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**FIFTEEN YEARS OF FUTURE FARMERS
OF AMERICA PROGRESS IN SOUTH DAKOTA
1929-1944**

by
Arlington Eddy

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South Dakota State College, Brookings, South Dakota

A thesis submitted to the Faculty of the South Dakota
State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the Degree of Master of Science
May 1945

This is to certify that, in accordance with the requirements of South Dakota State College for the Master of Science Degree, Arlington Eddy has presented to this committee three bound copies of an acceptable thesis, done in the major field; and has satisfactorily passed a two-hour oral examination on the thesis, the major field, Agricultural Education, and the minor field, Animal Husbandry.

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Head of Major Department

May 22, 1945
Date

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Head of Minor Department

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Rep. of Graduate Committee

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Thanks are also due H. E. Urton, state supervisor of Agricultural Education, for making available numerous materials from the state office. Annual reports of the South Dakota Association to the national organization and other reports from local chapters contained much information presented to the reader in this manuscript.

Further credit is due W. P. Beard, state adviser 1929-1936, for information rendered concerning the development of the South Dakota Future Farmers of America Association.

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CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM AND DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

The origin of the Future Farmers of America in South Dakota did not occur by chance. Instead, it grew from the desires and needs of farm and ranch boys enrolled in vocational agriculture in South Dakota high schools. Numerous vocational agriculture departments in the state had agriculture clubs preceding the organization of the F. F. A. in South Dakota. Many of them were planning and carrying to completion various activities now common to the F. F. A. in this state. However, these clubs lacked a coordinating agency such as a state association operated by and for representatives from their own group. W. P. Beard, state supervisor of agricultural education and teachers of vocational agriculture, as well as others identified with vocational agriculture in South Dakota high schools, saw this need and furnished the guidance and instruction necessary to organize and activate the South Dakota Association.

The Problem

Statement of the problem. It is the purpose of this study to assemble and present to the reader pertinent facts in authentic form, appertaining to the development of Future Farmers of America in South Dakota. This investigation

covers the first fifteen years of the life of the association plus a brief account of the early beginnings of agricultural student groups prior to the time of their state organization. Cognizance was also taken of the development of F. F. A. in other states and consequently the origin and growth of the future farmer movement in the nation.

Usefulness of the study. Membership in the F. F. A. is always in a mild state of flux. Local associations initiate a new group of Green Hand members each year. Furthermore, a group of members automatically join the Associate membership class at the end of each school year. Further, new teachers of vocational agriculture are constantly becoming identified with the South Dakota association. Also, prospective teachers will need to acquaint themselves with the F. F. A. movement in South Dakota. In this connection the teacher-trainer will find this history supplemental to his own records and experience. For these persons as well as patrons, school board members, school superintendents and high school principals, this historical account will yield useful and valuable information relevant to the F. F. A. movement in South Dakota.

Definition of Terms Used

Future Farmers of America. The Future Farmers of

America is the national, state and local organization of boys studying vocational agriculture in public secondary schools under the provisions of the National Vocational Education Acts. As regards South Dakota students, approximately ninety-nine per cent are rural youth.

Green Hand degree. A rank representing the first level of achievement and advancement for students of vocational agriculture. It is granted by local associations to students who are regularly enrolled in vocational agriculture; have satisfactory plans for a supervised farming program; are familiar with F. F. A. affairs; can recite from memory the F. F. A. creed, and who received a majority vote of members present at a regular meeting of the chapter.

Chapter Farmer degree. A title, formerly known as Future Farmer degree, granted by local associations to students who have held the Green Hand degree for at least one year preceding election to Chapter Farmer rank; completed one year of vocational agriculture instruction; made satisfactory progress in chapter affairs, in leadership and in supervised farming program activities; been informed concerning state and national F. F. A. associations; productively invested twenty-five dollars, and received a majority vote of members present at a regular chapter meeting.

State Farmer degree. A grade or rank to which not more than two per cent of the total state membership is admitted. Successful candidates must have satisfactorily completed two years of instruction in vocational agriculture; been active in F. F. A. for at least two years; held the Chapter Farmer degree for at least one year preceding election to the degree; made a satisfactory high school scholastic record; demonstrated leadership ability in student, chapter and community activities; productively invested two hundred fifty dollars; shown proficiency in leading group discussions and handling parliamentary procedures, and have in operation an outstanding program of supervised farming.

American Farmer degree. An honor granted by the national association to F. F. A. members who have held prerequisite degrees; been an active F. F. A. member for thirty-six months; completed three years of instruction in vocational agriculture in the school last attended, or have completed all of the vocational agriculture in school last attended; productively invested five hundred dollars; made a satisfactory scholarship record and have demonstrated outstanding leadership and cooperation plus an expanded supervised farming program. A state may recommend one candidate for each 1,000 active members.

Honorary membership. A type of membership and recog-

dition limited to the Honorary Chapter Farmer degree in local chapters; Honorary State Farmer degree in the state association, and the Honorary American Farmer degree in the national organization.

Honorary State Farmer degree. A kind of membership granted persons, usually adults, who have made an outstanding contribution towards the encouragement, promotion and advancement of F. F. A. affairs. The number granted such degrees is low.

Honorary Local degree. Same as Honorary State Farmer degree except the area of operations is of a local nature.

Associate membership. A title automatically granted F. F. A. members upon termination of active membership status.

Active membership. A name given paid up F. F. A. members who are in good standing.

Sources of Information

Materials containing the history of state and local associations of Future Farmers are limited. Considerable activity along this line is now in evidence, however.

Materials from the State Office. Principal sources of information used by the writer were minutes of annual

F. F. A. meetings, annual reports of the South Dakota F. F. A. to the national organization, copies of the state constitution, a special F. F. A. convention bulletin and records of achievement of successful candidates for the American Farmer degree. Complete records of the South Dakota Association assembled by State Supervisors Beard and Urton were indispensable to the preparation of this thesis.

Vocational agriculture newsheets. The Newsletter and Exchange prepared by the Education department at South Dakota State College during the period 1920-1929 yielded much information about early agriculture clubs. Moreover, considerable information concerning the future farmer movement in South Dakota came from the Future Farmer Newsletter and the Vocational Agriculture Newsletter composed in the State Office beginning in 1929. The latter two newsheets were issued on an alternating basis until 1944 when they were combined.

Theses. Two dissertations covering the future farmer movement in the states of Arkansas and Massachusetts as well as the nation as a whole, yielded information condensed in Chapter II. Both manuscripts were loaned to the South Dakota State College library. The one dealing with the Arkansas Future Farmers was loaned by the Louisiana State University library. Thesis number two, came from the library, School of Education, Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts.

A third historical account, written in thesis form, concerning vocational agriculture in South Dakota high schools, 1917-1940 produced pertinent facts useful to the writer.

Booklets. A treatise, historical in nature, dealing with the future farmer movement in Kansas and the nation for the fifteen year period 1929-1943, was a source of some of the information contained in Chapter II. Another bulletin covering the history of vocational education and the future farmer movement in Michigan, yielded information which helped to complete the word picture developed in this manuscript.

Bulletin. A history of Agricultural education of less than college grade in the United States, prepared on a cooperative basis and issued as Vocational Division Bulletin No. 217, furnished the writer with considerable information contained in Chapter II.

Personal correspondence. Communications written to W. P. Beard, state adviser 1929-1936, H. E. Urton, state adviser since January, 1937 and Andrew Sundstrom, national president in 1934, were used to gather pertinent facts in connection with this problem. Additional information was secured from E. J. Daniel, who spent fourteen years teaching vocational agriculture in South Dakota beginning in 1927.

Conferences. Frequent consultation with Dr. C. R.

Wiseman, head of the Education department, South Dakota State College and State Supervisor H. E. Urton, provided the writer with accurate advice and counsel indispensable to the preparation of this historical account. Dr. Wiseman was in charge of teacher training work in South Dakota for eighteen years and on two occasions was state supervisor of vocational agriculture. Mr. Urton has been state adviser since January 1, 1937 and was the first teacher of vocational agriculture to petition for a local F. F. A. charter in South Dakota.

Miscellany. Infrequent references were made to the official manual for Future Farmers of America, circular and newspaper articles peculiar to South Dakota F. F. A. affairs.

CHAPTER II

RESUME OF LITERATURE APPERTAINING TO NATIONAL AND STATE ASSOCIATIONS OF FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA

The writer has not attempted to prepare a historical account of the future farmer movement for the nation as a whole. Rather, he has endeavored to gather a few salient facts that will better enable him as well as the reader to gain a background necessary in considering the development of the Future Farmers of America in South Dakota. For the most part only information relative to the early development of the F. F. A. has been dealt with in this chapter.

Agriculture Clubs

According to historical accounts dealing with the development of vocational agriculture and the future farmer movement, many states had some type of agriculture club preceding the organization of the Future Farmers of America. Apparently a few such clubs came into existence at an early date, Illinois having one in 1912. These clubs became relatively numerous by 1920 and in 1927 many states had well organized associations, some of them on a state-wide basis. Brief accounts of some of these clubs in several states are herein stated. Clubs organized in South Dakota will be

considered in the following chapter, however.

California. The Junior Aggies or Junior Farm Centers were organized in 1926. Later a state-wide organization was formed under the name of Federation of California Junior Aggies. The development of this association represented a transitional step from a purely local organization to a Future Farmers of America chapter.

Utah. In 1924 agriculture clubs in this state were organized under the name of Junior Farm Bureau Federation.

New Jersey. This state was one of the first to organize on a state-wide basis, doing so in 1923. Their Young Farmers' Association of New Jersey was established at New Brunswick, New Jersey in 1923. The following year they published a handbook called Future Farmer.

New York. Local clubs were active as early as 1921 and by 1926 were banded together on a state-wide basis. Forty schools had active clubs with a total membership of 1,250 students. These clubs started as a result of local initiative, the state organization being known as the Association of Young Farmers' Clubs of New York. Two general meetings were held each year; a publication "New York Times" had been started and a public speaking contest was being sponsored. Their primary objectives were:

1. To teach boys to work to-gether.
2. To train leaders and followers.
3. To effect economic changes and develop service attitudes.
4. To cement interests in agricultural departments.
5. To serve the social interests of farm boys.
6. To lead boys into farm organizations.

Ohio. One hundred or more branches of the Townsend Agriculture Society existed prior to their affiliation with the F. F. A.

Wyoming. Beginning in 1917 vocational agriculture departments established clubs which had no connection with each other. Presumably such clubs were relatively numerous in this state.

Illinois. Clubs dealing with student agricultural affairs were organized as early as 1912. Outstanding students were honored at state meetings and given the title of "master farmers." These associations merged into the F. F. A. after November, 1928.

Iowa. Agriculture Service could be found in Iowa high schools during the period 1921-1925. These student groups had a ritual and participated in organized group activities basic to the organization of Future Farmers of America in Iowa.

North Dakota. Agriculture clubs existed in a number

of departments of vocational agriculture prior to 1928.

Montana. In this state agriculture clubs existed in all schools maintaining departments of vocational agriculture preceding affiliation with the national organization of Future Farmers of America.

Nebraska. Agriculture clubs for students were organized as early as 1922 under the name of Junior Farmer Associations. Such organizations were located at Beatrice, Minden and other communities. These associations held banquets, sponsored fairs and participated in recreational activities.

Michigan. Agriculture clubs were organized at an early date in this state also. The Agricultural Club being founded in 1915 by B. A. Walpole, then agricultural teacher in Ypsilanti high school. The club was formed as a result of a tendency for young people to assemble in groups according to mutual interests. By 1917 the agriculture club idea had spread to many parts of the state and a state organization was formed under the name of Michigan High School Agricultural Association. Local organizations had district units as well as being identified with the state association.

Approximately one hundred clubs were in existence in 1928, many being known as Agricultural Associations. "Ag-He" clubs were included in the state organization and as

the name implies, were somewhat coeducational in nature.

Carr¹ makes the following statement about these clubs:

Many of the so-called innovations introduced into vocational agricultural departments in subsequent years actually had their start in these early chapters during their formative process, for these workers understood the poignant needs of young people in agriculture and found ways and means of meeting them in simple, comprehensive ways.

Future Farmers of America

Brief accounts of the future farmer movement in a limited number of states are herein stated.

Arkansas. According to Molypus² the Arkansas Association was granted the second charter issued by the national organization of Future Farmers of America.

This writer held that activities such as attendance at the state camp, participation in judging contests, national public speaking contests, the national chapter contest and individual and state contests did much towards activating and motivating the future farmer work in Arkansas.

The number of chapters increased from thirty-five in 1927-1928 to one hundred nineteen in 1930-1931. For the ten

¹Harriett H. Carr, "History of Vocational Agricultural Education in Michigan," The State Board of Control for Vocational Education. Lansing 4, Michigan, Bulletin No. 289, June, 1944. Pp 61-65.

²Richard Grady Molypus, "Development of the Future Farmers of America in Arkansas." Unpublished Master's Thesis, Library, Louisiana State University, 1938. 73 pp.

year period 1927 to 1937 the membership increased from 425 to 3,924. Generally speaking, the Arkansas organization was very similar to the Future Farmers of Virginia.

Massachusetts. The "Massachusetts Young Farmers Association" was organized in May, 1930 with Dr. R. W. Stimson, acting as state adviser. Approximately one year elapsed before working agreements between local groups were completed. Meigs³ reports the following concerning this situation:

Secret ritualistic work, substantial dues and lack of a definite tie-up to the teaching of vocational agriculture were the main stumbling blocks objected to by the Massachusetts organizing committee.

Agricultural leaders identified with vocational agriculture and 4-H club work went all the way to promote friendly relationship between their respective organizations. As a result county agents were many times found serving on an advisory board to the agricultural school and in three cases the county extension staff was attached to the school faculty. State extension specialists often worked with teachers of vocational agriculture as a unit. Furthermore, agricultural teachers were frequently identified as 4-H club leaders.

Girls as well as boys could qualify for membership in local and state organizations. Concerning this point it is

³George Arthur Meigs, "The Future Farmers Association of Massachusetts Movement in Schools Teaching Vocational Agriculture." Unpublished Master's Thesis, Boston University; Boston, Massachusetts, 1932. 105 pp.

interesting to observe that in 1931 the following special note appeared in the Massachusetts state constitution:

It is expressly provided that only male members shall be prepared for office, honors, or participation in contests controlled by the national association of Future Farmers of America.⁴

Kansas. Prior to 1928 there was a distinct need for a farm boys organization in Kansas. Following the founding of the national F. F. A. organization, the state of Kansas was granted a charter on September 3, 1929. Twelve local chapters were granted charters as of August 7, 1929.

During the period of years 1929-1943 the number of chartered chapters increased to one hundred seventy. The war situation was responsible for reducing the number to one hundred fifty three in the year 1943.

Active membership in these chartered chapters ranged from a low of two hundred thirty nine in 1929 to a high of 5,321 students, attained in 1942.

The Kansas Association was very active in awarding State Farmer degrees to its members. Total number for the fifteen year period 1929-1943 was six hundred thirty three. Thirty-eight boys from 25 local chapters received the coveted American Farmer degree awarded by the National Association.

Local chapters in Kansas joined the state association without coercion of any kind. Membership in the state organ-

⁴Meigs, op. cit., p. 25.

ization was conducted on a voluntary basis, always. Beginning with 1929, the state association had as its goal 100 per cent participation of local chapters. This goal was never achieved, as one department failed to join the ranks of chartered chapters. In the school year 1940-1941, one hundred seventy out of one hundred seventy three departments were on the active membership list.

Davidson⁵ summarizes the characteristics and purpose of the Future Farmers of America in Kansas and in the nation as follows:

The Future Farmers of America is a non-profit, non-political farm youth organization of voluntary membership, designed to take its place along with other agencies striving for the development of leadership, the building of a more permanent agriculture, and the improvement of country life. It constitutes one of the most efficient agricultural teaching devices that has been discovered up to the present time. The F. F. A. is 100 per cent American in its ideals and outlook and has no outside affiliations. There is no secrecy in connection with any of its activities.

Virginia. For the most part, the future farmer idea was conceived and activated in Virginia. Professor Henry C. Groseclose, a Virginian, is credited with formulating the plan. In this connection Meigs⁶ made the following comment:

Mr. Groseclose is a Virginian. Steeped in traditions

⁵A. P. Davidson, Executive Adviser, Kansas Association of Future Farmers of America, "History of the Kansas Association of Future Farmers of America," Manhattan, Kansas, 1943. 67 pp.

⁶Meigs, op. cit., p. 40.

of that proud commonwealth, he thought in terms of the First Families of Virginia--F. F. V. Then came the thought F. F. V., Future Farmers of Virginia! Here was the thing he needed. What aristocratic connotations! Washington was a farmer and belonged to the F. F. V. Every Virginia boy knew about Mount Vernon. They knew that George Washington was an importer of purebred livestock, and that he was one of the first advocates of balanced farming and that he believed in keeping accounts. Jefferson belonged to his class. He was a farmer. The boys in Virginia also knew that Thomas Jefferson invented the steel plow and that he terraced the stony hillsides of Monticello and made them productive.

While a patient in a Baltimore hospital, Mr. Grose-close devised a constitution and by-laws for a young men's association entitled "Future Farmers of Virginia." A state association was organized in the spring of 1927, the first meeting being held at the Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia, in April, 1927. A second meeting was held at the same place one year later.

The writers problem is to trace the development of the Future Farmers of America in South Dakota. Also preliminary steps taken by agriculture clubs. Materials relevant to these points are presented to the reader in the following chapters of this historical account.

National Inception of F. F. A.

The first National Congress of the Future Farmers of America was held in Kansas City, Missouri, November 18, 19 and 20, 1928, in conjunction with the American Royal Livestock

Show. At this meeting the Virginia scheme, except for a few necessary changes, was adopted. Eighteen states represented at this meeting included the following: Oregon, South Carolina, Utah, Michigan, Iowa, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Kansas, Arkansas, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Wisconsin and Virginia.

Development of the National Association

Davidson⁷ reports the following numerical growth of the Future Farmers of America Association for the fourteen year period 1929-1942:

TABLE I

NUMBER ACTIVE LOCAL CHAPTERS, AVERAGE CHAPTER MEMBERSHIP AND NUMBER OF ACTIVE MEMBERS IN THE NATIONAL FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA ORGANIZATION BY YEARS

School year	Active chapters	Average membership	Active membership
1928-1929	1,500*	20.0	30,000*
1929-1930	2,086	19.2	40,064
1930-1931	2,500	22.3	55,818
1931-1932	3,099	20.2	62,637
1932-1933	3,255	20.6	66,948
1933-1934	3,490	23.5	81,981
1934-1935	3,977	25.2	100,399
1935-1936	4,341	27.0	116,986
1936-1937	4,896	29.3	143,702
1937-1938	5,648	30.3	171,394
1938-1939	6,301	32.6	205,346
1939-1940	6,953	33.3	231,694
1940-1941	7,340	32.8	240,972
1941-1942	7,542	32.6	245,830

*Approximate numbers

⁷Davidson, op. cit., p. 16.

