as it became established on a sound and dependable basis other industries began to develop. The farmer no longer made all his clothes, shoes, furniture, and tools at home. Instead some of the people employed their full time in the making of such articles while the farmer gave more of his time entirely to agricultural work. Thus part of the people became employed in manufacturing centers and part engaged in agri-

culture. This would not have been possible without a sound, dependable agricultural production. For those employed in manufacturing centers depended upon those engaged in agriculture to supply them with food and raw materials.

As the eastern coast became settled and the time came for expansion westward what do we see? Do we see the capitalist going into the wild unbroken regions to build factories and cities? No, not at all. Instead we see the pioneers with their oxen and covered wagons, plodding slowly westward, to take up homesteads, to plant their crops and to establish communities. After the pioneer farmer had proved the land, then came the capitalist to erect factories, cities, and roads. Agriculture is always the pioneer and basic industry.

Ah yes, you say, I agree that agriculture was essential in the building of our nation but of what value is the agriculture which you described in today's complicated society. This is my answer. It is true that the methods of agriculture known to the pioneers would be out of place and of little value today. But these methods are no longer used. Agriculture advancement has paralleled that made in all other industries and sciences and in many cases has surpassed the advancements in other fields. The agriculture of this age is just as essential to the welfare of America as the agriculture of yesterday was in its time. To illustrate the importance of agriculture today let us see what would happen if agricultural activity should cease. Because of a shortage of wheat, bread would be difficult to obtain. Butter, eggs, and bacon would be so scarce that we might imagine ourselves in some European country. There would soon be a shortage of cotton goods and leather. Farm machinery would stand unsold in the factory. The railroads and trucking companies would have much less hauling to do. These few examples showing what would happen if there were no agriculture, vividly illustrates the importance of this industry in our present vast economic system.

Another important position which agriculture holds is that of training school for well-balanced, all-around, American citizens. Show me a place where a young person has at his command a natural laboratory in which to work, to discover his talents, to learn a trade, to learn about nature, to get the true perspective of life, and to develop initiative, dependability and character. Show me a place such as I have described and you have shown me the true American farm.

Of the thirty-one men who have been President, seventeen were sons of farmers. Apparently agriculture has been well represented in the White House.

I shall quote an army officer who said, "The army needs more young men from the farms where they have developed the character and the attitude for courageous service in the American Army, both in peace and in war."

We now see that a sound agriculture builds a great nation and that no nation is stronger or more prosperous than its agriculture.

George Washington said, "I know of no pursuit in which more real and important service can be rendered to any country than improving its agriculture."

Agriculture, because of its rapid progress in a rapidly changing world, faces many important and puzzling problems. I shall name a few of the major ones.

Conservation, the early American farmer was careless in his use of the soil, the forests, and the other resources. As a result, agriculture is now faced with the problem of conserving our soil, forests, and other resources and using them more economically.

The appreciable difference between the income of the manufacturer and the income of the farmer makes the need for agricultural organization urgent, both in buying and marketing.

The farmer must now meet the demand for greater and more efficient production. To do this he uses machines which replace many laborers and cause unemployment. The small farmer finds it difficult to equal the low cost of mass production so he often loses his farm and becomes a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

I am not here to attempt to solve these problems, merely to mention them. However, I feel certain that no matter how difficult they may seem they can be solved. Just as the many obstacles of the past have been overcome by ever-advancing agriculture in its triumphant march toward a greater degree of perfection.

What will agriculture in this country be like in the future? No man can say for certain. Our world of tomorrow in agriculture will be as different from today as today's agriculture is different from that of the pioneer days. And as always, progress in science, art, philosophy, and every other phase of civilization will be paralleled by and dependent upon advancements in agriculture.

Let us realize that the America of our dreams must be built upon a sound and progressive agriculture.



General and Special Convention Activities

The National Convention of Future Farmers of America is held annually in conjunction with the National Contests for Students of Vocational Agriculture and the American Royal Livestock Show. Certain general and special features are of interest to all students of vocational agriculture and F. F. A. members in attendance. Among these events during the 1941 meeting were the following:

Saturday, October 18

- 8:00 A. M.—Judging Calves Exhibited by Students of Vocational Agriculture, Main Arena, American Royal Building.
- 1:00 P. M.—Judging Swine and Sheep Exhibited by Students of Vocational Agriculture, Swine and Sheep Pavilion, American Royal Building.
- 2:00 P. M.—Matinee Horse Show, Main Arena, American Royal Building. Parade of Vocational Agriculture Livestock.
- 5:30 P. M.—Banquet for Vocational Agriculture Livestock Exhibitors and Members of Vocational Judging Teams. The Kansas City, Kansas, Chamber of Commerce, host.
- 8:00 P. M.—Horse Show, Arena, American Royal Building. Vocational Agriculture Livestock Exhibitors and Members of Voca-

tional Agriculture Judging Teams guests of the American Royal.

