

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

Virginia Agricultural Extension Service

J. Carl Coiner

Extension Agent

Sallie F. Wetzel

Extension Agent

James R. Shreve

Assistant Agent

Assistant Agent

Assistant Agent



1963

Shenandoah

County

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Introduction	1
I. Involvement of Local Leadership In Planning and Carrying Out the Extension Program	3
A. Work With Planning Committees	3
B. Contributions Made by Local Leaders	6
C. Work in Leader Training	7
D. General Appraisal and Leadership in Shenandoah County	8
II. Report on Project Areas	9
A. Agricultural Production, Management, and Natural Resource Use	9
B. Marketing and Utilization of Agricultural Products	18
C. Extension Home Economics	20
D. Four-H and Other Extension Youth Programs ..	30
E. Community and Public Affairs	38
III. Success Story	46
IV. General Appraisal of Past Year	49

SHENANDOAH COUNTY EXTENSION SERVICE

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

January 1, 1963 - December 31, 1963

Introduction

This annual narrative report will cover major activities conducted by members of the Shenandoah County Extension Service Staff during the calendar year 1963. Shenandoah County has four full time members on her Extension staff. These are: Miss Sallie Wetsel - County Home Demonstration Agent, J. Carl Coiner - County Agent, James R. Grove - Assistant County Agent, and Miss Jane Painter - Secretary. Charles F. Clement - Assistant County Agent, Staunton, Virginia, spent six days working in Shenandoah County assisting with our 1963 Farm Management Program.

This narrative report will be based on our 1963 Shenandoah County Plan of Work with some suggested projects developed by local county planning committees and other projects offered by specialists and the administrative staff at V.P.I. During 1962 a revised method was used as a basis for County Extension Service annual narrative reports. Under this system only special projects selected in the County Plan of Work and other special consideration projects which arose during the year, would be concentrated upon in preparing the 1963 annual narrative report. At the beginning of the year plans were developed under the following projects:

1. Agricultural Production, Management, and Natural Resource Development.
2. Marketing and Utilization of Agricultural Products.
3. Extension Home Economics.
4. 4-H Club and Other Extension Youth Projects.
5. Community and Public Affairs.

I. INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL LEADERSHIP IN PLANNING AND CARRYING
OUT THE SHENANDOAH COUNTY EXTENSION PROGRAM

A. Work With Planning Committees

During 1963 each of the following planning committees met one or more times to work out goals and objectives in their particular phase of work. These committees with their chairmen are as follows:

1. County Rural Areas Development Committee - C. Lanier Rodgers
2. Citizens Scholarship Foundation - Charles W. McLawhorn
3. Committee on Industrial Development - Simon Wender
4. County Recreational Facilities - James E. Zerkal
5. County Water Survey Committee - W. B. Crawford
6. Keep Shenandoah County Beautiful Committee - Raymond W. Tamkin
7. County Civil Defense Program - W. H. Miller
8. County USDA Defense Board - Joe Wightman
9. Conservation Needs Survey Committee - Paul L. Swecker
10. County Horticultural Committee - Elwood Luttrell
11. Shenandoah-Page DHIA - C. T. Sollenberger
12. Powells Fort Organization Camp Central Committee - Morgan Kinney
13. Northern Valley Holstein Show - W. H. Logan
14. Shenandoah Valley All Pony Show - Robert S. Grubbs
15. Livestock Marketing - Alfred Gochenour
16. 4-H County Council - Harold Orndorff
17. 4-H County Leaders Association - Weldon Miller

18. 4-H County Advisors - Mrs. Russell Hiner and Waldon Miller
19. 4-H Honor Club President - Charles Gochenour
20. 4-H All Star Chief - Elvin Walker
21. 4-H Livestock Sale Committee - Charles Eastep
22. 4-H County Yearbook Committee - Richard Bushong
23. 4-H County Contests and Events - Ann Janney
24. 4-H County Objectives Committee - Carolyn Eastep
25. Home Demonstration County Yearbook Committee - Mrs. W. B. Davis
26. Home Demonstration County Chairman - Mrs. John R. Irvin
27. Home Demonstration Achievement Program Chairman -
Mrs. James Strosnider
28. Home Demonstration County Fair Chairman - Mrs. Harry McDonald
29. Home Demonstration Program Development Chairman -
Mrs. Braden Miller

Although not a direct part of our County Extension Program, but indirectly related to it, planning committees were working on the following projects: (a) Shenandoah County Airport - Gordon D. Bowman; (b) Music Appreciation - Robert J. Benchoff; (c) County-Wide Survey and Study Program - W. B. Vaughan, Jr. This survey is being prepared by VEPCO in cooperation with the County Board of Supervisors. It should be a very valuable report when completed since Shenandoah County does not have a County Planning Commission. (d) Vocational Training School - W. W. Robinson -- it is planned to locate this school in the Mt. Jackson community.

Planning committees set up guidelines for the entire county 4-H program. Committees from the County Council and 4-H leaders organization develop plans for each years county events, county objectives, and programs. The 4-H members each year elect two 4-H advisors to work with the agents in all phases of the 4-H program. In addition to county plans, each club has planning committees to develop their various local programs.

The Home Economics Program Planning Committee is composed of the county executive officers, president, program development leader, and program of work chairman from each of the Home Demonstration Clubs in the county. This group directs the over-all program planning in carrying out the county program and strives to meet the needs of the county's rural and non-rural population, and further the interest of the Extension program among the adult and young homemakers. The Program Development Leader from each club presents the needs and requests of her club and from these implications a month by month program calendar is selected for consideration and adoption by each organized Home Demonstration Club. The committee formulates the Federation Program of Work, listing activities and selects county objectives, and makes recommendations to the Program Development Leaders for carrying out the program and training of local leaders.

B. Contribution Made By Local Leaders

The two hundred seventy-six Home Economics local leaders are a vital asset to the County Extension Service by giving their time and talent towards promoting the county program. The local leaders, when giving a demonstration or discussion before their organized club or civic organization, plans with the chairman the time and necessary equipment needed to elevate the program. To advance the necessary program, the leaders select meeting places and dates for county and special interest programs.

The Home Economics local leaders inform their neighbors and non-Home Demonstration Club members on the knowledge they have received by attending a club meeting or leader training school. To further promote the program, while the local leaders are conducting meetings this helps to advance the Home Economics program so that the Home Agent can work with other special Home Economics Committee Programs so that women who do not belong to organized Home Demonstration Clubs can receive needed information, and to work with 4-H members on their related projects.

Local volunteer leaders have contributed greatly to the success of the county 4-H program. As a result of thoroughly trained leaders, extension agents in Shenandoah County are no longer required to attend each local 4-H club meeting. This time saved gives agents an opportunity to expand the total county program to reach more people.

During 1963, one significant contribution of the County 4-H Leaders Organization was their negotiations with the Board of Directors of the Shenandoah County Fair resulting in new 4-H exhibit booths and improved premiums.

