

MARCH 1951



EXTENSION SERVICE
Review

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The Cover

- Visions of fresh vegetables such as this young lady is harvesting spur the March gardener on. Starting early in the month in New Orleans, State garden meetings spread both ways across the Southern States, then up the West Coast. By the middle of the month in Seattle, Salt Lake City, and Indianapolis, garden plans were in the making with State conferences imminent through the northern tier of States. The cover picture was taken by Charles Knell, formerly with the Press Service, USDA, and now with the Department of the Interior.

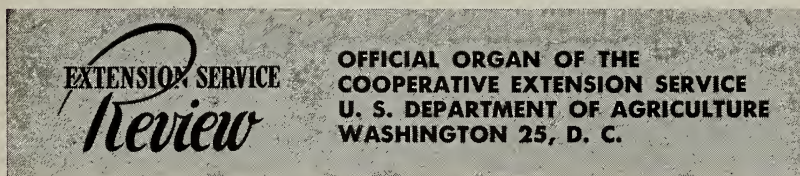
- The 4-H thrift program featured on the back cover is a home-grown product. Started with a successful "bond a member" project in North Carolina in 1949, the idea developed into a national program at a conference of State 4-H leaders, bankers, and savings bonds officials in 1950. Forty States are now taking part and have received informational materials for local use.

Next Month

- Home Demonstration Week this year (April 29-May 5) is taking stock of the home front in a year of defense mobilization. Leaders in a number of national defense programs have written a special message to home demonstration workers for the April issue of the REVIEW which will feature home demonstration work.

- Mrs. Chase Going Woodhouse, of the Economic Stabilization Administration, took time off from an extremely busy schedule to write a message for REVIEW readers.

- Gertrude S. Weiss, of the Family Economics Division, Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, USDA, has set down some of the things a home economist might be doing to help homemakers in the present situation. Gladys Gallup, assistant chief, Extension Studies and Training, has been thinking of how to reach more people effectively when the need arises. The result demonstration, one of Extension's tools of the trade, looks promising to her. She has taken examples and pictures of successful demonstrations from annual reports for her article.



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Gardens to the Fore

SUNNY spring days show a stir of garden activity which marks this as a special year in gardening. The food and nutrition insurance of a home garden looks particularly good in a year of defense mobilization.

Back in January, garden experts came to Washington to talk over the situation, and they recommended an expanded garden and food preservation program. Secretary Brannan, observing the good extension work being done in all the States and Territories, asked the Extension Service to take the leadership in an adequate home-garden program.

Good home gardens have been one of the mainstays of the Extension program for many years. Typical of the Directors' response to the 1951 garden program is that of Dean Cooper of Kentucky, who says, "Home gardening is always good business for the families of low to moderate income, and with present high prices of food, it is of even greater importance."

The garden fever has been building up since last summer when the high price of food started many thinking of 1951 gardens. For example, 41 North Carolina counties asked for special help in garden work this year. Mississippi speeded up its program and held its first county-wide garden leaders' meeting in Yazoo City in December, and this month will finish up the series of 24 county-wide meetings.

These garden leaders are the biggest asset the garden program has. Alabama alone claims 2,000 carefully selected and well-trained local leaders who keep in touch with the people of their respective communities. In all the Nation an extension program on the growing of fruit and vegetables is carried on in more than 14,500 communities under the able leadership of more than 17,000 trained local leaders. About 132,000 families are helped through this program to plan and grow better gardens. This is a nucleus for whatever expansion is desirable.



Young people can be of great help in any garden program. They are receptive to new ideas and their enthusiasm can be as contagious as the smile of this team of West Virginia expert vegetable judges and graders.

Leader training meetings are being held rather generally this month. In addition to spring gardening schools in every West Virginia county, the Extension Service carries on a dealer-contact program to give dealers the best information available on recommendations for varieties of vegetables to grow, fertilizers to use, and chemicals for controlling pesticides.

The newer home demonstration agents are being given special attention in Kansas with a 3-day school on various phases of home food preservation and gardening. Missouri planned 18 district training meetings on food preservation and utilization during April.

"We are planning this year to intensify our efforts, first by a better information program through the press and radio, getting more information to our local leaders and the preparation of 'how to do it' material," writes Associate Director Lord of Maine. The various States have developed effective ways of

doing just this. Director W. G. Kammlade of Illinois writes that Lee Somers, extension horticulturist, says "As for myself, I feel very strongly that my Home Garden Clinic radio program is, and will continue to be, the most effective means of promoting well-planned and effectively managed home vegetable gardens." Ohio began a television program over local stations known as Yard and Garden. In New York, the college garden committee is starting a series of articles on gardening to appear in weekly papers of the State.

In Tennessee, home gardening and food preservation are emphasized in three very successful contests sponsored by the press and civic clubs. They are "Plant To Prosper," "Rural Homelife Contest," and "The Community Improvement Program."

Additional bulletins and garden letters, containing the how-to-do-it information on gardening, are being planned everywhere. In Wyoming, the 15 to 18 leaflets are assembled into a garden handbook for each agent. In addition, two counties, Sweetwater and Natrona, have published excellent handbooks for their own use which contain such information as varieties recommended for the particular locality, soil preparation, fertilizing, irrigation, diseases, and insects.

Plans in Mississippi include distributing 15,000 new garden bulletins this year.

To make the teaching more effective, visual aids are being prepared for the use of agents and leaders. South Carolina is using three charts based on typical farm families which show how much better a family can be fed through its own efforts in producing garden and food products than if it had to pay cash for equivalent foods. These are in the hands of all extension agents. North Carolina is preparing additional garden slides and scripts to lend to agents for use in promoting garden work.

4-H Program With Cooperatives

JAMES L. ROBINSON, Extension Specialist, Farm Credit Administration

MORE 4-H'ers will be learning about farmer cooperatives this year than ever before. In learning to do by doing they will be participating in cooperative business ventures of their own group and as members or patrons of going farmer cooperatives. They will also be taking part in a number of related activities that will help them understand the purposes, principles, and practices of cooperatives.

The States planning programs of this kind are making use of the recommendations agreed upon by the committee which Director M. L. Wilson appointed last year. This committee was composed of State 4-H leaders and members of the Washington extension staff, with consultants from the Cooperative Research and Service Division of the Farm Credit Administration and the American Institute of Cooperation. This committee met in Washington in September and developed the report, "Suggestions for a 4-H Program in Farmer Cooperatives."