Sunday, October 19

- 10:45 A. M.—Attend church.
- 12:30 P. M.—Luncheon Meeting of A. V. A. National Committee on Judging Contests, President Hotel.
- 5:30 P. M.—Get-together Dinner for National F. F. A. Officers and Delegates. Aztec Room, President Hotel.
- 6:30 P. M.—Meeting of Coaches of the Livestock, Dairy Cattle, Meats, and Poultry Judging Teams with respective Superintendents, President Hotel.
- 8:00 P. M.—Concert by Michigan State F.F.A. Band, Arena, Municipal Auditorium.

Monday, October 20

- 7:30 A. M. to 12:00 Noon—Dairy Cattle Judging Contest.
- 7:45 A. M. to 10:30 A. M.—Livestock Judging Contest. Arena, American Royal Building.
- 11:30 A. M.—Radio Broadcast from Convention Floor, N. B. C. Farm and Home Hour.
- 1:00 P. M.—Poultry Judging Contest, Poultry Department, American Royal Building.
- 1:15 P. M.—Viewing Carlot Fat and Feeder Cattle, and Tour of Stock Yards.
- 2:30 P. M.—Matinee Horse Show, Arena, American Royal Building.
- 3:00 P. M.—Meat Judging Contest (quality), Cudahy Packing Company, Kansas City, Kansas.
- 5:00 P. M.—Meeting of Coaches of Milk Judging Teams, with respective Superintendents, President Hotel.
- 7:15 P. M.—F. F. A. National Public Speaking Contest, preceded by Concert by the Michigan F. F. A. Band, Arena, Municipal Auditorium.

Tuesday, October 21

Vocational Agriculture—F. F. A. Day

- 9:30 A. M.—Milk Judging Contest, Chapman Dairy, 1207 Locust St.
- 10:00 A. M.—Meat Judging Contest (identification), American Royal Building.
- 11:30 A. M.—Radio Broadcast from Convention floor, N. B. C. Farm and Home Hour.
- 1:00 P. M.—Assemble for Arena Parade.
- 1:45 P. M.—Parade in the Arena of American Royal led by Michigan and Texas F. F. A. Bands.



CHAMPION VOCATIONAL STEER, 1941 AMERICAN ROYAL,
OWNED BY GORDON HOLLE, GARBER, OKLAHOMA.

2:00 P. M.—Presentation of Star Farmer Awards (broadcast).
Arena, American Royal.

2:30 P. M.—Attend American Royal Matinee Horse Show.

7:15 P. M.—F. F. A. Talent and Award Night Program, Arena,
Municipal Auditorium.

Wednesday, October 22

11:30 A. M.—Radio Broadcast, N. B. C. Farm and Home Hour.

2:30 P. M.—Matinee Horse Show, Arena, American Royal Building.

6:00 P. M.—Annual Vocational Agricultural Banquet, Arena, Municipal Auditorium. Guests of Kansas City, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce.

Friday, October 24

8:30 A. M.—Auction sale of Lambs, exhibited by Students of Vocational Agriculture, American Royal Annex No. 3.

10:00 A. M.—Auction sale of Fat Calves exhibited by Vocational Agricultural Students, American Royal Sales Pavilion, north of American Royal Annex No. 1.

1:00 P. M.—Auction sale of Fat Hogs, exhibited by Students of Vocational Agriculture, American Royal Sales Pavilion, north of American Royal Annex No. 1.

A summary of the vocational agriculture registration at the 1941 National F. F. A. Convention and National Contests for Students of Vocational Agriculture showed a total of 8,000 in attendance.

Sunday night found the national officers, delegates, and a few guests gathered at the President Hotel for the annual Officer-Delegate Get-Together Dinner. About 120 were present and National President Harold Prichard acted as toastmaster, assisted by Past President Ivan Kindschi. An informal evening was enjoyed by all. The delegates and officers became acquainted and thus were in a better position to work together on the floor of the convention. Following the dinner and program at which R. B. Prichard, brother of Harold, gave a stellar performance as a magician, the delegates and visitors were entertained at the Municipal Auditorium with a concert by the Michigan State F. F. A. Band.

The F. F. A. exhibit in the Little Theatre of the Municipal Auditorium was most attractive. Special interest was shown in the national organization's display, 60 feet long, extending across the entire side of the room. This exhibit is a permanent feature at the national convention. The agricultural product exhibits by the various State associations were greatly improved over those of 1940. Excellent planning and an artistic touch in each of the 34 booths raised the quality of the entire exhibit to a high level. The following States had displays and the nature of the displays are indicated in each instance:

- Alabama—peanuts
- Arkansas—cotton
- California—seed
- Colorado—miscellaneous products
- Florida—tropical fruits
- Idaho—potatoes and other products
- Indiana—national defense
- Iowa—corn
- Kansas—wheat
- Kentucky—tobacco and blue grass
- Louisiana—paprika peppers
- Maine—potatoes
- Massachusetts—contributors to agriculture
- Michigan—leadership training program
- Minnesota—butter
- Mississippi—tung oil
- Missouri—lespedeza
- Montana—workshop

Nebraska—potatoes
New Jersey—tomatoes
New Mexico—state map showing major products
New York—agriculture of the state
North Dakota—potatoes
Oklahoma—broomcorn.
South Carolina—tobacco
South Dakota—ranges of western S. D.
Texas—citrus fruits and cowpeas
Utah—sugar beets
Vermont—milk
Virginia—corn
West Virginia—timber industry
Wisconsin—cranberries
Wyoming—beans

The Little Theatre was crowded with visitors from Saturday to Thursday. The applications of outstanding American Farmers, chapter scrapbooks, State association reports and F. F. A. books were displayed on tables in the center of the room. D. M. Clements was in charge of the display assisted by Ivan Kindschi, Harvey Schweitzer and others.

