

4 Howard

JAN.-FEB.

1952



I Pledge Allegiance
To the Flag

of the United States of America
And to the Republic
for which it stands.

One Nation Indivisible

with Liberty and Justice for all.



4-H Club Meetings

THEME I. Wildlife Conservation

1st Speaker: This is the time of the year when all of us begin to think most about Wildlife Conservation. We are feeding birds and small animals when it snows, and every day we hear or see some hunter out in the woods and fields. Many of the 4-H boys and girls are setting out bicolor lespedeza plants that they secured from the Wildlife Resources Commission and pine tree seedlings they secured from the Forest Service. And all of us who are carrying a 4-H Wildlife Conservation project are working on it - making plans for planting wildlife food patches, keeping a record of all bird and animals seen and planning ways of encouraging others to conserve wildlife.

Because of our interest in wildlife, I'm sure we will enjoy the story (name of club member) has for us.

2nd Speaker: A few years ago, a family living on a farm learned one of the secrets of conservation. But they had to learn it the hard way.

On the farm where Tommy and Ann and their mother and father lived, there was a marsh. In this marsh, for as long as they could remember, were several duck nests. Each spring they raced to find the down-filled nests and the ten to fourteen eggs. They took their friends out to the marsh to show them the young ducks swimming in formation behind the beautifully colored adult ducks. All summer they watched the young ducks grow, and when fall came they dreaded the day when

the ducks, young and old would jump from the marsh and join other ducks as they flew their age-old route to the south. All winter long Tommy and Ann anxiously awaited the ducks' return, to nest again and to teach the newly hatched, down-covered ducks to swim, feed and fly.

But one summer they made a startling discovery. There were not as many ducks as usual. The next summer there were fewer still. Finally the year came when there were none at all. Tommy and Ann were heartbroken. From earliest childhood, those ducks had been their friends. But now they were gone. What had happened to them? They decided to ask their friend, the game warden.

The game warden visited the farm. He came several times. Finally, he asked a question. It seemed a strange question. The game warden asked what had happened to the skunks which used to live around the marsh.

Their father answered that he had trapped the skunks. Skunk fur brought good prices, and it seemed a good way to get money to buy Tommy and Ann bicycles to ride to school. The skunks weren't much good anyway. He thought he was killing two birds with one stone. He was killing off the skunks and selling the pelts, too.

That, the warden answered, was what happened to the ducks. The farm family was surprised. What had trapping skunks to do with ducks?

The warden told them. He said that besides skunks and ducks, snapping turtles lived in the marsh; and snapping turtles eat young ducks. But skunks eat turtle eggs. So by trapping the skunks, the turtles were permitted to increase in numbers. There were more turtles to eat ducks. Finally, the ducks would not nest where their young were killed off so fast. The warden suggested that the skunks be given a chance to increase for a few years. This was done, and in a few years the ducks were back.

In this way the family learned one of the secrets of conservation - interrelation-ship. They learned that skunks, turtles, and ducks are all related through a food chain.

They learned, too, a good definition of the word conservation. "Conservation is the wise use of natural resources - minerals, soils, plants and animals - so that these resources will continue to serve the greatest number of people in the best way." They saw that conservation means setting up a practical plan under which all people may share in the use and enjoyment of the natural resources of a country.

1st Speaker: Thank you (name of 2nd Speaker). That was a most interesting story. Let's all strive to practice conservation as this family learned it - the wise use of all our natural resources so the greatest number of people will be able to enjoy them.

THEME II. Our American Flag

(February) (Have each club member demonstrate his part, where possible, by using an American Flag. Borrow the school's Flag, or agents carry one to each meeting for use in program.)

Program Chairman: The purpose of this program today will be to give information on the history of the flag, the salute, the pledge, and how to display the flag.

To be a good citizen, and to have good citizenship, you should honor and respect your country's flag and its pledge and know what it means.

1st Club Member: The United States Flag Code

On June 14, 1777, a year after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, the Continental Congress in Philadelphia adopted this resolution: "That the flag of the

United States be thirteen stripes alternate red and white; that the union be thirteen stars, white in a blue field representing a new constellation." In 1916 President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed June 14 as Flag Day, which is annually observed throughout America by celebrations in the schools and public observances. The stripes of the flag represent the thirteen original states, which had a population of some three million people. In the stars is recorded the growth of the American nation. With the addition in 1912 of New Mexico and Arizona, the stars in the flag reached 48, the number we have today. To this flag over 150 million Americans now pledge allegiance.