The American Institute of Cooperation is supporting this development by awards of up to 10 plaques in each State for 4-H Clubs or county councils that conduct planned programs in farmer cooperatives. Each State is to choose its own measures for rating the programs carried out, giving chief weight to group activities.

It is expected that the club will be the unit participating in this contest in most States. However, some States are making this a special activity for the county 4-H Club councils. The members of these councils are young leaders who can contribute much to the activities in this field and who can get a lot out of them. It is also valuable for this council to have the experience of carrying out a group endeavor.

Other awards will be offered by State councils of farmer cooperatives or similar associations and

probably sometimes by State-wide and regional cooperatives. Some of the States are offering an especially appropriate award, a trip for the winning 4-H group to the Youth Session of the American Institute of Cooperation. It will be held this year at Logan, Utah, on August 26-28. Within the county local cooperatives can support the program by awards and by appropriate participation in the activities conducted.

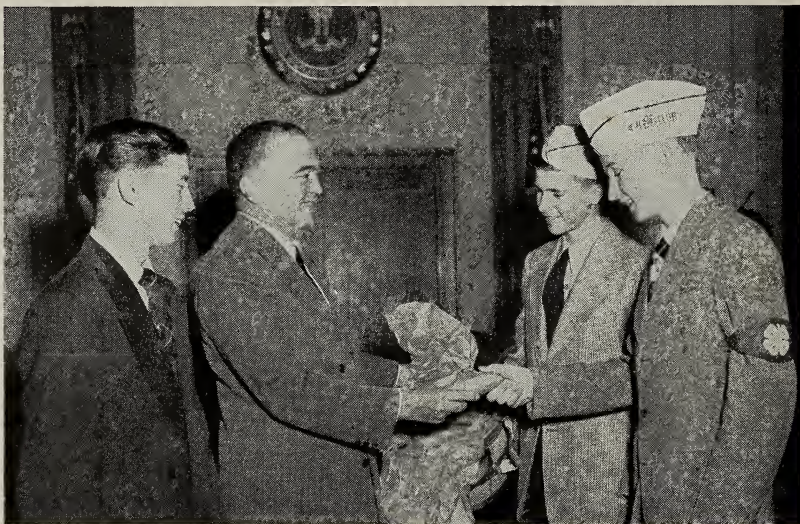
The Farm Credit Administration is making available printed materials in reasonable quantity to supplement the State publications. A special publication is being issued outlining a chart demonstration to be given by two 4-H members.

The basis for the committees suggestions for 4-H program was the record of past activities in this field. These activities have been quite varied in type.

The most complete have been 4-H cooperatives which conducted business dealings for the members. In a few instances these associations have been incorporated with adult leaders as the legal members. Advisory committees of young people have carried on most of the activities. More frequently the organization has been less formal, with either the local club or the county council functioning as a local cooperative. Outside organizations, usually going cooperatives or other non-profit associations, have also provided 4-H members an opportunity to participate in business conducted on the cooperative basis.

Some of the types of business conducted have been buying livestock for 4-H projects, selling 4-H project livestock or other products, buying feed, fertilizer or other sup-

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J. Edgar Hoover, Director, F. B. I., congratulates three young representatives of a South Carolina sweetpotato cooperative enterprise. About 275 club boys in 11 counties took part in the program. The State winners cooperatively regraded, packed and loaded a car of their fancy yams and started them to Boston. They themselves followed, stopping in Washington where they presented yams to several officials. They watched their sweetpotatoes go through the marketing channels to the shoppers in retail stores. The boys were accompanied by J. T. Rogers, South Carolina's District Boys' 4-H Club Agent.

Government as County Officials See It

KEITH L. SEEGMILLER, General Counsel, National Association of County Officials

THE EXTENSION SERVICE stands high in the view of county officials because it does so much to translate the American ideal of free citizenship into practical living. In one of the darkest hours for this American ideal it was said that our American Government was of the people, by the people, and, mark you, for the people.

This is a government by the people. That much we know well and practice extensively. This concept is securely rooted both in our thinking and in our practice, and I suppose none of us has any substantial immediate fear that such government will be lost. It is not likely that any dictator from within or without the country will wrest sovereignty from the firm grasp of the American people. We are not unmindful, of course, that countless millions of people long to be ruled.

New High in Political Maturity

Someone has said recently that the distinctive feature of the present generation of Americans is that they have achieved a new high in political maturity. Fewer of us than previously want to be ruled. More and more of us have confidence in our collective ability as people to govern ourselves, and more and more of us have grown up to meet the demands of this great responsibility. It is enough to say for present purposes that government by the people has been substantially achieved and secured. That step is safely behind us. We turn our faces forward. What about government of the people.

Government is more than mere social control for the sake of law and order. Government is more than the passing of laws or the issuing of decrees or the granting of fair trials in courts of justice. Government is imaginative and creative. It is above all progressive and

not static. Yet the conduct of good government must be sound, wisely conceived, and effectively administered. A democracy provides the widest, deepest, and most everlasting fountain of wisdom and sound judgment. In the United States we have 150 million minds to draw upon. And I do mean all the 150 million of us. The thinking, judgments, and recommendations of everyone are needed. No matter how relatively infinitesimal may be the contribution of each individual citizen, it is a contribution which makes a mighty stream when multiplied by millions.

Government for the People

This is what we mean in the county courthouses by government of the people. Its essential element is citizen participation and contribution. Though less fully achieved, possibly, than government by the people, government of the people is also well under way. You will agree, I believe, that we have safely in our grasp the basic concept of it and are consciously putting it into practice. We are now grappling with the next phase which is government for the people.

We are now frankly recognizing that the powers of government may properly be used as a positive force to aid and assist people, to stimulate and encourage people, and to provide an outlet for their productive capacities.

Government may properly help people to help themselves, as you in Extension Service have so aptly put it. Government for the people in this sense is being used in an increasing number of situations.

On specific applications we in the county courthouses have different opinions, but on the basic proposition that government is for the people we are in accord and find ourselves also in accord with the Extension Service. We agree with

you that the key to government by the people is "participation and self-expression. People grow as they develop initiative and share responsibility." And these are the fruits of the exercise of the powers of government in the thousands of local government units across the country.

Yet there has been a strong and almost compelling tendency toward centralization of the powers of government. This was a natural development springing from a need for uniform programs of Nation-wide application—a Nation-wide system of highways for example. There were also the food and drug control programs, health programs, transportation regulations, social security, and the like. There also came the need for collection, by experimentation or otherwise, of technical information and wide dissemination of it to all the people. This was clearly a job for a single agency, to avoid useless duplication that would appear if it were attempted by each of the 48 States, to say nothing of the thousands of local governments.

