

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE WORK  
IN  
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE &  
VIRGINIA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE  
COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE  
COUNTY AGENT AND  
HOME DEMONSTRATION WORK

PLAN OF WORK  
1962-63

COUNTY

PRINCE GEORGE

NAME

Paul S. Harris  
County Agent

NAME

Chilton Roberts  
County Home Demonstration Agent



A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN  
 PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT  
 AND NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT  
 PHASE: Forestry Fiscal Year 1962-63

The Situation

Some landowners do not realize the small amount of income derived from scrubby hardwood areas compared to possible income if these areas were reseeded to pine, and the scrubby hardwood killed.

The Specific Problem:

Lack of knowledge on the part of the landowner.

The Program Objective

To change the attitude of the land owner, and the general public with which he comes in contact, toward the possible yields of money from better forestry management.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
Asst. landowners and others in determining the economic need for improving forestry management	Bulletins: 1. Growing Loblolly Pine No. 2097.	Hold a county wide meeting. Use the Ruritan Club Forestry Chairmen to assist in creating interest.	May June July	Committee Ruritan Forestry Committee men
	VPI Prepared Circular letters		Monthly	Agent
	A S C S Materials	Mail direct to individuals and distribute at meetings.	Oct. Nov.	Staff ASC, and Committee
		News stories and radio programs.	March April	Agent- Va. Div. Forestry members

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN  
PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT  
AND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

PHASE: Livestock - Swine Production - Fiscal Year 1962-63

The Situation:

There is an unlimited opportunity for farmers in Prince George County to increase their income from the production of swine. Most of the farmers have land enough to increase their swine herd. In this area we have a good market for market hogs and feeder pigs.

The Specific Problem:

Lack of good swine management.

The Program Objectives:

To develop proficiency in swine production

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
To assist farmers that are producing hogs to become more efficient.	1. Hog Production in Virginia V.P.I. Bulletin 192	Tours of establishments showing improved management practices	February & July	VEPCo. Leaders Agent
By improving sanitation. Better feeding practices.		Area meeting of Professional Workers	March or April	Specialists
Rigid selection of breeding stock.	Swine Breeding Bulletin 499			
Have farmers to become better acquainted with market grades of hogs.		Visits and Consultations	May - December	Agent Agri.Dealers Leaders

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN  
 PROJECT ATEA: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS  
 PHASE Clothing - Adult and 4-H Fiscal Year 1962-63

The Situation:

Special Interest Schools on Clothing Construction in 1960-61-62 have inspired more homemakers to construct their own clothes with the help of future construction schools. Many need guidance in selection - designs and fabric, also 4-H Girls want clothing construction as regular projects.

The Specific Problems:

Homemakers and 4-H girls lack knowledge of altering patterns and fitting, plus the finishes that make garments appear professionally made. They lack skill in selecting patterns and fabric which are economical to buy and to care for. Color selection needed.

The Program Objective:

To improve skills in selecting fabrics, and construction etc.,

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
To provide women and girls with knowledge and skills in selecting suitable styles, fabrics, and colors. To have people learn altering patterns to fit individuals. To develop skills in construction from laying the pattern to finishing garment. To have women and girls develop skills in pressing garments. To have people use good posture in modeling finished garments.	Extension Bulletins Samples Charts	Demonstrations - Workshops, Discussions	Jan. & June	Leaders & Agent
		Workshops - non-members and clubs	Jan. Feb. & June	Leaders and agent
		Workshops - 4-H Clubs	Feb. June & July	Leaders and agent
		Demonstrations and workshops	Jan. Feb. June & July	Leaders, Agent & Members
	Posture literature for 4 - H	Demonstrations and practice sessions	Mar. & August	Leaders A members
<u>EVALUATION:</u> Individual observation by Leaders and Agent. Community Style Dress Reviews by participating adults. Club and County 4-H Style Dress Review.				

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN  
 PROJECT AREA: 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS  
 PHASE           Foods           Fiscal Year 1962 - 63

The Situation:

4-H Community Clubs - boys and girls like to work together on a project, especially through the winter months when meetings must be short. Being together holds the interest of youth. Therefore, boys and girls selected Out-door Meals for their joint meetings and socials. Girls get most of the meals at home because most mothers work away from home - many on shift work - older girls have total responsibility for the preparation after mother plans.

The Specific Problem:

Boys and girls lack knowledge of foods suitable for "Out-door" preparation. They lack knowledge of building different types of fires, and suitable equipment. Girls need information on preparation of foods for their families, also information on selection of balanced diets for a day.

The Program Objectives:

To develop skills in preparing out-door meals - boys and girls. To improve adult leaders training in holding all foods meetings, and to strengthen both leaders and 4-H girls skills in selecting and preparing food.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE (Personal & Publication)	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
To have leaders and members learn types of fires suited to out-door cooking.	Bulletin No. MF-320 Out-door Meals and other literature	Demonstration - Practice Sessions	Sept. Oct.	Leaders
To provide knowledge of equipment suitable for out-door cooking.	Bulleting No. MF-321	Discussion - Demonstrations	Sept.	Leaders
To develop skills of boys and girls in preparing out-door meals.		Demonstrations - Workshops - Practice Sessions	Sept., Oct. Apr. thru Aug.	Leaders
To have girls learn which foods are needed and why-each day.	4-H Project Manual No. MF-198	Demonstration - Discussions - Workshops using flannel boards and pictures	Aug. Sept.	Leaders and members
To develop skills of girls in preparing simple dishes.	" "	Workshops in small groups (4 to 6 girls)	Oct. thru Aug	Leaders
To increase skill of girls in preparing more dishes, or simple meals.	" "	Workshops in small groups	Jan. thru Aug	Leaders
<b>EVALUATION:</b> Observe improvement of leaders giving foods work to 4-H. Larger 4-H participation in Meal Preparation Projects.				