Table I shows a steady increase in number of active chapters and active membership in same. Enrollment figures were larger at the end of each fiscal year. In round numbers, the average chapter membership ranged from twenty in 1929 to thirty-three in 1942. Thus we may conclude that established chapters contributed substantially to each yearly increase, new chapters being only partially responsible for total gain in membership.

In Conclusion

During the period 1912-1928 a surprisingly large number of states formed agriculture clubs operated for the benefit of farm minded young people. Students participated liberally in the operation of these organizations, the necessary guidance and supervision being furnished by their instructors. A few states were even organized on a district and state-wide basis. Numerous clubs did things now common to F. F. A. programs of work. Some points of action were: recognition of outstanding students, public speaking contests, leadership training, cooperative activities, banquets, fairs and recreational activities. Participating in this movement were: California, Utah, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Wyoming, Illinois, Iowa, North Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Michigan and certain other states including South Dakota.

The root of the F. F. A. concept is found in the

Future Farmers of Virginia, a pioneer organization dealing with agricultural student affairs. This group of students acting under a plan formulated by Henry C. Groseclose and his associates, put into action, purposes, ideals, ceremonies and a definite constitution which were later adopted, except for a few necessary changes, by the national F. F. A. organization.

The Future Farmers of America organization, organized on a national, state and local basis, fulfilled a need clearly exhibited by many agriculture clubs in existence prior to 1928. The scheme unified and crystallized programs of work suitable for farm and ranch youth all over the nation. Furthermore, it established a teaching device through which rural youth, more especially those in the fourteen to twenty-one age group, might fully develop their farming and leadership abilities. Further, the scheme contributed liberally toward superior citizenship. Significantly, the plan has always been conducted on a voluntary membership basis.

CHAPTER III

THE EARLY HISTORY OF FUTURE FARMERS- OF AMERICA IN SOUTH DAKOTA

Associations for boys studying vocational agriculture were comparatively numerous prior to 1929. They were strictly local in nature and had no name such as the Future Farmers of America. Most of them had a program of work which stressed activities useful in the betterment of agriculture. All of these organizations were conducted on a strictly extra-curricular basis with minor attention being given to social and recreational activities. Considerable interest was shown in them and it is quite probable that they did much towards getting the future farmer movement in South Dakota off to a desirable start.

Agriculture Clubs

Early trends. The organization of agriculture clubs as a means of motivating and stimulating boys to do superior work in agriculture was formally considered at an annual meeting of agricultural instructors as early as 1921.¹ At this conference the discussion question, "Why Organize Smith-Hughes Boys into an Agricultural Club" was considered.

¹South Dakota Agricultural Newsletter and Exchange, Vol. III, No. 3, December, 1921.

By 1924 agriculture club banquets were pronounced successful. In February of this year Sharp,² state supervisor of agricultural education, reported:

Most of the instructors have organized their class into a club, which is more or less active. One activity which has been successful wherever it has been planned in detail ahead of time is a father and son banquet or parent and son banquet. The boys are usually assigned some definite work to do, and are made responsible for it. Such a banquet brings the parents into closer contact with the school and with their boys. It is part of our duty to train the boys to become good citizens and leaders as well as farmers.

In December, 1925, Beard,³ Brookings high school instructor in agriculture, wrote:

In order to keep in touch with our graduates and also to inspire the boys in classes, on December 16 we had an alumni meeting of the agricultural club. The alumni furnished the program and the others furnished the feed.

Danielson,⁴ state supervisor of agricultural education, in his report to the 1928 Central Regional Agricultural Education Conference held in Des Moines, Iowa, March 26-30, stated that twenty-nine vocational agriculture clubs were in operation as of that year. Their objectives were of an economic, educational and recreational nature. There were

²Ibid., Vol. V, No. 4, February, 1924.

³South Dakota Agricultural Newsletter and Exchange, Vol. VI, No. 3, February, 1925.

⁴Rufus W. Stimson, Frank W. Lathrop, and others History of Agricultural Education of Less Than College Grade in the United States (Vocational Division Bulletin, No. 217, 1942) p. 538.

twenty-nine vocational agriculture departments in the state at this time.

Titles. Available records did not reveal all the names of the different agricultural clubs in the state. Some of the clubs took on such names as:

1. The Zea Mays Club
2. The Sheep Club
3. Orland Boys Club
4. Farm Management Club
5. The Saddle and Sirlain Club

Zea Mays Club. The following account of this agriculture club was taken from the high school annual published by the Wessington Springs high school in 1921.

The Zea Mays Club

Adviser

Mr. Guy W. Austin

Officers

President. Harold Kleppin

Secretary. Arlington Eddy

Members

Dean Masters
Harley Walker
Loren Spear
Harold Kleppin

Willard Cowman
Arlington Eddy
Glenn Patton
Leonard Minerman

Forrest Dye

The Zea Mays Club was organized this year and meets the fourth Friday of each month. One program, which was typical of the programs of this club, was given for the benefit of the fathers of the members of the organization. The program consisted of talks which were as follows:

Planting, Cultivating and Harvesting Corn .Glenn Patton
Pointers on Corn Growing. Harold Kleppin

Seed Corn Selection. Arlington Eddy
 Seed Corn Testing Forrest Dye

Later, a light lunch was served. This kind of program proved a benefit to members and parents. We hope that the Zea Mays Club will continue to be active as it has been in the past.

Accomplishments. Little was written concerning annual programs of work as such. However, agriculture news notes contained in the South Dakota Agricultural Newsletter and Exchange indicated that the following activities were carried to completion:

1. Parent and son banquets with guest speakers.
2. Sharing the management and participating in high school community fairs.
3. Exhibiting crops and livestock products at fairs and shows.
4. Demonstrations of various phases of agricultural work.
5. Window displays.
6. Attend livestock sales.
7. Sponsor poultry and club shows.

Beginning of the South Dakota Association

The first meeting of vocational agriculture teachers to consider the organization of a South Dakota association of vocational agriculture students was held in the chapel of Old North Building at South Dakota State College, May 12, 1928. It is noteworthy that this meeting was held approximately

five months before the national organization was launched. Presumably the matter of formulating associations for students of vocational agriculture on state and national levels had been considered at the Central Regional Agricultural Education Conference held in Des Moines, Iowa, March 26-30, 1928.

A state-wide organization for students of vocational agriculture in South Dakota had previously been mentioned in a communication to agriculture teachers who were soon to attend a conference for vocational agriculture instructors held in conjunction with the annual agricultural judging contests conducted at South Dakota State College, Brookings. In connection with this point Danielson⁵ wrote:

We are very much interested in perfecting a state-wide association of vocational agriculture students this year. In the meantime you should be thinking about some of the things that we will include in the constitution. This will also hold true for the boys who are delegates who attend this meeting. We are anxious to have every school represented so that when the National Insignia comes out every boy will be eligible to wear the pin. We will probably have the pins available the early part of September.

W. P. Beard, then teacher of vocational agriculture in Brookings high school, appeared at the May 12th meeting and discussed the subject "What to Include in Our State Organization of Agriculture Clubs."

⁵P. W. Danielson, State Supervisor of Agricultural Education, "Program for Agriculture Instructors", April 23, 1928.

No definite scheme of action was adopted at this meeting, however. On September 1, Danielson resigned as supervisor to accept a position in the Indian Service. C. R. Wiseman took Danielson's place until January 1, 1929, when W. P. Beard became state supervisor of agricultural education.

Following the first National Congress of F. F. A. held in Kansas City in November, 1928, there was much talk and discussion concerning the future farmer movement. The next official action in South Dakota came on May 11, 1929. Beard called a meeting of instructors to consider the advisability of organizing a South Dakota association. Lewis Halverson, instructor from Wakonda, was elected temporary chairman of the meeting. After considerable discussion it was decided that South Dakota needed a Future Farmers of America organization and that the same should be formulated at a joint teacher-student delegate meeting. This procedure was followed and a motion duly passed resulting in the formal organization of The South Dakota Association of Future Farmers of America. All this final action took place during the time the vocational agricultural judging contests were being held in Brookings in May of that year.

Apparently the beginning of the state-wide association grew out of two things: first, the stimulus given by early agriculture clubs; second, the impetus furnished by the

national organization. Facts later presented in this study tend to prove that the state and national organizations strengthened the future farmer movement in general and local chapters in particular.

First Constitution.⁶ Different sections and phases of a proposed constitution were discussed at the joint teacher-student delegate meeting held May 11, 1929. At this time a constitutional committee of teachers was appointed with instructions to submit a revised constitution at the Summer Conference of Agriculture Teachers. Members of this committee were: Sivert Nelson, Canton; O. T. Turner, Winner; E. J. Daniels, Chester; Lewis Halverson, Wakonda; Morton Pederson, Bryant.

August 10, 1929, at the Summer Conference of Agriculture teachers, Sivert Nelson, chairman of the F. F. A. constitutional committee, reported on a revised constitution for the South Dakota Association. The proposed constitution was unanimously adopted.

First state officers. Student delegates from Barnard, Winner, Letcher, Castlewood, Gregory, Canton, Wakonda, Lennox, Chester, Lane, Rutland, Spencer and Garretson were in attendance at the first convocation held May 11, 1929. From this

⁶Appendix C. First State Constitution for South Dakota Association of Future Farmers of America.

delegation the following state officers were elected:

President. Henry Bultena, Lennox
 Vice President Boyd Antes, Winner
 Secretary-Treasurer. Oliver Anderson, Canton
 Reporter Joe Halseth, Rutland
 Adviser. W. P. Beard, Pierre

A complete list of state officers to date is available to the reader in Appendix A.⁷

Charters. South Dakota was issued its state charter on October 15, 1929. This was the thirty-second charter granted by the National Association.

On September 30, 1929, Canton high school, having completed their organization and program of work, sent in the first application for a charter from the South Dakota Association. Three more applications from Wakonda, Chester and Salem were soon received by the State Office. A short time later four more schools followed suit, making a total of eight charter chapters. They were as follows:

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Charter Number</u>	<u>Active Membership</u>	<u>Adviser</u>
Canton	1	19	H. E. Urton
Wakonda	2	44	Lewis Halverson
Chester	3	14	E. J. Daniel
Salem	4	22	Glyde Hicks
Brookings	5	36	Sivert Nelson
Winner	6	35	O. T. Turner
Garretson	7	21	W. N. Parmeter
Murdo	8	11	Adolph Backman

⁷Appendix A. Officers of the South Dakota Association by Years.

At the close of the year there were fifteen chapters with an active membership of 354 students. This number represented 70 per cent of the departments in the state. Membership in the State Association was conducted on a voluntary basis. For the convenience of the reader a list of chartered chapters as of October 1, 1944 is shown in Appendix B.⁸

State Program of work. No state program of work was adopted at the first F. F. A. meeting. Accomplishments⁹ by the various chapters included the following points, however:

1. Introduced fertilizers and many other improved practices.
2. Held community fairs.
3. Financial judging teams to state contests.
4. Made exhibits at State Fair.
5. Held project tours and picnics in summer.
6. Held rabbit drive.
7. Improved caliber of projects.

Local program of work. Listed below is the first program of work set up by the Canton chapter:

1. Improve our projects 100 per cent.
2. Hold father and son party.
3. Increase enrollment in agriculture department.
4. Create interest in our department throughout the community.
5. Sponsor 4-H clubs.

⁸Appendix B. South Dakota Future Farmers of America Chapters in the Order in Which They were Chartered.
⁹Annual Report of South Dakota Association of the Future Farmers of America, 1929-1930.

This schedule of activities is quite typical of the first five programs of work sent to the State Office. Four of the five departments listed five points of action; the other plan contained only four items. A Farmer's Day, school fair and a winter short course were additional points set up as desirable objectives by departments other than Canton.

South Dakota Farmer degree awards. In the beginning the South Dakota Farmer degree was limited to three per cent of total active membership of the association. In 1932 the number dropped to two per cent and so remained thereafter. Early candidates who were successful in being advanced to this degree had to meet the following minimum qualifications.

1. Be a two year agricultural student with an outstanding supervised practice program in operation.
2. Earn and deposit in a bank one hundred dollars, twenty-five of which could be saved while the candidate was a "Future Farmer."
3. Demonstrate leadership ability.
4. Be selected by a committee of disinterested persons.

On May 10, 1930 twelve boys from six different chapters became the first South Dakota students to be advanced to the South Dakota Farmer degree. Ceremonies were conducted by the Wakonda chapter. The successful candidates were:

1.	Anderson, Oliver	Canton
2.	Bultena, Henry	Lennox
3.	Dwyer, Maurice	Wakonda
4.	Gienapp, Herbert	Chester
5.	Haugen, Alvin	Canton
6.	Hardin, Harold	Wakonda
7.	Maher, Barth	Brookings
8.	Nelson, Leonard	Chester
9.	Nelson, Walter	Winner
10.	Peterson, Eldon	Lennox
11.	Sheldon, Burdette	Brookings
12.	Reckling, Walter	Winner

During the first fifteen years of life of the South Dakota Association, a total of 266 students were raised to the South Dakota Farmer degree. Nine students, raised in 1935, represented the smallest class. Twenty-eight candidates advanced in 1942, represented the largest group. Names and addresses of all successful candidates appear in Appendix D¹⁰

In Conclusion

Numerous agriculture clubs organized in South Dakota quite probably did much toward getting the future farmer movement off to a good start. By 1928 numerous vocational agriculture departments had some type of agriculture club in operation. These early clubs were extra-curricular in nature, their objectives being economic, educational and recreational.

¹⁰Appendix D. South Dakota Farmer Degree Awards by Years.

The future farmer movement was not forced upon agricultural departments by state officials. Witness the fact that one year elapsed between the time the concept was first considered and the date the association was first organized. It would appear that the beginning of the South Dakota Association of Future Farmers of America grew out of two things; first, the stimulus given by early agriculture clubs; second, the impetus furnished by the national organization.

Canton, Wakonda, Chester, Salem and Brookings were very active in initiating and activating the future farmer movement in South Dakota. Several other chapters soon joined the ranks of chartered chapters, however. Membership in the South Dakota association was and still is conducted on a voluntary basis.

During the first fifteen years of operation a total of eighty-six charters were issued by the state association and 266 students were advanced to the State Farmer degree.

CHAPTER IV

GROWTH OF THE FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA ASSOCIATION IN SOUTH DAKOTA

As previously stated, the development of the F. F. A. in South Dakota was definitely voluntary on the part of local departments of vocational agriculture. A numerical account of the expansion of the South Dakota organization by years is shown in Table II.

TABLE II

NUMBER ACTIVE CHARTERED CHAPTERS, AVERAGE
CHAPTER MEMBERSHIP AND TOTAL NUMBER
F. F. A. STUDENTS BY YEARS

School year	Chartered chapters	Average chapter membership	Total number F. F. A. students
1929-1930	15	23.6	354
1930-1931	20	20.3	405
1931-1932	23	23.1	538
1932-1933	25	16.2	406
1933-1934	30	15.4	463
1934-1935	31	24.7	766
1935-1936	39	31.2	1216
1936-1937	50	28.2	1411
1937-1938	51	31.9	1630
1938-1939	59	33.1	1954
1939-1940	66	32.0	2138
1940-1941	69	32.0	2197
1941-1942	69	31.3	2158
1942-1943	43	28.9	1241
1943-1944	30	31.0	929

Data in Table II show that the average chapter memberships of the South Dakota association were surprisingly large, more especially when compared to national association

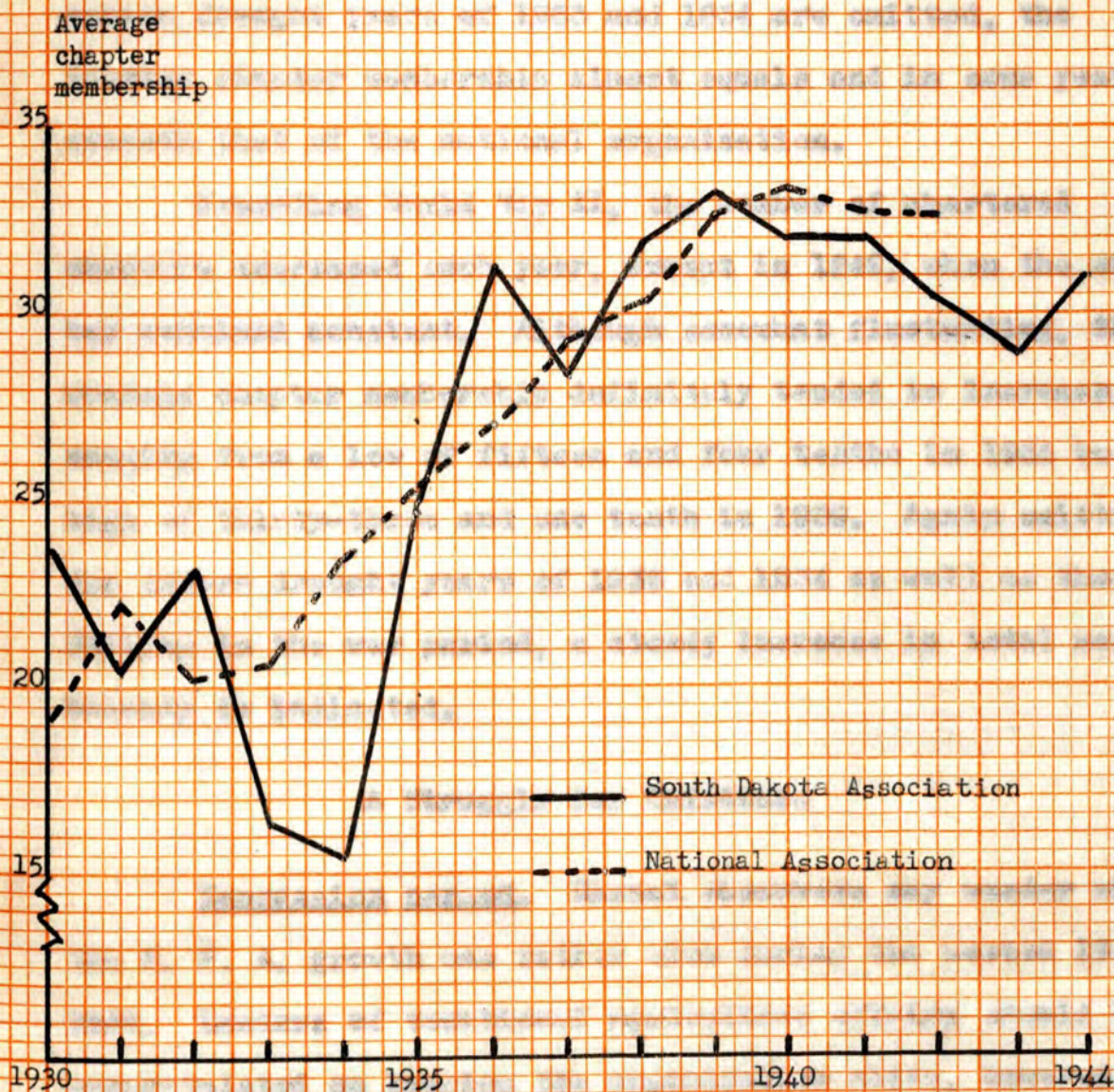


FIGURE 1—COMPARISON OF AVERAGE CHAPTER MEMBERSHIPS OF SOUTH DAKOTA AND OF NATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS, 1930-1944

Source: Annual Reports of South Dakota and of National Associations of Future Farmers of America

memberships indicated in Table I, Chapter II. If the severe drought years of 1933 and 1934 are omitted, the average chapter membership almost equals and in some years exceeds that of the national organization.