The F. F. A. convention sessions were well attended each day. Some 1,200 people were on hand for the opening session on Monday morning. About 1,500 persons attended the finals of the National F. F. A. Public Speaking Contest Monday evening.

Tuesday was National F. F. A. Day and at 2 P. M. the annual parade of students of vocational agriculture was held in the Arena of the American Royal Building. Participating were F. F. A. officers, delegates, public speakers, American Farmers, judging teams, prize winners and F. F. A. bands. At the conclusion of this parade, announcement was made by W. A. Cochel, Editor of the Weekly Kansas City Star, of the Star American Farmers of the year. The prizes were presented by L. R. Humpherys, of Utah, President of the American Vocational Association. Participants in the parade were then seated in a block of reserved seats where they enjoyed the afternoon Horse Show at the Royal.

With Everett Mitchell acting as Master of Ceremonies, the special F. F. A. Talent Night program was carried through in a pleasing and effective manner. Music was furnished by the Michigan and Texas State F. F. A. Bands. Duane Munter of Nebraska, Star Farmer of America for 1941, received a gold medal from the F. F. A. organization. Announcement was made of Chapter and State Association winners, and Honorary American Farmer Degrees were conferred. Special entertainment features presented by F. F. A. members and groups of members included:

Baton Twirling—Francis Bryde, Eaton Rapids, Michigan
Imitator—Hayward Hudkins, Berea, West Virginia
Baritone Soloist—Eldon Lynch, Glasgow, Missouri

Songs—Seymour Quartet, Wisconsin
Hillybilly Band—Leon, Iowa
Violinist—Bill Kutzner, Memphis, Missouri
Trick Roper—Myron Hess, Manhattan, Montana
Accordionists—Emilio Sutti, Santa Maria, California
Wilfred Fochs, Campbellsport, Wisconsin
Alvin Raffetto, Reno, Nevada
String Music—West Virginia String Band
Pianist—M. B. Johnson, Gilham, Arkansas
Hillybilly Band—Mississippi Band.

The annual vocational agriculture banquet on Wednesday evening provided by the Kansas City, Missouri, Chamber of Commerce was attended by 1,700 students, teachers, supervisors and other guests. Articles contributed to this banquet by F. F. A. State associations included: Persian limes from Florida; pineapples and coffee from Hawaii; cotton bolls from Mississippi; butter from Minnesota; Irish potatoes from North Dakota; salted soy-beans from Ohio; black-eyed peas and grapefruit from Texas; and cheese from Wisconsin. The napkins and programs were furnished by Mr. E. J. Bray of French-Bray Printing Company.

James E. Gheen, the speaker of the evening, gave an excellent humorous address which was packed with homely philosophy and plenty of good sense. The closing event of the evening was the announcement of judging contest winners and the awarding of prizes under the direction of Superintendent James H. Pearson. The Michigan Band furnished excellent music during the banquet.

Radio broadcasts were made directly from the floor of the convention Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday over the N. B. C. Farm and Home Hour. Valuable assistance was rendered in connection with these broadcasts by W. E. Drips, Agricultural Director, and Everett Mitchell, Chief Announcer, N. B. C. Farm and Home Hour, Chicago. Several other broadcasts were also made over local stations and in connection with programs at the American Royal.

The Kansas City high schools again requested member appearances and music before assemblies held at various times during the week. Speakers were selected from the F. F. A. organization to appear at the various schools. The arrangements were in charge of Harvey Schweitzer of Malta, Illinois.

Newspapers in all parts of the United States carried articles, feature stories and pictures of the week's activities through the efficient work of George Couper and Sherman Dickinson who were ably assisted by other members in the publicity room.

Considerable interest was shown in the excellent educational exhibit prepared by Swift and Company at their plant. Many students of vocational agriculture and their instructors visited it during the week.

Much credit is due the Michigan State F. F. A. Band under the direction of Nick Musselman, Ben Henick and Adviser Harry E. Nesman. The same is true of the Texas State F. F. A. Band back again with H. G. Rylander and Adviser J. B. Rutland in charge. Special credit is also due all State F. F. A. Advisers and the many local F. F. A. Advisers who cooperated in such a splendid way to make the total week's activities an outstanding conclave.



Printed by FRENCH-BRAY CO., *Baltimore*

