

Information from the State 4-H-Youth Office

VOLUME XVI, Number 12  
December, 1977

TO: Agents Responsible for 4-H and Youth Development

FROM: The 4-H Staff - *Donald L. Stormer*, Assistant Director, 4-H

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be an educational, entertaining and inspiring experience for everyone in the delegation.

The theme for the week was, "Caring and Sharing: Relating to Youth." Delegates were given the opportunity to attend four different workshops dealing with a broad range of 4-H program materials. In addition to the workshops, discussion groups and inspirational assemblies were broadly attended by the participants.

The North Carolina delegation also enjoyed a full calendar of social events including receptions during state meetings, costume parties, dances and an evening trip to underground Atlanta.

LEADERS "CARE AND SHARE" DURING SOUTHERN FORUM

Sixty-one leaders, agents and specialists traveled to Rock Eagle 4-H Center near Eatonton, Georgia, the week of October 17-21 for the Southern Region 4-H Volunteer Leader Forum. The week proved to

Thearon T. McKinney

PREPARING RECRUITERS

Enclosed in this newsletter is a copy of a paper in the series resulting from the ED-596 course. This one is entitled "Preparing Recruiters to Recruit Volunteers."

Thearon T. McKinney



ROCK EAGLE DELEGATES PROMISE TO  
"BRING IT BACK"

The true value of the "Rock Eagle" experience may be measured in the impact it has on the individual delegate's ability to "spread the work" through application of learning back in his or her county 4-H program.

Before leaving the conference, each member of the North Carolina delegations made a commitment to apply the knowledge gained through the experience to the county 4-H Program. Each delegate identified specific ways for delivering the information "to the county." Please help each delegate in their attempts to "Bring Rock Eagle Back."

Thearon T. McKinney

PITT ESTABLISHES SEVEN PROJECT  
CLUBS IN 4-H SPECIAL NEEDS PROJECT

The Pitt County 4-H staff exceeded the objectives of a 4-H Special Needs Project. In addition to the new project clubs organized and fully staffed with adult volunteers, leaders from 12 community 4-H clubs received training in group workshops that focused on a "project leader training packet" developed by the 4-H staff. Mike Davis, 4-H coordinator, said that all community club leaders have recruited and are utilizing project leaders to strengthen the project aspect of the clubs. He also said that even though the Special Needs Project goals were accomplished, the most significant thing that happened during the implementation period was the positive attitude that community club leaders developed about getting "outside" resource people to work with the youth on projects

and in other ways. A copy of the Pitt County 4-H Special Needs Project Evaluation Report is enclosed. It provides informative and interesting statements about the project.

Charles E. Lewis

SAMPSON COUNTY 4-H PROGRAM  
ASSISTANT EXCELLS

Mrs. Iris Lucas, 4-H Program Assistant in Sampson County, excelled all other Program Assistants during the past 12 months in establishing new Community 4-H Clubs. She recruited and trained 56 adult volunteers who organized and are providing leadership for 13 Community 4-H Clubs. The state average of new clubs established per program assistant for the 12-month period is 5 clubs and the average number of new community 4-H club leaders recruited is 13 per program assistant.

Our congratulations to Mrs. Lucas for this outstanding accomplishment. Each of the following 4-H Program Assistants established ten or more new Community 4-H Clubs and also deserve special recognition: Rickey Price and Wendy Leland, Ashe County; Betty Jean Robinson and Mary Bogan, Mecklenburg County; and Carol Johnson, Pitt County.

Charles E. Lewis

N. C. PARTNER-IN-4-H AWARD

Enclosed with the newsletter are copies of the announcement of the North Carolina Partner-in-4-H Award. This award is sponsored by the North Carolina 4-H Development Fund, Inc., and is designed to recognize individuals, groups, businesses, etc., who have made sustained and significant contributions to the 4-H Program throughout the State.

(Continued on page 3)

N. C. PARTNER-IN-4-H AWARD (CONT.)

Since only Extension employees and the Foundation and Development Offices of NCSU and A & T may submit nominations, you are particularly urged to share this information with your total county Extension staff.

You may wish to initiate such an awards program on the county level, also. Appropriate awards are available for purchase from the Supply Service, National 4-H Council, Inc.

Mary C. Nesbitt

ANNUAL ENROLLMENT SUMMARY COMPLETED

The annual enrollment data taken from County ES-237 forms are being summarized in district and state reports. The district summaries include individual county data that allows a detailed comparison between counties relative to characteristics of the membership and leadership structure. The district summaries also contain data from the previous years (1976-77) so that progress and emphasis needs can be detected through analysis of the data contained in the summaries. Copies of both the state and the district summaries will be mailed to counties within the next two weeks.

Charles E. Lewis

4-H IN THE FAMILY

The family and 4-H have had a long and mutually beneficial association. The family holds a prominent place in our way of life because of the foundation it provides for rearing the young, transmitting our culture and planning our future. A recent article in "The Royal Bank of Canada Monthly Newsletter" expressed the value of the family as a foundation in our society in a unique way.

"What is the Foundation?"

"The family is built upon affection. All literature records the yearning of human beings for love. The greatest poems revolve around it. Our noblest writers have, at their highest moments, described the joys of fulfilled love, and have pictured for us the wretched suffering visited upon those who throw it away or lose it.

"How does love show itself in the family? Not principally in actions, or in bubbling-over enthusiasms, but in the calm feeling that here is a group of people, intimate from the child's babyhood, who would feel pride in his success, sorrow at his failure, and shame at his disgrace."

Donald L. Stormer

"INCREDIBLE MILK"

"Incredible Milk" is a new 20-page, 2 color dairy foods project manual for the 10 to 12 year old. It is an excellent publication made available to you free of charge by the Carnation Company, donor for the National 4-H Dairy Foods Awards Program.

This manual includes information on kinds of dairy foods, nutrition, cooking lessons, suggestions for people-to-people activities, experiments and work games. It is a good reference for dairy food demonstrations and information on careers in the dairy foods industry. In the future, a slide set will be made available to you that will accompany the information in the manual.