Preceding World War II, the number of chartered chapters increased each year, except in 1942, when the number remained constant. Although somewhat fluctuating, the average chapter membership definitely tended to increase, ranging from a low of fifteen and four tenths in 1934 to a high of thirty-three and one tenth in 1939. Again omitting the severe drought years of 1933 and 1934 as well as those falling in the war period, a steady increase in total membership is indicated.

A Struggle for Existence

Depression period. Casual observers may wonder why the F. F. A. growth was rather slow during the period 1930-1934. Leaders of vocational agriculture affairs should be congratulated on keeping the organization alive, however. The economic depression plus severe drought and grasshopper conditions were enough to discourage many good men. Not so with stout hearted South Dakotans! With sheer grit, resourcefulness, aggressiveness, optimism and the help of relief dormitories, the agricultural teachers and their superiors

kept plugging until in 1935 the F. F. A. began to experience real growing pains.

Years of Expansion

While the comparatively high aspirations of the South Dakota Association of Future Farmers of America were never fully realized, they did advance and expand at a relatively rapid rate of speed. Membership goals outlined in the state programs of work were even sometimes exceeded. Conditions which brought about a relatively rapid growth in vocational agriculture enrollment during the period 1935-1941 were:

1. More and better F. F. A. activities.
2. Changing of program of work from a two year course to a three and four year schedule of instruction.
3. Improved organization and presentation of subject matter.
4. Improved economic conditions resulting in higher prices for farm and ranch commodities.
5. Better farming conditions--more abundant rainfall and fewer insect pests, which resulted in the revival of a once healthy interest in farming and ranching in South Dakota.

Thus an increased enrollment in vocational agriculture classes set the stage for an increase in F. F. A. membership. Listed on the following page is a numerical account of the situation.

TABLE III

NUMBER CHARTERED ACTIVE CHAPTERS AND ACTIVE
F. F. A. MEMBERSHIP COMPARED TO DEPARTMENTS
NOT HAVING F. F. A. ASSOCIATIONS BY YEARS

School year	Chartered chapters	Active members	No. departments with no F.F.A.	No. students not F.F.A.
1929-1930	15	354	12	259
1930-1931	20	405	10	407
1931-1932	23	538	6	277
1932-1933	25	406	7	556
1933-1934	30	463	4	532
1934-1935	31	766	3	491
1935-1936	39	1216	10	505
1936-1937	50	1411	11	614
1937-1938	51	1630	12	461
1938-1939	59	1954	4	331
1939-1940	66	2138	2	314
1940-1941	69	2197	1	221
1941-1942	69	2158	1	206
1942-1943	43	1241	2	193
1943-1944	30	929	2	120

Table III indicates a low and somewhat oscillating F. F. A. membership preceding the year 1935. Thereafter the South Dakota Association made steady and relatively rapid gains, reaching a peak in 1941 and 1942. A comparatively large number of non-F. F. A. chapters were in existence during the 1936-1938 period. Following this brief period the number of departments having no F. F. A. reached a very desirable low. Non-F. F. A. members were, however, found in departments having chartered chapters; witness the 1941-1942 school year. A shortage of instructors, due to World War II, was responsible for the rapid drop in number of chartered chapters and total membership beginning in 1943.

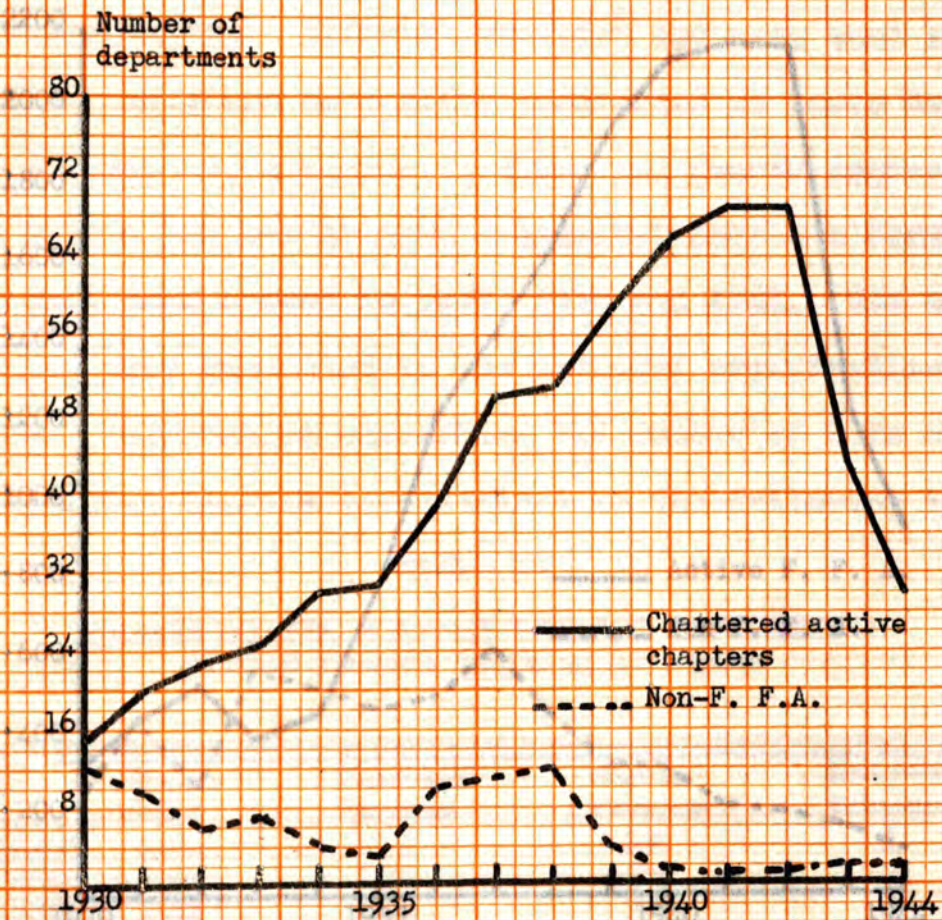


FIGURE 2--COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF CHARTERED ACTIVE CHAPTERS TO NUMBER OF NON-F. F. A. DEPARTMENTS, 1930-1944

Source: Annual Reports of State Association to National Organization

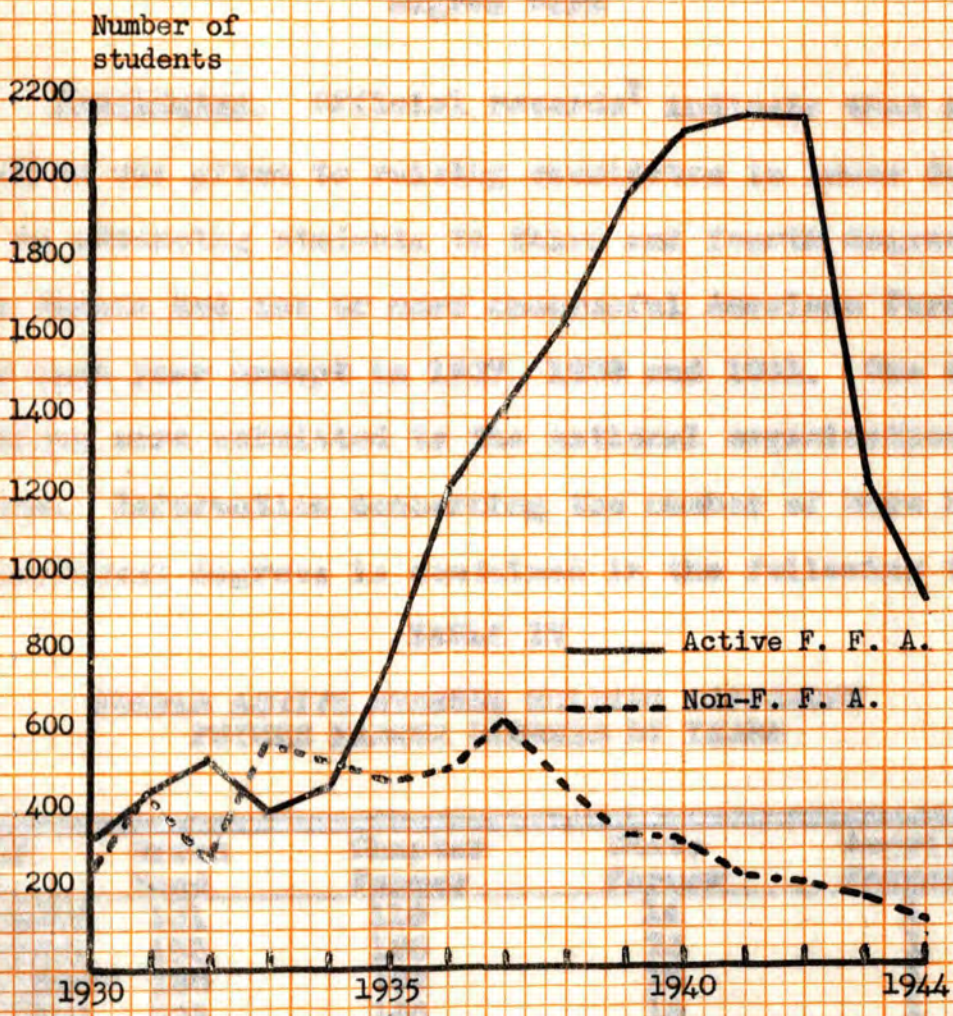


FIGURE 3--COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF ACTIVE F. F. A. MEMBERS TO NUMBER OF NON-F. F. A. STUDENTS, 1930-1944

Source: Annual Reports of State Association to National Organization

Degree Work

Candidates. Official records¹ indicate that adequate attention was given to raising candidates in lower degrees as well as advancing students to third and fourth degree positions. South Dakota had one or more successful American Farmer candidates each year except in 1937, 1938 and 1941. One or more petitions were submitted to the national organization each year, however. Information concerning the number of boys holding the different degrees is contained in the following table:

TABLE IV

NUMBER ACTIVE MEMBERS HOLDING DIFFERENT
FUTURE FARMER DEGREES BY YEARS

School year	Green Hand	Chapter Farmer	State Farmer	American** Farmer
1929-1930	131	110	14	1
1930-1931	195	186	23	1
1931-1932*	180	162	18	1
1932-1933	235	166	15	1
1933-1934	295	157	10	1
1934-1935	453	291	21	1
1935-1936	723	464	18	1
1936-1937	799	585	26	0
1937-1938	854	738	38	0
1938-1939	1099	813	42	2
1939-1940	979	1106	53	1
1940-1941	972	1185	38	0
1941-1942	875	1243	40	2
1942-1943	521	686	33	1
1943-1944	365	530	33	1

*Only 13 out of 23 chapters reporting

**Data in the American Farmer column refer to the

¹Annual Reports of State Association to National Organization.

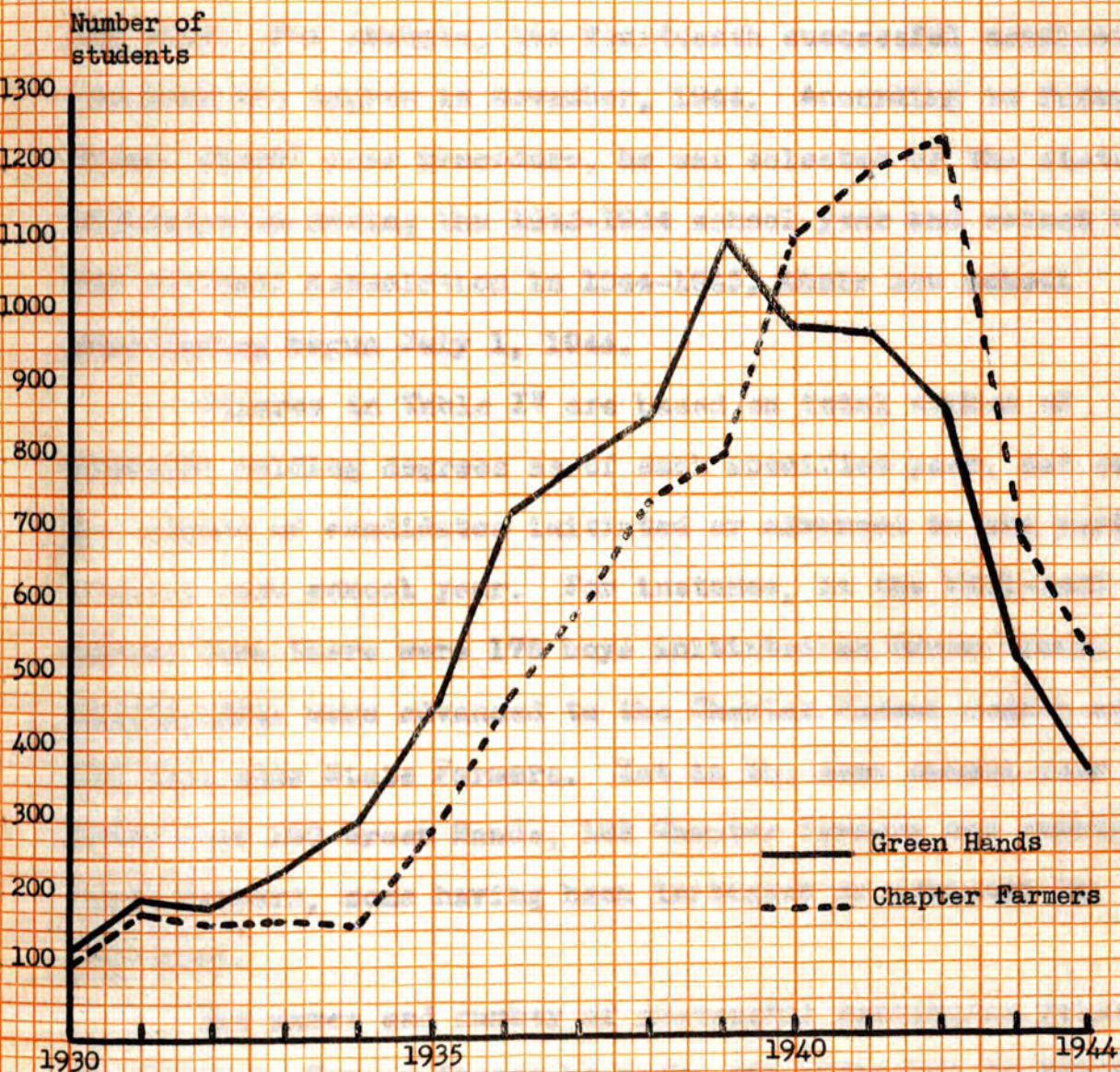


FIGURE 4--COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF GREEN HANDS TO NUMBER OF CHAPTER FARMERS, 1930-1944

Source: Annual Reports of State Association to National Organization

number of successful candidates granted the award each calendar year. For example, the fourteenth successful candidate received his degree in November, 1944. According to future farmer fiscal year procedure, he was selected by the state organization during the 1943-1944 school year and raised by the national association in 1944-1945, their new school year having begun July 1, 1944.

Figures in Table IV are based on total number of students holding degrees as of each specified year, not on the number of candidates initiated or advanced to the various degrees each school year. For instance, in the 1931-1932 school term there were 175 boys initiated as Green Hands, ninety-three were advanced to the Chapter Farmer degree and ten were made State Farmers. Yet in the same school year there were 180 Green Hands, 162 Chapter Farmers and eighteen State Farmers, some having been initiated or advanced in 1930-1931.

The names and number of successful candidates raised to the State Farmer degree by years are indicated in Appendix D.

Honorary and Associate memberships. Memberships in the honorary classes have been limited to supervisors, school superintendents, principals, members of boards of education, instructors, teachers of agriculture, business men, farmers

and others who helped to advance vocational agriculture and the F. F. A. Successful candidates must have performed an outstanding service and received a majority vote of association members present at any stated meeting. Membership in these classes may be either state or local in nature.

Associate membership is automatic upon termination of active membership status. Table IV shows the number of persons who have received these degrees.

TABLE V

NUMBER MEMBERS HOLDING STATE AND LOCAL HONORARY DEGREES AND ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIPS BY YEARS

School year	Honorary State Farmer*	Honorary Local	Associate Local
1929-1930	0	0	0
1930-1931	0	0	0
1931-1932	0	0	0
1932-1933	0	0	0
1933-1934	0	0	0
1934-1935	0	0	15
1935-1936	1	24	0
1936-1937	1	6	10
1937-1938	0	0	0
1938-1939	1	46	45
1939-1940	3	18	65
1940-1941	3	21	3
1941-1942	3	18	17
1942-1943	3	16	70
1943-1944	3	28	990

*Data are cumulative

The three men holding Honorary State Farmer degrees

are:

T. M. Olson,² Head Dairy Department, South Dakota State College. Degree conferred April 25, 1939.

C. Larsen, Dean Emeritus of Agriculture, South Dakota State College. Degree conferred April 30, 1940.

H. E. Urton, State Adviser, Pierre. Degree conferred April 30, 1940.

Figures in the other columns are not cumulative but refer to number of persons granted Honorary Local and Associate Local degrees each year. The phenomenal increase in Associate Local members in 1944 was due to a new interpretation of the ruling whereby F. F. A. members became Associate members upon termination of active membership status.

In Conclusion

Continued drought conditions, severe grasshopper infestation in a high percentage of the counties of the state and low prices for farm commodities were no doubt, responsible for a somewhat retarded F. F. A. growth preceding the 1935-1936 school year. Even so, the South Dakota Association continued to develop, advancing rapidly after 1936 and reaching a peak of 2,197 active members in 1941. The war situation seriously affected total membership in 1942, the number dropping to 1,241 students this school year and further decreasing to 929 boys in 1944. Out of a total of 1,049 students

²Deceased October 24, 1944.

of vocational agriculture only 120 were not F. F. A. members in 1944, however.