C. Work In Leader Training

The two hundred seventy-six Home Economics leaders involving both organizational and project leaders conducted one hundred and seven meetings throughout the year. These leaders were trained by the Home Agent or specialist at fourteen different leader training meetings. The leaders were selected by their local club chairman in representative field or project that they were most interested, and their capability for conducting the program to their local clubs after receiving sufficient training by subject matter specialist, local person or Home Agent. The leaders reviewed and studied the material and gave the method demonstration to their local clubs and transferred timely information to non-Home Demonstration Club members and to other civic organizations. The local leaders and club presidents were notified in ample time to clear their schedules so that they could attend the leader training meetings.

Special training was given six sheep inspectors for the sheep scabies eradication and control program which was staged in Shenandoah County during 1963.

D. General Appraisal of Leadership in Shenandoah County

The Shenandoah County Home Economics Extension Program would become stagnate if ^{it} were not for the stability and intellectual quality of valuable project and organizational leaders that have given untold number of hours toward promoting the educational program of Extension. The leadership knowledge through Extension has also helped them with their church and civic planning committees.

In appraising 4-H Club leadership in Shenandoah County, we agents feel that those leaders we now have are doing a tremendous job. Although our organizational leadership is nearly adequate, we need to spend more time in securing project leaders. These new leaders need to specialize in training 4-H members in one or two projects, and consequently help our club program cover a broader scope of subjects. We feel that cooperation and "willingness to serve" on the part of these leaders we now have is excellent.

In all phases of leadership we have found that proper training is the key to successful performance. This was especially true in training leaders to conduct the Sheep Scabies Eradication and Control Program in Shenandoah County.

II. REPORT ON PROJECT AREAS - Shenandoah County

Under this section of our report we will consider each project area included in our County Plan of Work, outline the project, and report on progress to date on all phases given major emphasis.

A. Agricultural Production, Management, and
Natural Resource Use

1. Phase - Cattle Feeding

a. The Situation

Dairy and beef cattle farmers are now operating on a very narrow margin of profit. Feed costs must be lowered if they are to continue to compete in today's competitive market. This is a phase of management over which the individual farmer can still exercise some control.

b. The Specific Problem

A narrow margin of profit for milk and beef producers.

c. The Program Objective

To lower the feed costs in production of milk and beef on eight farms in Shenandoah County during 1963. To provide information whereby other county dairy and beef cattle producers can make improvements in feeding efficiency.

d. Activity

When cattle feeding was selected as a phase for major emphasis for 1963, it was not anticipated that we would encounter our most severe drought since the early thirties. Thus our program was modified to meet the livestock feed shortage challenge of 1963.

Our first consideration was to work with local groups and individuals to have Shenandoah County included in the drought disaster area and thus be eligible for drought relief such as low costs feed grains and freight rate reductions. We were successful in this effort.

Forage samples were collected and mailed to V.P.I. for analysis. Minimum rations were worked out for livestock producers. Emergency corn, hay, and loan programs were publicized through newspapers, over radio, and through individual farmer contacts.

Temporary silo, building and feeding plans were supplied. An emphasis program was started on mechanized forage and grain handling. Four herds of beef cattle were continued on the BGIA program. We cooperated with feed companies in supplying emergency feed rations.

Eight farmers were placed on the Mail-in Farm Record program. Their farm records were analyzed and recommendations given.

Supplemental summer and winter forage crops were pushed. We have worked closely with local hay dealers to see that hay was available where short supplies existed. DHIA herds received special emphasis on feeding during the year. Due to drought, failures in forage and pasture ^{crops} will need to be reseeded and supplemented if we are to harvest forage during 1964.

e. Evaluation

Although some marginal herds were disbursed and heavy culling was practiced, we feel that with our present programs, essential livestock will receive sufficient feed to carry them through to

another harvest season. Farm feed supplies will grow more critical as we progress through the winter. Some farmers may find it more profitable to sell more of their livestock and place what feed they have on the market. With a sharp pencil and efficient management those who desire to do so can still remain in the livestock business. We have met the challenge so far. Additional activities in this phase will be conducted as present feed supplies diminish.

Shenandoah County

2. Phase - Forestry-Management and Recreation Aspects

a. The Situation

In 1960 twenty-nine per cent of the total farm acreage in Shenandoah County was in woodland. Sixty-eight and eight-tenth per cent of our farms had woodland. The average woodland acreage per farm was 49.6 acres. Yet forest products contributed only six-tenths of one per cent of the value of all farm products sold. New highways and expanding urban and sub-urban populations are bringing more people into the county who are seeking recreational facilities. Areas of land in the county with water and woodland are in great demand for future development.

b. The Specific Problem

Low farm income for the acreage in farms devoted to forests. A high demand for future development of woodland for recreational purposes.

c. The Program Objective

To increase farm income received from woodland areas. To develop private recreational facilities on farm woodland areas as an additional source of revenue.

d. Activity

During 1963 the drought created hazardous fire problems in the forest. Working with local forestry officials was attempted to make the public aware of this situation. The fact that very little woodland was consumed by fire during 1963 leads us to believe that this was a successful effort.

Low water supplies during the year made the public conscious of the fact that water is a natural resource which must be conserved. Thus our soil and water conservation recommendations had favorable audiences and made more than a normal impact. We continued to advise prospective land purchasers throughout the year. Our county Water Survey Committee is still active and more aware of the water problem since the drought. Individual farmers are being advised regarding recreational aspects of their farms as a source of additional income. We have assisted with some tree planting activities. Proper woodland management was stressed. Woodland owners were advised of special assistance available under the County ACS Program. County Agent J. Carl Coiner attended a Forestry School at Wytheville, Va., May 27-31, 1963, to obtain instruction on Forestry Management and Recreational Aspects.

e. Evaluation

We have just begun to scratch the surface in the managed use of our forests and woodland in Shenandoah County. During 1963 we did not make the progress in this phase of our program that we had anticipated. Therefore, we hope to continue this as one of our major emphasis programs for 1964. We believe, however, that the public is more conscious that conservation of our forests and water supplies is essential if we are to maintain our high standard of living with a rapidly expanding population.

Shenandoah County

3. Other Fields of Work

a. Sheep Scabies Program

During 1963 Shenandoah County joined in an organized effort to eliminate the disease sheep scabies and thus credit Virginia as a sheep scabies free state. An up-to-date mailing list of all sheep growers in the county was composed. Six farmers were selected as inspectors and given training on how to recognize the disease and conduct a farm to farm visitation program. The six inspectors for Shenandoah County were: C. W. Getz, Joseph R. Myers, Narval Showman, Charles E. Funkhouser, James E. Fadley, and M. S. Swartz. All sheep growers in the county were advised of the program through the mail, in the newspapers and over the radio. Over 221 flocks in Shenandoah County were visited and inspected during the first two weeks in February. Suspicious flocks were referred to the state veterinarians for follow-up visits. At the end of the inspection period only one flock in Shenandoah County was found infected with scabies. This flock has been dipped and cleared up.

