

HISTORY OF 4H CLUBWORK IN HOME ECONOMICS  
RAMSEY COUNTY, NORTH DAKOTA  
1928 TO 1968

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L.H.J.

DEDICATED to my children, Laurel,  
Lawson, and Hayden Lee, who have  
participated in 4H clubwork to the  
fullest extent.

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## CHAPTER I

### THE PROBLEM AND DESIGN OF THE STUDY

#### The Problem

Agricultural and homemaking activities for boys and girls in clubs existed as early as 1910 in Ramsey County, North Dakota. The development of 4H clubwork emerged in later years and affected the lives of most rural families of the county.

This study is a chronological account of the history of home economics 4H clubwork in Ramsey County through the years 1928 to 1968. The purpose of the study was

- (1) to trace the growth and expansion of the home economics 4H clubwork in Ramsey County from 1928 to 1968;
- (2) to record the chronological development of 4H clubwork, activities, and achievement;
- (3) to summarize the changes in home economics clubwork.

Statement of hypotheses. The hypotheses to be investigated in the historical review were

- (1) the growth and expansion of the 4H program in Ramsey County was affected by the economic and political conditions of the county, state, and nation;
- (2) leadership at the state, county, and club level influenced the 4H club programs;

- (3) 4H programs have helped youth mature and keep abreast with the times as informed citizens;
- (4) the concepts of home economics taught in clubwork have tended to change from practicing skills to philosophy of living over the past forty years.

Importance of the study. An interpretative and descriptive history of home economics 4H clubwork can be of great value to those given the responsibility of planning future 4H programs and in the preservation of 4H heritage. To the knowledge of this writer, there is no existing historical research of home economics 4H clubwork in Ramsey County, North Dakota. Thus, this summary of events and achievements of 4H clubwork will serve as a historical record. Those in leadership in the future may glean a better understanding of their people and their problems from data of years gone by. Ideas for creativity in the future are often the result of dreams and vision based upon knowledge of the past.

#### Design of the Study

The general historical research approach was used for this study. Home economic clubwork data was gathered from the annual reports of the county extension agents of Ramsey County for the years from 1920 to 1968. The agent's reports contained clippings from local newspapers, news releases of the extension office, copies of radio scripts, minutes of meetings, and reports of committees. The facts were grouped into sections of information on growth and organization,

projects, achievements, and activities of the home economics 4H clubs. The annual reports are bound or held together with brads in loose-leaf books and stored in the files of the County Extension Office of the Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota. Some volumes contain the report of more than one agent due to terms of employment or methods of compiling.

Much of the information of home economics 4H clubwork in Ramsey County is familiar to the writer through her experience as a nine-year 4H club member in her teen-years and a return to 4H clubwork in the county as a leader for 19 years. In addition, the writer served as Home Extension Agent in Bottineau County in 1945 and in the same position in Ramsey County during 1966 and 1967.

Definition of terms. 4H Home Economics Club: an organized group of young people, primarily girls, ages 9 to 19 (changed from 10 to 21 in 1966), who have as a program -- study materials dealing with the development of the individual, home, and family life. The group makes its own decisions under the direction of one or more adults, usually mothers of club members. The group meets monthly to carry out the business of the club and their chosen projects.

4H Project: a chosen study outlined in the 4H Project Guide, such as: the care of an animal, a garden, or some phase of home economics. The goals of the project are outlined the the Project Guide Manual for each age group.

4H Leader: a volunteer supervisor for the 4H club, who

advises and directs the club members in their training.

4H Junior Leader: usually an older 4H club member who volunteers to help younger club members with their project work and their duties as club officers.

Home Extension Agent: county director of the home economics studies for the 4H program. She presents the leader training program of the county to the advisors of the clubs. She receives direction and help from the State 4H Club Office, as well as from committees of 4H members and leaders. She is the only paid personnel at the county or local level.

Demonstration: a "show and tell" presentation of how to do something, or make something, usually less than ten minutes with a completed product to show as a final step. There are several demonstration categories and contests held at club, county, district, and state levels. One demonstration a year must be given by each member to complete the requirements for the year.

Assumptions and limitations of the study. The county extension annual reports were written by agents employed in Ramsey County for all the years beginning in 1920. Information required by the United States Department of Agriculture and the North Dakota State Extension Office varied through the years and the same form of reporting was not always followed. As a result some reports are sketchy and information in certain areas was not available for every year, but it is assumed that all vital information of the 4H

program was reported. It is further assumed that the criteria found is accurate since the reporting was done by those agents participating in the activity.

The historical research is limited to the years 1928 to 1968 because those forty years have shown the most growth in the development of 4H clubwork and the writer is most familiar with this period. However, the history does include an account of the period between 1910 and 1928 when the groundwork for the foundation of clubwork was laid. The year, 1968, was used as the latest date because it was the last annual report available when the research was begun.