Apparently local associations gave adequate attention to initiating and advancing candidates in the lower degrees. Particularly so as regards Green Hand and Charter Farmer degrees. In addition, a substantial number of students were advanced to the State Farmer degree. South Dakota had one or more successful American Farmer candidates each year except in 1937, 1938 and 1941. One or more petitions were submitted to the national organization each year, however.

CHAPTER V

STATE PROGRAMS OF WORK

State and national associations are charged with the responsibility of aiding and cooperating with local chapters. State programs of work provide part of the mechanics which enable these organizations to fulfill these important objectives.

Ross¹ states that a challenging program of work is necessary. Elaborating somewhat, it is reasonable to think a high goal is better than a low one, providing the former is workable and attainable. In this connection it is interesting to note that goals outlined by the South Dakota Association were progressively higher from year to year. To trace this development the writer selected four programs, insofar as possible evenly spaced, relative to the fifteen year period of time herein considered.

First Program of Work, 1930-1931²

1. Conduct public speaking contest.
2. Promote a summer camp.
3. Every chapter have a father and son banquet.
4. Every Future Farmer own his project.

¹W. A. Ross, national executive secretary, "Seven Essentials of a Good Chapter", Official Manual, Future Farmers of America.

²Minutes of First Annual Meeting of South Dakota Chapter of Future Farmers of America, May 10, 1930.

6. Every chapter assume its share of state objectives in addition to its local objectives.

Item number one in this schedule of activities was carried to completion, but nothing was done concerning a summer camp. Twelve out of twenty chapters conducted father and son banquets. Three hundred seventy-five out of 405 members were reported as owning their own projects. Item number five could not be accurately measured.

Other supplementary activities carried to completion during the year are:

1. Exhibits at State Fair.
2. Financed trips to State Judging contest.
3. Picked seed corn and sold to farmers.
4. Put on programs at schools.
5. Athletic activities.
6. Mouth organ band.
7. Mixed and sold hog mineral.
8. School yard improvement.
9. 4-H Club leadership.
10. Recruiting new students.
11. Fishing trips.
12. Put on demonstration.
13. Sponsored winter fair.

Program of Work, 1935-36³

1. Increase membership--goal 1000.
2. Continue State Fair activity, speaking contest, and sending of delegates to National Convention.
3. Promote inter-chapter activity.

³Minutes of Seventh Annual Meeting of the South Dakota Association of Future Farmers of America, May 4, 1935.

4. Each chapter is urged to conduct a bird house building contest for grade students, a hobby show, and window display.
5. Promote leadership training conference and have at least two meetings of the executive committee during the year.
6. Urge all local chapters to award school monograms to all members in recognition of work such as representation in state contests or conventions.
7. Encourage chapters to include landscaping, home beautification and tree planting projects.
8. Promote 4-H Club work, especially in local leadership.
9. Encourage local chapters to attempt to send F. F. A. members to attend sectional F. F. A. camps and the state camp if possible.
10. Every chapter to have a father and son banquet.
11. Encourage thrift programs.
12. Promote some athletic activity for F. F. A. members.
13. Every chapter reporter to send monthly report to state reporter for newsletter.
14. Practice and use formal opening and closing ceremony at meetings.
15. Urge each chapter to retain in active membership, 10 per cent of graduates.

The membership goal was exceeded by 216 students. Thirteen established chapters reported increases, new ones accounted for the remainder of the gain. Five excellent booths were exhibited at the State Fair. Fifteen students entered the state public speaking contest and two official representatives and twelve others attended the national convention.

Special mention was made relative to improved inter-chapter relationships. Thirteen chapters carried out this type of activities, usually volley ball, basket ball or judging contests.

Three chapters successfully conducted birdhouse building contests for rural and grade students. No hobby shows were held but ten chapters prepared window displays. Concerning item number five, a leadership conference in the nature of a jamboree was held with approximately 150 persons present from twenty chapters. The executive committee was in session ten hours during the convention.

Point number six was partially achieved, no definite data being available. Twenty-four chapters carried out point number seven, planting 1,293 trees. One chapter sold an additional 2,000 besides those planted by its members.

Fifteen students acted as 4-H Club leaders. This part of the program of work was designed to give direction and prevent overlapping membership between 4-H Club and the Future Farmers of America organization.

Again no state camp was maintained, the idea being declared unworkable. Twenty chapters arranged camping or educational trips of their own, however.

As usual the father and son banquet idea proved successful, twenty-eight chapters participating. Total attendance 2,325.

According to final reports future farmer students invested \$18,297.57 in savings and \$30,206.82 in farm enterprises. Thirty-one chapters engaged in some form of athletics.

As was expected all chapters did not send monthly reports to the state reporter. There was considerable improvement over previous years, however.

Four hundred fifty-nine F. F. A. meetings were held and opening and closing ceremonies were used 299 times. Thirty-seven graduates retained memberships in F. F. A. organizations.

Program of Work, 1940-1941⁴

1. Increase membership--goal 2,400. One hundred per cent participation by local chapters.
2. Encourage use of manuals, secretary and treasurer's books.
3. Each district to hold two meetings.
4. One hundred per cent of chapters to use official opening and closing ceremonies.
5. Continue F. F. A. Newsletter and encourage chapter reporters to make regular contributions.
6. Request all chapters to listen to National F. F. A. broadcast. Consider state broadcast.
7. Encourage use of standard F. F. A. paraphernalia and discourage the purchase of unofficial merchandise.

⁴Minutes of the Eleventh State Convention of the Future Farmers of South Dakota, April 30, 1940.

8. Encourage the building of chapter libraries--goal 75 per cent participation.
9. Encourage all chapters to have father and son banquets. Encourage project tours and engage in inter-chapter activity--goal, 100 per cent chapter project tours.
10. Encourage chapters to cooperate in earning chapter money and to buy and sell supplies and products cooperatively.
11. Encourage members to engage in long time projects--goal, 85 per cent participation.
12. Encourage greater member participation in public speaking contest. Every chapter to have an entrant in district contest.
13. Exhibit five booths at State Fair and sponsor a display at the national convention.
14. Formulate plans for state F. F. A. band.
15. Encourage home beautification by landscaping and tree planting--goal, 100 per cent chapter participation.
16. Encourage state officers visits to local chapters.
17. Encourage early and correct degree advancement.
18. Encourage conservation and fire prevention through education and demonstration.
19. Have dues paid before April 1.
20. Require the use of accepted parliamentary procedure in conducting meetings--goal, 100 per cent chapter participation.

This particular program of work reflects a continuous expansion in number of aims and ideals contained in the different planned schedules of activities. It is definitely of a more ambitious nature than preceding schedules. The

goals are high but not unattainable. Thirteen new points of action are contained therein.

If items 10, 12, 14, 16 and 18 are omitted, the above program of work was approximately 80 per cent successful.

Outstanding accomplishments were:

1. Active chapters in sixty-nine out of seventy vocational agriculture departments. Total membership 2,197.
2. Ninety-eight per cent of the dues were paid on or before April 1.
3. Ninety-one per cent of the chapters used accepted parliamentary procedure at all meetings.

Points of action which were not completed included the following:

1. State officers did not attend local chapter meetings.
2. No plans were formulated for a state F. F. A. band.
3. Only 55 per cent of the chapters conducted father and son banquets.

Program of Work, 1944-1945⁵

A third column suggesting ways and means of reaching stated goals was first added to state programs of work in 1943-1944. Presumably the idea was accepted as being sound. It was again included in the 1944-1945 program and served as

⁵Minutes of the Sixteenth State Convention of the South Dakota Future Farmers of America, March 31, 1944.

a method of pointing out how the yearly schemes could be achieved. This section is not quoted. Reason: Too bulky for this study.

Activity

Goal

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1. Increasing food production. | 100 per cent member participation. |
| 2. Salvaging scrap. | 100 per cent chapter participation. |
| 3. Assisting with farm labor shortage. | 100 per cent chapter participation. |
| 4. Repairing and reconditioning farm machinery. | 100 per cent member and chapter participation. |
| 5. Buying war bonds and stamps. | 100 per cent member and chapter participation. |
| 6. Recognition of F. F. A. members in armed forces. | 100 per cent chapter participation. |
| 7. Safety program | 100 per cent chapters with safety programs. |
| 8. Conserving resources. | 100 per cent members and chapters participating. |
| 9. Cooperating with other groups on wartime effort. | 100 per cent chapter cooperation. |
| 10. Increasing size of farming programs. | 100 per cent member participation. |
| 11. Improving livestock and crop production. | 100 per cent member participation. |
| 12. Preventing livestock losses. | 100 per cent chapter participation. |
| 13. Control of pests and rodents. | 100 per cent chapter participation. |
| 14. Maintaining membership. | Eight hundred active members. |

- | | |
|--|---|
| 15. Using official manual. | 100 per cent members having access to official manuals. |
| 16. Using official secretary and treasurer books. | 100 per cent chapters using both books. |
| 17. Advancing members to higher degrees. | S. Dak. fulfill quota of qualified American Farmer applicants. |
| 18. Providing chapter libraries. | 100 per cent of chapter with libraries which include 5 or more F. F. A. books. |
| 19. Practicing thrift. | 100 per cent of chapters and members participating. |
| 20. Participating in public speaking. | 100 per cent of chapters and members participating. |
| 21. Providing official meeting paraphernalia equipment and supplies. | 100 per cent of chapters having standard materials with which to work. |
| 22. Using official ceremonies. | 100 per cent of the chapters using opening and closing, and degree ceremonies according to the official manual. |
| 23. Meetings. | 100 per cent chapter participation. |
| 24. Follow parliamentary procedure. | 100 per cent of the chapters conducting meetings according to accepted parliamentary procedure. |
| 25. Building programs of work. | 100 per cent of chapters with written continuing programs of work giving special emphasis to war effort. |
| 26. Providing State Publications. | 100 per cent chapters with news in state publications. |
| 27. Providing leadership training. | 100 per cent participation. |
| 28. Continuing National F. F. A. Day. | 100 per cent chapters participation. |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 29. Maintaining public relations. | Keep public informed on what the F. F. A. does. |
| 30. District organizations. | All districts have an active district organization. |
| 31. Recreation. | 100 per cent of chapters participating. |

The schedule of activities listed above is the most comprehensive piece of work suggested by the state association to date. War situations as well as normal conditions were given consideration. Compared to earlier programs of work, the goals were higher and more numerous.

In Conclusion

South Dakota State Future Farmer Programs of Work served as a connecting link between national and local organizations. As such they tended to activate, stimulate and motivate work essential to the general welfare of local, state and national associations.

Through these schemes, goals were established and ways and means suggested for completion of same. "A man without an aim is like a clock without hands, as useless, if it goes as if it stands." Comprehensive plans in South Dakota at least partially furnished the hands for the clock. State programs were valuable and useful only so far as they aid local chapters in setting up effective plans of their own.

The four plans herein considered demonstrate that South Dakota planners were not static in their actions. Like any other successful enterprise the plans exhibited a natural continuous growth. No stated program existed the first year, although numerous points of action were carried to completion. Beginning with the 1930-1931 school year, the number of items included in the various programs increased from five to thirty-one points. Four points of action included in the first scheme appeared in the 1944-1945 plan. Only one, "Promote a summer camp," was dropped from the list.

CHAPTER VI

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA ASSOCIATION OF FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA

Annual state meetings of The South Dakota Association of Future Farmers of America were held each year in conjunction with the agricultural contests at South Dakota State College, Brookings--the war years of 1943 and 1944 being exceptions to the rule. During these two years all contests and trips were discontinued with the exception of the annual conventions held each spring in Brookings. Attendance for these two years was limited to the advisers, two delegates from each chapter, South Dakota Farmer candidates, and district public speaking contestants. As in preceding years, the state speech contest was held in connection with the convention.

These meetings were important events in the life of the association. All chapters were expected to be represented in the meeting by delegates from their respective organizations. Officers were elected, programs of work outlined, successful candidates raised to the State Farmer degree, honorary members elected, delegates to the national convention named and American Farmer candidates selected.

In general, ways and means of encouraging and promoting the future farmer movement in South Dakota were considered and adopted. Typical points of action in this category

included development of the livestock marketing school, inter-chapter relationships, speech contests, cooperative activities, changes in the constitution and matters presented by local chapters. The record is herein described.

Public Speaking Contests

This contest is one of the oldest events sponsored by the State Association. It is one of the corner stones of the organization, and is designed to teach boys to be proficient in discussing matters pertaining to agriculture. Without exception it has received a place on the program carried out at the state convention held each year at South Dakota State College. The state organization has encouraged members to participate in speech work in chapter and district contests where possible, and where chapter and district contests were not arranged, to compete in state contests. Winners of the state meetings were declared eligible to participate in the North Central Region meet which originally included twelve states. In 1943 state winners became eligible to participate in a sub-regional contest which included winners from Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota and South Dakota. In 1944 the regional system, which this time included thirteen states, was again adopted; the contest being held in Chicago, Illinois.

Rules governing these contests were kept to a minimum

and pertained primarily to eligibility, length of speeches, and definitions of areas to be discussed. Topics of an agricultural nature were used by all contestants. Listed below are names of the winners of the state contest by years:

STATE CONTEST WINNERS WITH TITLE OF WINNING SPEECH

- 1930 Kenneth Anderson*, Canton
- 1931 Max Meyers*, Gregory
- 1932 Glenn Sievers, South Dakota State College, School of Agriculture - "Corporation Finance"
- 1933 Alan Bogue, Canton - "Why the General Property Tax Should not be Eliminated"
- 1934 Donald Johnson, Platte - "The Future Farmers of America and the New Deal"
- 1935 Frances Jornlin, Brookings - "Rural Rehabilitation in South Dakota"
- 1936 Harold Warner, Geddes - "The Twenty-Second Amendment"
- 1937 Marlow Liebing, Milbank - "Uncle Sam's Slaves"
- 1938 David Olson, Eastern-Madison - "What Now-Future Farmers?"
- 1939 Robert Johnson, Groton - "Safeguarding the Soil"
- 1940 Paul Humphrey, Geddes - "Skin Deep"
- 1941 Kenneth Gross, Eastern-Madison - "Our Great Plains"
- 1942 John Sieh, Groton - "The Great Plains' Fifth Columnist: Wind"

*Title of speech not recorded.

1943 Gordon Sieh, Groton - "Good Seed will Help Defeat Herr Schickelgruber"

1944 Rodney Gist, Eastern-Madison - "Black Stem Rust"

In the early years of this contest a large silver loving cup was purchased by the South Dakota State College speech department and identified as a traveling trophy to be awarded permanently to the school first winning it for the third time. In 1943 it became the property of Groton high school. The second place winner in the 1943 contest was Eastern High from Madison. This school had formerly won the trophy twice and would, of course, have been the permanent winner if successful in 1943. Canton and Geddes had previously won the award on two occasions.

Father and Son Banquets

This sphere of action, sometimes referred to as parent and son banquets, was one of the essential points of work stressed by local F. F. A. chapters down through the years. Their special value has lain in encouraging and promoting comradeship between parent and son with reference to farm business, bringing parents and others into closer contact with the high school and work done in the agricultural departments, and making the community conscious of the importance of high school work in general and vocational agriculture in particular.

Pheasant Feeds. Banquets held in the early years of the South Dakota Associations' existence, and to some extent those being held at the present time, were very distinct events--distinct because of their association with "Pheasant Feeds." Frequently the banquets were held with the assistance of home economics departments, the F. F. A. boys furnished the pheasants and the girls did the serving. A personal communication from W. P. Beard, first state adviser; to the writer revealed the following information concerning this point:

The annual father and son banquets became high spots in the year's work of the various chapters. Most of these banquets were "Pheasant Feeds." It might be said that the pheasant became the state bird. In one of the early years we sent a stuffed pheasant to the Kansas City meeting as the main feature of the South Dakota F. F. A. exhibit. I was told that this pheasant attracted more attention than any one thing in all the F. F. A. exhibits.

The Canton chapter was the first to put on a father and son banquet. W. P. Beard was present at this meeting and made the following comment concerning same:

On this occasion the officers put on the opening and closing ceremonies. I sat in the back of the room with the superintendent of the school and was delighted with his remark that those ceremonies were the most impressive he had ever witnessed.

Programs. These events for the most part planned by chapter members themselves under the guidance of their instructors and usually stressed certain points or phases of F. F. A. work the members of the department wished to emphasize.

Programs usually included opening and closing ceremonies used at regular F. F. A. meetings, musical numbers including voice and instrumental selections and a main address by a guest speaker. Supplementary remarks quite often were given by one or more persons which may have included the local adviser, state supervisor, superintendent of schools, local school board members, county agent, local editor, banker, as well as others interested in agricultural affairs. Student F. F. A. boys always acted as toastmasters.

The following is an account, other than size, of a typical father and son banquet; this one being arranged by the Brookings chapter in the winter of 1937. E. J. Daniel was adviser.

Approximately 160 dads and Future Farmers gathered at the local high school last Friday evening at 6.30 for the annual dad and son banquet which marked one of the main high lights in the chapter's program of work.

Students in the home making department under the supervision of Miss Mildred Walker and Miss Elsie Darrington, served a delicious two-course dinner.

Dale Persinger, vice president, presided at the program which was held in the high school auditorium.

The principal speaker, I. B. Johnson of the Animal Husbandry department of State College, stressed the great advantage Future Farmers in this territory have in expanding lamb feeding and livestock projects because of geographical location, being near the source of supply and also close to desirable markets.

Others who made short talks were Orlando Sneve with a word of welcome, Ray Barnett representing the dads, Donald Jornlin, state delegate to the national conven-

tion at Kansas City, and Lawrence Kurtz, who briefly outlined the objectives of the F. F. A. for the year.

Oline Gile played two violin selections, accompanied by his mother, and Rolland Vanderluis entertained on the harmonica, assisted by his sister Phyllis at the piano.

A special feature appearing on the program was Reuben Robertson, Indian student at the Flandreau Indian school, who kept the audience well amused with his skill in twirling the lariat.

Appropriate buttons were awarded by the chairman, Dale Persinger, to thirty-four Green Hands, boys who take agriculture for their first year; and to twenty-three Future Farmers, boys who have successfully completed one year of agriculture.

The evening ended with games of skill in the high school gymnasium where Elmer Tilgren was winner by having high score, while Leonard Jornlin received the prize for low score.

Guests attending the banquet were Superintendent J. E. Martin, Principal M. A. Lynott, Donald Rowe of Flandreau, Orlan Nelson, D. B. Doner, R. R. Blauert, C. Hanson, Arlington Eddy, Frank Revell, C. R. Wiseman and Ralph Bentley, all of Brookings.

Banquets of this nature are being held in most agriculture departments over the entire state. Approximately fifty departments will have such events before the end of the school year.