A second inspection of the county was conducted during the first two weeks in December using four inspectors. These were: Joseph R. Myers, Narval Showman, James E. Fadley and Charles E. Funkhouser. Results from this inspection have not yet been tabulated.

In relation to this program the Shenandoah County Extension Agents have been responsible for publicity, selecting and assisting in training inspectors, providing and dividing mailing lists among

inspectors, co-ordinating the entire program in the county, evaluating and publishing results of the program. Our sheep growers have provided splendid cooperation and thus our 1963 program has been brought to a successful conclusion with satisfactory results obtained.

Shenandoah County

b. The Northern Valley Holstein Show

County Agent J. Carl Coiner was selected to manage the Fourth Northern Valley Holstein Black and White Show which was sponsored by the Northern Valley Holstein Club and the Extension Service. This show was held at the Shenandoah County Fairgrounds at Woodstock on August 3rd. Committee meetings were held to plan for the show, entry blanks were mailed out and received, and publicity was taken care of. The show catalogue was prepared by our County Extension Office. Sixty-three animals were entered and exhibited in twenty-two classes during this Black and White Show. Consignors were present from Shenandoah, Frederick, Clarke, and Loudoun Counties. A crowd of over seventy interested spectators attended the show.

Shenandoah County

c. The Shenandoah Valley All Pony Show

Shenandoah County Agent J. Carl Coiner served as Show Chairman of the Shenandoah Valley All Pony Class A Show which was staged at the Shenandoah County Fairgrounds at Woodstock on June 13, 14, and 15, under the sponsorship of the Woodstock Rotary Club. Over 100 ponies from Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Alabama, Texas, West Virginia, and Virginia participated in the three day show. Mr. William A. Simpson, Baraboo, Wisconsin, editor of "The Pony" magazine, judged the 125 classes. This was a class A pony show featuring Shetland, Welsh, and Hackney Ponies in both halter and harness classes. Included in the entries was a three time All American Grand Champion Pony. Forty-two sterling silver cups were awarded during the show. Attractive ribbons were also presented to all winners. This is the first time that a class A quality pony show has been staged in Shenandoah County. Those attending the show were afforded a rare treat.

Shenandoah County

B. Marketing and Utilization of Agricultural Products

1. Beef Cattle - Feeder Calf and Yearling Sales

During 1963 the Shenandoah County Extension Service assisted in obtaining nominations, inspecting cattle, receiving and penning cattle at the market, conducting the sale and educational publicity with four organized state graded sales which were held at the Farmers Livestock Exchange Inc. located just west of Winchester, Virginia. Twelve Shenandoah County farmers consigned 333 animals to these sales. Alfred Gochenour served as chairman of our County Livestock Marketing Committee. The County Extension Agents attended a number of meetings of the Northern Virginia Livestock Producers Association, Inc. in relation to these cattle sales.

Due to the drought our Woodstock Livestock Market conducted three feeder calf and stocker sales during the year. These sales aided our farmers in cutting down on cattle numbers to meet the short feed situation.

2. Wool Marketing

Most of our Shenandoah County wool was marketed through organized wool pools and local dealers during 1963. These wool pools were conducted in late May and early June in Clarke, Frederick, and Rockingham Counties. There was no demand to conduct a smaller pool in Shenandoah County. The County Extension office aided in getting farmers to delegate their wool ^{to wool} pools and carried on a general educational program on wool marketing.

Shenandoah County

3. Feeder Pig Sales

Shenandoah County swine producers consigned pigs to the Northern Virginia, Harrisonburg, and Winchester Graded Feeder Pig Sales. They were well pleased with the grading system, and prices received for their pigs at these sales.

4. Apple Growers Bargaining Association

Most of the educational and organizational phase of The Apple Bargaining Association was completed last year. Our county fruit growers are now well aware of the purpose and function of these associations. Marketing of apples and peaches was stressed during our Area Fruit Growers School which was held at Mt. Jackson, Virginia on March 1, 1963 with over 125 people attending.

Shenandoah County

C. Extension Home Economics

1. Phase - Clothing and Textiles

a. Situation

To expand the knowledge of clothing and textiles to the young homemakers with families, so that they could live within a reasonable clothing budget these homemakers were eager to learn the practical skills in clothing construction, fitting, fabric finishes, and pattern alteration.

The 4-H girls desired to construct their own clothes, so that they could have more clothes at lower cost with a pleasing appearance.

b. Specific Problem

The young homemakers lack knowledge in skill techniques of clothing construction, fitting and pattern alteration, which helps to make their garments appear professionally made.

The 4-H girls have become aware that they can have more clothes of better quality, if they take the time to give the garment a custom made appearance through careful planning and good quality of construction.

c. The Objective

To give the young homemakers a knowledge of skills in the basic problems in clothing construction in order to give their garments a professional and custom made appearance.

The 4-H girls improved their sewing skills by learning how to buy pattern and fabric, how to lay pattern correctly on material, directional cutting, stitching and pressing, correct use of sewing machine, and proper fit of the garment. They also learned proper selection of accessories for their costume and how to model.

A preliminary meeting was held in early January to select days for tailoring and beginners clothing workshop in February. The Home Agent discussed current styles, colors and showed fabric samples suited to the various figures. The group was then divided to take body measurements to determine the correct type and size pattern to buy.

The beginners clothing construction workshop (all-day meetings) proved to be most helpful to those participating, as a majority of the girls have kept their continued interest by making other garments and plan to enroll in a wool workshop in 1964.

The tailoring workshop was unusual, as two women tailored suits for their husbands. Four women made ~~one~~ a wool suit or coat at the seven all-day meetings. These homemakers also assisted other interested women, who could not attend workshops, with the knowledge of skills in tailoring.

Forty-seven tailored wool garments and 1,143 cotton garments were made in Shenandoah County throughout the year.

As a result of clothing workshops in the past four years the families are better groomed on a limited budget with a high standard of workmanship achieved by the homemakers. Three of the girls are now doing custom sewing after acquiring the instructions.

To broaden the knowledge of clothing and textiles in the Home Demonstration Club program the Home Agent conducted the following three separate method demonstrations:

- (1) Foundation Garments for Fit and Comfort
- (2) How Does Your Ready to Wear Garment Fit
- (3) Know Your New Materials and Their Care

To elaborate on the number of changes made by the individual club members as a result of the above meeting topics would be hard to estimate. However, the demonstration motivated the homemakers to become more conscious in reading of labels, and to check carefully the fit of a foundation garment and ready to wear garment before purchasing.