Centralized Tax Collection

Last, but certainly not least important, there came a need for centralized tax collection. We discovered that the wealth of our country had a tendency to concentrate in certain places. The seaport cities, as transportation links to import and export goods, drew wealth from the interior cities. The livestock and produce centers of the Middle West drew wealth from the surrounding farm areas. For these and other reasons the location of wealth of the country lost all reasonable relationship to the population of the country. In order to distribute the financial burden of government with reasonable fairness among all the citizens, a Nation-

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Is Your Committee Percolating?

D. M. HALL

Assistant Professor of Agricultural Extension, University of Illinois



MANY of us have endured committee work which was irritating, disappointing, and discouraging. We have come to dislike it because so often it means just another crowd, another fuss, another delay, another report, another disappointment. That has been the typical committee life cycle. In the end some tyrant seizes the reins, carefully develops his strategy, prearranges with his clique, and then proceeds to ram through his views.

But need it be so? All over this land there are hundreds of committees struggling to produce an idea or an action. Their efforts could be more productive if only a few members in each had more skill in group work. Even though we live in groups, and belong in groups, our group life has not always been successful—probably because we have known all too little about how a group grows and matures.

Usually it is not difficult to assemble a crowd. Persons congregate so easily and naturally that we seldom think of the processes involved in getting them together, even after the group has failed.

A crowd first gathers as a collection of individuals held together by some immediate interest. If they continue to meet, bonds will grow between them, and finally they will discover ways and means of understanding and interacting with each other.

A collection of able persons does

not necessarily make an able group. All groups are born immature. They may grow either slowly or rapidly. They grow rapidly to maturity when composed of persons of similar value-attitudes or of not too limited experiences and of adequate abilities. Nevertheless, we need certain differences; that's the reason we form a committee—to get different viewpoints. Differences are not something bad, something to be avoided. We want differences, but we want them integrated. And integration comes through thinking, feeling, and acting together.

Persons who are sufficiently alike in value attitudes get the group off to a good start. After that, unless the group learns to utilize the differences in abilities and skills possessed by its members it cannot mature.

As committee members we must learn that our group fails when we attend merely to listen. Passive committee members are dead timber.

We must learn not to come expecting to score, to be brilliant. Such persons speak with such a ring of finality that they often block the thinking of others.

We must learn how futile it is to railroad a proposition. Those who prearrange with their clique to force through their views are defeated before they begin. Obtaining a majority vote by such strategy does not mean that they have ob-

tained majority support. To be forced to choose between two alternatives where there may be three or even four possible choices is irritating, too.

We must learn to beware of him who declares "We must have harmony. I insist upon it." His idea of cooperation is likely to be "Do what I say and ask no questions." Disagreeable as domination is, we must learn that there can be no domination unless there is submission. Even though we refuse to submit, we need not have clashes and compromises. Compromises belong in the dominative order of things. A compromise is not honest, because it sacrifices the integrity of the individual. A person has a right to be right even though he is in the minority. A compromise is insincere, and those who propose it make the mistake of thinking that differences are undesirable. Then, too, a compromise is only temporary. Rebalancing power offers no solution; it creates no new values; it only postpones the fighting.

Groups succeed in a democratic atmosphere. Democracy does not mean no power and no authority; that is anarchy. One of the gravest mistakes a democracy can make is to give responsibility without authority. Autocracy is founded on fear, but in a truly democratic atmosphere we have no fear—no fear of being misunderstood, no fear of losing status, no fear that someone will steal the recognition due us, no fear of discussing our problems and difficulties, no fear of admitting our errors, and no fear of expressing differences. As a group is able to reduce these fears, in that measure does it generate a democratic atmosphere. We must remember, however, that a fight may mean fear just as much as a flight.

A group cannot succeed unless its organization permits it to accomplish its purposes. In general, there are two kinds of groups, namely, membership groups and reference groups. The closely knit membership groups, such as a family, a gang, a club, or a discussion group, must be organized so that they meet our more pressing personal problems and urges. The relational

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National 4-H Center Is a Reality

THERE was special cause for celebrating 4-H Club Week this year for at last the long-hoped-for National 4-H Club Center in the Nation's capital became a reality. The dedication was on February 14. The property purchased from the Chevy Chase Junior College is near the northwest borderline between the District of Columbia and Maryland.

Under Secretary of Agriculture, Clarence J. McCormick, dedicated the Center. During his address he said: "American youth, and the character-building institutions we have developed for the training of that youth, are part of the basic source of our future strength.

"In the emergency pressure of our time, nothing must be allowed to interfere with the continuation and expansion of the great voluntary youth movements of our country that have contributed so greatly to building strong character, good citizenship, sound leadership, and firm patriotism among boys and girls of America. For it is upon such human resources, even more than upon material resources, that the future of our Nation depends."*

"If the contribution of 4-H training were only that farm boys and

girls are learning to do well what will pay them well tomorrow, it would be serving a useful and constructive purpose. But 4-H does more than lay a solid foundation for efficient farming and efficient farm family life. The emphasis falls on what the well-trained farm boy and girl may contribute to the future well-being of the community and Nation, rather than on just what he or she may get from that community or Nation.

"Creation of this new conference center in the Nation's capital will add new emphasis to the highly important citizenship and leadership training activities of the 4-H movement, affording the opportunity of extending greater inspiration to rural youths of our country who have the chance to avail themselves of its facilities in years to come.

"This site now being dedicated for future use of rural youth will be temporarily occupied by our military establishment for defense purposes. But to me, that fact increases rather than lessens the significance of this occasion.

"Already the National 4-H Club center represents a symbol both of



Under Secretary McCormick dedicates the Center. At his right is Miss DiAnne Mathre, 4-H Club member of DeKalb, Ill.

our faith in the future, and of our willingness to make whatever sacrifices are necessary for the present to assure that future.

"To plan now for the peacetime uses of this rural youth center exemplifies our faith in the future; to make the most immediate practical use of the buildings and grounds for necessary defense purposes exemplifies the challenge facing all Americans to carry out our preparedness program, whatever disruption it may temporarily cause to the normal course we would like to pursue."