Significantly, many school superintendents went on record as saying that these meetings did much towards creating a better understanding between the school and rural patrons. As a result a higher degree of cooperation between parent and school personnel was attained.

F. F. A. Band

In 1932 all boys of vocational agriculture depart-

ments who could play band instruments acceptably were requested to bring them to the state convention. As a result of this request a thirty-five piece band was organized which continued to expand until by State Fair time it had grown to sixty pieces. While at the State Fair held at Huron, South Dakota, the band did much to impress on the minds of people the value of vocational agriculture and F. F. A. As of this year, the group made appearances and played in front of the School of Agriculture building, 4-H Club and School Exhibit buildings. The band appeared again at the State Fair in 1933. Band members were dressed in blue overalls and shirts, wearing F. F. A. caps.

Holger Bach, instructor from Spencer, was director of the organization, being ably assisted by Instructors Ode Hegg, Garretson and Arthur Molin from Alexandria. Members of the band came from the following schools: Alexandria, Bryant, Brookings, Chester, Egan, Garretson, Hartford, Lennox, Letcher, Platte, Salem, Wakonda, Spencer, Wall and Wolsey.

The band came close to attending the National Convention at Kansas City. Beard, former state adviser 1929-1936, in a letter to the writer indicated the following concerning this point.

In 1932 we negotiated with the National Executive Secretary to take our South Dakota band to the national convention in Kansas City. That being one of the lean years, we could not provide much of the cost. The national organization increased their amount several

times but even then we had to give up the proposition. It was fortunate that we did because on the day when the boys would have been assembling from various points in the state, South Dakota had one of its typical dust blizzards and tied things up for several days.

Difficulty in securing enough instruments for certain sections of the band as well as finding replacements for instructor-directors who resigned were reasons advanced for discontinuing the band.

Livestock Marketing School

The Annual Livestock Marketing School was first considered at a divisional meeting of vocational agriculture instructors held as a part of the S. D. E. A. conference in Sioux Falls, 1939. Planning for the first school began November 16, 1939. At this time tentative arrangements were made to have the livestock ready for market October 10, 1940. In consequence of these steps, the plans were further considered at various district meetings throughout the state.

This school was not to be a contest. There were to be no first prize animals, no champions, nor grand champions, and consequently, no blue, red or white ribbons. The event was strictly a marketing day established for the purpose of providing Future Farmers an opportunity to follow the marketing of their livestock through the channels of terminal markets.

Students of vocational agriculture from South Dakota, Iowa and Minnesota, were declared eligible to participate in

F. F. A. Leadership Conferences

In 1936 leadership conferences were held at Gettysburg, Madison, Redfield and Barnard. Twenty-five chapters represented by eighty-five boys were in attendance. All members present participated in some part of the program. The main points of action on this and following programs were:

1. Discussion of duties and qualifications of officers.
2. Observation and actual practice of the F. F. A. ceremony.
3. Discussion concerning equipment, officers' books, raising and handling money, programs of work and steps in organizing a chapter.
4. Drill on unison parts of the F. F. A. ceremony.
5. F. F. A. singing.
6. Adviser's school.
7. Parliamentary practice.
8. Problems pertaining to vocational agriculture and F. F. A.
9. Refreshments.

In 1937 South Dakota was divided into seven districts¹ for the purpose of conducting leadership meetings. Later another division was made and another district was added to accommodate Hill City, Lemmon and Newell. During the war years the number of districts was reduced to five.

¹Appendix E. District Organization of the South Dakota Future Farmers of America.

Recreational Trips

Beginning in 1937 many local chapters took educational trips, varying in length from an over night fishing trip to a journey to Chicago by an entire chapter. All tours were arranged, managed and financed by local chapters. The objectives were defined as being educational and recreational in nature. Itineraries for the different departments participating in this type of activity are too numerous to outline at this point. The following tour arranged in 1940, is considered typical, however.

The Dell Rapids F. F. A. went to Northern Minnesota on their annual tour this year. The main points of interest were Itaska Park, the headwaters of the Mississippi, Bemidji with its statue of Paul Bunyan and his Blue Ox, Grand Rapids paper plant, the large iron mines, long ore trains, Hibbing, Ely, Ilgeu Falls, Gooseberry Falls, Two Harbors, Duluth, the state prison at Stillwater, Saint Paul and Minneapolis.

Like many other F. F. A. activities, this event was very much restricted because of the war situation. On April 28, 1942, at the state convention, Robert Moorman of Wessington Springs, moved that the delegates go on record as discouraging recreational trips for the duration. The motion was seconded and carried. As far as the writer could ascertain, the idea was accepted and followed by local chapters in South Dakota.

Radio Programs

Radio programs received some attention from local chapters and the state association during the early and middle thirties. The following program was arranged by the officers of the state association May 5, 1933 at 12.30 p. m. It was broadcast over K. F. D. Y., South Dakota State College, Brookings:

Opening ceremonies - State Officers
 Talk on F. F. A. - Raymond Ellis, president
 Announcements of recipients of State Farmer
 Degree
 Music
 Closing ceremonies

On the following day Alan Bogue, winner of the F. F. A. speaking contest, gave his talk on taxation over the same station. The winners of the various agriculture contests were announced and the F. F. A. band made its third appearance.

In 1936 a series of radio broadcasts were sponsored over five radio stations in the state. Approximately, one half of the chapters participated in the different broadcasts. The following opening and closing ceremonies were used by schools broadcasting over KSOO, Sioux Falls:

Opening:

President: (raps with gavel) We are holding meeting of the _____ Chapter of the Future Farmers of America.

Are all officers at their stations? Mr. Reporter why

Reporter: As the flag covers America, we should strive to cover the country with information in order that every man, woman and child may know that the Future Farmers of America is a national organization and reaches from Oregon to Porto Rico and from Maine to Hawaii.

President: We will now proceed with our program.

Closing:

President: We are about to close this meeting and broadcast of the _____ Chapter of Future Farmers of America. As we join with our fellow students and classmates, let us be diligent in labor, just in our dealings, and in all things be honest, and above all play the game fair. Fellow members, join me in a salute to the flag.

(raps three times with gavel)

All: (at salute) 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. (raps with gavel as meeting is closed)

The broadcasting station KFDY at South Dakota State College, Brookings, was discontinued in 1941. As for the other programs it was apparent that the various instructors throughout the state considered them relatively unimportant. Consequently, very few radio programs were arranged during the period 1938-1944.

F. F. A. Publicity

F.F. A. affairs were presented to the public through programs broadcast over various radio stations, daily newspapers, local newspapers and leading farm papers. A check on

publicity in 1936 revealed that numerous daily newspapers, including the Argus Leader of Sioux Falls, were carrying F. F. A. news items, indicating a growing recognition of F. F. A. in the state. In 1937 the Dakota Farmer began carrying monthly, a column devoted to F. F. A. activities.

State Fair Exhibit. Educational exhibits dealing with vocational agriculture and future farmers were started in 1929 and maintained for the full fifteen year period ending in 1944. Many ideas and schemes were, of course, developed for the occasion. The following selected list is designed to be representative of the plans used: Suitable grasses for South Dakota, noxious weeds, rope work, insect display, shop drawings, emergency crops, part-time and evening schools, weed control, value of good seed, what agriculture does for high school boys, methods of home improvement, project pictures, Future Farmers of America, weed eradication and low acid sorghum. Some of these exhibits were used at local fairs and crop shows.

Official publication. The Future Farmer Newsletter first appeared as the official South Dakota publication in 1937. This newsheet was issued three or four times yearly on an alternating basis with the Vocational Agriculture Newsletter. Preceding 1944 the Vocational Agriculture Newsletter carried separate sections given over to F. F. A. news notes

The Vocational Agriculture Newsletter and the Future Farmer Newsletter were temporarily combined in 1944 under the name of South Dakota Vocational Agriculture Future Farmer Newsletter.

These mimeographed newsletters contained lists of local, state, and national officers, comments from the state adviser, notification of district, state, and national meetings, news from local chapters, news from former instructors, instructions concerning speech, chapter and judging contests, account of State Fair activities, information concerning awards, special accounts of outstanding trips by members, minutes of state conventions--in short any worthy item which was valuable to South Dakota Future Farmers.

Wartime Accomplishments of the South Dakota Associations 1942-1944

The wartime accomplishments of the South Dakota F. F. A. during the years 1942-1944 inclusive, cannot be adequately expressed in terms of maturity value of war bonds purchased and number of pounds of scrap materials collected at various times. Neither does the number of farm machines repaired, an expanded farming program, assistance to Victory Farm Volunteers and number of victory gardens grown complete the picture. These young farmers made a creditable showing on these points, to be sure. Equally important, however, was

the fact that improved methods of livestock and grain production were initiated through skillful teaching and put into action, many times on a farm or ranch-wide basis, by loyal students of agriculture. These procedures, cumulative over a relatively long period of time, no doubt increased the quantity of food produced in South Dakota.

In addition these boys, a high percentage of whom were under eighteen years of age, put in extra hours driving the tractor, hauling bundles to a threshing machine, assisting with the operation of a combine, caring for livestock, repairing farm machines on the spot and performing the many jobs connected with a strenuous farm life.

The above statements are not intended to detract from the laudable amount of work accounted for in the official record. They are inserted only to remind the reader that the F. F. A., students and instructors alike, did much to advance the war effort on the food production front which was above and beyond that expressed by the written record indicated below:

Total maturity value of war bonds purchased by chapters and individual members.	\$61,851.00
Maturity value of war bonds and stamps sold by chapters and individuals	5,138.90
Pounds of scrap metal collected by chapters. .	1,782,150
Pounds of scrap paper collected by chapters. .	184,870
Pounds of rags collected by chapters	1,880
Pounds of rubber collected by chapters	19,081
Number burlap bags collected by chapters . . .	619

Number of Victory Gardens ¹ grown by members	548
Number of farm workers placed on farms through aid of F. F. A. chapters.	199
Number F. F. A. members who helped Victory Farm Volunteers to become acquainted with farm life. . .	115
Number farm workers placed through aid of F. F. A.	169
Number of farm machines repaired by F. F. A. . . .	615
Number of pieces of farm equipment constructed. . .	832
Number farms serviced by Victory Farm Volunteers .	105
Members ² serving in armed forces	682

State and Local Advisers

In spite of all that has been written and spoken about the F. F. A. being operated by and for students of vocational agriculture, there would be no F. F. A. without the direction and supervision furnished by capable advisers. To enumerate their many duties would be a lengthy process. Suffice it to say these teachers willingly spent long hours planning programs of action, counseling students, keeping abreast with the F. F. A. developments in the nation and the state, gearing vocational agriculture instruction with other parts of the high school schedules of instruction and in general encouraging and promoting F. F. A. activities. State and local advisers have played no mean part in the development of F. F. A. in South Dakota--they have been and will continue to be indispensable to the future farmer movement.

¹Average size - fifty-five one hundredths of an acre
²166 active members; 416 associate

In Conclusion

The first public speaking contest was held in 1930 at South Dakota State College. Kenneth Anderson of Canton became the first state winner. This contest was one of two activities which lived continuously for the fifteen year period covered by this manuscript.

The father and son banquet was the other activity which was staged each year. The Canton chapter with H. E. Urton as instructor, was the first local group to put on a father and son banquet using the opening and closing F. F. A. ceremonies. The event was pronounced successful. Furthermore, the same held true for other schools that used the father and son type of banquet. When properly arranged the event is indispensable to local chapters.

A state F. F. A. band was organized in 1932. It was directed by Instructor Holger Bach of Spencer who was ably assisted by Instructors Ode Hegg, Garretson and Arthur Molln from Alexandria. The band made successful appearances at the State Fair and no doubt would have attended the National Convention in Kansas City had the necessary money been available.

An Annual Livestock Marketing School was organized in 1940 and proved to be a first grade medium for giving training to F. F. A. boys concerning the best way to market their

livestock. It is hoped that the school will be resumed after World War II comes to a close.

Leadership conferences, started in 1936, proved a valuable means of developing better inter-chapter relationships and served to expedite the future farmer movement in South Dakota.

Recreational trips stimulated interest in F. F. A. work on the local level and were worthwhile in fulfilling educational and recreational aims of local chapters. The length of tours ranged from and over night fishing trips to a journey to Chicago by an entire chapter.

For a five or six year period beginning in 1933 the radio program was a means of getting the F. F. A. concept before the public as well as giving boys needed experience in speaking over the air.

Daily and local newspapers, the Dakota Farmer and the radio, provided the principal means of disseminating F. F. A. news items. For association members and schools the official Future Farmer Newsletter and the Vocational Agriculture Newsletter were used to publish F. F. A. news.

After Pearl Harbor, the State Association and local F. F. A. chapters did much toward aiding the war effort through the collection of scrap materials, selling war bonds and stamps, increasing food production and participating in every effort toward victory.

CHAPTER VII

SOUTH DAKOTA'S PARTICIPATION IN THE NATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF F. F. A. CHAPTERS

During its first few years of existence, the South Dakota Association had the experience of having certain students of vocational agriculture awarded the American Farmer Degree and later finding these same students qualifying for national awards given by the 4-H Club organization. This situation caused leaders in vocational agriculture and 4-H Club affairs to consider and agree upon a joint policy whereby members of both organizations should decide for which national awards they were candidates. The establishment of this policy caused high ranking participants in both types of work to achieve greater proficiency in their respective fields, thereby better fitting themselves to compete for national honors. Relatively rigid adherence to this policy has been in evidence since 1932.

National President, 1934

Rated as South Dakota's greatest accomplishment in national affairs, Andrew Sundstrom of Lennox, was elected president of the National Association October 25, 1934. He officially received the gavel belonging to this office shortly before 4:00 o'clock on the same date, the convention being

closed at 4:00 p. m.

One of Sundstrom's first duties was to purchase a prize eighty-nine pound lamb, shown at the Vocational Livestock Show, for President Roosevelt. Immediately after the purchase, the lamb was turned over to Wilson and Company, slaughtered, dressed and shipped by them (via airplane) to the White House in Washington. The following correspondence will be of interest to the reader:

Beresford, South Dakota,
October 29, 1934.

Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, President,
The White House,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

The Ninth Annual Congress of Vocational Agriculture Students was held in conjunction with the American Royal Livestock Show in Kansas City, Missouri, last week. Nearly 4,000 vocational boys from forty-seven states and Hawaii were in attendance. Two of the major activities of this Congress were the national vocational agriculture livestock contests and exhibits, and the national convention of Future Farmers of America.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Future Farmers of America, action was taken to purchase a prize lamb produced and exhibited by one of the members and to arrange to have it sent to you with the compliments of the 82,000 students of vocational agriculture who are members of the "F.F.A."

As newly elected president of the Future Farmers of America it became my pleasant duty to appear at the auction sale of livestock exhibited by vocational students on Friday, October 26th, and bid in the first prize lamb of the light division, which was owned and exhibited by Harry Grandall, Junior, a member of the Cass City, Michigan, Chapter of F.F.A. The weight of

the lamb was eighty-nine pounds and it was turned over immediately to Wilson & Company to be dressed and shipped to the White House about Tuesday of this week.

We trust that you will accept this small gift from the F.F.A. organization of farm boys who are training for farming and agricultural leadership.

Very truly yours,

Andrew Sundstrom, (signed)
President

The White House, Washington,
November 7, 1934.

My dear Mr. Sundstrom:

I should like you and everyone concerned to know my deep appreciation of the generous message you were good enough to send me in behalf of the eighty-two thousand Future Farmers of America.

The prize lamb has been received and the friendly thought of those Future Farmers in sending it to me has touched and pleased me more than I can say. I am sincerely grateful to you and to them for it. I am keeping the blue ribbon in my collection of souvenirs.

My best wishes to all of you.

Very sincerely yours,

Franklin D. Roosevelt (signed)

Andrew Sundstrom, Esq.,
Beresford, South Dakota.

While president, Sundstrom spent approximately one-half his time traveling in the interests of the National F. F. A. Association, leaving South Dakota State College at the close of the fall term, 1934, to begin travel in connection with duties pertaining to his office. The itinerary

outlined for him began in February with a trip to New York city as guest of Columbia University. Here he addressed the Teachers' College faculty.

Enroute to Washington, D. C. for the F. F. A. Board of Directors meeting in March, Andrew addressed vocational agriculture teachers meetings in the states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia. While in Washington, he was fortunate enough to secure meetings with President Roosevelt and Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace.

Following these Washington meetings Sundstrom began a five months travel tour which took him into forty-two states of the Union as well as the Hawaiian Islands. Relative to this extensive tour it is said that he started the trip riding in the caboose of a cattle train on which he got a pass for the first part of his journey. Later on that trip, he traveled first class.

Andrew addressed state F. F. A. conventions in most of the states he visited and appeared on the Farm and Home Hour twice. He spoke over the N. B. C. radio network three times, also twice on the Columbia system.

In October, 1935, he presided over the National F. F. A. convention at Kansas City turning over the gavel to William Shaffer of West Virginia at the close of the meeting. By this time membership in the National Association had reached 136,000. Andrew returned to South Dakota State College at

the beginning of the winter term, 1936.

Not all of Sundstrom's efforts were confined to affairs on the national level, however. While national president, he was a great boost to F. F. A. and vocational agriculture in South Dakota. Records reveal that he traveled, via the hitchhike method over a greater share of eastern South Dakota, appearing at numerous father and son banquets. Concerning his mode of travel, there were those who thought it rather an incongruous thing for a president of a national organization to be hitchhiking from place to place. It did, however, show the tenacity of purpose which Andrew possessed. Besides, it was in keeping with the depression and drouth of that time. As far as South Dakota is concerned, it was said that Sundstrom personified F. F. A. ideas. During his term as national president, the number of chartered chapters in South Dakota increased 38.8 per cent, paid-up memberships were increased 65.4 per cent. It was agreed that South Dakota's recognition, through Andrew Sundstrom's efforts, in national affairs did much towards reaching this accomplishment.

As a final salute to Andrew's regime, a F. F. A. Jamboree was held at Sioux Falls in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. Building, October 26, 1935. Headlining this program were Sundstrom and W. A. Ross, national executive of F. F. A. C. E. Bublitz of Lennox, who was Andrew's instructor, presented him with a gift from the South Dakota Associa-

tion of Future Farmers of America.

State Adviser Beard and Superintendents L. M. McCoy and S. F. Delker, from Lennox and Chester respectively, had a part in the program. Twenty different chapters were in attendance at this meeting.

National Chapter Contest

Aims. As the title implies, this contest is designed to encourage and promote improved programs of work set up by local F. F. A. chapters. It aims to stimulate individual and cooperative effort, crystallizing chapter schedules of activities into units which are suitable and comprehensive in nature.