2nd Club Member: Description of the Flag (Holds flag in hand)

The Flag of the United States of America has 13 horizontal stripes - 7 red and 6 white, alternating - and a union of white stars of 5 points on a blue field. The colors of Old Glory may be thus explained: The red for valor, zeal and fervency; white for hope, purity, and cleanliness of heart; the blue, the color of the sky, for loyalty, sincerity, justice and truth. The union now contains 48 stars arranged in six horizontal and eight vertical rows, each star with one point upward.

3rd Club Member: When to Display the Flag

1. It is the custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on stationary flag-staffs in the open.
2. It may be displayed at night on special occasions for patriotic effect.
3. Weather permitting, it should be displayed every day, especially on national and state holidays and historic occasions.
4. It should be flown from administration buildings of every public institution, in or near every polling place on election days, during school days in or near every school-house.

4th Club Member: How to Carry Flag
in a Procession or Parade
(Demonstrate the way to carry.)

When carried in a procession with another flag or flags, the Flag of the United States of America should be either on the marching right (the Flag's own right, which is the observer's left), or when there is a line of other flags, the Flag may be in front of the center of that line.

5th Club Member: Displaying American
Flag with Other Flags
(Demonstrate)

When displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, the Flag of the United States of America should be on the right, the Flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag.

When a number of flags are grouped and displayed from staffs, the Flag of the United States of America should be at the center or at the highest point of the group.

6th Club Member: Flying of Flag at
Half-Staff

Flags flown from fixed staffs are placed at half-staff to indicate mourning. When flown at half-staff, the Flag should be hoisted to the peak for an instant and then lowered to the half-staff position; but before lowering the Flag for the day, it is raised again to the peak. By half-staff or half-mast is meant lowering the Flag to one-half the distance between top and bottom of the staff. On Memorial Day, May 30, the Flag is displayed at half-staff from sunrise until noon and at full-staff from noon until sunset.

7th Club Member: Cautions in Displaying
the Flag

1. Do not display or store the Flag in such manner that it will be soiled or

damaged. When no longer in condition for use, the Flag should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning.

2. Do not let the Flag touch anything beneath it, such as ground, floor, water.
3. Do not display the Flag on a float in a parade except from a staff.
4. Do not allow the Flag to remain out in the rain. It should never get wet.

8th Club Member: Correct Method
for Saluting the Flag
(Demonstrate)

During ceremony of hoisting or lowering the Flag, or when the Flag is passing in parade or review, all present face the Flag, stand at attention, and salute. Those in uniform render the military salute. When not in uniform, men should remove the head-dress with the right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. The salute to the Flag in the moving column should be rendered at the moment the Flag passes.

9th Club Member: Pledge of Allegiance
to the Flag
(Demonstrate)

In pledging allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, the approved practice is as follows:

Standing with the right hand over the heart, all repeat together the following pledge:

"I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands, one Nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

(Ask audience to stand and say pledge with you after your explanation.)

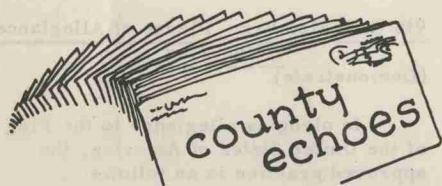
Poem: "There Are Many Flags" (from
Poet's Corner in this issue)

1st Club Member: The Flag

"For of all the flags since the world began there is none other so full of meaning as the Flag of this country. That piece of red, white and blue bunting means five thousand years of struggle upward. It is the full-grown flower of ages of fighting for liberty. It is the century plant of human hope in bloom.

"Your Flag stands for humanity, for an equal opportunity to all the sons of men. Of course, we haven't arrived yet at that goal; there are many injustices yet among us, many senseless and cruel customs of the past still clinging to us, but the only hope of righting the wrongs of men lies in the feeling produced in our bosoms by the sight of that Flag."

Song: "The Star-Spangled Banner"
 (Club member leading song should explain significance of this patriotic song - Explanation Page 10 of this issue.)



GATES COUNTY 4-H COMMUNITY PROJECTS

Working together for the betterment of a community makes any organization stronger. This is portrayed in Gates County by the many club projects that 4-H members have conducted over a period of years. Following is a list of club projects conducted from 1939 to 1951:

1. Presented flag poles and flags to

each of the four schools.

2. Presented five school signs to the schools and have maintained three.
3. Made and presented five church signs.
4. Presented a flag stand to each of three churches.
5. Set out flowers for the school.
6. One club gave \$20 in books to the school library.
7. Five clubs bought or made Roll of Honor charts for their schools and presented them during chapel programs.
8. For the past three years each junior and senior club has given a Christmas basket to some shut-in in the community.
9. One Club paid \$25 on school's basketball uniforms.
10. Five clubs gave a metal medicine cabinet to each of five schools and kept them supplied with First-Aid material for one year.
11. The clubs at each school have sponsored many money-raising programs, such as entertainment and selling greeting cards, in their respective communities in order to carry on community project activities.