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN  
 PROJECT AREA: EXTENSION HOME ECONOMICS  
 PHASE: Management-Money-Energy and Time Fiscal Year 1962-63

The Situation:

More women working away from home. More products on the market from which to choose. Women need to know better work methods to save time and energy. Women need help in planning better storage, budgeting their time, better management.

The Specific Problem:

Homemakers (especially young, and teenage) lack knowledge of difference in products advertised, and comparative costs (consumer education). Homemakers lack skill in planning better use of storage to save time and energy. They lack knowledge in budgeting their time.

The Program Objective:

To develop skills in budgeting, buying, and storing equipment and materials. To improve budgeting of time, and management of all household tasks.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE (personal & Publication)	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
To have homemakers learn better management of time for each task.	Home Management-Specialists mimeographed literature	Special interest meetings	Jan. & Feb.	Agent
To help homemakers to adjust budgeting through consumer Education, and other sources.	Outlook 1962 Outlook 1963 News Articles Professional Magazines Ext. Bul. 383	Discussion in groups - Tours or collected exhibits  Demonstrations	Mar. Apr.  May	Leaders  Leaders
To develop homemakers skill in arranging storage spaces to suit time and energy.	Mimeograph No. MI-92 Circular 853	Individual help Demonstrations	June	Leaders & Agent

EVALUATION:

Through informal surveys, and personal observation determine the number of homemakers who: (a) made budgets and followed them. (b) used the consumer information. (c) saved time by rearranging storage in kitchen and utility rooms, (d) will continue to use budgets, and information learned.

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - EDUCATIONAL PLAN  
 PROJECT AREA: 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS  
 PHASE Strengthening Leadership Fiscal Year 1962-63

The Situation:

All clubs changed to Community Clubs from school clubs. Thirty-four new leaders without 4-H experience. Six leaders who have helped with summer projects but not with organizational activities. Twenty organized clubs, three other groups wishing to organize. Stronger leadership needed in order to enlarge the program.

THE Specific Problem:

Leaders lack confidence in their own ability to help 4-H members with their total program - More leadership needed.

The Program Objective:

Strengthen 4-H Adult Leaders by training in total 4-H program - Secure more leaders.

TEACHING OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF SUBJECT MATTER	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
To inform more adults concerning service they can render youth by serving as a leader. Adult leaders to learn more about conducting all 4-H Activities.  To have leaders experience the satisfaction of accomplishments.  Adult Leaders improve their skills and develop confidence	County 4-H progress records (or lack of progress because of lack of leaders. 4-H Officers Bulletin 4-H Leaders Handbook Bul. 270 - Project Manuals	4-H All Stars. Home Demonstration Clubs Contacts.	August	County Staff
		Workshop sessions - individual contact  Leaders Training meetings	Aug. & Sept. as needed Each Mo. and at special events.	Agents Spec. & Agent agents, parents, All Star, H.D. Members.
		Individual praise and publicizing leaders accomplishments, from the smallest to the greater ones. Public acclaim at county meetings.		
		Giving Leaders more responsibility	Ea. Mo.	Leaders
<hr/> <p><u>EVALUATION:</u> Observe improvement of leaders in methods of working with boys and girls. Leaders discussions. Increased participation of more adult leaders.</p>				

A MAJOR EMPHASIS - ORGANIZATIONAL PLAN  
 PROJECT AREA: COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS  
 PHASE: Civil Defense Fiscal Year 1962-63

The Situation:

The county lies near Richmond and the Hampton Roads Area, manufacturing in Hopewell, communications in Petersburg, and the Quartermaster Command at Fort Lee. Many people are expressing a need for help in developing a Civil Defense Program.

The Specific Problem:

The County Civil Defense Program is weak. The people lack sufficient knowledge and ability to act during a period of disaster or emergency.

The Program Objective:

To organize the various agencies and individuals needed for action during an emergency, and assist them in developing a plan of coordination. To have people use Medical Self-Help program, provided by U.S. Government.

ORGANIZATIONAL OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM
To take the lead role in setting up Civil Defense Program	Vol. Fire Dept.-Board of Supervisors-Schools-P.T.A.'s-Police Dept.-Highway Dept.- Health Dept.-Power Company-Telephone Company-Radio Station.	Meeting of key members and leaders for discussion.  Develop plans for each department.	May  June	County Staff  Each Dept. Head
To help people learn importance of taking advantage of "Medical Self-Help Program" set up by the American Medical Association	Ce. Health Dept.- Film strips on Medical Self-help: Fractures- Burns-Insects & Rodents. (12 film strips)	Inform the public by radio, press, letters and meetings.  Program explanation and literature at regular meetings of all county organizations and upper grades in school.	Jan. June Sept.  November December January February	County Staff  County Staff  Leaders & Agents
To have people learn self-help methods to be used as needed.	Film strips listed above  Home Protection Exercises Bull. L-18 - Facts about Fallout.- H-3 Handbook for Emergencies. Bul. 2107 Radio Active Fallout	Regular community meetings (PTA's) H.D.C - Ruritan-Scout Groups- Church groups-Special groups- Distribute to every school child.  H.D. Club Members through regular meetings and individual visits	November thru June February  November	Leaders & Agents  School Princ.  Leaders

EVALUATION: Through individual observation surveys determining the number of people who: (a) improved their attitudes toward civilian defense program. (b) have developed ability to help themselves in time of disaster. (c) are using bulletins; film information; and other instructions.