Sponsors. Cash awards were made available to the various winners by the Farm Journal during 1929 and 1930. Thereafter and until 1940 the event was handled by the National Association of F. F. A. Cash awards were discontinued and plaques awarded to regional winners. In 1930 the plan of designating chapter winners was changed, four levels of achievement being recognized. They were: Gold Emblem chapters and Honorable Mention chapters. This scheme of ranking chapters is still in operation and the awards are made by the National Association.

Final entries from South Dakota. The South Dakota

Association has made eleven entries in the National Chapter Contest. They were as follows: Eastern High, Madison, 1936; Brookings, 1937; Brookings, 1938; Brookings, 1939; Brookings, 1940; none, 1941; Brookings, 1942; Canton and Brookings, 1943; Miller and Brookings, 1944.

Although the Brookings chapter ranked high in their region on several occasions, 1944 was South Dakota's best year in this contest. The Miller chapter received the Honorable Mention award while Brookings was granted the Bronze Emblem, the highest ranking ever achieved by a South Dakota chapter. Wilmar Davis was the Brookings instructor.

South Dakota Delegates to National F. F. A. Conventions

The annual F. F. A. convention held at Kansas City, Missouri, each year convenes for the purpose of formulating policies and transacting business peculiar to the National Association of Future Farmers of America. Delegates from the different chartered state associations therefore, share in proceedings affecting their respective states. The following is a list of official delegates from the South Dakota Association to the national conventions from 1929 to 1944:

- 1929 - Burdette Sheldon, Brookings
- 1930 - Barth Maher, Brookings
Eldon Peterson, Lennox
- 1931 - Raymond Ellis, Canton
- 1932 - Alan Bogue, Canton
Vern Eberlein, Brookings

- 1933 - Andrew Sundstrom, Lennox
Walter Lassen, Brookings
- 1934 - Irwin Olson, Salem
Glenn Ruckdschel, Sisseton
- 1935 - John Rohlf, Canton
Ervin Olson, Salem
- 1936 - Beeman Mullinix, Canton
Donald Sorenson, Chester
- 1937 - David Olson, Madison
Donald Jornlin, Brookings
- 1938 - Varney Bancroft, Redfield
Quentin Rethke, Milbank
- 1939 - Ralph Palmer, Gregory
Owen Nagel, Brookings
- 1940 - Hugh Barnett, Brookings
Julius Eneboe, Canton
- 1941 - Marvin Haag, Parkston
John Leibel, Burke
- 1942 - Donald Davis, Milbank
Robert Moorman, Wessington Springs
- 1943 - D. Charles Duncan, Egan
Mark Swenson, Canton
- 1944 - Robert Koller, Parker
Dean Sanderson, Brookings

South Dakota Delegates on National Committees

Committees, selected from official delegates to national conventions, are a definite part of the mechanics used to transact business on the national level. These committees analyze the business at hand and make recommendations, final action being taken by official delegates at large.

Names of South Dakota delegates serving on national committees are listed below:

- 1935 - John Rohlf, Committee on Resolutions
- 1936 - Donald Sorenson, Committee on Treasure and Thrift Book
Beeman Mullinix, Committee on Emblem
- 1937 - David Olson, Committee on National Chapter Contest

- Donald Jornlin, Committee on Public Speaking Contest
- 1938 - None
- 1939 - Owen Nagel, Committee on Proceedings of the Convention
Ralph Palmer, Committee on Officer-Installation Ceremony
- 1940 - Julius Eneboe, Committee on Chapter Libraries
- 1941 - John Leibel, Official Merchandise Committee
Marvin Haag, Committee on Resolutions
- 1942 - Donald Davis, National Chapter Contest Committee
Robert Moorman, National Radio Program Committee
- 1943 - Robert Moorman, Chairman, Committee on Official Merchandise
- 1944 - Dean Sanderson, Farm Mechanics Award Committee

Successful American Farmer Candidates

The American Farmer degree, most desired of all F. F. A. awards, was granted to fourteen South Dakota students of vocational agriculture from nine different chapters. Brookings chapter candidates won the award five times; Canton students won it twice, while Gregory, Lennox, Hartford, Redfield, Milbank, Alcester and Wessington Springs each contributed one successful candidate. The following is a list of South Dakota students who were granted the American Farmer degree 1929 to 1944:

- 1930 - Burdette Sheldon, Brookings
- 1931 - Barth Maher, Brookings
- 1932 - Max Meyers, Gregory
- 1933 - Raymond Ellis, Canton
- 1934 - Andrew Sundstrom, Lennox
- 1935 - John Rohlf, Canton
- 1936 - Martin Muchow, Hartford
- 1937 - None
- 1938 - None
- 1939 - Owen Nagel, Brookings
Donald Woodford, Redfield

- 1940 - Hugh Barnett, Brookings
 1941 - None
 1942 - Donald Davis, Milbank
 Lowell Johnson, Alcester
 1943 - Robert Moorman, Wessington Springs
 1944 - Marion Johnston, Brookings

Typical Abstracts of the Records of South Dakota
 American Farmers

Burdette Sheldon of Brookings, 1930. Owned three sows, forty-six pigs and fifteen acres of corn. In addition was responsible for the management of one heifer calf, one milk cow and one steer calf. Held partnership interest in farm buildings, machinery and land. Loaned \$200.00 to father and carried \$1000.00 life insurance. A three year supervised farming program yielded a labor income of \$1279.89. He made many improvements on the home farm in addition to his project work, including repair of machinery and equipment, assisted with the construction of a poultry house and the introduction of improved methods of grain and livestock production. His record showed evidence of farming ability, cooperation and superior leadership--traits that are still in evidence and qualities that were used on the farm in his home community. Moreover, he was active in school activities other than F. F. A. His scholarship record was excellent, showing an average grade of ninety.

Raymond Ellis of Canton, 1933. Was advanced to the

degree of State Farmer, May, 1932 and was an F. F. A. member for four years. Owned one team of horses, one colt, one pony, one cow, one set of harness, six sows and fifty-eight pigs. Total value \$798.80. A four year supervised farming program yielded him a labor income of \$249.86. This student worked for a permanent farm program and introduced many new and tested farming procedures to the home farm. Raymond was long on leadership activities, being president of the South Dakota Association of F. F. A. in 1932-1933 and reporter for the same organization in 1933-1934. Held numerous offices in his local F. F. A. chapter and was vice-president of his class in his senior year. Besides, he lettered in football and basket ball, participated in high school plays and was highest ranking boy in a class of fifty-four students--twenty-eight of which were boys. His average scholarship grade was 90 per cent plus. Raymond graduated from South Dakota State College in 1936.

Owen Nagel of Brookings, 1939. Was twenty-four years old and elected to the State Farmer degree in May, 1937. His supervised farming program was outstanding and he owned a flock of ewes, a flock of laying hens, a certified seed potato plot, a certified Thatcher wheat plot, a certified low acid cane seed plot and seven gilts about to farrow. Owen was a pillar of strength in local chapter affairs, being a four

year student and attending all of their meetings except one during his four years of school work. He was chairman of eleven major committees and served on many minor ones, was a delegate to the state convention on two occasions and served as captain of F. F. A. athletic teams two years. In addition, he was active in inter-chapter relationships in his district. Assets listed in his application for American Farmer degree totaled \$1160.00, liabilities \$200.00 and working capital \$1477.51. As a scholar he ranked number thirty in a class of 125 students.

Donald Davis of Milbank, 1942. Donald was seventeen years of age, being advanced to the State Farmer degree in 1941. He developed an extensive farming program and listed investments at \$1,490.50. A large number of supplementary practices besides his productive projects demonstrated his ability to farm successfully. In chapter affairs he was local treasurer, president, high point winner in F. F. A., and chairman of two major committees. In addition, he cooperated with other chapter members in mixing minerals and in the construction of other articles useful to farmers. Livestock showmanship was a part of his training. He attended the State F. F. A. convention two years, was elected vice-president of the State Association, district president and attended two national conventions. Donald was very active in Grange work and pos-

essed a scholastic record which was described as excellent.

Marion Russell Johnston of Brookings, 1944. Was eighteen years of age and elected to the State Farmer degree in 1942. Owned eighty acres of land, fourteen head of beef cattle, nine head of dairy cattle, 155 swine and five sheep. Total assets being listed at \$19,845.13 as against liabilities of \$2,000; net worth \$17,845.13. The inspiration for this fine record came when, as a sophomore, Marion attended the national convention in Kansas City. In addition to this outstanding supervised farming program he was secretary and vice-president of his local chapter and chairman of the F. F. A. banquet. He attended three state conventions, twice as a delegate and once as a member, also two district conventions and the national convention in Kansas City as a member. In general school activities he participated in track, football, basketball, class plays, the class night, and was a member of the Industrial Arts club. Marion was Rotarian of the month in March, 1943, and was rated as the outstanding senior student of agriculture. His scholarship record was satisfactory.

In Conclusion

The adoption of the plan by representatives of the South Dakota F. F. A. and 4-H Club organization whereby high ranking participants in both fields of endeavor were to decide

for which national award they were candidates, caused F. F. A. boys to achieve greater proficiency in their work.

Andrew Sundstrom's term as national president was South Dakota's greatest achievement on the national level. He spent approximately one-half his time fulfilling his duties pertaining to the office, making appearances in forty-two states and Hawaii as well as having the privilege of scheduling meetings with President Roosevelt and Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace at the White House. His activities were a decided boost to the future farmer movement in South Dakota.

South Dakota made eleven entries in the National Chapter Contests, Brookings receiving the Bronz Emblem award in 1944. This was the highest rating ever achieved by a South Dakota chapter. F. F. A. students from South Dakota received positions on various national committees nine different years. The coveted American Farmer award was granted to fourteen South Dakota students of vocational agriculture. Brookings chapter candidates won the honor five times, Canton won it twice, while Gregory, Lennox, Hartford, Redfield, Milbank, Alcester and Wessington Springs each furnished one successful candidate.

Based on information contained in the preceding five abstracts, successful candidates for the American Farmer degree must have clearly demonstrated an ability to farm and have developed outstanding leadership qualities. As regards

ability to farm they must have had in operation an outstanding program of supervised farming which was comprehensive, continuous and increasing in scope, especially in the matter of productive projects. Concerning leadership the student must have participated in chapter affairs as well as in activities above the chapter level such as those conducted at district, state and national meetings.

Other points such as cooperation, scholarships and complete records were definitely considered but were somewhat secondary in nature. It is interesting to note, however, that the candidates ranked high as scholars in their respective classes.

From a technical standpoint, successful candidates must have held three prerequisite degrees preceding national convention time and have been a continuous active member of F. F. A. for thirty-six months. They must have completed at least three years of vocational agriculture or (if less than a three year program) all the vocational agriculture offered in the school last attended and have been out of high school at least twelve months prior to the time the national convention convenes. Candidates shall have earned and deposited or invested \$500.00 yielded from farming or other agricultural work during the period covered by his application, two-thirds of which must have been derived from his supervised farming program.

CHAPTER VIII

GENERAL SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

Obviously, a historical account such as this does not lend itself to very many recommendations. Consequently, this chapter will serve as an abstract covering materials outlined in the preceding parts of this manuscript. It is intended to single out important points relative to the problem as a whole.

Summary

Farm minded young people who studied agriculture, formed agriculture clubs as early as 1912. The idea spread from community to community and state to state until by 1928 many agricultural groups were officially organized, carrying out points of action now common to F. F. A. programs of work. A few states were even organized on a district and state-wide basis. Schedules of activities carried to completion by the various states included the recognition of outstanding students, public speaking contests, leadership training, cooperative activities, banquets, fairs and recreational activities. States having agriculture clubs within their borders were: California, Utah, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Wyoming, Illinois, Iowa, North Dakota, Montana, Nebraska, Michigan and certain other states including South

Dakota.

South Dakota had numerous clubs which were relatively active--twenty-nine in 1928. Contained in their unstated programs of work were points of action such as parent and son banquets, local fairs, recreational programs and leadership activities. Evidence tends to prove that preliminary steps taken by these clubs did much toward the successful initiating and activating of the future farmer movement in South Dakota. The same is true in various other states throughout the nation.

The future farmer idea traces back to a pioneer student organization in the state of Virginia, which operated under the name of Future Farmers of Virginia. Professor Henry C. Groseclose and his associates formulated a plan for this group which contained a definite constitution, ideals and ceremonies. This scheme, except for a few necessary modifications, was adopted by the national organization launched in November, 1928.

Preliminary steps toward the organization of a South Dakota Association were taken on May 12, 1928; the matter of a state-wide organization for students of vocational agriculture being considered at a teachers' meeting held in Brookings in conjunction with the agricultural contests. No definite action was taken at this time, however. The matter was again considered at a meeting held May 11, 1929. At this time, during

a joint teacher-student delegate meeting, a motion was duly passed which resulted in the formal organization of the South Dakota Association of Future Farmers of America. This action came as a result of stimulus given by early agriculture clubs and impetus furnished by the national organization.

South Dakota received its charter on October 15, 1929, it being the thirty-second such instrument granted by the National Association. There were eight charter chapters, the charters being issued in the following order: Canton, Wakonda, Chester, Salem, Brookings, Winner, Murdo and Garretson. The first application reached the state adviser's office on September 30, 1929. At the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1930, there were fifteen chapters with an active membership of 354 students. This number represented 70 per cent of the students of vocational agriculture in South Dakota. Membership was conducted on a voluntary basis beginning with the organization of the association.

From a numerical standpoint, the South Dakota F. F. A. developed rather slowly during the period 1930-1934. This condition was strictly a drought and economic depression situation--without strong leadership from state and local advisers the organization might have succumbed. Thanks to them, it did not. More and better F. F. A. activities, switching from a two year course to a three and four year schedule of instruction and improved weather and economic

conditions were factors which opened the way for an increased membership during the period 1935-1941. A decreased membership during the following years was strictly a wartime situation. Out of a total of 1,049 students of vocational agriculture only 120 were not F. F. A. members in 1944.

Local associations gave adequate attention to initiating and advancing candidates in the lower degrees. Two hundred sixty-six students were advanced to the State Farmer degree by the state organization. Fourteen students received the coveted American Farmer award, one or more petitions being submitted to the national organization each year.

Programs of work adopted by the South Dakota Association helped to develop and coordinate programs on the local level. These schedules of activities experienced a natural and continuous growth, the number of items contained in the various programs increasing from one to thirty-one points. Four points of action included in the first program were still listed in the program of work arranged for the 1944-1945 school year. These points were:

1. Conduct a public speaking contest.
2. Every chapter have a father and son banquet.
3. Every Future Farmer own his own project.
4. Every chapter assume its share of state objectives in addition to its local objectives.

Only one of the original items "Promote a summer camp" being dropped from the list. Beginning in 1943-1944 a new section entitled "Ways and Means" was added to the plan.

Thus procedures to be used in the completion of stated programs were suggested.

Annual state meetings of the South Dakota Association were useful events in the life of South Dakota F. F. A. At these meetings officers were elected, programs of work prepared and adopted, successful candidates advanced to the State Farmer degree, honorary members elected, delegates to the national convention named and American Farmer candidates selected. In addition, schemes of action were adopted to promote better inter-chapter relationships, speech contests, cooperative activities, livestock marketing schools and in general anything conducive to the betterment of F. F. A.

The public speaking contest, one of the oldest events sponsored by the South Dakota F. F. A., was staged annually in Brookings in conjunction with the agricultural contests. All speeches given pertained to timely subjects of an agricultural nature. In 1943 Groton high school became the permanent owner of a traveling trophy awarded by the South Dakota State College speech department to the school first winning it for the third time.

Father and son banquets were also an annual event, being arranged by local chapters. Rated as one of the essential points of work, these did much toward creating a better understanding between the school and rural patrons.

During the early years of the life of the association, they were often referred to as "Pheasant Feeds." Typical programs included the opening and closing ceremonies used at regular F. F. A. meetings, an address by a guest speaker; musical numbers and remarks from such persons as the state adviser, local advisers, superintendents of schools, local school board members, county agents, local editors, bankers and other persons interested in agricultural affairs.

South Dakota had an F. F. A. band in 1932 and 1933. The membership included all F. F. A. boys who could play band instruments acceptably. Three instructors headed by Holger Back of Spencer, served as directors of the band. It made appearances at the State Fair, Huron. Members were dressed in blue overalls and shirts, and wore F. F. A. caps. Because of financial difficulties the band was unable to attend the National Convention in Kansas City in 1932. The organization disbanded because of the difficulty of securing enough instruments for certain sections of the band as well as finding replacements for instructor-directors.

On October 10, 1940, a livestock marketing school was sponsored by the Sioux Falls Central Public Market. Students from South Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa were declared eligible to participate in the school, all students and instructors being guests of the Sioux Falls Market for breakfast and dinner. The school was not arranged on a contest basis.

It was strictly a marketing day established for the purpose of providing Future Farmers an opportunity to follow the marketing of their livestock through the channels of terminal markets. Due to the war situation, the event was temporarily discontinued in 1943.

Leadership conferences, organized on a district basis were established in 1936. The main purposes of these meetings were to encourage and promote F. F. A. activities on the local level and to consider problems common to vocational agriculture departments. In 1944 the number of districts given over to these types of meetings was reduced from eight to five divisions.

Recreational trips were numerous and popular during the period 1937-1941. Many local chapters took trips varying in length from an over-night fishing trip to a journey to Chicago by an entire chapter. All tours were arranged, managed and financed by local chapters. The objectives of these trips were defined as being educational and recreational.

Radio programs received some attention from local chapters and the state organization during the early and middle thirties. At one time a series of radio broadcasts were sponsored over five radio stations in the state. Approximately one-half of the chapters participated in the different broadcasts. Few programs were arranged during the period 1938-1944, probably due to the fact that numerous

instructors considered this activity relatively unimportant.

News concerning F. F. A. affairs were presented to the public through programs broadcast over various radio stations, local newsheets, daily newspapers and leading farm papers. The Dakota Farmer and Argus Leader deserve special mention in this connection. Educational exhibits shown annually at the State Fair were another means of reaching the public with information concerning F. F. A. affairs.

The Future Farmer Newsletter appeared as the official F. F. A. publication in 1937. This mimeographed newsheet was prepared three or four times yearly on an alternating basis with the Vocational Agriculture Newsletter. Preceding 1944, the Vocational Agriculture Newsletter carried separate sections given over to F. F. A. news notes. The Vocational Agriculture Newsletter and The Future Farmer Newsletter were temporarily combined in 1944 under the name of South Dakota Vocational Agriculture Future Farmer Newsletter.

Following Pearl Harbor, December 7, 1941, the South Dakota Future Farmers adopted an expanded program of work. Stress was placed on strengthening the food production front and collection of scrap materials, although adequate attention was given to purchasing and selling war bonds and stamps, raising Victory Gardens, repairing farm machines and teaching non-farm youth something about work on the farm.