GREENE COUNTY

Rachel Kirby, assistant home agent in Greene County, reports that the Maury neighborhood is holding monthly meetings supplemental to the monthly meetings held in the school. The group is made up of 4-H girls with Mrs. K. L. Wooten as leader. The group meets in homes of club members. Mothers also attend and participate in the meeting since they bring the girls. The year's program of work was planned with the club members. The January meeting's topic is a film, "Let's Play Fair." The attendance is usually 28 to 30. "A real 4-H Club spirit is shown at these meetings," says Rachel.

Rachel and Harry Simmons, assistant farm agent, also report 28 in attendance at their November YMW meeting. This club is organized on a county-wide basis. Each meeting includes business, and educational feature and planned recreation.

MOORE COUNTY

Here is one way it can be done. Mr. W. G. Caldwell, assistant county agent of Moore County, offered an afternoon fishing trip to the club which would turn in the greatest number of completed 4-H records. The Eagle Springs 4-H Club accepted the challenge and, as a result, Mr. Caldwell reports that 100% of the records were completed and turned in to the agents. The pay-off came on the afternoon of November 1 when the club was taken to a nearby lake for the fishing party. Everyone had a grand time, and with a little coaching from Mr. Caldwell it is reported they actually caught some fish.

GRAHAM COUNTY

The 4-H sponsor, leader and members of each home demonstration club in the county joyously followed the suggestions of the Extension Service's farm and home agents and gave a banquet to encourage larger numbers of boys and girls and their parents to use 4-H Club work to a finer degree in developing into happy and useful citizens. The banquet was held in the Robbinsville High School cafeteria.

The 4-H County Council officers presided at the banquet, with the officers of the county home demonstration clubs assisting. The banquet was given, honoring the 4-H officers in each club, the 4-H Club members who had been declared

county winners in the various projects, and the business and professional men and women who had cooperated and had contributed to the success of the 4-H and Extension programs in the county.

The home demonstration club members furnished from their own farms, prepared and served the delicious baked chicken dinner with all the "fixings." Regular 4-H Club members assisted with the program and with the serving. More than 200 Club members and friends attended and enjoyed the program and banquet.

The banquet was generally acclaimed as one of the finest contributions toward greater progress ever conducted in the county; and the home demonstration club women got so much pleasure and value out of giving the banquet that they decided to make it an annual occasion.

CASWELL COUNTY

History was made on the night of November 1, 1951 when a 4-H County Council was organized in Caswell County. Before organizing, the officers of each club were contacted and told of the plan to organize. A time suitable for all clubs to meet was selected. The first meeting was for the purpose of training officers in their particular duties. To do this, Miss Moser, assistant state 4-H Club Leader, was secured. In an interesting and stimulating manner she demonstrated to the boys and girls a poorly conducted meeting and a correctly conducted meeting. The contrast was very evident, and the result has been improved meetings throughout the county. That has been the purpose of all the council meetings - to put 4-H Club work on its feet and to promote it in all of its phases.

Attendance has been excellent at all meetings. The plans are to have the council meeting once a month and to feature some special program designed to meet the needs

of that month's 4-H Club work. The meetings always close with refreshments and recreation. The words on every club officer's tongue in Caswell are, "I can hardly wait until the next County Council meeting."

CABARRUS, UNION, & MECKLENBURG

The annual Sears Roebuck and Co. 4-H Pig Chain Banquet for Cabarrus, Union and Mecklenburg counties was held in Union County on November 27. As usual, it was an outstanding success with almost every boy who had received a Sears-sponsored gilt in the three counties present. Their Dads, some of the local leaders, and all Extension farm agents and assistants accompanied them.

Tom Morgan did a masterful job as master of ceremonies. Mr. Lupo of Sears Roebuck and Company in Charlotte enjoyed giving the boys their prize money; and his assistant, Ginko, gave some helpful advise to the 4-H'ers on making a success in life.

Jim Butler, Extension Specialist in Animal Husbandry, outlined most effectively how the young hog breeders could make a success in the swine business.

Cabarrus County deserves special recognition for having all nine of their 4-H boys' gilts judged in the blue ribbon group. The majority of Mecklenburg and Union's boys' gilts were blue ribbon animals also.



- January 28-30 - Tractor Maintenance School
- Jan. 30 - Feb. 2. - Tractor Maintenance School
- January 21-24 - Recreation Leadership Training Institute, A. T. Allen School, Salisbury, N. C.
- January 28-31 - Recreation Leadership Training Institute, Latta Park Community Center Building, Charlotte
- March 1-9 - National 4-H Club Week
- April 1 - Final date for submitting to the State 4-H Office applications for National 4-H Camp and Honor Club
- May 18 - 4-H Church Sunday

July 21-26 is the date for the 1952 4-H Club Week at N. C. State College. Start making your plans now to have your county well represented.