MAJOR EMPHASIS - ORGANIZATIONAL  
PROJECT AREA: COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

FMSE: Rural Area Development and Public Affairs Fiscal Year 1962-63

The Situation:

The county lies between the cities of Petersburg and Hopewell, surrounds Fort Lee, and is in commuting distance of Richmond. Such concentration of people cause over crowded schools, recreational problems, and other social adjustments.

The Specific Problem:

There is a need for some functioning body of people to isolate and study these various problems and to plan with the population ways and means for solving these problems.

The Program Objective:

To organize and maintain an effective RAD committee and necessary sub-committees for the purpose of making complete analysis of the county situation and determining problems and possible solutions.

ORGANIZATIONAL OBJECTIVES	SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE	METHODS	WHEN	BY WHOM	
To take the leadership in:  the organization the orientation the function the maintenance of an RAD committee and organize any appropriate sub-committees.	District Agents Program Leaders Technical Panel 1. Release on RAD 2. Bulletins: "Working with Committees" "Leadership develop- ment".	Meet as a county staff to clarify purpose and function of RAD Committee Meet with technical panel  Make initial contacts with key individuals to explain RAD.	December  December  January	All County staff  "  All county staff and other appro- priate prof- fessional workers	
	U. S. Census 1960	Call meeting of key leaders to discuss RAD and set up nominating committee.  Select RAD Committee	January  Feb. Mar.	All county staff, Dist. Agents  All county staff, plus technical panel and key local leaders	
	(over)				

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
 OFFICE OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT  
 WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

INFORMATION FOR  
 MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
 OF THE RURAL DEVELOPMENT BOARD

ORGANIZATIONAL OBJECTIVES		SOURCE OF ASSISTANCE	METHOD	WHEN	BY WHOM
			First meeting of RAD Committee - emphasis on orientation.	April	All county staff
			Follow-up meeting of the RAD Committee.	April	"
			Establish appropriate sub-committees as need arises	April May	All county staff, plus RAD Committees and Professional workers
			Continuous work with RAD Committees and sub-committees	June - Rest of year	All county staff

A - AGRICULTURAL  
PRODUCTION  
MANAGEMENT &  
NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

B - MARKETING AND  
UTILIZATION OF  
AGRICULTURAL  
PRODUCTS

C - EXTENSION HOME  
ECONOMICS

D - OTHER 4-H PROGRAMS AND  
PROJECTS

PROGRAMS

Shows and Fairs.  
Crops.  
Dairy.  
Hay and Forage.  
Poultry.  
Entomology - Urban.  
Conservation - Soil and  
Water

PROGRAMS

Assembling and  
grading of crops  
and Livestock.  
Market News.  
Loans - FHA - Banks.  
Dealers of Fertilizer  
Machinery-Feed-Seed-  
and Farm Chemicals.  
Civic Groups on  
Consumer Education.

PROGRAMS

District F.H.D.C.  
Meeting.  
State Federation  
Home Demonstration Clubs.  
County Exhibit Day.  
National H.D.C. Week  
Activities.  
Tours - Demonstration  
Home for Yard  
Improvement.

PROJECTS

House Furnishings.  
Housing.  
Food Preservation.  
Yard Beautification.

PROGRAMS

Demonstration Contest - Club  
and County.  
Share The Fun.  
National 4-H Week Program.  
Achievement Day.  
Exhibit Day.

PROJECTS

Food Preservation - Canning  
Freezing  
Room Improvement.  
Yard Improvement.  
Electric.  
Automotive.  
Clothing - Make or Remake  
Look Your Best  
Forestry.  
Market Pig.  
Market Sow and Litter.  
Soil.  
Market Beef.  
Tractor.  
Crops.  
Dairy - Heifer Calf.  
Poultry.

# ANNUAL NARRATIVE REPORT

## COUNTY EXTENSION WORK

*Virginia Agricultural Extension Service*

*Paul J. Harris*  
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**Extension Agent**

*Chilton P. Johnson*  
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**Extension Agent**

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**Assistant Agent**

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**Assistant Agent**

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**Assistant Agent**



1962

*PRINCE GEORGE*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**County**

I. INVOLVEMENT OF LOCAL LEADERSHIP ---- PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY --- 1962  
( In planning and carrying out the Extension Program )

- A. The committees listed in the long-time-plans of the agents were used in planning and carrying out various portions of this report. This includes county committees which worked through community or other committees, formed as needed.
- B. The greatly improved contribution of leaders, in both the youth and adult work, has been reported throughout this report. Without their help the accomplishments would have been far less.
- C. More training meetings were held in 1962, but due to the constant changing of leadership ( taking full time jobs), the training remains a large problem. The methods are interwoven throughout this report.
- D. The county leadership, though improved over past years, has room for more development. The leadership in agriculture for the adults is stronger than it was five years ago , however the youth agricultural leadership is unchanged. The adult 4-H leadership in home economics has made great strides in 1962, as shown through out this report. The leadership in special interest home economics groups has definitely improved, while the regular home demonstration leadership has "held it's own" in spite of continual changes made necessary by women taking full time work away from home. In general leadership is the strongest it has ever been.

II. PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION MANAGEMENT AND MATERIAL  
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT - PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY

A. PHASE - Agronomy - PEANUTS - 1962

B. SITUATION

A considerable number of growers of peanuts were infected by corn-rootworm in 1961 and previous years. In the past aldrin was an effective control, however, in 1961 it failed to do a complete job. Newer and more expensive chemicals are on the market and have the ability to control rootworm. The agronomy committee felt that each individual farmer needed help in reaching a proper decision on whether to use the more expensive materials and be safe or risk a greater loss by using the older method at less cost.

C. OBJECTIVES

Is to reduce the amount of corn-rootworm infection in peanuts, and to inform the peanut producers of Prince George County of the alternative choices in combating this pest.

D. METHOD

The methods used in solving these problems were the involvement of as many approaches and people as possible. This included meetings, personal contacts by visits, office calls, and telephone calls. In addition to using as many leaders as possible (including agricultural service personnel) we tried extensive uses of mass media (newspaper and radio).

Meetings held consisted of an all-day agronomy school in January; a planning meeting held with seed, fertilizer, and insecticide dealers in February; a special meeting in March on control of corn-rootworm in peanuts; two April meetings, one each, in chemical weed control and the use of dioxin on peanuts. Considerable time in May was spent on farm visits, office calls, and counseling on the agronomy program. June and July were the months that newspaper and radio were most used, reemphasizing the agronomy program. September, October, November and December were used

PHASE - Agronomy - PEANUTS

D, METHOD (Continued)

for field and office surveys, in person and otherwise, to obtain general results of this program.

In developing this program for the year on agronomy the agent used the advice and recommendations of the February meeting with the dealers and included chemical weed control in the plans for the year. This agent did not feel that the situation merited special emphasis on chemical weed control as did corn-rootworm in peanuts, however, to obtain maximum support and cooperation of the dealers and other leaders, this was included in the program.

RESULTS

The results in chemical control of rootworm in peanuts were satisfactory. In a survey (as indicated above) at the end of the crop season, with over 20 percent of the farmers responding to a questionnaire. The results show that 31 percent used a recommended chemical, diazinon, with 56 percent obtaining good results, 39 percent average, and 6 percent poor results. Thirty-five percent of the returns indicated aldrin was used, with the following results: 39 percent good, 39 percent average, and 22 percent poor.

Thirty-three percent of the farmers did not use a chemical insecticide with the following results: 6 percent good, 94 percent poor. These results indicate that we were effective in obtaining an average or greater than average production by using diazinon on 30 percent of the reported farms. It is obvious that these results can be used extensively in next year's program in working on this same problem.

Additional results on chemical weed control of crops are as follows: 35 percent of the corn producers reporting showed atrazine used, 40 percent used 2,4-D, and 26 percent did not show a chemical in their weed control method

Of the farmers using atrazine, 64 percent reported good results, 30

PHASE - Agronomy - PEANUTS

D. (continued)

percent average, and 6 percent poor. Of those using 2,4-D, 70 percent reported good results and 30 percent average, and the farmers who did not use any chemical weed control reported 8 percent average, and 92 percent poor control of weeds.

A similar result was obtained on chemical weed control on peanuts; 39 percent of the farmers reporting used dinitro, 19 percent alanap, and 42 percent did not use a chemical. Of the producers using dinitro, 49 percent reported good, 29 percent average, and 22 percent fair results. Of those who used alanap, 30 percent reported good, 40 percent average, and 30 percent fair results. The producers who did not use a chemical control on weeds, reported 8 percent average, 92 percent fair results.

Soybean producers indicated that only 20 percent used a chemical weed control, with 13 percent using dinitro, and 10 percent using alanap or other chemical. Those who used dinitro, had a 66 percent return of good weed control and 30 percent average. The alanap users showed a 40 percent good control of weeds and 60 percent fair or poor. Of those who showed no use of chemical weed control, 85 percent showed fair or poor weed control methods.

In general the evaluation of this program is good. The number of people participating was greater than in previous years, both from a stand point of leadership role and activity role. The extensive use of newspaper columns in two daily papers, which included not only the recognized practices that were emphasized, but the leadership role played by others. This definitely stimulated action on the part of all concerned. This is nothing more than public recognition.

PHASE - Agronomy - PEANUTS

D. (Continued)

Finally, the fact that this agent was working with other peoples' plans and ideas, rather than his own, gave a greater feeling of security and the determined thought that this way was a better way.

E. OTHER AGRONOMY

Considerable time was given to other phases of agronomy with relation to crops, forage crops, entomology, conservation, shows and fairs. Nearly all of this was handled through a limited number of meetings, various uses of mass media and personal visits.

One special item should be mentioned in the role of insect control. Assisted by approximately 30 leaders in the county and by all insecticide dealers, all outbreaks of insects (armyworms etc.) were brought under control before they became serious to more than the farm on which they first occurred. In general, the needs of the producers were met by this office and by the assistance from VPI specialists, dealers, regular leaders and other professional workers.

PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND  
NATURAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT - PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY - 1962

A. PHASE - FORESTRY

B. SITUATION

Some landowners do not realize the small amount of income derived from scrubby hardwood areas compared to possible income if these areas were re-seeded to pine, and the scrubby hardwood killed.

C. OBJECTIVES

To change the attitude of the landowner, and the general public with which he comes in contact, toward the possible yields of money from better forestry management, and assist landowners and others in determining the economic need for improving forestry management.

D. METHODS

Methods used were news stories and radio programs to promote the public's general attitude and personal contacts by the committee to influence changes in individual attitudes.

Plans were made to hold a county tour in September, but were changed to participate in the Sawmill and Logging Exposition held in Petersburg.