About 1932 South Dakota leaders of F. F. A. and 4-H

Club affairs met and agreed upon a joint policy, whereby student members of both organizations should decide for which national awards they were candidates. Relatively rigid adherence to this policy strengthened the records of candidates in both fields of work.

Andrew Sundstrom's term as national president highlighted South Dakota's participation in F. F. A. activities on the national level. While president, Sundstrom spent approximately one-half his time traveling in the interests of the National F. F. A. Association. His travels took him into forty-two states and Hawaii, and included meetings with President Roosevelt and Secretary of Agriculture Wallace at the White House. Andrew's activities as national president served to stimulate the future farmer movement in South Dakota.

The South Dakota Association made eleven entries in the National Chapter Contests. In 1944 the Brookings chapter received the Bronz Emblem award, the highest ranking ever achieved by a South Dakota school. South Dakota was represented at the national convention annually by official delegates and held positions on various committees nine different years. The highly regarded American Farmer award was granted to fourteen South Dakota students of vocational agriculture. Brookings chapter candidates won the honors five times, Canton won it twice, while Gregory, Lennox,

Hartford, Redfield, Milbank, Alcester and Wessington Springs each contributed one successful candidate.

Conclusions

Contributing to the success of the future farmer movement in South Dakota were certain unique features which could easily be overlooked by the casual reader or observer. These fundamental principles were not glamorized in any manner whatever; but were basic elements of the program which served to strengthen the association from year to year. Thirteen such points are listed below.

1. Students of vocational agriculture who participated in the F. F. A. movement received the greatest benefits from local programs of work. In the matter of F. F. A. accomplishments, ninety-eight per cent of the active members never advanced beyond the local chapter level. Even students in the American Farmer and State Farmer degree classes received most of their training through participation in local chapter affairs.

2. Valuable leadership came from the state and national associations. Recognition of outstanding students, suggested programs of work and schemes which motivated students to do superior work individually as well as collectively were the hard core of this leadership.

3. Local and state F. F. A. activities were based on programs of work set up at the beginning of each school year. Plan and then work the plan was the recommended procedure, the idea being to have relatively ambitious goals which more often than not only partially achieved--perhaps ninety per cent fully realized. Outcomes of these programs were evaluated at the close of each years work. On the average strong points of action were carried over to each new program, weak points were strengthened or discarded and new items added to the list of activities planned by the different chapters. This policy tended to strengthen new programs of work laid out at the beginning of each new school year.

4. Goals common to most programs of work were of an economic, educational, recreational, social and personal development nature. It was interesting to note that economic, educational and recreational objectives were stressed by agriculture clubs in South Dakota preceding the launching of the F. F. A. movement in this state.

5. In one sense the F. F. A. association was not an organization at all; but a voluntary program of work open to all students of vocational agriculture who met certain minimum qualifications. Students who joined the South Dakota program were sometimes urged but never required to become members of the association. No force, beyond the power of

suggestion, was ever used by state leaders in vocational agriculture to bring about the chartering of local chapters. Moreover, membership within the local chapters was always conducted on a voluntary basis.

6. Advancement in the F. F. A. ranks was contingent on proficiency made on a progressive basis. Four levels of achievement were in evidence; namely, the Green Hand degree; the Chapter Farmer degree; the State Farmer degree, and the American Farmer award. Each step was based on stated minimum standards which were definitely higher than those outlined in preceding degrees. Further opportunity for advancement was provided through such devices as the national chapter and speech contests.

7. Democratic procedures were very definitely a part of the F. F. A. program. No student organization ever enjoyed greater freedom of self government under professional counsel and guidance than the Future Farmers of America in South Dakota. F. F. A. members themselves were held responsible for decisions affecting their own organization. No secret actions were taken. Candidates and chapters alike were made to prove by evidence their proficiency before being given recognition or advancement of any kind.

8. In the beginning the future farmer movement needed to be established as a new entity in the public mind. Annual

father and son banquets were an important means of bringing parents and others into closer contact with high schools, more especially work done in agriculture departments. Cooperative action, agricultural exhibits and fairs, agricultural news notes, and recreational activities were other projects which helped to sell the F. F. A. idea to the average individual interested in school and agricultural affairs.

9. The livestock marketing school, established October 10, 1940, took on non-contest characteristics which were in direct contrast with principles basic to agricultural contests and fairs. No attempts were made to rank either the livestock or the students efforts. The project was strictly a school of instruction relative to the marketing of livestock raised as a part of the students supervised farming program.

10. The written agreement between F. F. A. and 4-H club leaders whereby participants in both types of work were to decide for which national awards they were candidates was entirely proper. It was a happy situation, indeed, that policy makers in both groups agreed to rules which guided members toward higher goals of achievement in their respective fields. As a result of this policy, members in both organizations could operate in separate areas of work without conflict relative to competition on the national level.

11. Not all educational outcomes are derived from text books. Some of them are the result of everyday living and contacts with strong personalities. In this connection F. F. A. boys were urged to "rub shoulders," think, act, work and play together with their advisers. Thus a special opportunity, association with professional men interested in farm boys and their problems, for personality development was offered to students of vocational agriculture.

12. The development of leadership ability was a cardinal point in the F. F. A. program from the beginning of the association in 1929. Speech contests, special training in parliamentary procedure and group action carried out in regular meetings were important methods used to teach boys how to be leaders.

13. The reader should not conclude that the F. F. A. program was the whole or even the most important part of vocational agriculture. Students enrolled in vocational agriculture carried full schedules of classroom and laboratory work dealing with plant and animal science, economic problems, farm mechanics, six types of agricultural contests and supervised farm programs.

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APPENDIX A.

President
Vice President
Secretary-Treasurer
Reporter
Advisor

APPENDICES

President
Vice President
Secretary
Reporter
Advisor

President
Vice President
Secretary
Treasurer
Reporter
Advisor

APPENDIX A. OFFICERS OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA ASSOCIATION
OF FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA BY YEARS

1929-1930

President Henry Bultena, Lennox
 Vice President Boyd Antes, Winner
 Secretary-Treasurer Oliver Anderson, Canton
 Reporter. Joe Halseth, Rutland
 Adviser W. P. Beard, Pierre

1930-1931

President Burdette Sheldon, Brookings
 Vice President Harold Reed, Lennox
 Secretary Luverne Doty, Wakonda
 Reporter Sig Svanoec, Canton
 Adviser. W. P. Beard, Pierre

1931-1932

President Max Mayers, Gregory
 Vice President. Harold Sheldon, Brookings
 Secretary Paul Lahoda, Gregory
 Treasurer Max Jacobson, Wakonda
 Reporter Harold Reed, Lennox
 Adviser. W. P. Beard, Pierre

1932-1933

President Raymond Ellis, Canton
 Alternate President Louis Sornson, Chester
 Vice President. Alan Bogue, Canton
 Alternate Vice President. Joe Robar, Chester
 Secretary William Smith, Davis
 Treasurer R. M. Long, Brookings
 Reporter Lloyd Johnson, Brookings
 Adviser W. P. Beard, Pierre

1933-1934

President Joe Robar, Chester
 Vice President. Alan Bogue, Canton
 Treasurer John Rohlf, Canton
 Reporter Raymond Ellis, Canton
 Secretary Walter Lassen, Brookings
 Adviser. W. P. Beard, Pierre

1934-1935

President Louis Sorenson, Chester
 Vice President. Walter Lassen, Brookings
 Treasurer Joe Robar, Chester
 Reporter. Glenn Ruckdaschel, Sisseton
 Secretary Andrew Sundstrom, Lennox
 Adviser. W. P. Beard, Pierre

1935-1936

President	John Rohlf, Canton
First Vice President.	Francis Jornlin, Brookings
Second Vice President	Ervin Olson, Salem
Secretary	Martin Muchow, Hartford
Alternate Secretary	Raymond Jorgesen, Chester
Treasurer	Henry Lardy, Roslyn
Alternate Treasurer	Ernest Monsees, Hartford
Reporter.	Beeman Mullinix, Canton
Alternate Reporter.	Glen Ruckdaschel, Sisseton
Adviser	W. P. Beard, Pierre

1936-1937

President	Beeman Mullinix, Canton
First Vice President.	Adolph Peterson, Alcester
Second Vice President	Royle Johnson, Canton
Secretary	Orval Johnson, Canton
Alternate Secretary	Leslie Ottoson, Chester
Treasurer	Francis Griffith, Gettysburg
Alternate Treasurer	Lowell Wills, Gregory
Reporter.	Francis Jornlin, Brookings
Assistant Reporter.	Cleo Humphrey, Geddes
Adviser	H. E. Urton, ¹ Pierre

¹Appointed State Supervisor, January, 1937

1937-1938

President . . . . .	. Davidson Olson, Madison
First Vice President . . . . .	. Varney Bancroft, Redfield
Second Vice President . . . . .	. Harold Kluck, Barnard
Secretary . . . . .	. Donald Sorenson, Chester
Alternate Secretary . . . . .	. Lewis Oakland, Canton
Treasurer . . . . .	. Winston Ullman, Brookings
Alternate Treasurer . . . . .	. Donald Okeson, Valley Springs
Reporter. . . . .	. Lionel Seger, Centerville
Assistant Reporter. . . . .	. Adrian Pearson, Hartford
Adviser . . . . .	. H. E. Urton, Pierre

1938-1939

President . . . . .	. Varney Bancroft, Redfield
Vice President. . . . .	. Frank Lingo, Canton
Secretary . . . . .	. Calvin Christie, Volga
Treasurer . . . . .	. Dale Persinger, Brookings
Reporter . . . . .	. Winston Ullman, Brookings
Adviser . . . . .	. H. E. Urton, Pierre

1939-1940

President . . . . .	. Ralph Palmer, Gregory
Vice President. . . . .	. Reynold Eneboe, Canton
Secretary . . . . .	. Arnold Nelson, Valley Springs

Treasurer Milton Sunde, Volga
 Reporter Donald Woodford, Redfield
 Adviser H. E. Urton, Pierre

1940-1941

President Hugh Barnett, Brookings
 Vice President. Elton Kirstein, Madison-Eastern
 Secretary Glen Burney, Canton
 Treasurer Charles Jansen, Gregory
 Reporter Lloyd Peterson, Alcester
 Adviser H. E. Urton, Pierre

1941-1942

President Marvin Haag, Parkston
 Vice President Donald Davis, Milbank
 Treasurer Donald Kratochvil, Alcester
 Secretary Wayne Burkhart, Dell Rapids
 Reporter. John Leibel, Burke
 Adviser H. E. Urton, Pierre

1942-1943

President Robert Moorman, Wessington Springs
 Vice President. David Gilkerson, Armour
 Secretary Vern Mortimer, Hitchcock
 Treasurer Derald Keiser, Alcester

Reporter Walter Jenner, Miller
 Adviser H. E. Urton, Pierre

1943-1944

President D. Charles Duncan, Egan
 Vice President. Virgil Thiele, Milbank
 Secretary Mark Swenson, Canton
 Treasurer Floyd Crow, Madison-Eastern
 Reporter Eugene M. Nelson, Parker
 Adviser H. E. Urton, Pierre

1944-1945

President Robert Koller, Parker
 Vice President. Dean Sanderson, Brookings
 Secretary James Ulrickson, Canton
 Treasurer Derwin Headrick, Egan
 Reporter Elwood Harder, Milbank
 Adviser H. E. Urton, Pierre

APPENDIX B. SOUTH DAKOTA FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA
CHAPTERS IN THE ORDER IN WHICH THEY WERE CHARTERED.

<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Charter Number</u>	<u>Chapter</u>	<u>Charter Number</u>
Canton	1	Madison-Orland	21
Wakonda	2	State College	22
Chester	3	Alexandria	23
Salem	4	Leola	24
Brookings	5	Egan	25
Winner	6	Madison-Eastern	26
Garretson	7	Alcester	27
Murdo	8	Geddes	28
Gettysburg	9	Platte	29
Sisseton	10	Rutland	30
Lennox	11	Barnard	31
Wolsey	12	Dallas	32
Castlewood	13	Centerville	33
Roslyn	14	Beresford	34
Hecla	15	Bridgewater	35
Gregory	16	McLaughlin	36
Hartford	17	Carthage	37
Spencer	18	Hitchcock	38
Wall	19	St. Lawrence	39
Letcher	20	Wessington	40
Bryant	-	Dupree	41

Valley Springs	42	Lake Preston	65
Groton	43	Mission	66
Frederick	44	Waverly	67
Dell Rapids	45	De Smet	68
Wakpala	46	Wessington Springs	69
Lemmon	47	Parkston	70
Milbank	48	Java	71
Bowdle	49	Emery	72
Menno	50	Scotland	73
Hill City	51	Clark	74
Hudson	52	Webster	75
Volga	53	Miller	76
Agar	54	Wagner	77
Barnard	55	Veblen	78
Onida	56	Tyndall	79
Armour	57	Faith	80
Monroe	58	Wilmot	81
Northville	59	Parker	82
Burke	60	New Effington	83
Newell	61	Hoven	84
Redfield	62	Colton	85
White River	63	Winner	86
Flandreau	64		

APPENDIX C. FIRST STATE CONSTITUTION FOR SOUTH DAKOTA
ASSOCIATION OF FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA

ARTICLE I. NAME AND PURPOSES OF THE ORGANIZATION

Section A. Name. The name of this organization shall be the South Dakota Association of Future Farmers of America. The South Dakota Association of Future Farmers of America is a state organization of affiliated local chapters in schools having organized instruction in vocational agriculture under the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Act. Members of local chapters are hereinafter referred to as "Future Farmers of America."

Section B. Purposes. The purposes for which this organization is formed are as follows:

1. To promote vocational education in agriculture as a basis for a permanent agriculture in the State of South Dakota.
2. To create and nurture a love of country life.
3. To provide recreation and fraternal relationships for students in vocational agriculture.
4. To promote thrift.
5. To encourage cooperative effort among students of vocational agriculture.
6. To strengthen the confidence of the farm boy in himself and his work.

7. To promote scholarship among students of vocational agriculture.
8. To develop rural leadership.

ARTICLE II. ORGANIZATION

Section A. Local chapters. Members of local chapters shall meet, organize and adopt the State Constitution as their own, elect officers, set up a program of work, and then apply to the State Adviser for membership in the state organization. After this application has been approved by the State Adviser, the members of the local chapter may then be known as "Future Farmers of America."

ARTICLE III. MEMBERSHIP

Section A. Active membership. Any student of vocational agriculture who is regularly enrolled in part-time, day-unit, or all-day class, is eligible to active membership in "Future Farmer" chapters. A member may retain his active membership while in high school, after having completed the course in Vocational Agriculture.

Local Smith-Hughes Agriculture instructors, the State Supervisor of Agricultural Education and the State Teacher-Trainers of Smith-Hughes Agriculture teachers shall also be eligible to active membership.

ARTICLE IV. MEMBERSHIP GRADES AND PRIVILEGES

Section A. Grades. There shall be four grades of membership based upon achievement. These grades are (1) Green Hand, (2) Future Farmer, (3) South Dakota Farmer, and (4) American Farmer.

Section B. Green Hand. All regularly enrolled vocational agriculture students are eligible for membership.

Section C. Qualifications for Election - "Future Farmer."

1. Satisfactory completion of at least one year in vocational agriculture, including a program of supervised practice.
2. Make from supervised practice or earn and deposit in a bank, or otherwise productively invest, at least \$25.
3. Be regularly enrolled in vocational agriculture, with an amplified supervised practice program.
4. Must be considered an efficient, dependable and active member of the local chapter.

Section D. Qualifications for Election - "South Dakota Farmer."

1. At least two years of systematic instruction in vocational agriculture with an outstanding super-

- vised practice program in operation.
2. Earn and deposit in a bank, or productively invest at least \$100.00. This may include the \$25 saved while advancing to the grade of "Future Farmer."
 3. Possess qualities of leadership as shown by having held responsible positions in connection with chapter and other worth-while activities.
 4. Final selection to be made by committee of disinterested persons.

Section E. Qualifications for Election. "American Farmer." Only holders of the "South Dakota Farmer" degree are eligible for the "American Farmer" degree, which is conferred by the national organization.

ARTICLE V. OFFICERS

Section A. State Officers and Election of Same.

The officers of the South Dakota Association of Future Farmers of America shall consist of a president, vice president, secretary, treasurer, adviser and reporter. These officers shall be elected annually by a majority vote of the delegates at a regular State convention of Future Farmers. The officers shall perform the usual duties of the respective officers.

Each local chapter shall be entitled to two delegates in the State convention, who shall represent the local

chapter in balloting for officers for the ensuing year.

Section B. Officers of the Local Chapter. The officers of the local chapter shall be analogous with those for the State organization.

Section C. State Adviser. The state adviser shall be the State Supervisor of Agricultural Education, assisted by the State Teacher-Trainer of Vocational Agriculture instructors.

Section D. Local Advisers. Local advisers shall be the local vocational agriculture instructors.

Section E. The Executive Committee. The executive committee of the South Dakota Association of Future Farmers of America shall consist of the State officers ex officio and three active members elected by the delegates in State convention.

ARTICLE VI. DUES

Section A. State Dues. Membership dues in the State association shall be fixed by the State Executive Committee, subject to approval by a majority vote of the delegates present at the State Convention of Future Farmers of America.

ARTICLE VII. AMENDMENTS

Section A. Amendments to the State constitution shall be submitted in writing by the delegates from any chap-

ter at any annual State convention of Future Farmers. Amendments may be adopted by a majority vote of the delegates present.

Section B. In order to secure flexibility, by-laws may be adopted to fit the needs of the State organization, providing they are not in conflict with the State constitution.

ARTICLE VIII. INSIGNIA

Section A. As to Degrees. All members are entitled to wear the insignia appropriate to their degree.

BY-LAWS

I. THE DUTIES OF THE STATE OFFICERS

A. President. It shall be the duty of the President to preside over all meetings of the State Convention of Future Farmers of America and over all meetings of the Executive Committee. The President shall call one meeting of the State Convention at the time of the State Judging Contests held at Brookings. The President shall appoint all committees and may serve as an ex-officio member of these committees.

B. Vice President. The Vice President shall assume all of the duties of the President in the event that the office of President becomes vacant by resignation or otherwise. He shall preside over all meetings in the absence of

the President, and shall assume such other duties of the President as are assigned him by the State Executive Committee.

C. Student Secretary. The Student Secretary shall perform the duties common to such an office, such as keeping an accurate record of the meetings of the State Convention and of the meetings of the State Executive Committee, one copy of which shall be given to the State Adviser. He shall perform such other duties as he is directed to perform by the President or by the State Executive Committee.

D. Treasurer. The Treasurer shall handle all moneys for the State Chapter. He shall keep a permanent record of all financial transactions and make an annual report on same to the State Convention. He shall pay all bills on order of the State Executive Committee, by checks countersigned by the President.