ANNOUNCING

"THE 4-H STORY"

Book of 300 pages - A History of 4-H Club Work

"The 4-H Story" is the realization of a long-felt need. Leaders in the club movement have wanted a written record of its growth and achievements. A committee was appointed and worked diligently for several years to make preliminary preparations. The author interviewed many people and searched many archives to produce the story. Those who read it will not be disappointed.

Here at last are the answers to our questions about 4-H:

- . Were there always four H's?
- . Which was the first project in Boys Club Work?
- . What state first used the emblem?
- . When was the first National 4-H event held?
- . In what federal legislation was Boys and Girls Club Work first specifically mentioned?
- . Who started 4-H Club Work?
- . When did the 4-H emblem appear?
- . What Girls Club project first received major emphasis?
- . When was the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work organized?
- . When was National 4-H News first published?

The answers are in "The 4-H Story" and many more answers too. The book is indeed a heart-warming picture of some of the dearest and best values in life as we know it.

"The 4-H Story" has over 300 pages, many illustrations, a dark green cover which is printed in gold, an easy-to-use index, and it is 7 x 9 inches in size. Franklin M. Reck, the author, received training as a free-lance writer, as former editor of American Boy and now of Farm Journal. He is also author of several technical histories. This story can be yours for your own library, your Club, as a gift for a Club leader or for friends of 4-H at Christmas time, during National 4-H Club Week, during Achievement Week, or any time during the 4-H Club year. Order from The National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work. No. B-114. Each, \$3.

ANNOUNCING NEW YMW CLUBS! The 1952 Plans of Work indicate that new YMW Clubs will be organized in Alamance, Caldwell, Richmond, Columbus and Brunswick counties. Buncombe County has recently organized a new YMW Club known as the Barnardsville Club.



J. B. McLawhorn of Snow Hill in Greene County represented North Carolina in the National Rural Youth Talk Meet which was held in Chicago during the week of December 10. J. B. won the right to represent North Carolina at the State Rural Youth Talk Meet which was held at Camp Millstone last summer. The general topic for discussion was "The Farm Bureau's Role in International Affairs. Each year the Farm Bureau of North Carolina sponsors an all-expense trip to the National Convention of the Farm Bureau where the North Carolina delegate participates in the National Talk Meet.

J. B. reports that he lived in the Congress Hotel while he was in Chicago and that all youth meetings were held at this hotel. On Monday morning, December 10, a committee of Farm Bureau officials explained the rules and regulations concerning the Rural Youth Talk Meet which was held Monday afternoon. The state participants spoke in regional contests and the North Carolina delegate competed with delegates from the southern region which included South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Mississippi, Virginia and Maryland. The winner in the Southern Regional Contest, a young lady representing the state of Oklahoma, later won the national contest which was held Tuesday evening as a part of the Associated Women's program. The contestants in the National Talk Meet drew their subjects and had 30

minutes for preparation and 5 minutes for delivering the talk. The topic J. B. spoke on was "Is the American Way of Life the Best Policy for Foreign Countries?" The 19 delegates from Greene County attending the Farm Bureau's National Convention were present to hear the North Carolina representative speak in the regional contest. It is reported that about 200 young people from all over the United States were present for the Farm Bureau National Convention.

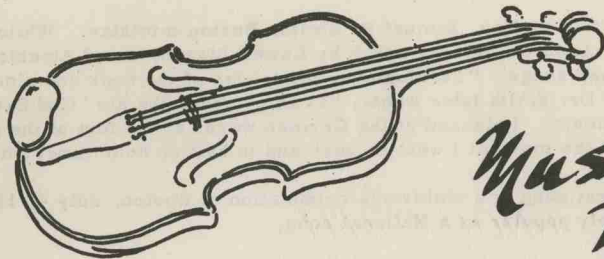
The national winner of the Rural Youth Talk Meet received a trophy. The regional winners received certificates and each state winner received a gold pin.

Mr. Harry Simmons, the assistant county agent in Greene County and J. B.'s coach, accompanied J. B. to Chicago and assisted him with his preparation for the Rural Youth Talk Meet. While in Chicago the delegates had an opportunity to visit Swift & Company, the Museum of Science and History, International Harvester and other points of interest. J. B. reports that he attended the biggest hog killing of his life when he saw one man at Swift & Company kill 600 hogs per hour.