## CHAPTER II

### GROWTH AND ORGANIZATION OF 4H CLUBWORK

The Smith-Lever Act of 1914 authorized the Federal Government to establish Cooperative Extension Service and appropriate money to the states to help organize clubs for boys and girls. Prior to 1914, school children's activities in the rural areas included corn-growing contests. In Traill County, North Dakota, the "Hillsboro Banner" carried a story of the corn-growing contest of April 16, 1915; however, experiments with boys and girls growing corn had been practiced at least ten years prior.<sup>1</sup>

According to the Devils Lake Journal, Ramsey County schools recognized this need, too, and encouraged rural young people into "growing a plot of Golden Dent corn 12 hills square . . ." under the direction of the County Superintendent of Schools with seed furnished by North Dakota Agricultural College. County Commissioners appointed adults as "county boys' and girls' leaders" to assist the school children and their teachers in the corn-growing projects. Soon, those adult leaders, members of the Ramsey County Agricultural Society, and the Better Farming Association, began to advocate the formation of "Country Clubs" for youth throughout the

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<sup>1</sup>Harry E. Rilling, "History of 4H Club Work in North Dakota" (North Dakota State Extension Office, Fargo, North Dakota, 1940), p. 4. (Mimeographed.)

county.<sup>2</sup> The article in the Devils Lake Journal discussed the early clubs as follows:

In 1911 projects were increased to include gardening, canning and poultry. The corn project was increased to one acre. Wheat was added about 1912 and in 1913 pork production was listed as a project.<sup>3</sup>

Traill County agricultural activities led the way in North Dakota and other phases of education in agriculture developed throughout the state in the areas of gardening, potato growing, livestock, and home economics. On April 16, 1915 clubwork in North Dakota was started cooperatively through the United States Department of Agriculture.<sup>4</sup>

Extension programs for girls began when boys were successful with corn projects. Dr. Seamen A. Knapp, a member of the staff of the USDA, suggested the following philosophical foundation of girls clubwork:

Teach them to mend and sew and cook; how to doctor; how to dress a wound or make a ligature; and how to adorn the simple home and make it appear like a palace.

If we could have some lessons on how to live royally on a little and how to balance a ration for economic and healthful results -- there would be a hopeful gain in lessening the number of bankrupts by the kitchen route. Our greatest need is

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<sup>2</sup>News item, "4H Movement 30 Years Old; History Told," in the Devils Lake [North Dakota] Journal, September 18, 1940.

<sup>3</sup>Ibid.

<sup>4</sup>Franklin M. Reck, The 4H Story (Iowa State College Press, Ames, Iowa, 1951), p. 109.



wide knowledge of common things. . . .<sup>5</sup>

According to Reck, the involvement of girls in 4H began with the canning of tomatoes in 1910 in South Carolina and spread rapidly through the Southern States of Virginia, Mississippi, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama, and Georgia.<sup>6</sup> Canning clubs flourished during the days of World War I and by 1919 enough food had been canned to make a chain of cans reaching around the world three times. As wartime food needs for canning subsided, Miss Gertrude Warren, Assistant to Boys' and Girls' Clubwork, USDA, proposed a plan for a broader home economics program in 4H Clubs. Year-long programs, suited to the ability of the girl, were suggested and planned in clothing construction and food preparation.<sup>7</sup>

#### Establishment of Cooperative Extension Service in Ramsey County

No exact date seems available for the establishment of Extension Service in Ramsey County, however, William L. Guy was the first County Agent. The State Extension payroll department lists the beginning date of Guy's employment in Ramsey County as October 11, 1917. In 1940 Marvin Kirk indicated in his interview for the Devils Lake Journal that he believed that county agent work started about 1916.

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<sup>5</sup>J. S. McKimmon, When We're Green We Grow (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1945), p. 2.

<sup>6</sup>Reck, op. cit., pp. 78-79.

<sup>7</sup>Ibid., pp. 166-167.

The first annual extension report for Ramsey County was for the year beginning December 1, 1919 to December 1, 1920. This document was prepared by William L. Guy, County Agricultural Agent, who served the county in this capacity for a couple of years prior to the period indicated. This report also bore the signature of Herman Stenseth, as Secretary of the County Farm Bureau.<sup>8</sup> County Agent Guy's narrative report further indicated that the work of the Cooperative Extension Service was sponsored locally by Farm Bureau. This organization of 380 members was responsible for bringing a county agent to the area to plan and carry out an agricultural program with the Farm Bureau County Executive Committee. The annual report states that home economics and boys and girls clubwork was included in the county program.<sup>9</sup>

#### First Clubs in Ramsey County

Definite information was not available concerning the very first club for boys and girls in Ramsey County, The Kirk interview of 1940 suggests a number of "Country Clubs" formed throughout the county along with a junior agricultural club in Odessa Township after the year 1910.<sup>10</sup> William L. Guy wrote an article for the same publication in 1940 and made the

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<sup>8</sup>William L. Guy in North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1920), p. 1.