An order form is enclosed for your convenience in placing a request. The manual is also listed in the packet of educational aids announced earlier in the year.

(Continued on page 4)



"INCREDIBLE MILK" CONT.

A word of appreciation for making this literature available free of charge should be sent to:

Mr. George O. Wilkins  
Manager of Communications  
Carnation Company  
5045 Wilshire Boulevard  
Los Angeles, CA 90036

Pauline E. Moore

Agents may pick up these binders when they are in Raleigh or send an order in the form of a letter addressed to Student Supply Stores, Attn. Willard Carpenter, P. O. Box 5245, North Carolina State University, Raleigh, N.C. 27607. The price is \$2.50 plus tax and shipping charges, when paid in cash but there is a 20 percent discount when charged to the department or county.

Thearon T. McKinney

4-H HISTORY

Denver Robinson, District Extension Chairman in the Western District, spoke to 4-H agents attending the 4-H Orientation Training on curriculum at the Jane S. McKimmon Extension Education Center during a luncheon meeting. His topic was "History of 4-H." His presentation contained a number of facts, names and places associated with the 4-H movement that may be of interest to you. We are enclosing the text of his remarks in the newsletter.

Donald L. Storzmer

IFYE NEWSLETTER

Glenn Sheets is really enjoying his visit to Egypt. He shares more of his experiences in his third newsletter. A copy is enclosed.

Pauline E. Moore

4-H LEADER BINDERS AVAILABLE

4-H Leader binders are now available from Student Supply Store at North Carolina State University. These binders are green, hardback, 3-ring, with pockets on the inside front and back covers. They have the 4-H emblem at the top and the words "4-H Leader" printed on the cover.

STATE 4-H COUNCIL

The State 4-H Council held a successful conference November 18-20. It was evident that the officers came prepared to discuss what they might do to promote 4-H in North Carolina. Many of them indicated they had discussed the meeting with agents and/or leaders, which I believe helped a great deal as they moved through the meeting.

A package on ideas for involvement in 1978 will be mailed in December or January. It is important to note at this time that the 4-H members will be suggesting that their fellow members get involved in Leisure Education. The packaged program will include many facets and is in no way meant to be a planned program.

I personally feel that this will be an exciting year watching the 4-H members get involved in a service type project.

The next council meeting will be held on January 14 in Raleigh (more information later). The next weekend conference will be held March 3-5.

Agents advising district councils should contact the 4-H specialist assigned to their district for further information when needed concerning district events.

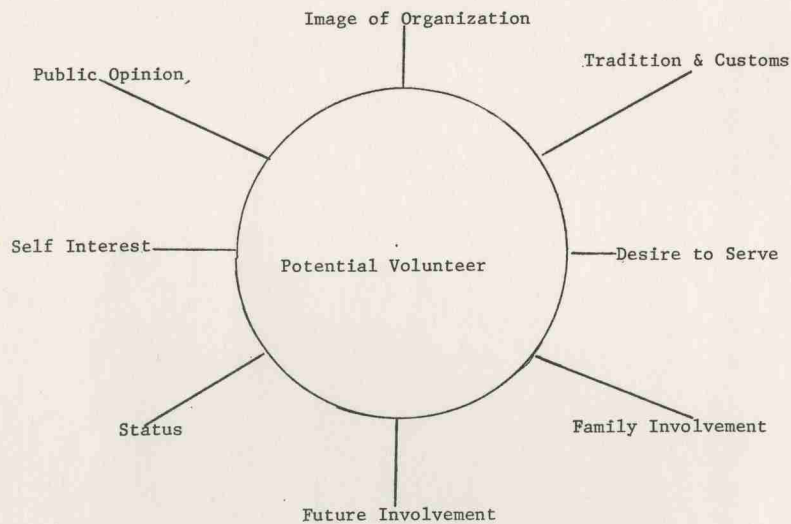
Dalton R. Proctor

PREPARING RECRUITERS TO RECRUIT VOLUNTEERS

BY

A. P. Coleman, Wilson County  
Patricia Russell, Pasquotank County

PREPARING RECRUITERS TO RECRUIT VOLUNTEERS



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Halifax, N. C. 27839

Confidential

ABOUT THE COVER

The cover of this document selected from the National 4-H Volunteer Leadership Development Committee entitled Recruiting 4-H Volunteer Leaders reported 1973, was chosen because of the following reason: It illustrates directly why individuals do and do not volunteer time to community 4-H Club. The people you are recruiting will want to know (1) what they are getting involved in, what are the future opportunities and obligations; (2) community status given 4-H leaders will often influence a person volunteering; (3) self interest is often used in recruiting volunteers, if an individual is very talented he will be glad to show off his talent by helping others; (4) public opinion is important, if you start out working directly with kids the public will feel that it is your job. If you recruit and train volunteers then, the public will feel that that is your job; (5) most people do have a desire to serve, but they want to know what's in it for them and how much it will cost; (6) usually if family members are involved others in the family will be easier to reach and (7) people will volunteer more if they feel some obligation to the organization.

## Introduction

Four-H emphasizes the development of "real life" skills, learning "how to learn" for today and for a life time; using one's knowledge to improve the quality of life for self and for others; relating to social, technological, environmental and economic change, growing through the pursuit and achievement of self imposed goals.

Although social, economic and ethnic background differ, young Americans share many common aspirations for the future -- aspirations that can begin to be realized positively through participation in a work centered, character-building program like 4-H.

To assist young people in the mastery of these life skills, emphasis will be placed on the acquisition of knowledge and the development of specific skills relating to vocation, leisure, physical and mental health, communication and leadership. The goal for North Carolina Long Range Program (4-Sight) in 4-H for 1982 is to boost 4-H participation from 90,000 to 160,000 boys and girls. To reach this goal, citizens support for 4-H must be greatly increased. The 4-H program will need to recruit and train another 15,000 volunteer leaders to assist the 11,000 who already work with the program. Four-H staff will need assistance from other lay leaders in identifying and securing volunteers.