Within a short time the topic for the Rural Youth Talk Meet for 1952 will be announced and all young men and young women between the ages of 18 and 28 will be eligible to compete in this contest to be held at Camp Millstone during the weekend of August 29-September 1.

ANNUAL YMW CONFERENCE

The Annual YMW Conference will be held at Camp Millstone during the weekend of August 29-September 1. Start making your plans now to attend this conference.



Musical Notes

THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

This inspiring patriotic song was composed by Francis Scott Key under the stress of a trying time--England was at war against the United States and had a powerful fleet anchored in Chesapeake Bay. On the evening of September 13, 1814, five thousand redcoats advanced on Washington, forced the President and his Cabinet and other officials to flee, burned the Capitol and White House and then returned to their ships and sailed for Baltimore to attack Fort McHenry. Dr. Beanes, a resident of Maryland, had been captured by the British and was held prisoner on Admiral Cochrane's flagship. Mr Key, a young lawyer, hearing of his friend's misfortune, hastened to the British commander to plead for his release, but, as the British were about to attack Fort McHenry, his request was refused and the two men were held until after the attack.

It was from this position that Mr. Key witnessed the powerful attack on the fort. The bombardment lasted throughout the night; and when the morning of September 14 dawned and he saw his beloved flag waving from its accustomed place, he was inspired to heights he had never before reached. Taking an old envelope from his pocket, he poured out his soul in those patriotic words of "The Star-Spangled Banner." It was later adapted to an English melody, "To Anacreon in Heaven," credited to John Stafford Smith.

"The Star-Spangled Banner" was adopted by Congress in 1931 as the National Anthem of the United States.

Oh, say! can you see by the dawn's early light,
What so proudly we hailed at the twilight's last gleaming,
Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thru the perilous fight,
O'er the ramparts we watched were so gallantly streaming?
And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,
Gave proof thru the night that our flag was still there.
Oh, say, does that Star-Spangled Banner yet wave
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

AMERICA

"America" was written by Rev. Samuel F. Smith, Boston minister. While a theological student at Andover, he was asked by Lowell Mason, noted American, to translate some German songs. "Turning over the leaves of the book one gloomy day in February 1832," Dr. Smith later wrote, "I came across the air 'God Save the King.' I liked the music. I glanced at the German words at the foot of the page. Under the inspiration of the moment I went to work and in half an hour America was the result."

"America" was first sung at a children's celebration in Boston, July 4, 1832, and continues to be widely popular as a National song.

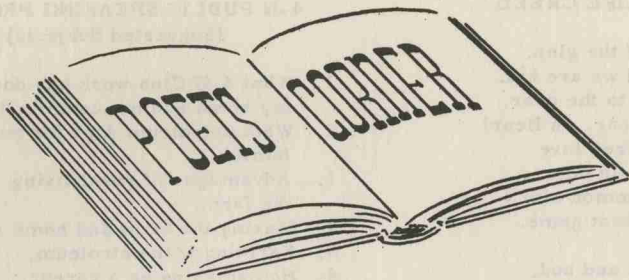
My country, 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Of thee I sing.
Land where my fathers died!
Land of the Pilgrim's pride!
From every mountain side,
Let freedom ring!

Our father's God, to Thee,
Author of liberty,
To Thee we sing.
Long may our land be bright
With freedom's holy light;
Protect us by Thy might,
Great God, our King!

THE STARS AND STRIPES FOREVER

On the deck of a great steamer some forty years ago a famous American band leader paced back and forth. His eyes were upon the top of the flag-staff, where in the morning sun the Stars and Stripes rippled proudly in the sunshine. As he walked, the right hand of the bandmaster moved as though it held the time-beating baton. Under his breath he whistled a new tune, a tune which today is familiar to every sailor and to every citizen. It was John Philip Sousa who came to a halt, still gazing up at the flag and speaking to himself. "It will be a wonderful march," he said, "a wonderful march!" He whistled the new tune again. "I shall call it The Stars and Stripes, yes, the Stars and Stripes Forever!"

The famous march was born with the roll of the ocean in its compelling rhythm, the light of the sky in its singing melodies and the thrill of the floating flag in its clean, crisp chords. Yet even Sousa himself little dreamed of the dramatic scenes through which he and his "wonderful" music would go marching together. There was that inauguration day in Washington when throngs of loyal people gave a great cheer for the new President, and then a great cheer for John Philip Sousa and the U. S. Marine Band as with pipes and horns and drums the music of "The Stars and Stripes Forever" filled the air. There was that day in London palace when King Edward and his court gathered to hear Sousa in a command performance. Royal feet were tapping the floor in time to the music of a democracy. Royal heads were nodding to the rhythm of tunes which American newsboys whistled on their beats. And then King Edward was speaking his thanks and bestowing the medal of the Victorian Order upon John Phillip Sousa, the first American musician to receive an English decoration. The "March King," he was called.



