

ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

Virginia Agricultural Extension Service

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1964

Mathews

County

INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL LEADERSHIP IN PLANNING AND CARRYING OUT
THE EXTENSION PROGRAM

We have felt that the principle job of the Extension Service in Mathews County is to help the community to grow into its new self wisely and orderly.

Within the past few years our County has gone through a great change. Then, most of our people were working and making their living within the county or on the waters. Practically no one was very rich or very poor. Everyone was independent and more or less an authority in the ways of making a living and of life itself. People differed some in the different areas of the county but all were of old families and most everyone could claim some kinship to almost everyone else, if he chose. There was a deep sense of suspicion and rejection of outland people.

Now, the majority of our wage earners are working out of the county or working for someone else in the county. There are increasing numbers of people moving to the county who live on pensions or commute to business or conduct their affairs by letter or wire. Some of the newcomers have established small enterprises which often seem objectionable to the county people. Most of the newcomers have ideas, often good ideas, about the direction in which we should develop and the speed of development. The county people dislike many of these suggested changes

and resent the presumptions of the people who make them.

The job of the Extension Service has changed with the changing circumstances. It has been more difficult to plan and administer our programs through local leaders. It is not too difficult to get leaders to help promote a program in poultry, swine, or crops when many people benefited personally by the results of the changes suggested.

It is quite difficult to promote a program with local leaders for tourism when outside people only crowd the stores, wear unseemly garb and litter up the place. Most of our older local people feel no better toward enterprises which they fear will fill our quiet waters with work boats and bring into our county undesirable people. Even the older and well-to-do new residents are not too welcome because they want some of the things they were accustomed to before they came to this county.

A leader is only a leader when he earnestly believes in a thing and is willing and eager to think well and work hard and long toward the accomplishments. His leadership is of no avail unless enough people follow to make his thinking and planning an actuality and fruitful.

Mathews County is bulging with leaders and potential leaders. We are over supplied with churches, with their many activities, P.T.A.'s, women's and garden clubs, civic clubs and lodges.

All of these must have leaders and helpers. Many develop into skilled organization leaders but may lack the knowledge and skill necessary for community and county development programs.

Actually our great difficulty in promoting programs through local leadership is because our county people are not enthusiastic and the newcomers' ideas are not accepted. If some of the county people do favor developing projects they often will not act because of pressure from kinfolk and neighbors. If newcomers dominate in the planning and promotion very little success may be expected unless they deliberately push the whole thing through and man and finance the project. This is usually a good place for Extension to step out.

This leadership situation is improving for three main reasons: people working out of the county are bringing back ideas which apply here; younger people accept change more readily than the older; the new residents are being accepted increasingly.

Accepting the condition as previous stated, it is not difficult to understand how it is fairly easy to find leaders who will meet and eagerly discuss programs which should improve, beautify or make our county more prosperous. But, how difficult it is to find leaders with foresight and skills, the persistence to initiate projects and the courage to guide them through the storms.

For our relatively small popular jobs we find leaders in abundance who work with dispatch and take the bows and waving of flags in stride. But, when it comes to jobs requiring sweat and blood, effective leaders are few and far between.

MATHEWS COUNTY

PROJECT AREA: Community and Public Affairs

PHASE: County Development - Using Soil
Types Wisely in Development Plans

THE SITUATION:

Mathews County is situated quite favorably for residential growth, tourism and small enterprises. Wise growth in these areas would be of considerable value to our future economy and welfare. Some of our soil types are not suitable for these areas of development unless the problems of these various soil types are recognized and good practices adhered to.

Many advantages and disadvantages of certain soil types as related to building, recreation, or industrial plants are not well understood by most people. Since Mathews County is growing in these areas of development it is important that all concerned should be schooled in the importance of soil types in order to promote sound growth and prevent exploitations. Some residences and shore developments have already been established on undesirable sites or without the necessary drainage, size of plots or disposal conditions having been taken into consideration. Some of these have been condemned. Some are causing dissatisfaction.

OBJECTIVE:

Our chief objective was to give full consideration to

soil types as they applied to the most satisfactory development in the areas of residence, tourism, recreation, and enterprises or industry.