The buildings and grounds of the new Center were developed originally for a private school and at present afford useful equipment for the purposes of the Center. There are 12 acres of grounds, partly wooded, and 5 buildings that provide for housing about 200 people. There are conference rooms, an auditorium, dormitories, kitchen and dining room, and indoor and outdoor recreation facilities. The terms of the present lease to the Department of Defense provide that the property shall be returned to the National 4-H Club Foundation in good condition.

Planning and negotiations for the purchase of the property were carried by a Committee on Development of a National 4-H Center, appointed by the Committee on Extension Organization and Policy of



A group of Maryland 4-H members arrive at the Center.

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The Sixth Column

STELLA S. ENGLISH, Agricultural Research Administration

MARY JONES was winding up a wonderful visit to New Zealand.

She had no worry about customs inspection during her brief between-planes stop at Honolulu. So, she jauntily stepped in line for a final check-out before boarding her plane bound for the States and home. She had no diamonds secreted in her shoes and no fine fabrics in her suitcase. To her surprise the inspector took one look at the basket of exotic fruit she was carrying and said, "Sorry, Miss, this fruit can't be taken aboard." "But why?" she asked. "It was a farewell Fijian present." "It's against the law," the inspector explained. "You see, it's up to us to see that no insect or plant disease gets into the United States. This fruit could have any number of dangerous insects in it." Miss Jones reluctantly handed over the basket and continued through the luggage inspection line.

This scene occurs hundreds of times every day at the places where planes, boats, or automobiles are leaving or arriving at our ports or border points. It is one small battle in the great war to keep insect and disease enemies out of our country. The inspectors of the USDA constitute a small but well-trained army that we hear little and read less about. It is, however, of no less importance to us than the one headed by a 4-star general. This army works 24 hours a day, 365 days a year, to intercept alien insects and diseases before they can escape and become a *sixth column* against us and our crops and livestock.

These enemies never declare an armistice. They are out to conquer the world, and they have the advantage of greater numbers and smaller size. They can transport an entire army on the inside of a cow. They can hide in the folds of an airplane window curtain, or in the core of a tropical fruit, or in ani-

mal products, or under a tiny petal of a flower. Many of them are too small to be seen with the naked eye.

Our inspectors are stationed at ports of entry, where they examine everything brought ashore—baggage, boxes, plants, food, animals, and animal products. They ride our borders, alert for stray animals, or people, who might be carrying insects or diseases that are dangerous to us. They inspect incoming airplanes, trains, automobiles, parcel post packages.

Some Got Through

Through the years, either before our organized vigilance or in spite of it, many serious insect pests have succeeded in getting into the United States. They, together with those native to this country, cause an estimated 4 billion dollars of damage every year. And the number now here is small in comparison with millions of different kinds of insects known to exist. Furthermore, it doesn't take into account the long list of diseases that come to plague animals, plants, or people.

Some of our worst pests have been with us a long time. The Japanese beetle, for example, made its illegal entry some time around 1916, probably from Japan. And it came to stay—even though our control operations have confined it to about 5 percent of our land area.

The gypsy moth, ironically, was brought over from Europe on purpose in 1869 in an attempt to interbreed it with the silkworm. Some larvae accidentally escaped, and the insect spread throughout New England. After 20 years New Englanders saw the result—destruction of fruit, shade, and forest trees. Although we now have it pretty much under control, we have not eradicated it by any means.

The common barberry, which carries stem rust of grain, was brought over from Europe by the



This innocent-looking basket of fruit
foreign fruitflies.

Colonists. They saw the connection between barberry and "blasted" grain by 1728 and enacted laws requiring landowners to destroy the bushes and imposed fines for non-compliance. When the westward migration got under way about 1865 many people took the barberry with them as ornamental shrubs. The plant escaped from these sources and grew wild in uncultivated areas among grain-growing lands. Much progress has been made in barberry control, but we still have it—and the rust—with us.

Chestnut blight, a native of Asia, was brought in through the port of New York some time before 1904, when it was noticed in New York City. It fanned out quickly and has destroyed our beautiful and valuable chestnut trees from Canada to the Gulf. Forty years of research has not produced a single American chestnut tree with enough resistance to be of practical value. It is a tragic sight to drive through the Blue Ridge Mountains and see the tall ghostly remains of our once beautiful chestnuts.

Newcastle disease of poultry is another example of a foreign disease that has made itself very much at home in the United States. For 15 years or more this disease has been spreading among our farm flocks until now it is established throughout the country. Although the disease is not as virulent as it is in Europe and Asia, we never



oaded with **Sharp eyes and DDT clear this plane of insects and other agricultural pests.**



Our border patrol is ever alert for animals that stray across the lines.

know when it may become so. The time-honored method of eradication by slaughter is too costly under present circumstances, so control is being sought through vaccination, quarantine, and other methods. Many of our older and more serious diseases—bovine tuberculosis, brucellosis, and hog cholera, for example—have been greatly reduced or controlled but never eradicated.

A Constant Threat

Because of our strict quarantine regulations, no dangerous foreign animal diseases have become established in many years. We've had some pretty bad scares though. Six outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease have been eradicated during the last 50 years. Even as late as last year the deadly Asiatic strain of Newcastle disease was brought into California with a shipment of game birds from China. The disease was quickly detected and eradicated before it had time to spread. Many dangerous diseases such as rinderpest and surra have been entirely excluded from this country, though some have been intercepted at ports of entry through the careful work of our inspectors.

Foreign insects and diseases are a serious threat. Foot-and-mouth disease alone, if established, could decrease the supplies of meat, milk, and other animal products to the tune of 200 million dollars a year. The durra stem borer, a native of

the Mediterranean and Africa and potentially worse than the corn borer, could ruin our corn and sugarcane crops. The citrus black fly is just over the border to the South. In fact, it broke through our guard about 25 years ago into Key West but was quickly eradicated. Citrus trees heavily infested with the citrus black fly bear little marketable fruit. Oriental fruit flies and those from the Mediterranean and the South Pacific are all a potential threat to our fruit and vegetable crops.