The problems and opportunities mentioned above can only be realized through a deliberate effort to recruit volunteers to help achieve the goals for North Carolina by 1982. The following booklet of material will address itself to the idea of "Preparing Recruiters To Recruit Volunteers."



David J. Schwartz in The Magic of Thinking Big suggest six ways to win friends, they are:

1. Introduce yourself to others at every possible opportunity, at parties, meetings, on air planes, at work, everywhere.
2. Be sure the other person gets your name straight
3. Be sure you can pronounce the other person's name the way he pronounces it.
4. Write down the other person's name, and be mighty sure you have it spell correctly; people have a fetish about the correct spelling of their own name! If possible, get his address and phone number also.
5. Drop a personal note or make a phone call to the new friends you feel you want to know better. This is an important point. Most successful people follow through on new friends with a letter or a phone call.
6. And last, but not least, say pleasant things to strangers. It warms you up and gets you ready for the task ahead.

David Schwartz further states that "success depends on the support of other people. The only hurdle between you and what you want to be is the support of others." Successful people follow a plan for liking people, they are:

1. Learn to remember names. Inefficiency at this point may indicate that your interest is not sufficiently outgoing.
2. Be a comfortable person so there is no strain in being with you. Be an old shoe, an old hat kind of individual.
3. Acquire the quality of relaxed easy-going so that things do not ruffle you.

4. Don't be egotistical. Guard against the impression that you know it all.
5. Cultivate the quality of being interesting so people will get something of value from their association with you.
6. Study to get the "scratchy" elements out of your personality, even those of which you may be unconscious.
7. Sincerely attempt to heal, on an honest Christian basis, every misunderstanding you have had or now have. Drain off your grievances.
8. Practice liking people until you learn to do so genuinely.
9. Never miss an opportunity to say a word of congratulations upon anyone's achievement, or express sympathy in sorrow or disappointment.
10. Give spiritual strength to people, and they will give genuine affection to you.

# Aids in Selecting a 4-H Recruiter

NAME TAG

A chart which suggests each potential 4-H recruiter in the  
vertical spaces to the right. Indicate each person's potential by checking  
instructions and the names of potential 4-H recruiters in the

Name	_____
Community	_____
Hobbies	_____
One interesting and exciting thing I did last week. . .	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____


Aid For Selecting A 4-H Recruiter

Instructions: List the names of potential 4-H recruiters in the vertical spaces to the right. Indicate each person's potential by placing a check mark opposite each numbered quality below if you know the person to be well qualified in that area.

Qualities of a good 4-H recruiter based on the overall essential of good character, a good 4-H recruiter should be:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Name
Friendly and sincerely interested in people								
Willing to invest a definite amount of time for learning and doing the job of recruiting								
Respect in the community and possessing qualities that will win confidence of parents and leaders in the community								
Capable of leading and possessing the ability to plan and delegate								
Eager to be successful in life								
Willing to work cooperatively with others								



## STEPS IN SELECTING A 4-H RECRUITER

- Step One - A group of 4-H leaders and the 4-H staff should hold a meeting for the purpose of selecting an individual to recruit 4-H organizational leaders.
- Step Two - The group of 4-H leaders, 4-H staff the 4-H recruiters job. Each individual study sheet "selecting a 4-H recruiter."
- Step Three - A "brainstorming" session to produce names of prospective 4-H recruiters. List names in vertical columns on sheet "aid for selecting a 4-H recruiter."
- Step Four - Select a group of 3 or 4 influential people to serve as a contact committee. Arrange prospects in order of preference.
- Step Five - The contact committee makes appointments with the prospects on the list. Set a date when at least three members of the contact committee can be present.
- Step Six - The contact committee members call on the prospects and make every effort to convince him or her that he or she was the choice of the group and should accept. If the committee succeeds, then the recruiting job is done. Otherwise, they make an appointment with and call on the next prospect.

## Recruiter Contract

1. Host Agency: Agricultural Extension Service (4-H Phase)
2. Assignment: To recruit 10 adults to serve as adult volunteer leaders for 5 community 4-H clubs, project clubs or special interest groups. Recruited volunteers are to organize 4-H groups where there are none existing at the present time and serve for a period of one year.
3. Time Commitment: Devote time necessary to accomplish the above assignment.
4. Agency Supervisor: 4-H Staff
5. Four-H organizational volunteers with this assignment are responsible for the organization and operation of the group and for working with Extension Staff and other volunteer leaders. They are the agents' prime contact person in the local community. Their tasks include:
  - a. Recruiting youth and other leaders
  - b. Organize the group
    1. officers
    2. committees
  - c. Assist in planning 4-H program
  - d. Train other leaders in:
    1. project purposes and goals
    2. project selection
    3. project motivation techniques (events and activities planned)
  - e. Train officers and committees
  - f. Guide and counsel with other leaders. Evaluate 4-H group progress and effectiveness and make suggestions for strengthening club effectiveness.
  - g. Develop and maintain relationship with business, parents, public officers, civic and religious leaders in community. Help in securing donors.