The forestry program was tied in with the individual Ruritan Club's forestry programs in the county. Members of the committee furnished information to all of the Ruritan clubs and other civic clubs as they requested them.

RESULTS - The results were generally satisfactory, the use of mass media obviously reached more non-farm people, however, the cancellation of the planned tour may have lessened the help given to woodland owners. The progress made in the forestry program has been limited, in as much, as this is one of the more difficult programs to pursue, primarily because the monetary return is more distant than agronomy or livestock, however, ground-work has been laid that will help promote a future program of forestry in the county.

II. PROJECT AREA: AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, MANAGEMENT AND  
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT - PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY - 1962

A. PHASE - Livestock - SWINE PRODUCTION

B. SITUATION

There is an unlimited opportunity for farmers of Prince George County to increase their income from the production of swine. Most of the farmers have land enough to increase their herd. In this area we have a good market for market hogs and feeder pigs. Lack of good swine management is one of the handicaps that, at present, prevent the producers from taking full advantage of this opportunity.

C. OBJECTIVE

The objectives is to develop proficiency in swine production by assisting farmers in learning the importance of sanitation, feeder practices, breed stock, and to recognize quality hogs.

D. METHOD

The methods used in developing greater proficiency included 17 meetings on swine, 13 of these were with producers, two with 4-H, and two with planning groups. Additional educational work was carried on through the use of newspaper and radio programs, and personal visits. This program was greatly assisted by the Extension specialists, agricultural leaders, dealers of agriculture products, power companies, and other professional workers.

RESULTS

The attendance from Prince George County at the 17 meetings held were over 600, obviously many of these were repetitions. In addition more than 100 farm visits were made on livestock, mostly on swine, and as may be expected there would be repetitions in these visits.

PHASE - Livestock - SWINE PRODUCTION

D. RESULTS (Continued)

The swine program in the county moved forward this year as may be indicated by the general participation of county producers in meetings, special sales, and increased number of hogs marketed from the farm. Also, there was a slight increase in the number of farrowing houses and feed floors built or improved. The feeder pig sale continued with an increase over last year in the number of pigs marketed and considerable work was done toward developing a graded hog sale for market hogs in the area.

E. OTHER LIVESTOCK

Some time was spent on other livestock with fair to good results. The number of feeder calves marketed from the county increased. The dairy people were helped through their DHIA and artificial breeders association, mainly through personal contacts. A horse and pony club was formed in the county and it is expected this organization will furnish leadership for a 4-H project.

II. PROJECT AREA ----- HOME ECONOMICS ----- PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY --- 1962

A. Phase : CLOTHING -- Adult and 4-H

B. SITUATION : Special interest construction schools in 1960 and 1961 inspired more homemakers to construct their own clothes. Many requested guidance in selection of design, fabrics, colors, and finishes. 4-H girls in clothing construction projects needed guidance.

C. OBJECTIVES : To provide skills in : selecting designs, fabrics, colors, and finishes; construction; and proper care. To have women and girls learn selection, altering, fitting, and finishes. To have women and girls learn skills in care of garments and different fabrics.

D. PROGRESS TO DATE :

Approximately 600 people were reached through the clothing meetings and workshops, of this number 305 were non-members, and 120 were reached for the first time with extension information. Fifty-five regular home demonstration meetings were held on selection ( studying the shape of hats, hair styles, neck lines etc.,) according to the individual figures. Color, cosmetics, fabrics suited to individuals were studied. Thirty-six 4-H clothing construction workshops helped 87 girls make 116 dresses. Forty-six leaders were trained, as a result they held 62 meetings. A "Tailoring Workshop" ( six days) trained 8 women in all phases of tailoring. These plan to hold workshops in 1963. One hundred-sixty women and 87 girls developed skills in selecting fabrics, styles and colors, 118 developed skills in construction, finishes, and care of clothing. Seven "HatsMaking Workshops" helped fifty-three women develop skills in constructing over one-hundred hats.

II. PROJECT AREA: HOME ECONOMICS - PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY - 1962

A. PHASE: MANAGEMENT - MONEY - ENERGY - TIME

B. SITUATION

More women working away from home, more products (from which to choose) on the market, women need to know better work methods to save time and energy. Women need help in planning better storage; better management; better buying; and budgeting of time.

PROBLEMS

Homemakers (especially teenage) lack knowledge in consumer education (what to look for when buying). Homemakers lack skill in planning better use of storage to save time and energy. They lack knowledge in budgeting their time.

C. OBJECTIVES

To help homemakers develop skills in: budgeting; buying; and storing equipment and materials. To improve homemakers budgeting of their time, and management of all household tasks.

D. PROGRESS TO DATE

Approximately 400 people were given "Outlook and Consumer Information" for 1962 in January, to help them adjust budgeting of money. Eleven demonstrations were given by leaders (trained by Housing Specialist) to develop homemakers skill in arranging storage space to save time and energy. One hundred eighty-three women received this information, and these people carried this information to 421 non-members. In February leaders (trained by Housing Specialist) gave 11 demonstrations on "POINTS For Painters To Get a Better Job", 89 demonstration members carried this information to 210 non-members.

In September a survey of all home demonstration club members showed "Outlook Material" had been used by all 190 members, plus 260 to whom these members had given Outlook information.

PHASE - MANAGEMENT - MONEY - ENERGY - TIME

D. PROGRESS TO DATE (Continued)

The same survey showed over 600 women used information on improving "Kitchen Storage", and other storage to save time and energy. By November home demonstration members reported over 300 homemakers and their families had used the information on "Points For Painters To Get A Better Job" and over 500 rooms had been reconditioned as a result of this valuable information.