First Line of Defense

The job of our army of inspectors is obviously a big one. They inspected more than 621,000 animals at ports of entry last year. At Athenia, N. J., we have an "Ellis Island," where animals coming from overseas are quarantined until they are given a clean bill of health. No domestic cloven-footed animals from countries having foot-and-mouth disease are even permitted to land. Foreign diseases that affect man as well as animals have been found among the four-footed aliens. No animal open to the slightest suspicion as a disease carrier is allowed to go farther into the U. S. Rejected animals are either slaughtered and cremated on the quarantine station grounds or returned to their native land. Even Frank Buck, the famous animal collector, was unable to bring in 10 Malayan

mouse deer in the twenties during a foot-and-mouth outbreak in California. Buck had failed to comply with the regulations on importing wild cloven-footed animals, and the USDA could take no chances with the dread disease. So, on board the ship in the California harbor, Buck sorrowfully chloroformed the tiny deer, about which he wrote: "If there is a more beautiful animal or one that makes its appeal more directly to the affections I don't know its name." Millions of pounds of animal products and byproducts, as well as forage, bedding, and garbage, are inspected to determine whether they may be permitted entry and, if so, under what conditions. The last outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in the U. S. was traced to garbage containing meat scraps from a foreign boat.

Our plant quarantine inspectors are busy at maritime and border ports, including about 50 airports. Every insect stowaway and every plant that might harbor a pest is destroyed at once or otherwise safeguarded. During 1950, 43,000 ships and 57,400 planes were inspected. One out of every four carried contraband. Inspectors intercepted 22,186 dangerous plant pests—15,688 insects and 6,498 diseases.

Second Line of Defense

We not only work hard to keep these enemy aliens out—we try to control or eradicate those that

get past the barriers. The Mediterranean fruit fly, which threatened the Florida citrus industry, was eradicated in 1929. The Parlatoria date scale was routed in 1935. The USDA set a world record during the '80's when it eradicated pleuropneumonia in cattle in 5 years. Bovine tuberculosis has been reduced to less than one-fifth of 1 percent. The gypsy moth has been confined to a comparatively small area for the last 80 years.

Everyone Helps

Cooperation all along the line is needed to keep our country free of this sixth column. Shippers, packers, travelers, and the public are recognizing more and more the importance of our foreign and domestic quarantine laws and the inspections that are necessary to enforce them. In domestic transit, for instance, violations have decreased from 12 per thousand shipments in 1920 to less than 1 per thousand now. The press and radio, farm organizations, livestock associations, and many other groups help farmers learn how to protect their livestock and crops from insects and diseases. Farmers themselves contribute much to this great battle by keeping a close watch on their animals and crops and reporting any suspicious condition immediately to their county agent or other local authority.

“Through the Years” in Colorado

At their annual meeting in Pueblo, March 8 and 9, 1,200 home demonstration clubwomen learned how agriculture and industry work together in the State of Colorado. They celebrated 75 years of statehood, 80 years of service by Colorado A. and M. College, and 20 years of activity in the Colorado Home Demonstration Council. “Through the Years” was the theme of the convention, reports Mrs. Clara Anderson, Pueblo County home demonstration agent.

Educational tours included visits to the steel mills and the Colorado State Hospital, giving the delegates

from all parts of the State an opportunity to see the progress of industry and public welfare.

There was no limitation on delegations this year. Some women unable to attend both days arrived in time for the buffet supper at the steel center on March 8 and later

attended the pageant in the city auditorium.

This pageant, “Through the Years,” was written and produced by home demonstration club women from the hostess counties. Families will be special guests at the performance.

4-H Members Ride Bikes Safely

FIFTEEN thousand skillful and safety-conscious teen-agers who are pedaling their bikes over New York's highways are setting a good example in cutting down accident rates in 1951. These young cyclists come from 70 communities that conducted a 4-H bicycle safety and care program in 1950.

Several years ago Carlton M. Edwards, Cornell agricultural engineer, became interested in the number of bicycle accidents in the State. He found that 70 percent of the 3,000 riders injured annually were under 16 years of age and that about half of the accidents were due to failure to obey traffic laws. Most of the other accidents could have been prevented by observing a few rules of bicycle safety.

The New York program is directed in the counties by the county 4-H Club agent. Extension specialists from the State College of Agriculture at Cornell provide materials and general supervision. The actual teaching is done in the schools with the cooperation of local police and one or more community service organizations such as parent-teacher groups, safety councils, or service clubs.

The course is divided into a 3-year program, beginning in the fourth grade, Edwards states. First-year members learn to check the condition of their bikes and get some instruction in bicycle laws.



The year's work is topped off with a performance test given by local police. During the second year bicycle adjustments are studied, and laws and safety practices are again taken up. Third-year members become junior leaders and study bicycle care under the leadership of a local repairman or some other qualified person.

This program isn't limited to large cities, or to small ones either, Mr. Edwards points out. Cities as large as Troy and Geneva had successful results in 1950, as did central schools with as few as 250 pupils. Studies have shown that, even in rural schools, 50 percent of the fourth-graders have bikes.

● Two members of the Maryland Extension Service were recently recalled to active duty with the armed forces. They are BOYD T. WHITTLE, who has been connected with the Animal Husbandry Department since July 1948, and J. MAGUIRE MATTINGLY, assistant county agent for Charles and St. Mary's Counties since July 1949.

4-H WITH COOPERATIVES

(Continued from page 36)

plies, insuring livestock and obtaining credit.

In addition to the groups of 4-H members participating in these cooperative activities many members as individuals are patrons of local farmer cooperatives and learn about them in this way.

Another line of activities for 4-H in the cooperative field does not involve business participation. This includes taking part in visits to cooperatives, in speaking, essay, or quiz contests on cooperation, in a local study group usually under guidance of a co-op leader, in a camp featuring cooperative training.

In 1949 Virginia conducted a carefully organized quiz contest in a group of 14 counties with 40 former cooperatives supporting the program. Arkansas has had several hundred contestants on an individual activity basis. Last year in Oklahoma 71 out of 77 counties had 4-H'ers who chose cooperation for their Timely Topics Speaking Contest.

Still another line of effort has been participation by 4-H members in cooperative meetings. Presentation of demonstrations appropriate to the business of the cooperative has been popular with both the associations and the 4-H members. 4-H bands have furnished entertainment, members have ushered, parked cars, served meals, and helped in other ways.

YOUR COMMITTEE

(Continued from page 38)

ships are highly personal, and for this reason such groups must be small. The larger groups, like farm organizations, professional societies, political parties, labor organizations, and country clubs to which we attach ourselves more or less actively are known as reference groups. Groups form because the members have problems which they cannot easily solve alone. The kind of organizational pattern they set up must permit their problems to be solved with dispatch. Different problems may call for different types of organization.

Groups fail unless the members learn to play certain democratic roles and to suppress the playing of autocratic roles. The roles which destroy committee work are the aggressor, the blocker, the recognition-seeker, the dodger, the dominator, the help-seeker, the special-interest pleader, and the blamer.