- h. Train members in giving demonstrations and other public presentations.
  - i. Assist members with project and special activities
  - j. Coordinate planning and execution of all programs with other leaders.
  - k. Maintain relations with the Extension Office
    - l. Assist members with records
    - m. Assist members with publicity
    - n. Recruit teen leaders
6. Recruiting Objectives
- a. To secure a commitment from 10 adults to work with 5 organized community 4-H clubs, special interest or project group.
  - b. To introduce these individuals to the 4-H staff
  - c. To coordinate plans and attend the organizational meeting of parents and youth from community to be organized
7. Service Procedures
- a. To become familiar with the local 4-H program
  - b. To become acquainted with young people, parents and leaders of potential communities to be organized
  - c. To assist recruited volunteers in establishing the community group
8. Learning Objectives
- a. To understand the need and value of volunteer effort
  - b. To help change the apathy of individuals toward volunteering their services
9. Learning Procedures
- a. To study 4-H club program materials
  - b. To become an active 4-H volunteer
  - c. To communicate with the 4-H staff regularly

10. Involvement of Agency

- a. 4-H Staff give two hours of recruiting volunteer training
- b. Recruiter to have access to 4-H resource materials
- c. Recruiter to communicate with the appropriate 4-H Staff member at least one time each week.
  1. Discuss problems and ask questions relative to the recruiting contract
  2. Receive verbal feedback from 4-H staff concerning progress

11. Evaluation

- a. Upon completion of the assignment, the recruiter will have an exit interview with the 4-H staff. A joint determination will be made as to the extent that the contract had been fulfilled.

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

Recruiter

4-H Agent

Date \_\_\_\_\_



## Aids for Selecting 4-H Organizational Leaders

Instructions: List the names of potential community 4-H organizational leaders in the vertical spaces to the right. Indicate each person's potential by placing a check mark opposite each numbered quality below if you know the person to be well qualified in that area.

Qualities of a good organizational leader based on the overall essential of good character, a good 4-H organizational leader should have:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Interest and desire to help youth							
The desire and ability to work with people							
Status in the community that will win the confidence of parents and youth							
A willingness to accept the ideas, principles and philosophy of the 4-H Club program							
The ability to help young people make decisions							
A capacity for leadership with ability to plan and delegate							
Some experience or willingness to work in cooperative group activities							
The patience, and understanding of youth ages 9-19							
The desire to give time to working with youth							
The ability to organize learning situations which will provide growth for youth							

### Steps in Selecting an Organizational 4-H Leader

- Step One - Call a meeting of parents in the community. These can and should be parents of potential 4-H members. Invite parents to the meeting.
- Sept Two - Recruiter hold meeting with parents. At this meeting the recruiter discuss the 4-H organizational leaders job. Pass out and use sheet "aid for selecting 4-H organizational leaders."
- Step Three - The recruiter leads a "brain storming" session to produce names of prospective 4-H organizational leaders. List names in vertical columns on sheet "aid for selecting an organizational leader."
- Sept Four - Selection of a group of 3 or 4 most influential people to serve as a contact committee. Arrange prospects in order of preference.
- Step Five - The contact committee makes appointments with the prospects on the list. Get a date when at least three members of the contact committee can be present.
- Step Six - The contact committee members call on the prospects and make every effort to convince him or her that he or she was the choice of the group and should accept. If the committee succeeds, then the recruiting job is done. Otherwise, they make an appointment with and call on the next prospect.

#### 4-H Organizational Leader Contract

1. Host Agency: Agricultural Extension Service (4-H Phase)
2. Assignment: To organize a community 4-H club and give guidance and direction to the group as its adult volunteer leader.
3. Time Commitment: Serve as an organizational 4-H Adult Leader for a period of one year.
4. Agency Supervisor: 4-H Staff
5. Organizational Leader Objectives
  - a. To recruit youth and other leaders
  - b. Organize the youth group -- officers and committees
  - c. Assist in planning 4-H program
  - d. Train other leaders in: project purposes and goals, project selection, project motivational techniques
  - e. Train officers and committees
  - f. Guide and counsel with other leaders
  - g. Maintain good relationship with businesses, parents, civic groups, etc.
  - h. Assist members with projects and special activities
  - i. Train members in giving demonstrations and other public presentations
  - j. Maintain relations and communications with the Extension Office
  - k. Assist members with records
  - l. Assist members with publicity
  - m. Recruit teen leaders
6. Service Procedures
  - a. To become familiar with the local 4-H program
  - b. To become familiar with young people, parents and leaders in communities the leader is to function
  - c. To aid youth and parents in establishing and maintaining active community 4-H Clubs.

7. Learning Objectives

- a. To understand the developmental needs of youth and relating these needs to members' projects and educational experiences.
- b. To become acquainted with methods and materials for effective teaching
- c. To acquire the know-how in designing learning experiences for youth.

8. Learning Procedures

- a. To study 4-H Club program materials
- b. To attend leader educational workshops
- c. To be an active 4-H organizational leader
- d. To communicate with the 4-H Staff regularly

9. Involvement of Agency

- a. 4-H staff to give appropriate leader training initially and at regular intervals.
- b. 4-H organizational leaders be encouraged to join the 4-H leaders association and have access to 4-H resource materials.
- c. 4-H staff to encourage open communication

10. Evaluation

- a. Upon completion of 4-H organizational leader training, leaders will organize community clubs, special interest or project group. Make determination as to the extent of the completion of state objectives

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
4-H Organizational Leader 4-H Agent

Date \_\_\_\_\_



VOLUNTEER REGISTRATION  
(Sample)

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Family Composition at home \_\_\_\_\_

Employment History \_\_\_\_\_

Education \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Special Qualification \_\_\_\_\_  
(RN, Life Saver, etc.)

Memberships \_\_\_\_\_  
(offices held)

Interest and Hobbies \_\_\_\_\_

Time Available \_\_\_\_\_  
(preferred)

Volunteer Interest \_\_\_\_\_ Age group preferred \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Training Record \_\_\_\_\_

Volunteer Assignment \_\_\_\_\_

Comments \_\_\_\_\_

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
(1964)

DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_  
TITLE \_\_\_\_\_  
EMPLOYER \_\_\_\_\_

### BRIEFING PACKETS FOR RECRUITERS

Briefing packets will be invaluable to recruiters. Below is a list of suggested items for such packets:

- Organization information - a current fact sheet on "what it is - what it does".
- Short history or significant highlights of the program.
- List of officers, board of directors and professional staff.
- Annual or biannual report.
- Calendar of events for current year.
- Copies of handout materials, such as weekly or monthly publications, brochure on fund-raising or recruitment, membership requirements or procedures, program of a special event or annual meeting, brochures on "Services to the Community", answer sheet on frequently asked questions.