In November three leaders attended an "Electromation" meeting on better Laundry Methods. These three leaders, representing the 11 home demonstration clubs will give laundry demonstrations in January to train members in consumer education on laundry equipment, soaps, water, etc.,

The Consumer Information on storage, laundry, etc., will be continued in 1963, through information secured in January 1963 from State Specialists on "Outlook".

II: PROJECT AREA: 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH  
PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY - 1962

A. PHASE: FOODS

B. SITUATION

4-H Community Clubs - boys and girls work one project together, because it holds the interest of youth. The "Out-Door-Meals" project was selected for its information and social possibilities. Girls selected meal preparation, and food preservation projects because they do most of the food preparation at home, due to over ninety percent of their mothers holding full time jobs, the older girls have total responsibility for preparation of foods after joint planning with mothers.

PROBLEMS

Boys and girls lack knowledge of: foods suitable for outdoor preparation; building different types of fires; selecting suitable inexpensive equipment; fire safety; preparation of foods for outdoor cooking. Girls need information on: preparation of foods to cut time and cost while retaining most food value possible; selection of better balanced diets for a day; and improved methods of canning and freezing.

G. OBJECTIVES

To develop skills in preparing outdoor meals in boys and girls. To improve leader training in holding all foods meetings, to strengthen both leaders and 4-H girls skill in selecting and preparing balanced diets.

D. PROGRESS TO DATE

Through 83 demonstration workshops on outdoor meals, (in which members each prepared their own food) 268 boys and girls, plus 34 adult leaders, developed skill in preparing: ~~three~~ different types of fires, using the smallest amount of fuel; foods suitable for cooking on each type of fire; and proper serving of foods prepared. Total outdoor meals prepared 940.

PHASE - FOODS - 4-H (cont'd)

D. PROGRESS TO DATE (Continued)

The 88 girls in food preparation, and preservation projects reported using the information gained from their leaders, 4-H manual, and workshops to plan 902 balanced meals. They used these new skills in preparing 606 complete meals. In addition, they prepared twelve different classes of foods 6,008 times, plus making dessert 1,356 times. Thirty girls improved skills in canning 1,651 quarts and in freezing 1,135 quarts.

II. PROJECT AREA: 4-H AND OTHER EXTENSION YOUTH PROGRAMS - 1962  
PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY

A. PHASE: STRENGTHENING LEADERSHIP

B. SITUATION

All clubs changed to Community 4-H Clubs from clubs in schools. Thirty-four new leaders without 4-H experience. Six leaders who have helped with project but not organizational activities. Twenty organized groups, three other groups wishing to organize. Stronger leadership needed to expand program.

PROBLEMS

More leadership needed. Most leaders lack confidence in their own ability to help 4-H members with their total program.

C. OBJECTIVES

Secure more leaders. Strengthen 4-H Adult Leaders by training in total 4-H program. To have leaders experience the satisfaction of accomplishments. To have leaders improve their skills, and develop confidence in themselves.

D. PROGRESS TO DATE

Definite and marked changes showing progress can be seen in the attitudes, and abilities of adult, junior, and 4-H organizational leaders. Through the eleven adult leaders training meetings 4-H women learned about conducting all 4-H activities, as well as clothing construction, food preparation, and recreational leadership.

In January 1962 when asked to be responsible for 4-H meetings only six adult leaders felt secure and would agree (these had been leaders for from 2 to 22 years), others had to be urged, then given special extra training. The 4-H members had to be urged, and persuaded to give demonstrations to their clubs. By September 1962 when each club filled in their County Yearbooks with dates, places, members in charge of programs,

PHASE - STRENGTHENING LEADERSHIP

D. PROGRESS TO DATE (Continued)

members to give demonstrations each month, it was thrilling to see the quick acceptance of these responsibilities by all members. The adult leaders, and junior leaders joined the others with enthusiasm.

During the year adult leaders held 54 meetings with 842 attendance. Ten junior leaders (older 4-H members) assisted with all summer meetings on clothing construction, food preparation, and recreation. Seven of these junior leaders have helped with all 12 monthly meetings of their clubs plus, social meetings, Exhibit Day, and 4-H Achievement Day.

Individual praise and publicizing leaders accomplishments (from smallest to greater ones) has strengthened their confidence in themselves as leaders. Public acclaim at county meetings and in news items has aided in strengthening leadership. The attitude and interest of leaders and members toward 4-H activities has reached a level far higher than any previous year. In spite of losing some leaders and securing new ones the leadership has been strengthened greatly. The 40 adult leaders with eleven to fifteen junior leaders, will assist the Extension workers in securing more and better leadership in 1963. The agents feel that Community 4-H Clubs have strengthened the entire 4-H program in Prince George. Membership stands higher than expected, and the quality of 4-H activities reached a new high.

II. PROJECT AREA: COMMUNITY AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS - PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY - 1962

A. PHASE - CIVIL DEFENSE

B. SITUATION

Prince George County is in a strategic area, near Richmond and Hampton Roads. Fort Lee is in the county, with its Quartermaster Command, and the Washington Air Defense Sector. Hopewell and Petersburg border the county. Both cities have large manufacturing and communication facilities. People need help in developing a Civil Defense Program.

PROBLEM

The County Civil Defense program is weak because people lack motivation. This attitude leaves them without information to act during a disaster or an emergency.