THERE ARE MANY FLAGS

There are many flags in many lands;
There are flags of every hue;
But there is no flag, however grand,
Like our own Red, White, and Blue.

I know where the prettiest colors are;
And I'm sure, if I only knew
How to get them here, I could make a flag
Of glorious red, white, and blue.

I would cut a piece from the evening sky
When the stars were shining thru,
And use it, just as it was on high,
For my stars and field of blue.

Then I'd take a part of a fleecy cloud,
And some red from a rainbow, bright,
And put them together, side by side,
For my stripes of red and white.

We shall always love the Stars and Stripes
And we mean to be ever true
To this land of ours, and the dear old Flag,
The Red, the White, and the Blue.

Then hurrah for the flag! our country's flag!
Its stripes, and white stars, too:
There is no flag in any land
Like our own Red, White, and Blue!

--Mary Howlister

Some people grow under respon-
sibility: others only swell.

OUR FLAG

I love to see the starry flag
That floats above my head.
I love to see its waving folds
With stripes of white and red.
"Be brave," say the red stripes,
"Be pure," say the white.
"Be true," say the bright stars,
"And stand for the right."

--Author Unknown

THE GOOD WORLD

The Lord must have liked us,
I say when I see
The bloom of the rose
and the green of the tree
The flash of the wing,
of a bird flitting by,
The gold of the grain
and the blue of the sky,
The clover below and the
tall pines above -
Oh, there's something about us
the good Lord must love

--Edgar A. Guest

A good way to relieve the monotony of
a job is to think up ways of improving
it.

You cannot possibly do good without
being made better.

THE WILDLIFE CREED

We are the keepers of the glen,
In Nature's woodland we are kin.
Let us pledge kinship to the deer,
Devoted neighbors, Hear, oh Hear!
Let us instill our kindred love
In every beast and turtle dove;
Forget not yet our common aim -
Earth guardians of forest game.

Caretakers of the soil and sod,
And lovers of the gifts of God:
May we in this destructive age
Preserve our outdoor heritage.

--Jim Spry (Lifeguard
Camp Millstone, 1947)

IN A GARDEN

The kiss of the sun for pardon,
The song of the birds for mirth -
One is nearer God's heart in a garden
Than anywhere else on earth.

--Dorothy F. B. Gurney

4-H PUBLIC SPEAKING PROGRAM (Suggested Subjects)

1. What 4-H Club work has done for me, my home and my community.
2. What petroleum does for me and my family.
3. Advantages of rural living - fun on the farm.
4. Making the farm and home safer.
5. Farming with petroleum.
6. Homemaking as a career.
7. How 4-H Club work contributes to good citizenship.
8. We must work at democracy to make democracy work.
9. The right to vote.
10. Speak up for freedom!
11. What makes a community?
12. The Flag of the United States.
13. The responsibilities of a good citizen.
14. Democracy starts in the home.
15. A creed for Americans.



THE IMPORTANCE OF RECREATION
J. C. Elsom, University of Wisconsin

We have come to believe that for all people - young and old - social activities are desirable, and that wholesome recreations contribute in large measure to the joy of living. In our busy American life, we are apt to overlook or neglect these activities, and, from such neglect, we are convinced that our people are distinctly losing much that would add to their welfare, physical, mental and social. We believe that to "live happily ever afterwards" we need to have developed in our youth an essentially social instinct and that the developments of this instinct will be a distinct asset to use all, whatever our age or calling or station in life may be.

PICK IT UP: Stand with back against wall, heels touching the wall. Try to pick up a coin without moving heels away from the wall. You deserve the coin if you perform this trick.

CIRCLE TWO: Try moving both arms in a circle (rotary motion) in opposite directions, the right hand away from the body and the left toward the body.

JUST ONE WORD: Place the following letters in any order, on the wall or floor. D E J N O O R S T U W. Ask the players to re-arrange the letters to spell "just one word." If they give up, re-arrange the letters to spell the three words, "Just One Word."

QUESTION AND ANSWER: Each member is given two pieces of paper and is asked to write a question beginning with the word, "Why," on one piece. Any question from love to weather will do. These questions are collected by the leader and on the other pieces of paper answers are written starting with the word, "Because." These are collected and given to another person in the room. The person having the questions picks one at random and the person with the answers chooses one and reads it. Odd and comical questions and answers will be found.

BALLOON FOOTBALL: Divide the boys into two teams of five each. Use a table or chalked rectangle on the floor for the field. A small balloon is the football. Players may move the ball only by blowing it. They may put their heads together and all blow at once, but they must not touch the ball. If the ball is blown off side, it is replaced in the center across from the place where it went off. The object is to blow the ball against the goal or off the table, which scores a touchdown. Score one point for the goal line, six points for a touchdown. The team with the highest score in a limited time wins.