This packet can be prepared and made available to officers, committeemen and any others who will be recruiting for the organization.

Schwartz, David Jr. The Magic of Thinking Big. Prentic Hall Inc. 1965

Synergist. National Student Volunteer Program

Recruiting 4-H Volunteer Leaders, Extension Service, U. S.  
Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. 1973

Your Most Important Job -- Securing A Cub Master --  
Boy Scouts of America

Your Most Important Job -- Securing A Scout Master Boy Scout of  
America

Developing 4-H Curricular for Training Volunteers Extension Service  
U. S. Department of Agriculture. Washington, D. C. 1973

4-Sight -- A Plan To Help North Carolina Grow North Carolina  
Agricultural Extension Service 1976

Taylor, Harriet H. Finding, Training and Working With Them --  
Volunteers Today. Associate Press, New York.

Functions and Tacks of The Volunteer. Extension Service, U. S.  
Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Additional references

Stenzeland Feeney, Volunteer Training and Development - A Manual for Community Groups (New York: The Seabury Press, 1968)

Parents, 4-H is for Your Son and Daughter, North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, Raleigh, N. C.

You Are Needed for an Important Job, North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, Raleigh, N. C.

Community 4-H Club Leaders Handbook, North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service, Raleigh, N. C.



NOMINATION FORM  
NORTH CAROLINA  
PARTNER-IN-4-H AWARD

NOMINEE:

(Give complete name and address of individual, organization, etc.)

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Suggested Citation: (Please limit to 30 words or less.)

Summary of Nominee's Contributions to 4-H which have been of State-wide Significance: (Attach additional pages if necessary.)

Attach Letters of Recommendations when appropriate.

Return by March 1 to:

Assistant Director, 4-H  
Post Office Box 5157  
Raleigh, NC 27607

Submitted by: \_\_\_\_\_  
(Name)

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Title)

County: \_\_\_\_\_





NORTH CAROLINA  
PARTNER-IN-4-H AWARD

Purpose:

To recognize individuals, groups, business organizations, foundations, associations, governmental bodies, and other institutions who have worked closely with the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service in supporting the 4-H Program. This special recognition is limited to those who have provided sustained and significant contributions to the 4-H program on the state level.

Criteria for Selection:

Recipients (individuals or organizations) must have made major contributions to the 4-H program throughout North Carolina.

Contributions may have been educational, financial, advisory, legislative, informational and/or other.

Contributions must have been continuous over a period of years and of a quality to have been effective in helping the 4-H program in North Carolina meet its goals.

No more than two (2) recipients may be selected and recognized in any one calendar year.

Recipients may not presently be employees of the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service or Foundations and Development Offices of North Carolina State University and A & T State University.

Selection Process:

Nominations:

Nominations may be submitted by the employees of the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service and Foundations and Development Offices of North Carolina State University and A & T State University.

Nomination should be submitted, typed, on the form entitled, "Nomination Form, North Carolina Partner-In-4-H Award," to the Asst. Dir., 4-H, Box 5157, Raleigh, NC 27607, by March 1.

(over)

Selection Committee:

Phase I. A committee composed of two (2) County Extension Agents with 4-H responsibilities, one (1) 4-H Specialist and one (1) Foundations and Development officer will screen the application forms and select the top four (4) nominees.

Phase II. The Administrative Council of the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service will designate a maximum of two (2) nominees to be the recipients of the North Carolina Partner-In-4-H Award.

Recognition:

The recipients will be notified of their selection by letter and will be invited to be present for the presentation of their awards during the North Carolina 4-H Congress. Recipients (or their representatives) will receive plaques. Individual recipients will also receive pins or tie tacks.

Local and state-wide publicity will be planned.

Sponsorship for the program is provided by the North Carolina 4-H Development Fund, Inc.

## HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE OF 4-H

In preparation for this subject, I have found many accounts of the beginning of 4-H in the nation and, yes, even in North Carolina. Historically it seems to me that it is impossible to pinpoint the time and place of a movement such as club work. Whether it really started as corn and tomato clubs in 1909 or when Horace Greeley offered prizes to boys who could grow the most corn on an acre in 1856, I don't know. However, most historians seem to agree on one thing, "4-H Club work has made a cultural and economic contribution to the well being of this country that marks it as one of the most outstanding achievements in the field of agriculture, homemaking and related skills education.

For the purpose of our discussion, we can begin about 75 years ago. Around the turn of the century movements started in various sections of the United States which developed in a few years into a general activity which has grown into the present organization. These activities were in the main, promoted by progressive school superintendents, who were looking for a means of broadening the school programs beyond the 3-R's. It should be noted that in the beginning none of the movements had any sponsorship by the U.S.D.A. This was not to take place until 1907 when William H. Smith, superintendent of schools in Holmes County, Mississippi, in an attempt to broaden his school program called a meeting of volunteer corn growers and their teachers. To this same meeting he also invited the Dean of Agriculture from Mississippi Agricultural College as well as a representative of the Farmers Cooperative Demonstration work. Arrangements were made for a corn growing contest and 120 boys grew corn that year. (Eighty-two exhibited corn at the fair.) Local merchants provided

ribbons and prize money. As a result, Dr. Seaman A. Knapp appointed Mr. Smith as a collaborator of USDA at a salary of \$1 per year. This appointment enabled him to use the franking privilege to mail out circulars and instructions postage free. From this several things should be noted:

1. Mr. Smith became the first man to be federally named to do club work
2. The youth had volunteers to assist them with growing corn
3. The Demonstration Agents of Dr. Knapp provided latest technical knowledge
4. The Land-Grant University was involved and
5. Youth work had sponsors.

(What you now hear regarding 4-H is not much different, is it?)