The seventy-five 4-H club girls made 115 garments with the assistance of the adult and junior leaders at the all-day workshops conducted in June and July. The junior members made cotton blouses or gathered skirts. The older girls advanced to making wrap-around skirts, and some made wool lined wrap-around skirts.

The 4-H girls model their garments at the local club meetings, before civic organizations, and twenty modeled at County Home Demonstration Achievement Day Program. At the District Contest Ann Janney was first alternate for Northern District. Many of the 4-H club girls continued their interest by making more garments by themselves and several girls encouraged their parents to purchase a sewing machine for their personal use.

Shenandoah County

2. Phase - Civil Defense (Self-Help Medical Care Classes)

a. Situation

A nuclear attack against the United States could result in a multitude of health problems and since Shenandoah County is located close to Washington, D.C. the county people should be more concerned about their food supply and health care in case of an attack.

b. Problem

To associate the fallout threat by preparing the people with practical measures and the effect on humans in a nuclear attack.

c. The Objective

To create a need and change of attitude for this county-wide program, and possible effects on humans, protective measures, shelter preparation and shelter living that would be faced in a fallout threat.

To acquire a better knowledge and understanding of family needs and security for the emergency health care in case of an attack.

The eleven listed lessons on Medical Self-Help Training were conducted by the Home Agent, assisted by a nurse, in nine different class periods for a two hour session. The final lesson was an examination, after which certificates were given to ones completing the course.

Lesson No. 1 - Radioactive Fallout and Shelter. This was a simplified presentation of the rather complicated and technical subject of radioactive fallout. This lesson emphasizes protection against radiation, and discusses some of the effects that radiation has on people.

Lesson No. 2 - Healthful Living in Emergencies. There are certain preparations necessary before hand if we are to stay healthy in a fallout shelter or any shelter following a disaster. This lesson describes the Federal Government program of stocking public fallout shelters and offers many practical suggestions on stocking home shelters, as well. It also includes ways to maintain hygienic and sanitary living in emergencies without the usual unlimited water and sewage facilities. Discusses what provisions can be made for drinking water and food in disaster situation.

Lesson No. 3 - Artificial Respiration. This section is designed to teach the techniques of mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, as well as the back pressure arm-lift method. It discusses phases of recuperation in the limited confines of any shelter.

Lesson No. 4 - Bleeding and Bandaging. Methods of stopping bleeding and applying dressings and bandages are taught. Emphasis is placed on improvisation with supplies that may be found in any shelter. The lesson also explains what to do with injured victims who after several days are still confined to the shelter without professional aid.

Lesson No. 5 - Fractures and Splinting. Improvisation is stressed in this lesson. Particular attention is paid to followup care since professional help may not be available to all the injured for some time.

Lesson No. 6 - Transportation of the Injured. Stress is placed upon the use of articles likely to be found in shelters or homes with which to improvise means of moving injured persons. Precautions are given for preventing further injuries.

Lesson No. 7 - Burns. This portion provides information on care and treatment of burns, using the limited medical supplies likely to be found during emergency periods. Includes the treatment for prevention of infection.

Lesson No. 8 - Shock. In any fallout shelter and following any other disaster there may be many injured persons, and since shock may follow any injury, it is expected that knowledge of the treatment to be used for victims of shock will save many lives. Emphasis is placed on the recognition of symptoms and proper treatment.

Lesson No. 9 - Nursing Care of the Sick and Injured. The lesson includes general care of illness and long term care of injuries particularly in the limited environment of any shelter. No attempt is made to teach diagnosis; instead, treatment of symptoms is stressed. The medication recommended is that provided in the public shelter medical kit and that which ordinarily is found in the home.

Lesson No. 10 - Infant and Child Care. Improvised, yet effective, methods for the care of infants and children in the confines of any shelter are covered. There are suggestions on how to maintain the health of infants even though there may be a shortage of water.

Lesson No. 11 - Emergency Childbirth. Helping the mother during childbirth in a fallout shelter or under other disaster conditions may be required of nonmedical people. This lesson covers the fundamental techniques to be followed in assisting a normal delivery.

These lessons were promoted by use of film strip, demonstration, and practice. Thirty enrolled in this class, however, twenty-one completed the course. To further the program several girls will conduct the Medical Self-Help Classes in their local towns. One club had an educational fair exhibit on "Emergency Food Supply".

Shenandoah County

3. Other Extension Home Economics Programs

a. Home Demonstration Achievement Program

The annual Home Demonstration Club Achievement Day Program had the largest attendance ever, with every club represented, plus a high percentage of visitors. The program was climaxed by the presidents of each club listing their community projects in poem, skit, or stating facts. A fashion show was conducted by members who participated in winter clothing workshop. The meeting was closed with the speaker, Mrs. Ella Mae Miller, W3VA Radio Station, who spoke on the "Changing Role of the Homemaker".

b. Home Economics Health Program

Over five hundred homemakers in Shenandoah County attended the six cancer films throughout the county for women. Of this number only one-fourth were representatives from organized Home Demonstration Clubs--another motive for reaching new and different audiences. The films were promoted by the chairman of the cancer committee, County Home Demonstration Chairman, and County Home Demonstration Publicity Chairman.

c. District Federation Meeting

Eighty-one Home Demonstration Club women attended District Federation Meeting at Winchester, Va., with \$36.36 given to "Pennies for Friendship".

d. Shenandoah County Fair

Fifteen Home Demonstration Clubs entered educational booths at the county fair. However, these booths are not in competition, but each club maintains a high standard of workmanship, as the fair association pays the same financial value for their efforts. Following are the listed titles of booths: Family Social, Know Your Laundry Supplies, Safety in Kitchen, Flower Arrangements, Christmas Safety, Food for Survival, Homemade Mixes, Keeping Shirts-in Happy, Christmas Door Decorations, Gift Wrapping for Various Occasions, Puffed Mints, Household Mechanics, and Fabrics for Individuals.

e. Yearbook Committee

Mrs. Walter Davis, Chairman of Yearbook Committee, with her appointed group composed the contents of the Home Demonstration Yearbook and secured sponsorship.

Shenandoah County

D. 4-H and Other Extension Youth Programs

1. Phase - County 4-H Honor Club

a. Situation

The organization of a 4-H Honor Club in Shenandoah County received major emphasis in 1963 because of a need for further recognition of older 4-H club members. In previous years many 4-H'ers in the 14-20 age bracket drop out of club work because of a lack of interesting activities geared to their age level.

b. Objectives

Objectives of an Honor Club Organization are to recognize outstanding older club members, to provide more opportunities for fellowship and interesting activities, and to develop these older 4-H member's leadership potential.

c. Progress Made

Organization of an active Shenandoah County 4-H Honor Club has been completed satisfactorily. The following methods and activities were used to organize and strengthen the club:

During January the Home Demonstration Agent and Assistant County Agent explained the purpose and goals of Honor Club at each of the county's local 4-H clubs. In February, thirty members were selected to become charter members. These outstanding 4-H'ers were notified of their selection and invited to the initiation ceremony in March.