FIRST ONE READY GETS A COOKIE: Six boys should be selected for a very practical but vigorous contest. The boys selected are asked to stand in line on one side of the room. Each boy is then told to select a girl from the group that appears to be a good helper. These girls line up on the opposite side of the room and at a signal these boys take off their hats, coats, vests or sweaters, and ties and run across the room, hand all four of the garments to their partners and ask them to put them back on just as they were. No assistance is to be given by the boys. As soon as the garments are on correctly the couples run back to the starting point. The couple arriving first is winner and should be given a large cookie.

THE UNITED STATES FLAG: Divide members into two teams-- Red and Blue-- and have them line up facing each other. Beginning with the first member of the Red team, ask him a question concerning the United States Flag. If he gives the correct answer, score one point for that team. Then question the first member of the Blue team and score if he answers correctly. Question each member of each team, scoring one point for each correct answer. When all questions have been asked, total the score of each team. The one with the larger score is the winner.

- Questions:
1. When is Flag Day annually observed throughout America?
(June 14)
 2. What do the stripes of the flag represent?
(13 original states)
 3. What do the 48 stars represent? (48 states)
 4. How many red stripes does the flag have? (7)
 5. How many white stripes does the flag have? (6)
 6. Should the flag be displayed every day? (Yes, weather permitting.)
 7. Is it true that the flag should be raised briskly and lowered slowly? (Yes)
 8. How is the flag flown to indicate mourning? (Half-staff)
 9. When a flag is no longer in condition to use, how should it be destroyed? (In a dignified way, preferably by burning)
 10. When the flag is being raised or lowered, what should all persons present do? (Face the flag, stand at attention and salute.)
 11. How do men not in uniform salute the flag? (Remove hat with right hand and hold it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart.)
 12. How do women salute? (By placing the right hand over the heart.)
 13. When the National Anthem is played and no flag displayed, what should all present do. (Stand and face the music)
 14. How is the flag displayed on Memorial Day? (The flag is displayed at half-staff from sunrise until noon and at full-staff from noon until sunset.)
 15. When is Memorial Day observed? (May 30)

Sue Nichols Writes From Australia
Wake County International Farm Youth Exchange
Delegate writes interesting letter from "Down Under".

% American Consulate
Perth, Western Australia
January 9, 1952

Dear Mr. Harrill,

I have finally gotten settled for a short time, at least. The trip across the Pacific via British Commonwealth and Pacific Airlines was very smooth and uneventful. One sad part was that we were in Honolulu at night; and therefore, we didn't get to see any of the island. The Fiji Islands, which was our third stop and after Canton Island, greatly impressed me for everything was in bloom with such rich beautiful colors. I also enjoyed watching the Fijian waiters at the airport restaurant. They would speak English to us and would speak their own language among themselves. After Fiji came Sydney with its Harbor Bridge. We learned before we arrived that we were to be amazed at its construction and say that it is wonderful.

In Sydney, we were met by the U. S. Agricultural Attache, Mr. Robinson, the Jr. Farmer Organizer for New South Wales, General Secretary for the Country Women of N. S. W. and one of the officials from the Rural Bank of N. S. W. There were some other people of lesser importance, photographers and reporters who were giving us the once over before we even went through customs. There was an "aerodrone" official with us, and we got through customs without having our baggage opened.

On our first morning in Sydney, we went to the bank to get some Australian money which I have now learned to use without difficulty. For a few days it was a struggle since they didn't give us time to even think. At 7:15 a. m. the first morning, there were reporters and photographers to see us, but they came back at 9:00 a. m. The C. W. A. and Jr. Farmers did a splendid job of making my five and a half days in Sydney pleasant ones. We were taken to Hawkebury College, which is an agricultural college with two hundred students. The boys do not work in the dining halls or offices, but they get much practical work on the farm with the cattle, sheep, pigs, fowls, and bees. I thought the trip was most interesting although we didn't have the opportunity to talk to any of the students since they were having final exams and preparing to go home for the Christmas holidays. We (Cora Blackmore from Virginia and Keith Burt from Kansas and I) were on three "wireless" programs in Sydney. I had a trip to several of the beaches, including Bondi and Palm Beach; also, I attended two C. W. A. Christmas parties, visited the Laronga Park Zoo, and had a nice trip out in the country.