Our teaching objective was to help home and land owners, public officials, real estate dealers and people interested in development of areas for recreational purposes to acquire a better knowledge of our various soil types, especially as they applied to county development and to help these people use the information for a better and more satisfactory growth for the individuals and for the county.

PROGRESS MADE:

We placed the Mathews County Virginia Soil Survey publication in the hands of all public officials. We explained this publication and offered to help use it in any capacity we could. The publication was included in the information packet we furnished the recently appointed County Planning Commission. We also furnished this publication to real estate dealers and others interested in county planning.

We made arrangements for H. C. Porter to meet with all interested Mathews people. This meeting was postponed indefinitely until the Planning Commission could make more satisfactory use of such training.

We made plans to have a permanent soils type and use display at our Information Center. The display was to include pictures, soil monolith, and soil maps with information to help guide toward better land use. The Information Center did not materialize consequently no display was set up.

Most of the work relative to county development by proper land use was done on a personal basis. We have made progress partly because individuals have been helped with their individual problems. However, we expect stepped up progress because of the foundation of information and understanding which has been laid.

People who need this information and who will be instrumental in county development are more nearly ready to receive and make use of this phase of our county development. The continuation of this phase of development should be pressed with more urgency in 1965.

MATHEWS COUNTY

PROJECT AREA: Community and Public Affairs

PHASE: RAD - Reorganize RAD Program and Reactivate
Programs for the More Important Areas
of Development in Mathews County

THE SITUATION:

Mathews County is in a favorable situation to pull itself up by its own boot straps. By an over-all organization with the objectives of developing and utilizing our resources and with interest groups diligently working singly and together with other groups we should greatly improve our economical and social situations.

Countywide development programs require the intelligent understanding and backing of alert county officials. For the past few years our efforts in RAD type programs bore but little fruit. This was discouraging to leaders and workers and most programs were abandoned. In 1964 all efforts to revive efforts were practically unsuccessful.

OBJECTIVE:

Our chief objective was to improve economic and social conditions through the recognition, development and use of the many opportunities in our county and area.

We wished to help our people to recognize the self improvement opportunities right here in our county and stimulate the desire to explore these opportunities as means of self improvement.

We planned to help people to work cooperatively by individuals, by groups, organizations, and officials to analyze the problems and reach desirable solutions. Also, to use information and assistance from other sources in the utilization of our opportunities.

PROGRESS MADE:

In January the Mathews Industrial Development Association was organized after several discussion meetings.

Plans were made to find industrial sites, make inventory of potential workers by skills, to explore transportation conditions, service facilities, etc. Most of these were carried out fairly well. One enterprise suitable for our conditions was found. Then the whole thing fell through. This type of program requires a person with training, drive and leadership which we did not have.

One committee attempted to establish a centrally located Information Center for visitors interested in every aspect of Mathews County. Such a center could be of great help to visitors and a real economic addition to the county's future. For lack of leadership with vision and a desire to give time and effort, this project failed.

Several enterprises have been established in the county in recent months. A large percent of the available locations

for homes, recreation areas, etc. have been purchased or acquired by outsiders who know a good thing when they see it and they will develop what they want for their own benefit. This is not all bad but it gives one a sinking feeling to hear the fluttering of bat wings in his dreams of paradise.

Recently a Planning Commission has been appointed for Mathews County. This should be an area in which Extension can help in social improvement and economic development. We have made up a packet including information and guidance material from V.P.I. Extension Sociology, Economic, Agronomy and Forestry Departments; Virginia Division of Industrial Development and Planning Department of Labor and Statistics and several other sources including local findings.

Developing and using wisely our own many resources, including human resources, will take the wisdom of Solomon and the patience of Job. We have not found a Solomon yet, so we, grasp at our phantom prophets. Patience won't do unless we emphasize the perseverance instead of the forbearance and calm waiting.

Renewed efforts should be made to establish strong, working committees for the purpose of using our resources intelligently to strengthen our economy and well being.