In the meanwhile, a corn growing contest was promoted in Texas for adults. Only three exhibitors sent in corn, resulting in disappointment for promoters. During the post-mortem one of those present mentioned the success of the Mississippi corn clubs; another remarked, "You can't teach an old dog new tricks." Tom Marks, who had promoted the contest immediately responded, "Next year we'll try the pups." Corn clubs attracted a great deal of attention in 1908 with over 2,000 participating in Mississippi alone. Other adjacent states were involved and interest was so high that on March 5, 1909, O. B. Martin, former State Superintendent of Education in South Carolina, was appointed as a special agent in the Bureau of Plant Industry and charged with the specific duty of developing club work. It should be noted here that at first Dr. Knapp had in mind the handling of club activities through school superintendents, but as a result of the experiences gained in Mississippi, asked Martin to arrange with the Southern Land Grant institutions to appoint State Club Leaders.

North Carolina was the first institution to actually sign an agreement.

Thusly, in May 1909 Dean I. O. Schaub became the club agent in North Carolina and was paid by the college until the beginning of the fiscal year in July.

Actually, club work in North Carolina was going on 1 to 2 years previously under the auspices of the State Department of Agriculture which had appropriated funds under the direction of T. B. Parker, who, although he had no field organization, was successful in enrolling a considerable number of boys and girls. Also C. R. Hudson who was appointed the first State Agent (agri.) had found reception from the N. C. Department of Agriculture so cold that he moved to Statesville and appointed James A. Butler first County Agent in North Carolina, and a Poultry Club was started in Iredell County. After 2 years of confusion in working with N.C.D.A. the youth work was transferred to the college, and Dean Schaub worked through Dr. J. Y. Joyner, State Superintendent of Education. They were able, working through teachers, to have 4,000 boys and some girls enrolled in Corn Club Work by 1910. As Demonstration Agents (Agri.) were appointed mostly for part of a year's work at \$75 per month, Dean Schaub met with them at their meetings and explained club work, which they in turn promoted in their respective counties. Hertford County was the first county to really get club work started and this was in 1909. In the Fall of 1909 Dr. Knapp promised a free trip to Washington to a boy in Mississippi. So did O. B. Martin in South Carolina and other sponsors in Virginia and Arkansas. These four boys were presented to President Taft and received awards from Secretary of Agriculture Wilson. Thus began National 4-H Conference. North Carolina had a delegate in 1910.



In 1911 at a club meeting in Granville County a suggestion that club winners spend a day or two at the A&M College, with local people paying their expenses, marked the beginning of "State 4-H Club Week."

After the success of the corn clubs and the girls' insistence to participate, Dr. Jane S. McKimmon was asked in 1911 to pioneer a tomato club program for the girls. It was decided that the girls would grow one-tenth acre of tomatoes and learn a sound method of canning them. The first tomato clubs were Pleasant Garden and Jamestown in Guilford County.

Not only did the members learn to produce and can tomatoes, they also came up with ingenious ways to market their product. An example of this took place in Sampson County. With the help of the corn club boys, farm wagons were decorated with red bunting and pines and loaded with the canned products. Dressed in their uniforms of green and white and singing club songs, they drove into Clinton to sell the tomatoes for 10¢ a quart.

The first black club was organized in 1914 in Sampson County by Agent G. W. Herring and in 1915 John D. Wray was appointed the first black club leader.

The 4-H emblem evolved in 1911 when 4-H members needed a label to identify their high quality products. Iowa had used a three leaf clover representing head, heart and hands for their emblem so theirs was adopted and a fourth leaf for health was added. This was used not only for a label but also as a badge.

Soon after the program became known as 4-H, the first slogan became "4-H Club Work Trains Farm Youth in the Art of Better Living."

As the membership grew so did the projects as gardening, poultry, dairy, beef, and pig were added. As early as 1911, 4-H members began to exhibit at the North Carolina State Fair.

In 1922 Mr. L. R. Harrill, a former State 4-H Leader who retired in 1963, was appointed Buncombe County 4-H Agent. He was the first full-time Extension youth agent in North Carolina and was appointed State Leader in 1926.

In 1926 the first black members' short course was held at A&T in Greensboro. The second joint 4-H short course met at North Carolina A&M College in 1927. The 475 members in attendance devoted their mornings to "intense" study and their afternoons to recreation but the highlight of the week was a ride down Fayetteville Street in open street cars. As early as 1919, boys had come to State during Farmers' Convention and held contests while the girls held their meetings at State College for Women in Greensboro. An interesting subject taught at the 1932 short course was table manners. Six hundred eighty boys and girls observed demonstrations of good table manners, then during practice sessions each one had an opportunity to practice such things as cutting meat with a knife while steadying it with a fork.

One of the first camps was held at Chimney Rock in 1922 for 51 boys and girls. In 1924 the first camp for black 4-H Club members was held on the Pamlico River. Camp Swannanoa, the first 4-H Camp, came about through the cooperation

between county clubs and the State office. The counties pledged to build the cottages and the State the main building. The counties raised their money by such means as box suppers or a hen party where admission was a live hen or a dozen eggs which could be sold for cash. The camp opened when the first building was completed with members making and sleeping on straw ticks and using kerosene lanterns for light. The first camps in North Carolina were truly an experience. It only cost a couple of dollars to attend, but those attending had to bring all their food--for example, a live chicken, a jar of jelly or molasses, four sweet potatoes, etc. There was no camp staff as we now know. Club members and leaders conducted programs, prepared food, etc.

In 1936, R. E. Jones, now retired Assistant Director of Extension, was appointed first full-time 4-H Leader to promote and coordinate 4-H work with black boys and girls as part of the total 4-H program. A year later Dare County became the last county in North Carolina to have an Extension office and 1946 saw 4-H enrollment in North Carolina reach 100,000.

World War II brought about the now famous 4-H Victory Garden program where members raised the food that they normally would purchase in the market place. North Carolina club members produced enough food in the "Feed a Fighter" program to have the honor of naming two ships in the United States Fleet. The International Farm Youth Exchange Program became an important phase of club work in 1948.