Twenty-nine 4-H Honor Club members were initiated, and each one of them chose excellent personal leadership goals as a result of this recognition.

In August the Honor Club members planned and held a picnic, and at this time decided to conduct an auction sale at the county fair. This auction sale netted \$198.00 for them. The club then decided to use \$100 of this to pay toward the building of new community 4-H Club booths in the fair exhibit building.

At the County Achievement Program in November, eighteen new Honor Club candidates were chosen. These were initiated at a covered-dish supper in December.

In evaluating the results of this organization, the agents can already begin to see an increase in re-enrollment of older 4-H club members, and an increased interest on their part in leadership activities.

Shenandoah County

2. Phase - 4-H Contests and Activities

a. Situation

As many county and area 4-H contests and activities have so few participants, the County 4-H Council felt that more emphasis needed to be given to making the younger 4-H members aware of their many opportunities in this field. Major emphasis was given during 1963 to changing parts of the county program to meet this need.

b. Objectives

Objectives of this plan were to increase participation among county club members in county, district, and state 4-H club activities and contests.

c. Progress Made

Many varied methods were used in carrying out this major emphasis plan. During January, letters were sent to club members explaining in detail the county and district demonstration contests, the various judging team activities, and the procedures for submitting achievement record books. A return post card was included in this letter, on which members could check the activities which interested them. From the resulting list, the agent could better make individual contacts concerning these contests.

An Achievement Record Book Workshop was held in January also. Resulting from this particular program emphasis, fourteen club members entered records for state competition as compared to nine for the previous year.

For the first time in 1963, boys demonstration and public speaking contests were included in the activities on county contest day.

Judging teams were trained in livestock, dairy and poultry. All three teams competed in the district contests, with the poultry team winning first in the district and fourth in the state contest. Over seventy different boys and girls attended county judging practices and contests, a considerable increase over 1962.

In preparing the copy for the new County 4-H Club Yearbook, two additional pages were devoted entirely to explaining demonstrations, judging, and achievement awards. In its final analysis, the agents feel that the above plan has done much to increase awareness among club members concerning their many 4-H opportunities. It is also realized that these activities need more and continued emphasis in the future.

Shenandoah County

3. Phase - Other Activities in 4-H

a. County 4-H Council

The Shenandoah County 4-H Council met three times during 1963. Committees from the council helped agents to plan the Yearbook, Achievement Program, Club Objectives, County Picnic, County Contests, and other activities. The County Council also conducted an officer training workshop in January, and sponsored a movie "Tom Boy and the Champ" at a local theatre during National 4-H Club Week in March. All of the officers and leaders in each of Shenandoahs' fourteen 4-H Clubs hold membership in the County Council.

b. Share-the-Fun Program

The county 4-H Share-the-Fun program was held in April. Many local clubs held prior eliminations to pick their contestants for this county-wide talent contest. There were eighteen acts and over sixty participants in the county program. The local electric cooperative sponsored the program. The winning senior act, composed of three boys, won a white ribbon in the state contest at Blacksburg.

c. Short Course

Eight boys, four girls, and two leaders from Shenandoah County attended the State 4-H Short Course held at V.P.I. in June. The Assistant County Agent who also attended served as a group leader for morning classes, and helped conduct the

state egg grading and automotive care and safety contests at Short Course. As a result of previous winnings, Shenandoah 4-H Club members were entered in Public Speaking, Poultry Judging, Share-the-Fun, and Achievement State Contests while at Blacksburg.

d. Shenandoah County Fair

Four-H members had a major role in the success of the county fair. Over two-hundred members had individual exhibits in the 1963 fair. Eight community clubs had educational exhibit booths. The 4-H Honor Club held a very successful auction sale during fair week, and the 4-H livestock show and sale was again one of the fair highlights. The Champion Livestock Parade and club awards program were witnessed in the grandstand by over 1,000 people.

e. Publicity

A great deal of the needed publicity for the 4-H Club members was provided through eight broadcasts over the local radio station. In addition to these regularly scheduled programs, the radio also carried broadcasts of our 4-H Livestock Sale and special announcements throughout 4-H Club Week.

With the splendid cooperation of the three newspapers published in Shenandoah County, all 4-H events were well covered, with numerous front-page pictures and stories.

f. Achievement Program

Over five-hundred people attended the 1963 County 4-H Achievement Program. At this time 164 medals, 3 books, 34 certificates, and 2 trophies were presented to outstanding club members. Entertainment and refreshments for this event were furnished by the community 4-H Clubs.

g. New Club

During 1963 a Woodstock Boys 4-H Club was organized and has continued to grow. Two men leaders are helping these boys to conduct an electricity project.

h. Powells Fort Organizational Camp

For the past twenty-four years 4-H Clubs of Shenandoah and other Northern Virginia Counties have been camping at Powells Fort Organization Camp which is located in Shenandoah County. During most of that time County Agent, J. Carl Coiner, has served as the 4-H Club representative on the Central Committee, along with five church groups that use this camp. In 1963 Mr. Coiner finished a five year term as chairman of the Central Committee.

The 1963 camping season opened on June 10th and closed on September 2nd. It is estimated that over 1500 girls and boys were supplied camping facilities during the 1963 season. The camp is operated with only one full time employee who is the caretaker, Mr. Bitner.

The 4-H Club camping season for the three weeks by counties was as follows:

July 29 - Shenandoah, Rockingham and Fauquier -- Director, Fred Ahalt

August 5 - Frederick, Warren and Rappahannock -- Director, Ben Weddle

August 12 - Clarke, Page and Loudoun -- Director, John Gerken

The Northern Virginia District 4-H All-Star Camp was held on August 10 and 11, with twenty-five people from Shenandoah County attending all or a part of the program.

During 1963 a new boiler was installed in the bath house, drainage tile was placed around two toilets, wooden tables and metal chairs were added to the dining room equipment, eighty-three new mattresses were obtained for the beds, a walk-in refrigeration cooler was installed to eliminate the necessity of buying ice. Other maintenance projects were conducted as scheduled.

Shenandoah County

E. Community and Public Affairs

1. Phase - Rural Areas Development

a. The Situation

The agricultural census reveals that Shenandoah County had only 1618 farms in 1959 as compared to 2056 in 1954. Of this 438 decrease, 139 was due to the change in the census definition, thus an actual decrease of 299 farms was realized. Many of these farms are too small to provide an adequate standard of living for the family. Thus it becomes necessary for some members of the family to seek off-farm or part-time employment. Opportunities in this realm are growing scarcer. Fuller utilization of this manpower is essential. Therefore, there is a need to study the total county resources to determine possibilities for greater over-all human and economic development.

b. The Specific Problem

Even though a County Rural Areas Development Committee was established in 1962, we find that many members of this committee do not attend meetings and exhibit a general lack of enthusiasm and initiative to participate in a program of this nature.

c. The Program Objective

To study our present RAD organization. To re-organize our County RAD structure. To activate committees. To involve other governmental agencies to a greater extent in carrying out a program.

d. Activity

Meetings of committees and sub-committees of our County RAD Program have been held during the year. We regret that many of our eighteen elected committeemen have been very inactive. Some have yet to attend their first meeting. Activities have been carried on both directly and indirectly through our County RAD Committee during 1963. In regard to agriculture a County Conservation Needs Committee has been established with Paul L. Swecker of the Soil Conservation Service serving as chairman. This committee will attempt to survey natural resource assets of the county and project conservation needs to 1970.