E. Adviser. The Adviser is a member of the Executive Committee and an ex officio member of all committees. It is his duty to advise the board and committees on matters of policy and finances and assist in conducting meetings and programs. He reviews all applications for the South Dakota Farmer degree and prepares a brief of the qualifications of the candidates to be submitted to the Committee for conferring the State Farmer degree.

F. Reporter. The Reporter shall handle all publicity and advertising, keep records of membership for publicity purposes and report to the Executive Committee on work done each year.

G. Method of Electing State Officers. State officers shall be nominated by the delegates at the State Convention. The election of officers shall be by ballot and by a majority vote of the delegates present, each chapter being entitled to two votes.

II. METHOD OF ISSUING CHARTERS TO LOCAL CHAPTERS

The secretaries of the local organizations shall submit with their applications for a charter the following information:

1. A copy of the proposed chapter constitution and by-laws.
2. A copy of the chapter program of work.
3. A list of all members of local chapters.
4. The name, grade of membership, and address of each officer of the chapter.

The application for a local charter to the State Adviser shall be signed by the President, Secretary and Adviser of the local chapter and shall be accompanied by a fee to cover cost and engraving of the charter. A charter shall be granted upon such application provided that

the proposed local constitution is not in conflict with the State and National constitutions of the Future Farmers of America; such charter to be signed by the State President, by the State Secretary, and by the State Adviser.

III. PROCEDURE FOR CHOOSING CANDIDATES FOR THE STATE FARMER DEGREE

1. Local chapters may submit one candidate for the South Dakota Farmer degree.
2. Election to the degree of South Dakota Farmer shall be from the candidates at large.
3. Not more than 4% of the members of the State organization shall be elected to this degree the first year, 3% the second year and thereafter not more than 2% annually.
4. The State Adviser shall formulate annually a score card for selecting the candidates for the South Dakota Farmer degree. Copies of the score card shall be sent to each chapter adviser at least two months prior to the meeting of the State Convention.
5. Applications for the South Dakota Farmer degree shall be forwarded to the State Adviser at least 30 days prior to the meeting of the State Convention of Future Farmers of America.

6. Applications should be submitted on the regulation forms prepared and distributed by the State Adviser.

7. The State Adviser shall annually appoint a committee of three disinterested persons to determine those to receive the degree of South Dakota Farmer.

IV. REPORTS TO THE STATE ADVISER

Each local Secretary shall submit the following information to the State Adviser:

1. The names of chapter officers.
2. The names of delegates to the State Convention.
3. The names of those receiving various degrees.
4. A revised list of members in the local chapter.
5. A report of changes or amendments in the local chapter constitution and by-laws, if any.
6. Such other information as may be deemed advisable and be called for by the Executive Committee or State Adviser.

V. DUES

Dues in the National organization of Future Farmers of America shall be 10 cents per member, and shall be paid by the local treasurers to the State Treasurer on or before

November 1, of each year. State dues, if any, shall be set by the Executive Committee on approval of the State Convention.

VI. COMMITTEES

The State President shall appoint a committee annually. The committee on Program of Work shall set up the annual objectives of the organization and suggest ways and means of attaining them. The members of this committee will serve for one year. The Adviser is an ex officio member of this committee.

VII. INSIGNIA

Section A. The insignia of the Future Farmers of America shall be made up of four symbols, namely;

1. The plow, representing tillage of the soil, the basis of modern agriculture;
 2. The owl, representing wisdom;
 3. The rising sun, representing progress; and
 4. The cross section of an ear of corn, representing common agricultural interests, since corn is native to America and grown in every State.
- The insignia shall carry the three letters F. F. A.

APPENDIX B. SOUTH DAKOTA FARMER DEGREE AWARDS BY YEAR

Section B. All members shall be entitled to wear the insignia. All "Green Hands" are entitled to wear the bronze insignia. All "Future Farmers" are entitled to wear the gold insignia. All members elected to the degree of "South Dakota Farmer" are entitled to wear the gold insignia on a key. All members elected to the degree of "American Farmer" are entitled to wear the gold insignia directly mounted on a key and surmounted by the American eagle.

1931

13.	Boyer, Harry.	Brookings
14.	Brooks, Clinton	Brookings
15.	Cornelius, Lyle	Brookings
16.	Froese, George	Brookings
17.	Hall, Kenneth	Brookings
18.	Jacobson, Nels	Brookings
19.	Jensen, Paul	Brookings
20.	Wright, Ed	Brookings
21.	Gilman, Arthur	Brookings
22.	Leah, Harold	Brookings
23.	Shelton, Harold	Brookings
24.	Hanson, Charles	Brookings
25.	Toberson, Clifford	Brookings
26.	Ellis, Walter	Brookings

1932

27.	Boyer, George	Gregory
28.	Bowen, Alvin	Center
29.	Godwin, John	Spencer
30.	Ellis, Donald	Center
31.	Hanson, Nels	Center

APPENDIX D. SOUTH DAKOTA FARMER DEGREE AWARDS BY YEARS

1930

1.	Anderson, Oliver.	. . . . .	Canton
2.	Bultena, Henry	. . . . .	Lennox
3.	Dwyer, Maurice	. . . . .	Wakonda
4.	Gienapp, Herbert.	. . . . .	Chester
5.	Haugen, Alvin .	. . . . .	Canton
6.	Hardin, Harold	. . . . .	Wakonda
7.	Maher, Barth	. . . . .	Brookings
8.	Nelson, Leonard	. . . . .	Chester
9.	Nelson, Walter	. . . . .	Winner
10.	Pederson, Eldon	. . . . .	Lennox
11.	Sheldon, Burdette	. . . . .	Brookings
12.	Reckling, Walter	. . . . .	Winner

1931

13.	Boyer, Harry.	. . . . .	Gettysburg
14.	Brooks, Clinton	. . . . .	Roslyn
15.	Cornelius, Lyle	. . . . .	Canton
16.	Frevik, Ansgar	. . . . .	Garretson
17.	Hall, Kermit	. . . . .	Wakonda
18.	Jacobson, Max	. . . . .	Wakonda
19.	Lakoda, Paul	. . . . .	Gregory
20.	Myers, Max	. . . . .	Canton
21.	Oltman, Arthur.	. . . . .	Chester
22.	Reed, Harold	. . . . .	Lennox
23.	Sheldon, Harold	. . . . .	Brookings
24.	Stenson, Charles.	. . . . .	Winner
25.	Toberson, Clifford.	. . . . .	Canton
26.	Ullman, Vernon	. . . . .	Brookings

1932

27.	Boucher, George	. . . . .	Gregory
28.	Bogue, Alan	. . . . .	Canton
29.	Coatsworth, John.	. . . . .	Spencer
30.	Ellis, Raymond	. . . . .	Canton
31.	Hagena, Harm	. . . . .	Lennox
32.	Johnson, Lloyd.	. . . . .	Brookings

33.	Long, R. M.	Brookings
34.	Robar, Joe	Chester
35.	Smith, William	Davis
36.	Sornson, Louis	Chester

1933

37.	Gilbertson, Magnus	Roslyn
38.	Hyde, Raymond	Hartford
39.	Koepp, Norman	Winner
40.	Lassen, Walter	Brookings
41.	Phillips, Vernus	Garretson
42.	Rohlf, John	Canton
43.	Sorenson, Evertt	Chester
44.	Starkey, Olan	Gettysburg
45.	Sundstrom, Andy	Lennox
46.	Westby, Erwin	Sisseton

1934

47.	Beck, Donald	Gregory
48.	Jorgenson, Raymond	Chester
49.	Jornlin, Francis	Brookings
50.	Keith, Kenneth	Canton
51.	Nelson, Selmar	Geddes
52.	Nonsees, Ernest	Hartford
53.	Olson, Ervin	Salem
54.	Piper, Mansel	Letcher
55.	Ruchdaschel, Glen	Sisseton
56.	Waxdahl, Orville	Egan

1935

57.	Baukol, Rudolph	Roslyn
58.	Bong, Sidney	Canton
59.	Griffith, Francis	Gettysburg
60.	Lardy, Henry	Roslyn
61.	Osterberg, Sheldon	Salem
62.	Muchow, Martin	Hartford
63.	Mullinix, Beeman	Canton
64.	Sandberg, Vernal	Salem
65.	Whitley, Thomas	Gregory

1936

66.	Anderson, Donald.	Alcester
67.	Behrends, Harvey.	Brookings
68.	Deets, Roger.	Hartford
69.	Grove, Russell.	Chester
70.	Hendricks, Elmer.	Canton
71.	Hinckley, Parker.	Gettysburg
72.	Humphrey, Cleo	Geddes
73.	Johnson, Melvin	Roslyn
74.	Johnson, Orval	Canton
75.	Johnson, Royle	Canton
76.	Jornlin, Donald	Brookings
77.	Karlson, Howard	Salem
78.	McKelvey, Kenneth	Brookings
79.	Munce, Russell.	Hartford
80.	Ottoson, Leslie	Chester
81.	Peterson, Adolph.	Alcester
82.	Peterson, Reuben	Roslyn
83.	Wills, Lowell	Gregory

1937

84.	Bancroft, Barney.	Redfield
85.	Froelick, Edmond.	Lemmon
86.	Kennard, Roland	Brookings
87.	Kluck, Harold	Barnard
88.	Lingo, Frank	Canton
89.	Lommen, Leonard	Canton
90.	Lueth, Robert	Hartford
91.	Myers, Dean Russell	Dalles
92.	Nagel, Owen	Brookings
93.	Oakland, Lewis.	Canton
94.	Olson, David	Madison
95.	Okeson, Donald	Valley Springs
96.	Pearson, Adrian	Hartford
97.	Seger, Lionel	Centerville
98.	Sneve, Orlando	Brookings
99.	Sorenson, Donald	Chester
100.	Stenberg, De Vere	Egan
101.	Stoddard, Marion	Barnard
102.	Trchka, Joseph.	Platte
103.	Twedt, Paul	Hudson
104.	Ullman, Winston	Brookings
105.	Wills, Wesley	Gregory

1938

106.	Aasheim, Oscar . . . . .	.Canton
107.	Anderson, Laren	Chester
108.	Bierschback, Dennis . . . . .	.Lemmon
109.	Byg, Delbert . . . . .	.Hartford
110.	Christi, Calvin . . . . .	.Volga
111.	Eneboe, Evertt . . . . .	.Canton
112.	Eneboe, Reynolds . . . . .	.Canton
113.	Foster, Donald . . . . .	.Hartford
114.	Helder, Donald . . . . .	.Canton
115.	Hoard, Glenn Ross	Centerville
116.	Jenneman, Robert . . . . .	.Salem
117.	Johnson, Duane	Centerville
118.	Kleinjan, Wilbur . . . . .	.Volga
119.	Kjenslee, Cleo	Brookings
120.	Murfield, Kermit	Brookings
121.	Musch, Marlyn	Lennox
122.	Palmer, Ralph	Gregory
123.	Pearson, Lester . . . . .	.Salem
124.	Persinger, Dale	Brookings
125.	Rethke, Quentin	Milbank
126.	Retz, Laurence	Madison
127.	Rollag, Stanley . . . . .	.Valley Springs
128.	Storm, Walderman	Armour
129.	Thompson, Harold . . . . .	.Alcester
130.	Wells, Darell . . . . .	.Salem
131.	Woodford, Donald . . . . .	.Redfield
132.	Wennblom, Ralph . . . . .	.Alcester

1939

133.	Ambur, Gilbert . . . . .	.Canton
134.	Barnett, Hugh	Brookings
135.	Burney, Glenn . . . . .	.Canton
136.	Christie, Philip . . . . .	.Volga
137.	Durland, Tom	Brookings
138.	Eilers, Ray	Chester
139.	Jansen, Charles	Gregory
140.	Kurtz, Laurence E.	Brookings
141.	Peterson, Lloyd . . . . .	.Alcester
142.	Moen, Palmer . . . . .	.Canton
143.	Nelson, Arnold . . . . .	.Valley Springs
144.	Schroeder, Walter . . . . .	.Redfield
145.	Siegling, Kenneth . . . . .	.Redfield
146.	Simons, Stanley . . . . .	.Volga
147.	Squires, Keith . . . . .	.Alcester

148. Stengel, Arvid. Milbank
 149. Sunde, Milton Volga
 150. Vandersluis, Rolland. Brookings

1940

151. Anderson, Charles. Lemmon
 152. Clark, Lester. Wessington
 153. Dawson, Dean Redfield
 154. Dean, Everett. Wessington Springs
 155. Decker, Homer. Hitchcock
 156. Eggleston, Warren. Alcester
 157. Eneboe, Julius Canton
 158. Enstad, Merle Canton
 159. Balsiger, Kenneth. Chester
 160. Blake, Duane Gregory
 161. De Merry, Ernest Dell Rapids
 162. Gile, Olin. Brookings
 163. Hawley, Burton Armour
 164. Johnson, Lowell. Alcester
 165. Kirstein, Elton. Madison
 166. Nervig, Nordale. Canton
 167. Paulson, Gene. Hudson
 168. Rubel, Vernon C. Gregory
 169. Steen, Calvin. Brookings
 170. Sluter, Arnold Volga
 171. Sutton, Percy. Brookings
 172. Thomsen, Leslie. Brookings

1941

173. Ahern, Donald. Brookings
 174. Ambur, Donald. Canton
 175. Berge, Joe Brookings
 176. Birkel, Edward Burke
 177. Burkhart, Wayne. Dell Rapids
 178. Davis, Donald. Milbank
 179. Fredrickson, Kenneth Volga
 180. French, Darrell. Canton
 181. Jung, Oarus. Madison
 182. Haag, Marvin Parkston
 183. Hoogestraat, Kenneth Lennox
 184. Kissner, Robert. Redfield
 185. Kratochvil, Donald Alcester

186.	Kuhns, Audene	Canton
187.	Leibel, John	Burke
188.	McKelvey, James	Brookings
189.	Moorman, Robert	Wessington Springs
190.	Runge, LeRoy	Milbank
191.	Spitzenberger, William	Burke
192.	Stenstrom, Warren	Alcester
193.	Strand, Neal	Canton
194.	Thompson, Lauren	Wessington Springs
195.	Trapp, Arvel	Milbank
196.	Vojta, Edo	Java

1942

197.	Alt, Bernard	Letcher
198.	Anderson, Archie	Letcher
199.	Anderson, Erick	Hitchcock
200.	Brandes, Wendell L.	Madison
201.	Clarke, Roy	Wessington
202.	Currier, Melvin	Agar
203.	De Pauw, Francis	Wessington
204.	Downs, Melvin	Madison
205.	Engelmeyer, John	Burke
206.	Fawbush, Lyle	Madison
207.	Gilkerson, David L.	Armour
208.	Hansen, Arthur	Wessington Springs
209.	Jenner, Walter	Miller
210.	Johnson, Russell M.	Alcester
211.	Johnston, Marion	Brookings
212.	Keiser, Derald	Alcester
213.	Loeschke, Vernon	Milbank
214.	Miles, Russell	Gregory
215.	Mortimer, Vern	Hitchcock
216.	Mullinix, Glenn	Canton
217.	Olson, Robert	Brookings
218.	Olson, Vernon	Wessington Springs
219.	Parsley, Wayne	Egan
220.	Prieb, David	Webster
221.	Sorenson, Robert	Wessington Springs
222.	Swenson, Mark	Canton
223.	Wagner, Russell	Lemmon
224.	Welch, Wallace	Letcher
225.	Anderson, Albert	Velga

226.	Bergheim, Richard	Madison
227.	Bierschbach, Maurice	Webster
228.	Carlson, Gerald	Canton
229.	Crow, Floyd	Madison
230.	Dirks, Harlan	Madison
231.	Duncan, Charles D.	Egan
232.	Harder, Elwood	Milbank
233.	Headrich, Derwin	Egan
234.	Huchendorf, Kenneth	Brookings
235.	Liebel, Eugene	Groton
236.	Lokken, Thomas	Egan
237.	Manning, George	Milbank
238.	Manske, Delbert	Wessington Springs
239.	Moorman, Ryland	Wessington Springs
240.	Nelson, Eugene M.	Parker
241.	Nelson, Norman	Canton
242.	Prieb, Gordon	Webster
243.	Schuld, Robert	Madison
244.	Sieh, John	Canton
245.	Sanderson, Dean	Brookings
246.	Sundal, Ivan	Brookings
247.	Thiele, Virgil	Milbank
248.	Ulrickson, James	Canton
249.	Walker, Charles Lloyd	Wessington Springs
250.	Waters, Delmar	Wessington Springs
251.	Wennblom, John	Alcester

1944

252.	Buller, William	Brookings
253.	Cornelius, Verlyn	Canton
254.	Even, Robert	Brookings
255.	Gist, Rodney	Madison
256.	Grieve, Hollis	Wessington Springs
257.	Fineran, Donald	Armour
258.	Hauglid, Norman	Dell Rapids
259.	Hartman, John	Lemmon
260.	Koller, Robert	Parker
261.	Kuehl, Charles	Canton
262.	Larson, John	Lemmon
263.	Loeschke, James	Milbank
264.	Richter, Lowen	Madison
265.	Sloat, Clayton	Brookings
266.	Stenberg, Robert	Egan

APPENDIX E. DISTRICT ORGANIZATION OF THE SOUTH DAKOTA
FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA

1940-1941

DISTRICT I - North East

Barnard
Frederick
Groton
Leola
Milbank
Roslyn
Sisseton
Veblen
Waverly
Webster

DISTRICT II - East Central

Brookings (2)
Bryant
Chester
Dell Rapids
De Smet
Egan
Flandreau
Lake Preston
Madison (2)
Rutland
Salem
Volga

DISTRICT III - South East

Alcester
Beresford
Bridgewater
Canton
Centerville
Garretson
Hartford
Hudson
Lennox
Monroe
Valley Springs
Wakonda

DISTRICT IV - South Central

Burke
Dallas
Geddes
Gregory
Platte
White River

DISTRICT V - Central

Clark
Hitchcock
Letcher
Miller
Redfield
Wessington
Wessington Springs
Wolsey

DISTRICT VI - North Central

Agar
Bowdle
Dupree
Gettysburg
Java
Onida
McLaughlin
Wakpala

DISTRICT VII

Armour
Emery
Menne
Parkston
Scotland
Wagner

DISTRICT VIII

Hill City
Lemmon
Newell

1944-1945

DISTRICT I

Milbank
Roslyn
Webster
Clark

DISTRICT II

Brookings
Chester
Dell Rapids
Madison-Eastern
Madison-Orland
Egan
Rutland
Miller
Wessington Springs

DISTRICT III

Alcester
Beresford
Canton
Parker

DISTRICT IV

Burke
Winner
Armour
Platte

DISTRICT V

Lenmon
Gettysburg
Newell