MATHEWS COUNTY

PROJECT AREA: Agricultural Production, Management
and Natural Resource Development

PHASE: Woodland

THE SITUATION:

About 65% of Mathews County's land area is woodland. The soil, climate and environment are good to excellent for the production of loblolly pine. Well managed woodland is favorable for conservation of soil and water; may be used for recreation and increase wildlife habitat. Well managed pines furnish a good income from our poorly drained land which is not suitable or profitable for other crops. Poorly managed woodland in pines will return to worthless hardwood after a few cuttings. Pines took over worn out fields in our county, these pines were often looked upon more as a nuisance than a desirable crop. Practically no one bothered about becoming a woodsman; consequently our valuable pines are cut and sold and abused like children treat too many undeserved toys.

OBJECTIVE:

Our chief objective was to help people to realize the benefit of good woodland management and to help them learn how to manage their woodland and to utilize the available technical services and special machinery and materials.

PROGRESS MADE:

The Planning Committee met in early winter and decided to delay until next year the tour to show progress on practices visited last year. It was decided to promote the project through letters, news media and personal contacts. I hope some day we will invent a way to get the average woods owner to look over his timberland objectively at times other than when he needs cash. Perhaps then we could get him to use some management practices which would be valuable to him in the long term woodland program.

According to the report received from the Assistant District Forester, Mathews County carried out forestry practices on a larger percentage of her forested land than any county in the six county area.

This is not good enough, not nearly enough. It will be of considerable benefit to Mathews County when a way can be devised to create more interest and get more good management practices performed in our woodland.

There is close to 30,000 acres of commercial forest land in Mathews County according to a statement received from the Virginia Forestry Department. Recently a study was made to determine the site quality of our soils. It was found, "The

average site index for all plots was eighty-five, which is an excellent rating for loblolly pines". If one could buy this land at \$40.00 per acre the value could be placed at \$1,200,000. I doubt that the first acre could be bought at that price. Very little can be bought at \$100 per acre and some can't be bought for \$1,000 per acre.

Large acreages are owned by people out of the county but most of it is owned by citizens of Mathews County. The owners of large tracts know something of forestry but even they apparently do not realize the full value of forestry management well enough to practice them consistently. About four people in the county who have lived well off of our forests know considerable about buying, harvesting, and selling but little about management. Most of the owners have no real knowledge of the economic value of thinning, controlling over-shading trees or the difference in the value of an idle field as compared to the same field with pines.

There is no professional forester living in Mathews County. The two state foresters who live in an adjoining county can usually serve quite satisfactorily the woodland owners who request this service. However, these foresters spend little time in educating the woodland owners in general regarding the different practices and the economics of these practices. Farm woodland

owners are not going to perform management practices unless they can see profit. They are certainly not going to be overly impressed with the idea of the over-all economics or esthetic value to the county.

Mathews County needs a county agent with enough forestry training so he can go to the woodland owners and talk with confidence in dollars and cents about his forestry practices. When the owner has received enough information and facts to make him want to change he may be directed to the professional forester for details.

Our greatest needs are to thin out the stands which are so often much too thick and to improve the environment for new stands after cutting. Killing the over-shading weed trees and controlling brush would correct the environment in most of our cut-over land.

Our 1965 program should include an energetic forestry improvement project.

MATHEWS COUNTY

PROJECT AREA: Marketing and Utilizing
Agricultural Products

PHASE: Commercial Flowers

THE SITUATION:

Commercial flowers, chiefly bulb flowers, grow well in Mathews County soil and climate. They are also suited to growing on small farms. Yields are usually good and everybody loves a beautiful early spring bloom. In spite of this producers have been going out of business year by year instead of growing into a good business for the county and area.

We believe if we could develop a good market the commercial flower business could be revived and continue to grow in importance to the area.

OBJECTIVE:

Our objective was to increase farmers' income by product improvements and market expansions.

We directed our efforts toward growing better quality blooms, and picking, packing, storing and shipping to deliver better quality blooms to more select buyers.

We continued our efforts to perfect a perfume from blooms which were not top quality or from blooms which were in surplus supply.

Our chief hope for a better bulb market hinged on more careful selection of bulbs, more attractive and smaller packages of bulbs.

PROGRESS MADE:

Some of our work was done through the Gloucester - Mathews Flower Growers Association. V.P.I. horticulturists and research staff assisted with experimental work. The Virginia Division of Markets assisted with marketing problems. The Mathews Perfume Producers and Distributors assisted in the marketing of the perfume.