Should any number persist in playing these roles, the group is justified—yes, it must even conspire together to discipline the player.

Several roles have been identified as necessary at one time or another in democratic group development. The better-known ones are the fact-giver, the spokesman, the expeditor who makes physical arrangements, the recorder, the encourager, the harmonizer, and the summarizer.

The less familiar roles include the initiator, the person who suggests new activities, ideas, or problems; the orientator, the person who seeks to have the group stay on the problem at hand; the facilitator, the person who seeks to keep communication channels open; the compromiser, the person who, operating within a conflict, offers to give ground, admit his errors, or yield his status; the evaluator, the person who compares or contrasts facts and attempts to measure the progress the group is making in solving its problems; and the analyzer, the person who keeps a record of the processes going on within the group and on occasion is expected to help the group determine the rate of integration or disintegration.

A group has two functions to perform. The first is to solve its problems; the second is to build, strengthen, regulate, and perpetuate the group as a group. Groups must do both jobs at the same time.

Not so long ago a number of able experts were appointed to a committee. It was regarded as "tops." But to everyone's dismay its report showed evidence of "deals," "horse-trading," and attempts to carry off the honors; and it was considerably "watered down."

About the same time another committee, unwilling to chance a

failure, began its work by listing the reasons committees fail. Then it took stock of each member's abilities, interests, and experiences. During this process each member had time to examine his own motives and to become aware of the competencies of others.

Ever so often this committee stopped to evaluate its progress and procedures. And because of this the members began to think and work as a unit. "Every now and then," the report said, "the discussions would break down because one of us found it difficult to get used to the science of group thinking and would lapse into the role of a prosecutor or a defendant." But in time the committee matured and wrote a report so clear-cut and decisive that it became the basis for the entire Atomic Energy Commission.

7 Do's for Committees

1. Bring into the planning phases all persons who are expected to be integrated into the program.

2. Set out to discover the potential resources of each member of the group. Maximum production is achieved only when we learn to respond to each other in terms of competencies rather than personal likes and dislikes.

3. Make each new idea become the group's property. Then judge ideas rather than personalities.

4. Consider each committee member a "change agent" with responsibilities for helping the group change its behavior. Remember, no one—not even the chairman—can become any better than he is unless he changes.

5. Appoint an "analyzer" to record and report at frequent intervals what is going on. He evaluates processes rather than motions made. Thus each member becomes more conscious of the group's direction—toward integration or disintegration.

6. Establish an atmosphere that is conducive to change; cherish differences; maintain an atmosphere freed of fears.

7. Become informed about, and skillful in playing, the roles that build up, and suppress those roles that destroy.

GOVERNMENT

(Continued from page 37)

wide taxing authority simply became essential, and exercise of the power to tax moved to Washington to an alarming degree.

We didn't recognize promptly what had happened, and we had no immediate hope for a solution. Some of us threw up our hands in despair and declared that centralization of government is inevitable. "It is the price," we said, "that must be paid for the benefits of an integrated society under modern conditions of communication, transportation, and interdependence." But that was only temporary. More and more of us are now sharing with you people in the Extension Service the vision of local participation in government along with uniformity of general policy and centralization of tax collections. Administration can remain local, and citizen participation in and contribution to government can be maintained. Some of us have discovered, indeed, that citizen participation in formulating general Nation-wide policy has increased tremendously, in fact, although in a different form.

Never before were there so many and such aggressive citizens' committees, parent-teacher associations, chambers of commerce, and the like discussing and resolving on public issues and bringing their points of view to bear at the seat of government in Washington where most final decisions on national policy are made. The county officials are typical. They have considered in thousands of separate meetings most Nation-wide programs, actual or potential, that are likely to affect county government. Through their State associations and ultimately their national associations, their hopes and desires, objections, approvals, wisdom, and judgment have been crystallized, and the crystallization is contributed with vigor, though sometimes not welcomed, whenever it has any bearing upon action taken at the national level of government. The same is true of some, or more likely hundreds, of other groups.

Conversely, I am sure the country was never before so well prepared to keep citizens informed on what their government is doing. We hear much about the Federal Government's close supervision of the localities. Let me assure you that no government was ever under such close and constant surveillance as the Government of these United States. Hundreds of organizations have representatives here at the Capital. Here again the county officers are typical. We have our regular news letter and monthly magazine to keep our members informed. By special bulletin in an emergency we can get information vital to counties into almost every courthouse in the United States with remarkable speed. This, likewise, is true of all the other national organizations.

New patterns of cooperation are

already well advanced to synchronize local participation in government with centralization of the taxing power, uniform national policy, and centralization of research and technical information. The Extension Service has probably made the greatest advance in this respect. Following closely is the Federal-aid highway program, extending to the local level only in 1944. Others now well known are the social security and public assistance programs, the Federal hospital construction program, and I suppose I may add the TVA and other Valley authorities although they are not free from difference of opinion. In all these, I believe a genuine effort has been made and, I believe, substantially achieved to maintain local participation and to integrate it with essential State and national participation.

Pioneer Agents Honored



● Six veteran extension workers of Idaho were recently honored by fellow workers in Moscow. The five men shown above, whose total years on the job represent more than a century and a half, are: Back row, J. W. Barber, Moscow; C. W. Daigh, Twin Falls; and P. M. Jesness, Mountain Home. Seated: Joe Thometz, Lewiston; and E. F. Rinehart, Boise. Miss Marion Hepworth, Moscow, was not present.

Science Flashes



What's in the offing on scientific research, as seen by Ernest G. Moore
Agricultural Research Administration

More Blue Bloods in DHIA

A gradual shift from grade to registered animals is occurring in many DHIA herds, say our dairy people. About 37 percent of the cows now enrolled in dairy-herd-improvement associations are registered. The biggest reason for this shift is membership in artificial-breeding associations, which makes it possible for the dairyman with a small herd to have the services of high-quality registered sires at comparatively low cost. The availability of these superior blood lines is an incentive for DHIA members to purchase one or more good registered cows from which to raise their own herd replacements. On January 1, 1950, 404,293 out of a total of 1,088,872 cows on test were registered. The Holsteins led all the breeds with 198,027 registered cows enrolled in the DHIA. Ohio led the States percentagewise with 62.5 percent.