When we arrived in Sydney, we learned of where we would be located. The other two are in N. S. W. and I am in Western Australia. Again, I feel as if I am the most fortunate person. I flew from Sydney to Adelaide, spent one night there, and then flew to Perth. It really is amazing the way these people depend on air transportation which far surpasses their railway system. I stayed in Perth two days at the home of two Jr. Farmer members. (I forgot one factor about my trip from Adelaide which I know you will find

amusing as I did. When I saw the passenger list, I was somewhat startled to see in big letters by my name the letters V.I.P.! They tried their best to treat me as a very important person also.) On my first night in Perth, I went with a group of Jr. Farmers from Perth to Toodyay for a debate between the two clubs to select the district winner. Debates here are very popular in that organization as well as what they call radio competitions. The radio competitions work this way. Different clubs select the member to participate in the radio competition which is held at the Australian Broadcasting Company. They have someone to ask questions about farm life, world affairs, or any subject they choose and then the winners are chosen by the knowledge they display, their speaking voice, poise, etc. Boys and girls have separate competitions. However, in most projects the girls are neglected. They select boys to go to N. S. W. to the Royal Show, but girls are not thought of.

After seeing some of Perth, its beaches, its Swan River, being on two radio programs, seeing the photographers and reporters again, and meeting some important people, I left for my first home. It is at Waroona, about seventy miles south of Perth. The farm is a 3,000 acre one which joins a 4,000 acre one owned by the same family. The family has in its possession about 4 1/2 million acres in all of Australia. Needless to say, this is not typical but I am staying with a woman who is interested in Jr. Farmers and is the "advisory board" for the local organization. Aberdeen-Angus and Shorthorn Cattle are on this farm, as well as sheep. Margaret Doman, my hostess, is a horse lover and has about twenty-five horses. Although I have been on a farm all my life, I had never ridden horses; but that is no longer true for it practically seems a necessity to be able to ride here. As of now, I have had no ill effects from my riding. I have also gotten my driver's license for this state and run errands to town and neighbors (via jeep) who actually live miles away. The farm is partially irrigated which makes it much more productive than some of the surrounding areas. This particular section of the state is suppose to be mostly dairying.

On Monday night of this week I spoke at the local Jr. Farmers meeting. There are 35 members in the club, but there were present some Farmers' Union men and others over the age for membership (14-25). In W. A. there are approximately 2,000 Jr. Farmer members which shows that the organization is not very old or developed to a great extent. I have been asked to be the girls counselor at the Jr. Farmer Leadership Camp to be held for a fortnight in February. Since I like camp life so much, I should feel quite at home. I do hope that I do a good job.

Here in W. A. the celebration of your twenty-first birthday with the entire population attending the party seems to be a must. Last night, I attended a party for a local Jr. Farmer boy who reached his twenty-first birthday. There was dancing and a supper, then more dancing until two o'clock in the morning. I saw many Jr. Farmers whom I had met at other meetings and still more new ones. I find it quite interesting to talk to them and what questions they ask me--everything from rainfall, men's clothing in America, to what a university is, and if I ever want to marry.

I shall probably remain here (at Waroona) until February or until Leadership Camp; then, I'll go to an apple section, as well as wheat section and perhaps others. I will not stay in one section more than three or four weeks. While here I shall visit most of the surrounding Jr. Farmer groups. This week-end I am visiting one boy who is planning to go to the U. S. this year as an IFYE.

It sounds as if I don't work much and I do feel as if I'm loafing. I ask about things to do and sometimes I find jobs. I have helped with the "bottling" of apricots and did some by myself. Also, I have made some cakes and cookies, help with the dishes (we have about ten people for most of the meals) and do some washing and ironing.

There is a superabundance of fruit this year. People can't give apricots away in some places. I have been to one orchard where the fruit is piling up under the trees. In that particular orchard, there are apricot, mulberry, apple, orange, lemon, quince, and peach trees, as well as grapes.

The temperature has been at 100^oF. on one or two days since my arrival, but there have not been many hot days. It seems strange to me that it never rains in the summer here. There are sometimes clouds in the sky, but not often and usually the nights are very cool.

Needless to say the wild animals here are quite different from our own. I have seen and eaten some wild kangaroo, but we have a tame one on "Oakford" farm. We went out in the bush the other day, and about time for the sun to set, we saw about fifty rabbits in a couple of minutes. Never have I seen as many. The emus are not here in great numbers, but I saw one running across a "paddock" from the plane.

Sincerely yours,

Sue Nichols



THE CLUB PLEDGE

I PLEDGE:

My Head to clearer thinking;

My Heart to greater loyalty;

My Hands to larger service; and

My Health to better living for

My Club, my Community, and my Country.

THE CLUB MOTTO:

"To Make the Best Better."

North Carolina
State College of Agriculture And Engineering
And
U. S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating
N. C. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
D. S. Weaver, Director
State College Station
Raleigh

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