In 1950, another 4-H camp named for I. O. Schaub opened in the mountains and this was followed by the opening of Camp Mitchell in Onslow County in 1956.

In 1952, 133,251 4-H Club members gave North Carolina the honor of having the most club members enrolled of any state in the nation. In 1960 these club members began to make the transition from school clubs to community clubs.

Dr. T. C. Blalock replaced L. R. Harrill who retired as State 4-H Club Leader. He served until 1970 when Dr. Chester D. Black was appointed. Dr. Donald L. Stormer has held this position since June 1976.

Betsy-Jeff Penn 4-H Center opened in 1964. This was a major objective of the 4-H Development Fund which was organized in 1959. By 1969 the Development Fund had raised one million dollars to further 4-H work in North Carolina. To date approximately two million dollars has been raised.

The history of 4-H could have been simpler if it had started with one inspired person who assembled a few boys and girls in a farm home and announced, "Today we are starting the first 4-H club in America," but as we've seen that's not quite the way it happened. 4-H grew out of needs and challenges recognized by leaders, teachers, etc., who wanted to supplement reading, writing and arithmetic with practical learning by doing.



1977 LITERATURE ORDER FORM FOR 4-H DAIRY FOODS PROGRAM

STATE \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_

Order is for: County \_\_\_\_\_ Area \_\_\_\_\_ (No. Counties) State \_\_\_\_\_ (No. Counties)

\_\_\_\_\_ Number Dairy Foods Project Leaders

\_\_\_\_\_ Number Dairy Foods Project Members

No. Copies

New Literature for 4-H Members

(Free, maximum of 100 copies per county)

PR 053 - Incredible Milk

Other Literature Available In Dairy Foods

(Free, maximum of 100 copies per county)

PR 050 - 19 New Beverages with Nonfat Milk

PR 051 - New NOW Nutrition for 4-H Dairy Foods Projects

PR 052 - How to Feed Your Family for Less

SHIP ORDER TO:

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\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

RETURN ORDER FORM TO:

Ms. Jean Cogburn, Associate  
Educational Programs and Information Services  
National 4-H Council  
150 North Wacker Drive  
Chicago, IL 60606



AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE  
NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY AT RALEIGH

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND LIFE SCIENCES

OFFICE OF 4-H CLUB WORK  
Box 5157 Zip 27607

Newsletter Number 3

I have been requested by Glenn Sheets, IFYE to Egypt to include you on the mailing list of his letters. His address is c/o Dr. Salah Gohar, 23 Alraadi Street, Maadi, Cairo, Egypt. The IFYE Representative Program is conducted by the National 4-H Council in behalf of the Cooperative Extension Service. Friends of 4-H in Davidson County North Carolina, the North Carolina 4-H Foundation and the Bureau of Education and Cultural Affairs of the U. S. Department of State assist in financing this exchange.

Sincerely,

*Pauline E. Moore*  
(Miss) Pauline E. Moore,  
4-H Specialist

PEM:ewa

Greetings from Lower Egypt!

Since my last newsletter, I have been very busy learning about the Egyptian way of life in the delta area of Egypt. My first host family experience was a very good one. I lived in the small village of Mitsharf near the city of Dikirnis. I visited many of the families in the village usually to eat lunch. The Egyptian food I have eaten is rich and tasty without being highly seasoned. Egyptians eat a substantial amount of bread and drink much water with their meals. Typical Egyptian bread is made of leavened wheat flour in hollow round flat loaves. Out in the country bread is made of unleavened maize flour and it is thin and flat. The people also eat very much rice and macaroni with their meals. Lunch is usually the big meal of the day here in Egypt. Sometimes during one meal I have been served rabbit, chicken, duck and pigeon stuffed with rice. For vegetables you might be served green beans, squash, tomatoes, or okra. The food I have eaten has been very good, especially the desserts. There are a large variety of oriental desserts, most of which are soaked in sugar syrup after baking and are usually served with cream and nuts. Some of the desserts I have eaten are Baklava (a kind of millefenille, stuffed with nuts or pistachio), Kunafa (a type of cake made of fine wheat shreds), and Fitir (a pancake like turnover stuffed with nuts and fried in oil). Sometimes for dessert I have received one or more of the many fresh fruits available here in Egypt year round. Some of the fruits grown here are oranges, plums, peaches, mangoes, grapes, dates, pomegranates, strawberries, pears, figs and guavas. There are also many small shops which make and sell fruit juices such as lemonade, mango, sugar-cane, orange and guanva juice.

During my stay with my first host family, I had the opportunity to travel to Lake Manzella to visit for a day. It was really a very nice trip. We arrived at the lake at about 11:00 in the morning and took a small sailboat (like those used for fishing) across the lake to an island. It was a beautiful sunny day and the lake was very colorful with the many fisherman out in their sailboats fishing on the lake. On the island there was a cemetery, a small mosque,

over

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS. NORTH CAROLINA STATE UNIVERSITY AT RALEIGH. 100 COUNTIES AND U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING



and a few families which lived there. While sailing back across the lake we ate fresh oranges and dates. For lunch there beside the lake, we ate fresh, whole roasted fish. This was new experience for me to eat fish prepared in this way.

My second host family was a very different experience from the first. I lived in the city of Mahalla which is located in the south central part of the Nile delta. The family I lived with owned around 300 acres of land and they are one of the wealthiest farm families in Egypt. On their farm they produce several different kinds of fruits. The main fruit grown was grapes but they also produced some pears, loquats, oranges, and apples. I lived in the city in a large home but made daily trips out to the farm. It was very interesting to live on one of the best farms in Egypt after seeing the village farms in both upper and lower Egypt.

I am now living with my third host family in the village of Nageeb, near the city of Benha. Nageeb is a typical village with approximately 5,000 inhabitants. One of the major problems here in Egypt is over population and this can easily be seen while walking through the village. In this village there are many, many children and this is true of most all of the villages. Most village families contain six to eight children and in some there are even more than eight. Most of the village girls get married before they are twenty years old and start their own families. Therefore, there is a never ending increase in the population. I have greatly enjoyed living in the village and experiencing the village way of living. It has been a very colorful and interesting experience.