It is expected that between 1960 and 1970 the civilian labor force in Shenandoah County will be increased by 1358 people of which 733 will be male and 625 female. Our County Industrial Committee has been alert and on the lookout for new industry. The county was a second choice of a very desirous industrial location during the year. Other prospects are being investigated. Lack of adequate water supplies appear to be one of our short comings in securing certain types of industry. A County Water Survey Committee was established. This committee is now raising money to secure a professional county water survey.

Our Citizens Scholarship Foundation of Shenandoah County is now in its second year. Funds for this purpose are now being solicited. Last year over \$7000 was raised for this project.

Eleven students were selected and are now in their first year of college under the scholarship program. Four thousand dollars was allotted leaving \$3000 to assist these students in future years. Loans ranged from \$200 to \$600 for each of the eleven students.

Our local power company, VEPCO, and our County Board of Supervisors have just about concluded a County Economic Needs Survey. Information has been gathered which will be published and released to the public in the near future. The County Extension Service was requested to supply certain information for this survey.

Our County RAD Recreational Facilities Committee, under the leadership of James E. Zerkel, has just concluded a survey on Recreational Facilities and Needs of Shenandoah County. There are good possibilities for Shenandoah County to obtain additional farm income through private on-the-farm recreational areas. The county now has a twenty-two acre lake developed by private capital. Other areas are also being considered.

At our last RAD County Committee Meeting a "Keep Shenandoah County Beautiful" committee was appointed with Raymond Tamkin as chairman. This committee has the responsibility of suggesting an educational program for this project.

e. Evaluation

For her size Shenandoah County has many organizations. With our six incorporated towns and no cities we do not have a community or commercial center.

Each town, with its elected officials, revolves within its own orbit, therefore, it is very difficult to obtain county-wide support and participation on civic improvement projects. Most of our RAD activity during 1963 has been directed toward assisting with projects which have been initiated within special interest groups, civic organizations, elected officials, chamber of commerce, farm organizations, governmental agencies, etc. Our county appears to have an aptitude for organizing citizens committees for special interest projects. This has been a custom and much of our county progress has evolved from this system. It has been rather difficult to establish and maintain initiative in a county-wide group such as RAD in Shenandoah County.

Shenandoah County

2. Other Community and Public Affairs Programs

a. Civil Defense

W. H. Miller, Chairman of the Shenandoah County Board of Supervisors, served as County Civil Defense Director for 1963. Hoyle Garber was appointed by the Board to serve as County Civil Defense Co-ordinator. The Board is now in the process of holding meetings to link each segment into one co-ordinated program. Each governmental agency has been requested to work up and explain their role and function in the County Civil Defense Program. According to Douglas L. Moore, Jr., State Civil Defense Co-ordinator, "The Rural Civil Defense Program is the key program to survival in Rural America during an emergency and in post emergency, and in post attack periods. It is the responsibility of the USDA through the VPI Extension Service Program, that the local county Extension Agents work with the rural people on measures to be taken to protect lives, crops, and livestock. The objective of the USDA in the Rural Defense Program is to bring to the rural people how they can survive an attack, to teach them how to survive and how to recover from the attack, to stimulate rural people into positive action, and then the USDA has the further responsibility to cooperate with all other groups having the same objective."

This has been the program of the County Extension Service with respect to Rural Civil Defense.

Miss Sallie Wetsel, County Home Demonstration Agent, has conducted two series of Medical Self-Help Training Classes. Protection against radio active fallout, shelter construction, food storage, water purification, care of the sick and injured, first aid and nursing care, and sanitary disposals were some of the subjects taught. Thirty people have completed these classes.

Our weekly Farm Improvement Page in the Northern Virginia Daily has been supplied and carried much information on Civil Defense Protection of Humans, Crops, and Livestock Against Radio Active Fallout. Blue prints and other information has been supplied the public through our Shenandoah County Extension Service office.

b. County USDA Defense Board

The County USDA Defense Board in Shenandoah County consists of the following officers and members:

- Chairman - Joe Wightman, Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service
- Deputy Chairman - Paul L. Swecker, Soil Conservation Service
- Secretary - J. Carl Coiner, Agricultural Extension Service
- F. J. Sheehan, USDA Forestry Service
- B. F. White, Farmers Home Administration

Our effort during the year has been directed toward developing and co-ordinating our program with the County Civil Defense Program, setting up a county radiological monitoring service and other communication methods in event of an emergency, lines of succession within each agency and keeping food supply inventories up to date.

c. Federal Highway Problems

Interstate Federal Highway 81 will parallel US Highway 11 and run through the entire length of Shenandoah County. Interstate 66 will enter the north-end of our county. Construction on both of these highways will begin within Shenandoah County during late 1963 and early 1964. Right of ways are already being optioned. This is causing considerable dislocation of our agricultural industry. Several of our Grade A Dairy Farms have already been disbursed, farm buildings are being salvaged, farms are being divided, farm roads are being relocated, water systems are being disrupted and size of farms grow smaller as road acreage is taken out of agricultural production. The Extension Service has been helpful to farmers in supplying blue prints and assisting in relocating buildings, revising farm management plans, providing crop and livestock budgets to assist in determining economical losses, setting up farm record systems and helping analyze the farm business. More of this type of service will be needed during the next ^{few} years as highway construction progresses.

d. Public Forums

The Extension Service is often called upon to provide programs for civic and other organizations, to discuss public **policy** and explain various programs. This we have done throughout the year.

Since his visit to the Soviet Union in the spring of 1962, County Agent J. Carl Coiner has spoken at nineteen meetings with 972 people in attendance. Meetings have been held to explain the Federal Wheat Program, Feed Grain Program, Federal Relief available due to drought conditions on our farms and other programs as they relate to our rural people.

Shenandoah County

III. SUCCESS STORY

A. St. Luke-Saunsville 4-H Club

In trying to pick one of the most outstanding examples of the influence Extension has made in any area of Shenandoah County, one naturally thinks of the St. Luke-Saunsville 4-H Club and its development. Since its organization, this club has developed into what is probably one of the strongest local youth clubs in the county.