The producers who worked closely with recommended methods marketed all their blooms and bulbs at acceptable prices. The research with the perfume progressed well after some set backs.

Like so many jobs which require unusual foresight, research, time and expenses, this project would no doubt have failed but for the beliefs, know-how, and persistence of one producer. The real value of this year's efforts will be known only after more years of efforts. The future looks better than the past.

MATHEWS COUNTY

PROJECT AREA: 4-H Club Program

PHASE: 4-H "To Make My Best Better"

SITUATION

Learning to assume responsibility is one of the great needs for young people who will soon be responsible for the success or failure of our leadership in our community, county, state, nation and world.

It is difficult to learn responsibility without something to be responsible for, or without intelligent and understanding guidance and supervision. The great opportunity for such guidance and supervision of children from ten to fifteen years of age is in the home. A well selected project is almost ideal for learning the principles and fruits of responsibility.

OBJECTIVE:

Our chief objective was to assist in the building of desirable citizens by the use of schools, influence of teachers, interest in projects and concern and help of the parents.

PROGRESS MADE:

All parents were sent letters telling of our purpose and how we hoped to accomplish our purpose. With this letter was a list of the available projects with explanations.

Information and materials from V.P.I. 4-H Department for

each project was furnished to each 4-H member. Members in each club determined what projects they wanted, and what their programs for the year should include. All meetings were held in school during regular class time. The teacher stayed in the room and participated as needed as well as becoming completely familiar with the purposes and projects.

Slides for teaching included: January, Plant Feeding, Why and How; February, Plants Talk - telling how to detect deficiencies, what fertilizers to use and where to place the fertilizer; March, Forestry, Life in the Woods in all Seasons; April, Summer Activities, including camping and healthier recreation; May, Home Grounds, showing good and poor arrangements and practices, home grounds designing and interesting flowers, trees and shrubs.

Most of the meeting time in other months was devoted to organizing, conducting meetings ably and effectively, members working together in discussing projects, helping each other with records, etc.

We did not attempt to visit the homes of all members and work with them on their projects. We tried to supply ample helping information and material to the home and encourage the parents to assume the leadership. Comments in the record

books and by some of the parents indicated that h-H is of considerable value to the member and even to some of the home situations.

The superintendent of schools and principals of schools each year readily and apparently gladly permit our type of h-H work in their schools during class hours. The teachers invariably thank me after each meeting.

If, somehow, we could get all of the parents into the same class work as the members get, many things would happen to more nearly meet our purposes in h-H.

MATHEWS COUNTY

SUCCESS STORY

The Christmas Blessing Program

Who would guess that a Christmas Blessing Program would be considered for an Extension Service success story?

The Program provides an opportunity for people to be good neighbors for the season and to express their appreciation of having good neighbors. But, good neighbors won or recognized in a short season are not lost at the end of that season. Was there ever a time when the need for good neighbors was more important or desirable than now? Can we proceed smoothly and directly in our total county programs for growth and progress unless we work together in the spirit of good neighbors?

The number of destitute, indigent and unemployed people in Mathews County is relatively low but the few do not feel less low in spirit at Christmas time because of their number. The objective of the Blessing Program was to find the greatest obstacle to a happy Christmas in each needy family and then try to meet that need in a neighborly way. To accomplish this, a group of church workers, a member of the Welfare Department, a representative of the Moritan Club and the Extension Service met to make plans. All of the colored churches and over half of the white churches were represented in this group.

Plans were made for every known needy family to be visited as neighbors by a member or members of the church represented in each area. By this method the real needs could be determined fairly well without embarrassment. The churches, organizations, businesses and individuals in the county were told of the Program and given an opportunity to contribute. These contributions were taken to the families as money, or things depending on the circumstances. These gifts by neighbors who cared, presented by selected church members in each community was the key to the success of the Program. When a good neighbor shows up with a load of wood or enough money to pay a medicine bill or for some unexpected food for Christmas or with enough money so the youngsters can have some toys, everyone feels pretty happy.

A total of \$823.76 was contributed for this Program this year. In addition toys were supplied for twenty-two families with fifty-eight children. The total money was prorated to each visiting church worker, then he or she was privileged to share it with the needy families as seemed most equitable and practical. One hundred six families with two hundred forty-four members were visited and served. Committees from fifteen churches made these visitations, consequently every corner and back road in the county was reached.