C. OBJECTIVES

To take the lead in organizing the various agencies needed in a civil defense program. To secure individuals needed for action during an emergency. To assist them in getting training, and developing a plan of coordination. To have people use information available through the "Medical Self-help" program provided by the United States Government.

D. PROGRESS TO DATE

The attitude of the county people has changed greatly the last three months. People are seeking information, and are receptive to civil defense literature, and classes. In the spring of 1962 the Extension workers asked the schools to help distribute 4400 copies of bulletin No. MP-1. These reached about 2250 families. In November the schools requested help from the Extension Workers in securing and distributing 8800 of H-6, Fallout Protection, and H-7, Fallout Shelter Designs, also the Fact Sheets 1-17 to special individuals. The fact that the schools request help shows change in attitudes.

PHASE - CIVIL DEFENSE

D. PROGRESS TO DATE (Continued)

Another strong indication of change in attitude is shown by over 100 requests (for C.D. information) received by the county agent following his five consecutive radio talks, and three news columns on civil defense.

The RAD section of this report shows progress to date by that committee, in connection with the civil defense program.

Classes in "Medical Self-Help" started in September. To date 187 actively enrolled have been taught the first six lessons of this (12 lesson) course. The home demonstration women requested this course. Due to the newspaper publicity of these classes four unorganized groups contacted the home demonstration agent (who has taught the course in the county) for classes.

The agent has given Medical Self-Help instructions in 54 different meetings. Those enrolled have developed the ability to help themselves in time of disaster. In addition to the 187 actively enrolled, over 25 guests at club meetings have received primary instructions or at least two classes each. About 700 people have been given this "instruction information" by the over 200 attending the classes. Several women take each lesson to their scout groups (both boys and girls), and report much success in teaching these young people. The estimated total reached through all activities is 4,000 people in 1962.

The civil defense coordinator of Hopewell contacted the Prince George Home Agent for information on securing a "Medical-Self-Help" kit to use in giving classes in the city. He requested her cooperation in publicizing the course. The home agent contacted the Emergency Crew in Petersburg about the program.

Plans for January 1963: All classes started by the women will be

PHASE - CIVIL DEFENSE

D. PROGRESS TO DATE (Continued)

continued to completion of the medical self-help course. This course will be given Ruritan Clubs, P.T.A members and other groups. The RAD committee will meet on January 7, to make further plans (see RAD section of this report) on civil defense. The Extension Agents will cooperate in every way to further the civil defense program.

MAJOR EMPHASIS - ORGANIZATIONAL PROJECT AREA: COMMUNITY  
AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS - PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY - 1962

A. PHASE: Rural Area Development and Public Affairs.

B. SITUATION

The county lies between the cities of Petersburg and Hopewell, surrounds Fort Lee, and is in commuting distance of Richmond. Such concentration of people causes over crowded schools, recreational problems, and other social adjustments. There is a need for some functioning body of people to isolate and study these various problems and to plan with the population ways and means for solving these problems.

C. OBJECTIVES

To have an effective County RAD Committee with necessary sub-committees, for the purpose of making a complete analysis of the county situation, determining problems and possible solutions. To take the leadership in: organizing, orientation; functioning, and maintaining such a RAD committee.

D. METHODS

The county staff met to clarify the purpose and the function of RAD committees. The staff then met with the USDA Technical Panel and followed this up with contacts with key individuals. After this<sup>a</sup> meeting was called of county Extension leaders, the county political leaders and department heads. This group of people selected a nomination committee of one person per magisterial district with alternates. The nomination committee, and the Extension agents discussed with various people the RAD committee, securing certain ones to serve on this committee. The committee was then formed and three areas of study was selected. No further work was done on this until late Autumn, when the members of the committee decided to investigate the amount of civil defense work being done and the general condition of the county's civil defense preparedness.

PHASE: Rural Area Development and Public Affairs

D. RESULTS

This action projected the RAD committee into the position of being a part of the county's civil defense program. In November a meeting was held with the county's political leaders (department heads and elected officers) to discuss with them problems relating to the county's civil defense program.

A committee was appointed to investigate the problems facing the local civil defense program, and report finding to the RAD committee in January 1963.

It is difficult to separate methods in organizing the committee and the results achieved by this committee, however, a RAD committee has been established, and its objectives selected.

1. District and State Federation of H.D.C. Meetings

Progress : Thirty eight women representing eight clubs attended the District meeting in Blackstone. Nine members, representing the County HDC Committee and six clubs attended the State meeting in Blacksburg. Excellent reports of these events have been given in each club. News articles have been published about these.

2. National HDC Week Activities

Progress: Plans for National Week were changed to "Prince George County HDC Week" and carried through. Three members put on a T V program over WXXL-TV. Five members gave a twenty minute radio program over WXXL, and four other members served on WHAP programs four days. Four clubs got pictures and articles in the Hopewell paper, advertising Extension activities, and inviting people to take advantage of them. Over eighty visits were made to non-members during the week.

3. County Exhibit Day

Progress: The 1962 County Exhibit Day was called "City-County Day". All members of the 4-H and HD Clubs invited their "city friends" to come see what is being learned through the clubs. Over 200 attended the evening program and saw the 18 educational exhibits put up by the 4-H Clubs, also the 9 home demonstration exhibits.

4. Other Projects

Progress: House Furnishings, Housing, Food Preservation, and Yard Improvement are combined here. Each year the agent answers numerous requests on each of these subjects, furnishing literature, securing blueprints, and giving individual help as needed. Mr. Wheary, Engineer was in the county two days helping with house plans. The meetings held have been reported in the Home Economics Supplement.