Until later, Glenn Sheets, IFYE to Egypt



4-H Special Needs Project Evaluation Report  
Pitt County

A. Statement of Problem or Need: The concept of specialized 4-H community club leader roles has been difficult to operationalize. Particularly, failure to utilize project leaders has deprived many club members meaningful learning experiences through projects.

B. Goals or Objectives That Were Established:

Community Club Project Groups: Fifteen community clubs will have had at least one project leader with a group of 4-H'ers on a particular project. In addition, training will be provided for community club leaders in fifteen clubs in identifying, recruiting, training and utilizing project leaders. Training will be conducted for project and community clubs leaders on an individual and group basis.

Permanent Project Clubs: Permanent project clubs with volunteer leaders will be established in five areas. These groups will be organized primarily within the Greenville city limits.

C. What was Done to Accomplish Goals or Objectives:

Two paraprofessionals (college students, former 4-H'ers) were employed on a half-time basis for a total of 40 hours per work week. The job description was very specific. First, they were to work with organization leaders in existing 4-H clubs, training them regarding: the value of project work; how to identify, recruit, orientate, and utilize community resource people in child-project relationships. Organizational leaders received training on a group and individual basis. One two-hour training session was conducted by the paraprofessionals utilizing a training packet prepared by the 4-H staff entitled, "Guide to Increasing Project Leader Involvement in Community 4-H Clubs." Individual and small group training was conducted with club leaders and project leaders of local 4-H clubs.

The second phase of the job description called for the recruitment and training of volunteers for project clubs within Greenville.

Use of job descriptions for volunteers was extensive. Training packets were developed for the foods project area and a training meeting was conducted for this group by the food-nutrition extension agent.

The special needs project workers helped in project leader recruitment both in the existing community clubs and in the establishment of permanent project clubs in urban areas. Recruiting was particularly effective by use of the newspaper "Hotline" column, and East Carolina University.

There was one innovative approach to introducing 4-H to a low-income housing project area where previous attempts to organize failed. One paraprofessional established a home environment project club with the leadership of one volunteer. In order to reach and teach more youths additional adult help was needed. An attempt to call a parents meeting by letter failed as no adults came to this meeting. Therefore, another route was taken using available resources. Children in the home environment group sold popcorn door to door and announced that a movie would be shown the following evening beginning at 9 p.m., outdoors in the common backyard of the housing project. Proceeds from the popcorn sale were used to supply refreshments for the evening movie. This approach drew an audience of 30 youths and 10 adults. Before the evening program was concluded, eight adults had agreed to lead four project groups, Crafts, Consumer Education, Foods, and Bicycle. Subsequent training sessions led to these groups actually meeting toward the end of the special needs project period.



The technique of training the existing community club organizational leaders to greater utilize project leaders will be particularly valuable in strengthening the on-going program.

The job descriptions and training packets that were developed will receive continued use.

D. Objectives and Goals Accomplished:

Leaders from 12 community 4-H clubs received training in group workshop utilizing project leader training packet. Eighteen organizational leaders received training on individual or group basis regarding utilization of adults in specialized leader roles. Thirteen clubs are utilizing project areas as a result of the special needs project.

Project leaders identified, recruited, trained and beginning work: 41

Sewing	6	Automotive	1
Camping	2	Crafts	1
Gardening	1	Foods	2
Home Environment	1	Bicycle	3
Rocketry	2	Temporary Leader Recruiter	2
Foods	8	Small Engines	1
Entomology	1	Handicapped Project Club	10
		Leaders	

Seven project clubs were started, six in urban areas of Greenville:

Handicapped 4-H Club	Garden Club
Foods	Home Environment
Bicycle	Crafts
Consumer Education	

Eight foods-nutrition project leaders received training by the foods agent. Additional organization leaders have reached the identification stage, having identified 23 potential project leaders.

The 4-H club for physically handicapped leaders has 10 functioning leaders, each with a different job description. The special needs assistant developed a resource file to be used by these leaders, and provided job description and training to each.

A projects exhibit was held for the first time as a result of this project. Over 100 projects were exhibited by fifty youths.

- E. Statement of Problems Encountered: Tobacco season influenced the number of 4-H clubs which were receptive to working to involve more adults at this time of year. I believe the fall and winter months would be the best time to concentrate on specialized leader roles in rural areas of Pitt County. Also, the organization of the 4-H club for handicapped youths would have been further along in development had it been started earlier in the special needs project.

F. Planned Follow-up and Ways Accomplished Goals Are Expected to Strengthen Your On-going Program:

The special needs project was designed to channel human resources into the flow of our 4-H program. It was designed to address a real need expressed by our community club leaders to involve more adults in leadership roles. Maintenance of clubs with project leaders will involve project leader training and joint conference with project leaders and organizational leaders. We plan to highlight the successes of clubs utilizing adults in specialized leader roles to encourage other community clubs to involve more adults. Most leaders have expressed a desire to have "parents nights" with the concept of specialized leader roles introduced to parents through use of the "plates" as described in the leaders training series on "Increasing

Project Leader Involvement in Community 4-H Clubs."

The special needs project focus upon strengthening existing community clubs through specialized leader involvement will pay the largest dividends to our program.

The phase of the program in which project groups were established will be harder to maintain because it adds new components to the program. More time will be necessary to support this program growth because they are new units, the 4-H system is new to their community, and the level of leadership in these areas are quite low. The 4-H club for handicapped youths is the exception in that the leadership level is quite advanced, trained and committed.

The summation of the value of this special needs project would be that it has increased the number of leaders servicing many 4-H clubs. Leader job satisfaction seems to have increased. Attitudes of leaders in community clubs not using leaders in specialized roles seems to be more conducive to change now that they have seen positive results in clubs who are utilizing more adults.