An expression of our belief in the integrity of our fellow-men was manifested by many Mathews County people through this Program. Who knows how far reaching the results may be? The Program can't help but increase good will and promote cooperation in many phases of our social development and probably in our economic growth. Without a sympathetic spirit many of our projects in social development can be slowed down or perhaps stopped completely.

MATHEWS COUNTY

GENERAL APPRAISAL FOR PAST YEAR

The adjustment from a rural county to a rural county progresses slowly and with growing pains. Working commodity projects with committeemen who reap benefits from those commodities is quite different from working in projects designed to improve the general county situation socially or economically.

In 1962 and 1963 we had many committees working on county development and improvement projects. This approach in Extension work in Mathews County got a definite setback in 1963. The recovery of group interests and re-establishment of working committees progressed very slowly in 1964. Since there apparently is no better way to promote the various areas of county growth than through action groups or organized committees, efforts to re-establish these interest and action groups should be accelerated.

The request for the services of the county agent and for information and materials offered through the Extension Service increased in 1964. Calls for assistance for home ground problems, such as soil management and fertilization, insects and disease control, growing lawns, shrubs and flowers, etc. are increasing. A county agent sufficiently trained in this phase of rural living so that he could lead group discussions and teach home grounds management with authority could be a great

asset to the county.

Our work with other agencies progressed well this year. As secretary to the Tidewater Soil and Water Conservation District supervisors, the county agent was able to help this agency to better perform its functions and to furnish information to the leaders and people in the participating counties, thereby improving public relations and increasing participation in the conservation and wise use of our natural resources.

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 A	Youth Agents B	Agricultural Agents C	County Total D	State Staff E	Grand Total F
1. Farm, home, firm and other out-of-office visits			291			291
2. Office calls			901			901
3. Telephone calls (received or made)			1653			1653
4. Newspaper articles or stories:						
a. Prepared and released directly to newspapers or magazines			57			57
b. Prepared by state office and released through county extension offices						XXXXXX
5. Broadcasts made:						
a. Radio						
b. Television						
6. Publications distributed directly to the public			1658			1658
7. Circular and commodity letters written			46			46
8. Training meetings held for local leaders:						
a. Adult work (1) Number						
(2) Attendance						
b. Youth work (1) Number						
(2) Attendance						
9. Other meetings at which agents or specialists presented educational information:						
a. Adult work (1) Number			42			42
(2) Attendance			498			498
b. Youth work (1) Number			50			50
(2) Attendance			1057			1057
10. Meetings held by local leaders:						
a. Adult work (1) Number			25			25
(2) Attendance			430			430
b. Youth Work (1) Number			8			8
(2) Attendance			119			119

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	7	
12. Field crops, pasture, range (production and on-farm marketing)..	21	
13. Soil management	22	
14. Horticulture (production and on-farm marketing)	10	
15. Forestry (production and on-farm marketing)	7	
16. Soil and water conservation, wildlife	30	
17. Plant pathology	8	
18. Entomology	11	
19. Agricultural chemicals (pesticides, additives, etc.)	4	
20. Lairy (production and on-farm marketing)	1	
21. Poultry (production and on-farm marketing)	1	
22. Livestock (production and on-farm marketing)	2	
23. Animal and poultry health	10	
24. Marketing and utilization	2	
25. Consumer education in use of agricultural products	-	
26. Agricultural engineering	-	
27. Dwellings and equipment	1	
28. Home grounds improvement	19	
29. Planning and management in the home	-	
30. Family economics	-	
31. Home furnishings	1	
32. Clothing selection and care	-	
33. Clothing construction	-	
34. Food preparation and selection	-	
35. Food preservation	-	
36. Nutrition	-	
37. Human relations, child development	22	
38. Health	4	
39. Safety	2	
40. Recreation	8	
41. Outlook	2	
42. Community development and resource adjustment	47	
43. Manpower development, employment information	1	
44. Public affairs	4	
45. Rural defense	3	
46. Leadership development	3	
47. Extension administration, organization	27	
48. Program planning	11	
49. Supervision of extension personnel	XXXXX	
50. Inservice training received	10	
51. Miscellaneous (cannot be charged to above items)	-	
52. Total days worked (items 11-51)	301	✓
Of total days reported in item 52, how many were devoted to:		
53. a. Adult work	250	
b. Young adult work (ages 18-25)		
c. 4-H Club work	46	
d. Work with other youth and youth serving groups (within 4-H age)	5	✓