This club, which now is the countys largest 4-H club, has forty-nine members and six volunteer adult leaders on its roll. Most of the parents of the present club members were once club members themselves. Over past years, twenty members of this club have been taken into the Virginia 4-H All-Star Chapter. No other club in Shenandoah County and probably very few in the state can boast of this honor. Four of this clubs present leaders are 4-H All-Stars.

One cannot, however, base this clubs success on previous accomplishments. The St. Luke-Saunsville Club is not standing still, but rather increasing their activities from year to year. Consequently they won the highly coveted 1963 trophy, given to the most outstanding 4-H club in Shenandoah County. Listed briefly below are a few of their past years activities:

1. Held a family night with over 100 people present.
2. Had winning act in county Share-the-Fun competition.

3. Held Valentine Party with 45 members present.
4. Invited a neighboring 4-H club to a skating party.
5. Attended church in a group on Rural Life Sunday.
6. Prepared and presented a local 4-H radio broadcast.
7. Had second place educational booth at county fair.
8. Built first place float in Woodstock Christmas Parade.
9. Were winning club in county Corn and Grain Show.
10. Had over 20 demonstrations at their club meetings.
11. Had five different members give demonstrations to other clubs.
12. Each member made and wore badges during 4-H week.
13. Collected food and clothing for two needy families.
14. Baked and donated 12 cakes to a nursing home.
15. Sang Christmas carols to the community shut-ins.
16. Served a meal to the local Ruritan Club (65 men).
17. Had members to participate in district and state judging, demonstration, and achievement contests.

In the St. Luke and Saunsville neighborhood, people feel that the two largest contributions that 4-H has made in their community is the development of leadership among their young people and the grand opportunity that 4-H affords them for fellowship and recreation. They also value highly the knowledge and skills gained through the 4-H projects available.

Its hard to find a resident of this Shenandoah County community who cannot relate some 4-H experiences, and even harder to find someone who is not proud of these 4-H associations.

Shenandoah County

IV. GENERAL APPRAISAL OF THE PAST YEAR

In local agricultural circles 1963 will be remembered as the year of the worst drought since 1930. This created many additional problems, therefore, it was necessary for us to change our 1963 planned program to meet these emergency needs of our rural people. We feel that this challenge was met.

Progress was also made on other frontiers of our educational program. Changing times are evident. Smaller farms are having difficulty in securing finances to maintain an adequate standard of living. Larger farms are striving to be more efficient in order that they may overcome the vast overhead in their operational expenses.

The Home Economics program stimulated more homemakers, and helped them to become aware of the educational programs of the Shenandoah County Co-operative Extension Service. The special interest meetings and tours were geared to the needs and interest of the young homemakers, to those employed outside the home and non-members. It is hard to elaborate on how many were reached outside the Home Demonstration circle, but more telephone calls and personal contacts were made by the Home Agent to non-Home Demonstration members.

A new Home Demonstration Club was organized in a community where Extension had not been able to reach in the past years.

The members were motivated by reading news articles on the Home Demonstration program in the daily paper.

The clothing program in both Home Economics and 4-H has really boosted the Extension Program, as it has aided more people throughout the year with helpful knowledge on clothing and textiles.

The Shenandoah County Extension Program still needs to reach more and different audiences through a mass media program, but to stimulate their interest and to motivate the public about the values offered through this educational program in Shenandoah County is a problem. However, more people were reached in 1963, but not enough!

Recreation and recreational facilities are in demand and must occupy a spot in our program. New programs are being developed. Our Extension Service personnel has undergone training so that we may keep our people up to date with the era in which we live. Non-farm people are seeking more recognition and attention from the Extension Service. We also have the task of keeping our people alert to outside forces of aggression.

During the year we undertook to re-define the role of the County Extension Service by preparing a job analysis of our present status as a public servant. Ours is not a yearly account but a continuous process of education.

We feel that our Extension Program is a motivating force in the production of changes in human behavior of the people who come under our jurisdiction. 1963 has passed our way and 1964 now looms in the horizon to present its share of problems and challenges.

1963

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

OF

COUNTY EXTENSION WORKERS

January 1, 1963 - December 31, 1963

County Shenandoah

Submitted By:	<u>J. Carl Cozier</u>	<u>County Agent</u>
	Name	Title
	<u>Sallie F. Wetzel</u>	<u>Home Demonstration Agent</u>
	<u>James R. Aboue</u>	<u>Assistant County Agent</u>
	_____	_____
	_____	_____
	_____	_____

Approved By:	_____	_____
	Date	State Extension Director

Issued in furtherance of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics, acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture. W. H. Daughtrey, Director of Extension Service, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia.

WES:ap June 1963

SECTION I: SUMMARY OF SELECTED EXTENSION TEACHING ACTIVITIES

(See instructions in Section I for columns A-B-C-D-E-F.)

Teaching Activities	Work Done By --					
	Home Agents	Youth Agents	Agricultural Agents	County Total	State Staff	Grand Total
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1. Farm, home, firm and other out-of-office visits	265	344	579	1127	✓	
2. Office calls	199	304	1340	1843	✓	
3. Telephone calls (received or made)	562	871	2163	3596	✓	
4. Newspaper articles or stories:						
a. Prepared and released directly to newspapers or magazines	14	73	134	221	✓	
b. Prepared by state office and released through county extension offices	0	31	185	216	✓	XXXXX
5. Broadcasts made:						
a. Radio	2	2	4	8	✓	
b. Television	0	0	0	0		
6. Publications distributed directly to the public	1509	1480	3812	6801	✓	
7. Circular and commodity letters written	87	142	106	335	✓	
8. Training meetings held for local leaders:						
a. Adult work (1) Number	14	0	5	19	✓	
(2) Attendance	243	0	34	277	✓	
b. Youth work (1) Number	4	4	0	8	✓	
(2) Attendance	103	95	0	198	✓	
9. Other meetings at which agents or specialists presented educational information:						
a. Adult work (1) Number	172	13	107	292	✓	
(2) Attendance	2303	1381	3927	7611	✓	
b. Youth work (1) Number	105	85	7	197	✓	
(2) Attendance	1938	1992	660	4590	✓	
10. Meetings held by local leaders:						
a. Adult work (1) Number	107	0	0	107	✓	
(2) Attendance	1613	6	0	1619	✓	
b. Youth Work (1) Number	70	49	0	119	✓	
(2) Attendance	1057	809	0	1866	✓	

SECTION II: PROGRAM EMPHASIS
(See instructions for Section II.)