Thin the Blossoms and Sell More Apples

Thinning of apple blossoms in the spring is giving consumers a bigger, better, and more regular supply of apples. Working with orchardists in the Northwest, scientists found, during five successive seasons, that chemical thinning of blossoms in Golden Delicious orchards resulted in gains averaging six boxes per tree, or 15 percent. Dinitro blossom thinners such as Elgetol were used as a spray in the thinning operation. Chemical blossom thinning is already a going practice in the Northwest, where spring frost is not such a critical factor in cutting down fruit set, and is catching on in some eastern areas where danger of frost is not great. The new thinning

technique is making it possible for the apple grower to have what he must have to stay in business—trees that yield a good crop of salable apples every year.

New Peanut Harvester

A harvesting machine that may be a big step forward in cutting the cost of producing peanuts has been developed by agricultural engineers of the University of Georgia and the U.S.D.A. Although the machine will not soon be available for farmers, the engineers say it is a step toward sound harvesting principles that eventually may be incorporated into manufacturers' designs for production in quantity. The machine is a cylinder-type combine. It can clean, dig, stem, and bag an acre of peanuts in an hour. It takes much of the drudgery out of peanut harvesting, cutting out altogether the tedious and laborious job of stacking. It will also handle windrowed peanuts, combining 2 acres an hour from a windrow of 4 rows. The engineers believe the machine may be another means of increasing production of peanuts—a versatile crop that yields nutritious food and feed and important industrial raw materials.

Heredity vs. Environment

The old question, Which is more important: heredity or environment? will probably never be answered. But here is an argument on the side of heredity. Meat studies at ARA's field station at Miles City, Mont., showed that carcass and meat characteristics of cattle are considerably influenced by breeding. For example, they showed variations in dressing percentage, commercial grade, fatness, and mus-

cling among the steer progeny groups representing 13 Hereford sires. These cattle had all been produced under the same conditions of feeding and management, yet the average dressing percentages ranged from 56.7 to 58.7. As slaughter cattle, 1 group was low Good in grade, 5 were Good, and 7 were high Good. As dressed carcasses, 6 groups were low Good, 7 were Good, and none were high Good.

Chain Reactions in Legumes

When a farmer inoculates his legume seeds with the right bacteria, he starts a "chain reaction." Proper inoculation means more nitrogen for the legumes, for grass growing with them, and for crop plants that follow, more protein yield per acre, better grazing, and better hay. The inoculant is prepared by mixing the proper legume bacteria with a carrying agent. The mixture is then moistened and mixed with the legume seed. These bacteria produce nodules on the roots and live off the plant, but in turn they furnish the plant with nitrogen taken from the air. Special inoculants are available for spring sowings of alfalfa and sweet-clover, red, white, and alsike clover, peas, and soybeans. Our agronomists say that well-inoculated legumes fertilized with minerals increase yields of pasture three to four times. They also furnish the required protein for high livestock production. For example, a thoroughly inoculated ladino clover crop on fertile ground may add as much as 240 pounds of nitrogen to the acre. This is equivalent to 1,500 pounds of protein or 1,200 pounds of a 20 percent nitrogen fertilizer.

Regional Short-Term Schools for Extension Workers

that during the year 2,700 persons registered at the shoppers' lounge which they sponsor in Loveland. The lounge is open daily from 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. and on Saturday until 8 p.m.



● WILLIAM CLARK, Rockland County (N. Y.) agricultural agent for the past 14 years, was elected president of the New York State County Agricultural Agents Association at a recent meeting at Cornell. A University of Vermont graduate, he has worked as assistant agent in Columbia and Ulster Counties and has specialized in fruit and truck crops.

Other officers elected were Nelson Mansfield, Oswego, vice president; Roger Cramer, Jamestown, secretary-treasurer; and directors: Louis Dickerson, Lockport; Milton Hislop, New Hartford; John Swan of Troy; William Palmer, Kingston, and Irving Davis, Watkins Glen.

At the 1951 farm outlook conference, the New York county agents pledged themselves to combine forces with farmers and their families in a program of "long hours and hard work" to meet the demands of the national emergency. Fred B. Morris, State leader, declared: "The people of New York State can expect county agents to give the same excellent service they gave during World War II. . ."

IN A REPORT of summer school leave last year a county extension worker makes this concluding statement:

"I wish to thank those who had vision enough to see the value of professional improvement and by the practical application of such vision made it possible for me to attend a summer session. The fruits of my labors will not be seen in dollars and cents but in the better understanding of my job and in the practical application of such understanding in my daily work."

Five regional short-term schools for extension workers will be held this year. The institutions where they will be held, courses, and dates follow.

Northeast Region, Cornell University, July 9-27

Extension work with 4-H Clubs and young adults; Extension's role in the field of public problems; Extension information (press, radio, visual aids, etc.); psychology for extension workers; program building in extension education; supervision of extension work (for supervisors and administrators).

Write to L. D. Kelsey, Professor, Extension Service, Roberts Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

Central Region, University of Wisconsin, June 11-29

Organization and methods in adult extension work; Extension's role in the field of public problems; psychology for extension workers; 4-H organization and procedures; evaluation in extension work; philosophy of extension; extension publications; developing extension programs.

Write to V. E. Kivlin, Associate Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison 6, Wisconsin.

Western Region, Colorado A. & M. College, First Term, June 18-July 6

Public affairs in extension education; principles and techniques in extension education; rural sociology for extension workers; principles in the development of youth programs.

Western Region, Colorado A. & M. College, Second Term, July 16-August 3

Consumer education for extension workers; Extension information service; public relations in extension education; conference leading for extension workers.

Write to F. A. Anderson, Director of Extension, A. and M. College, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Southern Region, University of Arkansas, July 30-August 17

Use of groups in extension work; development of extension programs; effective use of news media; psychology for extension workers; Extension's role in public problems; evaluation in extension work; methods of doing extension work in nutrition—a workshop.

Write to Lippert S. Ellis, Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

Regional Negro School, Prairie View A. & M. College, Prairie View, Texas, June 4-22

Extension history, philosophy, and organization; Extension methods; development of extension programs; news, radio, and visual aids; psychology for extension workers; evaluation for extension workers.

Write to G. G. Gibson, Director of Extension, A. and M. College, College Station, Tex.