II E. OTHER 4-H PROGRAMS AND PROJECTS -- PRINCE GEORGE -- 1962

PROGRESS : The program and projects listed under D of the Plan of Work have been most successful. The 4-H supplement to the summary shows progress in each. The most outstanding one for 1962 was the Share-The-Fun Program . Turn to part III for information on this in the success story. All clubs took active part in the National 4-H Week by giving programs for their parents, publishing articles in the newspapers, and putting up bulletin boards in the schools inviting boys and girls to join the clubs in their communities.

All twenty clubs put up exhibits in the County Exhibit Day, and the winning exhibit was enlarged for the Southside Virginia Fair . The 1962 4-H Achievement Program was a success with over 160 attending, in spite of the four activities going on in the county the same day.

The total projects conducted by 4-H boys and girls was 854. Due to more project leaders and personal contact, made possible by the Community Clubs, over 85% of these projects were completed.

1. COMMUNITY 4-H CLUBS

Prince George County 4-H Clubs were changed from school clubs to Community 4-H Clubs in 1962. In 1961 only three girls clubs were held outside of school hours. Making a complete change in one year to a complete community basis was "no mean feat".

The decision to move to a community basis was that of the advisory committees. The feeling was that this change would strengthen 4-H leadership, unify the program, and eventually lessen the total work load of the Extension agents. However, at the end of the year the Prince George agents agree that the work load may not be lessened, but the effectiveness is greater, involving more people, both adult and youth.

The members and leaders were conditioned to the change during the summer and fall of 1961, because they were informed that much needed recreation would be possible in community clubs, whereas the consolidated schools did not encourage anything but project work. In addition, announcements were made through letters, leaders, press, and personal visits that the change was possible. Older club members were asked to cooperate in taking the lead in organizing clubs in their communities, and were given credit for this leadership.

"Outdoor Meals" was selected as the project suited to holding the interest, and make the transition from boys clubs and girls clubs to one Community Club for all, because this was an entirely new project for Prince George County 4-H members.

Numerous visits were required to secure adult leaders for all clubs. Members made visits to adults in their communities, as well as

Extension agents, and 4-H leaders of former years. Many letters were written club members, telephone calls, and small planning groups met to plan, or replan activities. At first some clubs were temporary with less than 10 members, and officers were not elected. At some where only ten were expected over twenty showed up for the first meeting. The members publicized the fun they were having with the "Outdoor Meals" project, and the interest picked up, Prince George 4-H Community Clubs were in business. Twenty were organized in the county, and forty-four adults have had some part in activities this year.

Community clubs rarely have discipline problems, the program belongs to them, and it's success is their responsibility. The places to meet and the transportation are both the members responsibility. They make the plans, they make the decisions, and they remind eachother to get "the job done". The change in attitudes of both 4-H members and adults has been excellent, therefore the success of all programs planned by the community clubs this year. In a year when all organizations in school, church, and others are demanding the interest and the time ( to say nothing of the transportation) the attendance at county 4-H Activities has increased. This is gratifying to agents and leaders. It has been worth the extra hours, extra letters, telephone calls, visits. Example: when the 4-H Yearbook ( first one in Prince George) was filled in by each club in September, the members volunteered readily to take charge of subjects for the meetings, give demonstrations, etc., this would have taken much persuasion in years past.

To continue to make progress as Community Clubs more leaders must be secured and trained, new officers must be trained, new programs explained, this will take much work, but it can be done.

2. RECREATION OR SHARE-THE-FUN PROGRAM FOR 4-H MEMBERS

Prince George 4-H members and families need more recreation. The 4-H All Stars sponsored the Share-the-Fun Talent Show in 1961, because it was so successful they were anxious to help with the 1962 County Talent Show. The All Star Chapter got the judges, the master of ceremonies, printed the tickets, and helped back stage on the night of the County Show. The Community 4-H Clubs sold the tickets, conducted their community shows, and secured judges to select members to enter the County Show.

Twenty Community Talent Shows were held with 138 members competing. Over 700 people attended the County Talent Show, the largest attendance ever had at a 4-H event in Prince George. (Several years ago over 400 attended a County 4-H Achievement Program in which each club put on a stunt, Mr. Tyree will recall this program and the people it involved. The winners of the 1962 County Show entered the State Contest, and were chosen to be on the Friday evening Share-the-Fun Program at the Short Course. They won the District award at that time.

Continuing the Recreation Program in Prince George 4-H Community Clubs, three Tours of Historic Appomattox Manor were conducted with over 130 attending. Following the Tours, three picnics were held with "barbecuing chicken" as the main feature in each, over one hundred forty attended these.

The total attendance at these recreational events was 1,559 involving parents, club leaders, neighbors, and friends, men, women and youth. When "people play together they work together", perhaps much of the success of the Prince George Community 4-H Clubs is due to sharing the fun of different types of recreation.

IV GENERAL APPRAISAL --- PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY --- 1962

More people were reached with some phase of the Extension program, than ever before. This was accomplished by better use of all information media. Greater urbanization brought added demands for information on all subjects, both old and new. Perhaps one result is better participation in the RAD and civil defense work. Urbanization plus more members of the families being employed caused an "after hours" demand for information to increase greatly over last year. Many changes occurred in 4-H activities, which lead to more youth taking part in many different events, especially out of county camps and contests. In general 1962 has been a very satisfactory year. However, each new year gives opportunities for doing more and better Extension work, reaching new people, and for keeping in step with the changing times.