	Days Devoted By	
	County Staff	State Staff
	A	B
11. Planning and management of the farm business	32	
12. Field crops, pasture, range (production and on-farm marketing)..	29	
13. Soil management	9	
14. Horticulture (production and on-farm marketing)	14	
15. Forestry (production and on-farm marketing)	8	
16. Soil and water conservation, wildlife	21	
17. Plant pathology	8	
18. Entomology	11	
19. Agricultural chemicals (pesticides, additives, etc.)	8	
20. Dairy (production and on-farm marketing)	53	
21. Poultry (production and on-farm marketing)	23	
22. Livestock (production and on-farm marketing)	73	
23. Animal and poultry health	22	
24. Marketing and utilization	17	
25. Consumer education in use of agricultural products	0	
26. Agricultural engineering	20	
27. Dwellings and equipment	1	
28. Home grounds improvement	3	
29. Planning and management in the home	20	
30. Family economics	2	
31. Home furnishings	27	
32. Clothing selection and care	24	
33. Clothing construction	35	
34. Food preparation and selection	38	
35. Food preservation	7	
36. Nutrition	15	
37. Human relations, child development	7	
38. Health	7	
39. Safety	12	
40. Recreation	23	
41. Outlook	2	
42. Community development and resource adjustment	5	
43. Manpower development, employment information	0	
44. Public affairs	13	
45. Rural defense	11	
46. Leadership development	17	
47. Extension administration, organization	22	
48. Program planning	24	
49. Supervision of extension personnel	XXXXX	
50. Inservice training received	45	
51. Miscellaneous (cannot be charged to above items)	18	
52. Total days worked (items 11-51)	734 ✓	
Of total days reported in item 52, how many were devoted to:		
53. a. Adult work	381 ✓	
b. Young adult work (ages 18-25)	60 ✓	
c. 4-H Club work	258 ✓	
d. Work with other youth and youth serving groups (within 4-H age)	35 ✓	

54. Adult voluntary local leaders assisting in the conduct of county extension work.
(Read instructions before completing.)

	Men A	Women B
a. In overall county-wide extension councils or committees, community improvement work and other work not covered below	14	4
b. In adult agricultural and related fields	53	0
c. In adult home economics and related fields	0	276
d. In work with young adults	10	22
e. In 4-H Club work: (Different leaders only)		
(1) Organizational leaders	8	8
(2) Project or subject-matter leaders	7	14
(3) Other adult leaders	3	1
f. Total DIFFERENT adult leaders	93	299

HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION WORK

55. Organized clubs or other groups continuously carrying on adult home economics extension work:

a. Number of groups 18

b. Number of members 464

56. Special audience and specific interest groups:

- a. Organized by extension and worked with in home economics extension work:

(1) Number of such groups worked with 14

(2) Attendance at meetings held with these groups 175

- b. Not organized by extension:

(1) Number of such groups worked with 7

(2) Attendance at meetings held with these groups 183

(3) Number of leaders in non-extension organized groups trained by extension during the year 10

WORK WITH YOUNG ADULTS

Work designed to meet the continuing education needs of men and women, primarily out of school, unmarried, and in the age range of 18-25. Report all worked with of this age group regardless of whether they are also reported elsewhere.

57. Extension sponsored groups of young adults:

a. Number of groups worked with 5

b. Number in such groups Men: 15
Women: 90

58. Number worked with through young adult programs (jointly sponsored groups, non-extension groups, and individuals not in groups). Men:

Women: 53
85

WORK WITH OTHER YOUTH

59. Number of youth (of 4-H Club age) worked with in addition to 4-H Club members 86

4-H CLUB WORK

60. Number of 4-H Clubs 14

61. Different 4-H Club members enrolled:

a. Boys	<u>305</u>
b. Girls	<u>223</u>
c. Total	<u>428</u>

63. Four-H Club members by years in club work:

a. 1st year	<u>128</u>
b. 2nd year	<u>114</u>
c. 3rd year	<u>75</u>
d. 4th year	<u>57</u>
e. 5th year	<u>23</u>
f. 6th year and over	<u>31</u>

62. Four-H Club members enrolled by place of residence:

a. Farm	<u>191</u>
b. Rural non-farm	<u>337</u>
c. Urban	<u>0</u>

64. Four-H Club members by age groups:

a. 12 years and under	<u>292</u>
b. 13-15 years inclusive ..	<u>127</u>
c. 16-20 years inclusive ..	<u>39</u>

65. Four-H enrollment in projects and activities:

(A member may be enrolled in more than one project or activity under each of the following groupings and should be counted each time.)

a. Agronomy (crops and soils)	<u>18</u>
b. Horticulture (fruits, vegetables, landscaping)	<u>50</u>
c. Entomology and plant pathology	<u>15</u>
d. Conservation (soil, water, forest, wildlife)	<u>107</u>
e. Poultry	<u>15</u>
f. Dairy	<u>31</u>
g. Beef	<u>24</u>
h. Swine	<u>30</u>
i. Other livestock	<u>15</u>
j. Engineering (include electricity, tractor, automotive)	<u>60</u>
k. Management on the farm	<u>0</u>
l. Marketing and business	<u>0</u>
m. Management in the home	<u>67</u>
n. Clothing	<u>26</u>
o. Food and nutrition	<u>117</u>
p. Home improvement and furnishings	<u>7</u>
q. Family life education	<u>0</u>
r. Personal development (public speaking, grooming)	<u>27</u>
s. Health	<u>15</u>
t. Safety	<u>16</u>
u. Recreation (include crafts)	<u>50</u>
v. Community and public affairs	<u>0</u>
w. Career exploration	<u>2</u>
x. Total enrollment in projects and activities	<u>743</u> ✓

66. Junior 4-H Club leaders:

a. Boys	<u>16</u>
b. Girls	<u>19</u>

SECTION III: COOPERATION WITH OTHER PUBLIC AGENCIES

(Read instructions before completing.)

	Days Devoted By	
	County Staff	State Staff
	A	B
FEDERAL AGENCIES		
67. Agricultural Research Service	0	3
68. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service		27
69. Bureau of Indian Affairs		0
70. Bureau of Land Management; Bureau of Reclamation		0
71. Department of Commerce (Area Redevelopment)		0
72. Economic Research Service		0
73. Farm Credit Administration		2
74. Farmer Cooperative Service		0
75. Farmers Home Administration		5
75. Fish and Wildlife Service		0
77. Food and Drug Administration		0
78. Forest Service		13
79. Housing and Home Finance Agency		0
80. Rural Electrification Administration		5
81. Selective Service		0
82. Social Security Administration; Internal Revenue Service		0
83. Soil Conservation Service		16
84. Area Authorities (TVA, etc.)		10
85. USDA Defense Board		6
STATE AGENCIES		
86. Civil Defense (at both state and county level)		7
87. Health Department		4
88. Highway Department		1
89. Commissions on: Children and Youth; Juvenile Delinquency; Aging ..		0
90. State Departments of Agriculture and Forestry		7
91. State Department of Education (schools in general)		11
92. State Employment Service		0
93. Welfare Department		2
94. State RAD Committee		0
COUNTY AGENCIES		
95. Soil Conservation Districts		10
96. Vocational Agricultural and Home Economics Departments		10
97. County or area RAD Committees		8