● Larimer County, Colo., home demonstration clubwomen report

NATIONAL 4-H CENTER

(Continued from page 39)

the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities. W. A. Sutton, State 4-H Club Leader of Georgia, is chairman and Gertrude L. Warren, Federal Extension Service, is secretary. Other members are F. L. Ballard, associate director, Extension Service, Oregon State College; J. O. Knapp, State director of extension, West Virginia University; T. B. Symons, retired director of extension, University of Maryland; Minnie Price, State home demonstration leader, Ohio State University; Albert Hoefler, State 4-H Club leader, New York State College of Agriculture; Mrs. Corrine White Ketchum, assistant State 4-H Club leader, Michigan State College of Agriculture and Applied Science; Mylo S. Downey, State Boys' Club leader, University of Maryland; W. G. Lehmann, Federal Extension Service; E. W. Aiton, formerly field agent, Federal Extension Service and now executive director, National 4-H Club Foundation, Inc.

Funds for the purchase and operation of the Center are from contributions of 4-H Clubs, from individuals and groups interested in rural youth, and similar non-governmental sources.

The board of trustees states that youth groups interested in rural life will be given priority in use of the Center when it again becomes available. It is intended that the delegates and leaders attending the annual National 4-H Club Camp will make the Center their headquarters and that international, national and State youth groups, national, State and county extension workers, and other related groups may also use it so that it may be in service throughout the year.

Program—February 14, 1951

Hostess and Mistress of Ceremonies—Miss DiAnne Mathre, 4-H Club Member, DeKalb, Ill.

Music—The United States Air Forces Band, CWO Frank A. Reed, Andrews Field.

Pledge of Allegiance and 4-H Pledge—Miss Florence Duke, 4-H Club Member, Prince Georges County, Md.

Invocation—Daniel Thomas Brown, 4-H Club Member, Martinsburg, W. Va.

“The Birth of an Idea”—George Bull, Jr., 4-H Club Member, New York

“The Development of an Idea”—E. W. Aiton, Executive Director, National 4-H Club Foundation, Inc.

Presentation of the Under Secretary of Agriculture—M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work

Dedication of the National 4-H Club Center—Clarence J. McCormick, Under Secretary of Agriculture

Pen Ceremony—For God

For Country

For the Education, Culture, Dignity and love of Mankind—A. G. Ketunen, Chairman, Board of Trustees and 4-H Club Leaders, participating

For a Better World—Harold Mullinix, 4-H Club Member, Mt. Airy, Md.

Response from the Office of the Secretary, National Defense Establishment, Brigadier General Gordon E. Textor, Assistant Chief, Army Engineers for Military Operations

The Lord's Prayer—Janice Anzulovich, 4-H Member, Prince Georges County, Md., Paul Kenestrick, accompanist

Tea and International Friendship Hour—Miss Gertrude L. Warren, in charge of arrangements

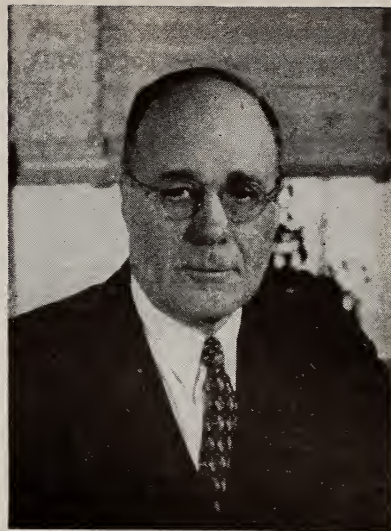
Tour of the Buildings and Grounds—Mylo S. Downey, State Boys' Club Leader, Maryland.

● WILLARD A. MUNSON, Director of Extension in Massachusetts, retired February 1 after nearly 25 years as extension director in the Bay State.

It is hard to find a development in New England agriculture which Director Munson has not had a part in molding. His conscientious work with farm problems stems from his farm background and agricultural training. He was born on a farm near Hudson, Mass., and was graduated with honors in 1905 from the Massachusetts Agricultural College, now the University of Massachusetts. Following graduation, he spent 10 years as a fruit grower.

Director Munson began extension work as the first county agent in Norfolk County, Mass., from 1915 to 1920. In addition to setting up a strong county extension service there, he helped establish the Norfolk County Agricultural School in Walpole.

He pioneered market studies and service reports to farmers as direc-



WILLARD A. MUNSON

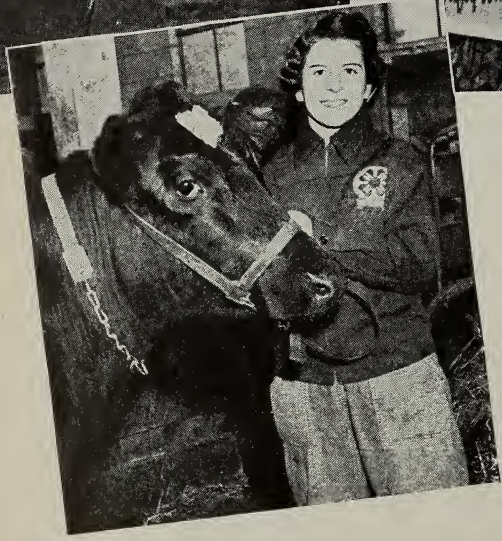
tor of the Division of Markets in the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture from 1920 to 1926. Two unique services have grown from his work there, the New England Crop Reporting Service and the New England Radio News Service.

Since becoming director in 1926, he has brought about an organization equally strong in agriculture, homemaking, and 4-H Club work. He has done much to coordinate the work of Federal, State, and local farm agencies.

County extension staffs have been developed as unified local services under Director Munson's guidance. Each has been given a maximum responsibility which has resulted in programs closely adjusted to the needs of local people. This has also developed an attitude of friendly teamwork among county workers and State extension specialists.

Professional standing of extension workers in Massachusetts has risen steadily under Director Munson's leadership. They have been accepted on a professional basis with other members of the college faculty, which brings them attendant advantages of adequate salaries, retirement, sick leave, and vacations.

In 1949 he was awarded the Distinguished Service Ruby, the highest award of Epsilon Sigma Phi, and a Superior Service Award by the Department of Agriculture.



This 4-H Club boy (in top picture) agrees with a bank vice president that it pays to be thrifty. He and the university coed practice thrift in caring for their livestock. Both invest in U. S. Savings Bonds.

EARN—*While you learn*

SAVE—*Part of what you earn*

SERVE—*Your country by saving*

The 4-H Thrift Program offers 4-H boys and girls an opportunity to help America build up its "muscle" to resist Communist aggression. By putting extra dollars into United States Savings Bonds, boys and girls will serve themselves and their country. Money put into Savings Bonds is noninflationary and will be a help in the future.