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

	Men	Women
	A	B
a. In overall county-wide extension councils or committees, community improvement work and other work not covered below	51	5
b. In adult agricultural and related fields	15	
c. In adult home economics and related fields		
d. In work with young adults		
e. In 4-H Club work: (Different leaders only)		
(1) Organizational leaders		
(2) Project or subject-matter leaders		
(3) Other adult leaders		6
f. Total DIFFERENT adult leaders	66	11

HOME ECONOMICS EXTENSION WORK

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

- a. Number of groups _____
- b. Number of members _____

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 _____
 - (2) Attendance at meetings held with these groups _____
- b. Not organized by extension:
 - (1) Number of such groups worked with _____
 - (2) Attendance at meetings held with these groups _____
 - (3) Number of leaders in non-extension organized groups trained by extension during the year _____

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 0
- b. Number in such groups Men: 0
Women: 0

58. Number worked with through young adult programs (jointly sponsored groups, non-extension groups, and individuals not in groups). Men: 3
Women: 0

WORK WITH OTHER YOUTH

59. Number of youth (of 4-H Club age) worked with in addition to 4-H Club members 12

4-H CLUB WORK

60. Number of 4-H Clubs 6

61. Different 4-H Club members enrolled:
a. Boys 74
b. Girls 62
c. Total 136

63. Four-H Club members by years in club work:
a. 1st year 60
b. 2nd year 61
c. 3rd year 15
d. 4th year
e. 5th year
f. 6th year and over

62. Four-H Club members enrolled by place of residence:
a. Farm
b. Rural non-farm 136
c. Urban

64. Four-H Club members by age groups:
a. 12 years and under 117
b. 13-15 years inclusive .. 19
c. 16-20 years inclusive ..

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)
b. Horticulture (fruits, vegetables, landscaping) 35
c. Entomology and plant pathology
d. Conservation (soil, water, forest, wildlife) 30
e. Poultry 3
f. Dairy
g. Beef
h. Swine 3
i. Other livestock 74
j. Engineering (include electricity, tractor, automotive)
k. Management on the farm
l. Marketing and business
m. Management in the home
n. Clothing
o. Food and nutrition
p. Home improvement and furnishings 28
q. Family life education
r. Personal development (public speaking, grooming)
s. Health
t. Safety 35
u. Recreation (include crafts)
v. Community and public affairs
w. Career exploration
x. Total enrollment in projects and activities 208

66. Junior 4-H Club leaders:
a. Boys 0
b. Girls 0

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	3	
68. Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service	15	
69. Bureau of Indian Affairs	-	
70. Bureau of Land Management; Bureau of Reclamation	-	
71. Department of Commerce (Area Redevelopment)	-	
72. Economic Research Service	-	
73. Farm Credit Administration	1	
74. Farmer Cooperative Service	-	
75. Farmers Home Administration	1	
76. Fish and Wildlife Service	-	
77. Food and Drug Administration	-	
78. Forest Service	-	
79. Housing and Home Finance Agency	-	
80. Rural Electrification Administration	-	
81. Selective Service	-	
82. Social Security Administration; Internal Revenue Service	-	
83. Soil Conservation Service	-	
84. Area Authorities (TVA, etc.)	-	
85. USDA Defense Board	-	
STATE AGENCIES		
86. Civil Defense (at both state and county level)	2	
87. Health Department	1	
88. Highway Department	-	
89. Commissions on: Children and Youth; Juvenile Delinquency; Aging .	1	
90. State Departments of Agriculture and Forestry	1	
91. State Department of Education (schools in general)	6	
92. State Employment Service	-	
93. Welfare Department	2	
94. State RAD Committee	-	
COUNTY AGENCIES		
95. Soil Conservation Districts	20	
96. Vocational Agricultural and Home Economics Departments	1	
97. County or area RAD Committees	11	