<sup>9</sup>Ibid., p. 4.

<sup>10</sup>Devils Lake Journal, op. cit.

following statements:

The first club to be organized in the county, to my knowledge was a boys' and girls' club at Crary, which consisted of 21 members. Five were in a canning club; six were in a poultry club; five took pork production project and five grew potatoes. This club did excellent work during the first year and all the projects were finished in good shape.

Another club was organized at Starkweather with ten members; five took the poultry project; two grew potatoes, and three of the girls took the canning club-work. Three of those in poultry project completed their work. Three of those in the potato growers and one in the canning club finished.

I do not recall the names of the local leaders, or any of the youngsters that were members. Marvin S. Kirk was quite active in the Crary Club.

Louise Fitzgerald, now Mrs. P. D. Morton of Minot, and Homer Dixon, now of Grand Forks, were the state club leaders at that time. A great deal of credit goes to them for getting the boys' and girls' club work underway in North Dakota.<sup>11</sup>

Kirk recognized D. W. Galehouse and Helen J. Sullivan as state staff who helped direct these clubs and William Guy mentioned Louise Fitzgerald and Homer Dixon as state club leaders. The Harry E. Rilling history reaffirms the employment of all of these people in the years 1917 to 1920. Thus, this writer assumes the first clubs included both boys and girls and were active in food production and food preservation during World War I.

#### County Agent Challey Leads; Demonstration Idea Develops

In the spring of 1921, A. N. Challey replaced County Agent Guy. Mr. Challey began his extension career in Ramsey

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<sup>11</sup>"First Farm Club Camp Held in '18," Devils Lake [North Dakota] Journal, September 18, 1940.

County and continued as a leading figure in Extension Service in North Dakota until his death in 1968.

The contest idea was a main feature in the early clubs held in the schools; later the "show and tell" concept of education for rural people evolved within the 4H clubs. Each of the 50 members of the Starkweather youth club planted one bushel of certified Early Ohio seed potatoes. In October, a Farm Products Show "bore out the value of this project" in the displays.<sup>12</sup> The club promoted the raising of potatoes, corn, and leguminous crops for food and demonstrated the economy of home canned vegetables and meats. A pig club was located in the Penn community. County Agent Challey noted that many farmers watched the development of the pigs, and the work served as a good hog feeding demonstration.<sup>13</sup>

The County Executive Committee with County Agent Challey planned the county program and appointed project leaders. Mrs. J. A. Horne, Penn, is listed as Home Demonstration Project Leader, and A. J. Kratchovil, Brocket, and Mrs. T. A. Torrier, Penn, as Boys' and Girls' Clubwork Project Leaders.<sup>14</sup> Home demonstration work had started in five communities with specialists in homemaking from the North Dakota Agricultural

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<sup>12</sup>A. N. Challey in North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1921), p. 2. (In Statistical Report.)

<sup>13</sup>A. N. Challey in North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1922), p. 11. (In Narrative Report.)

<sup>14</sup>Ibid., p. 4.

College meeting with the clubs about once every two months to assist with the programs. Apparently project leaders were given educational materials and information to present to their clubs in much the same manner as the homemaker clubs of today.

The methods of organization and programs of homemaker clubs served as a pattern for girls home economics clubs. The adults received education through clubwork and developed the confidence necessary for leadership of 4H clubs. Many names on membership lists of homemaker clubs appear again and again as 4H club leaders, even among the leaders of agricultural clubs for boys.

All factors indicate that working together for betterment of agriculture and home economics was achieved in the cooperation among extension personnel, project leaders, community clubs, and 4H clubs. However, the on-going work was disrupted on July 1, 1922. This period marks a change in the plan of the extension organization in North Dakota. Less money for salaries of extension workers was available for direction of clubwork within the county and from the state level. The 4H club program was disrupted by the sudden change in the middle of the club year and without advance notice of future plans, enrollments dropped.<sup>15</sup>

#### Adult Work Increases; Youth Work Wavers

A. N. Challey served Ramsey County about two and one-half years. U. S. Ebner became the new county agent on

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<sup>15</sup>Rilling, op. cit., p. 9.

December 1, 1923. The annual reports of County Agent Ebner describe animal husbandry, agronomy, agricultural engineering, farm management, and rodent control programs. In 1924, home economics was taught in a girls food club at Penn and a new clothing club of 15 girls was organized at Webster with Mrs. Fred Hall as leader. The homemaker clubs functioned in the areas of food and nutrition, clothing, and home management with a membership of 238 in 1926 and 269 in 1927. Yet, the statistical report shows only three girls clubs with only 14 girls completing the project work in 1927 and no demonstration team prepared for the fair.

Stanley Morrill became the new County Agent in April, 1928, and he indicated in his December, 1928 report that there were no existing boys and girls clubs the previous year. Thus, it can be assumed that youth work had wavered by 1928.

#### The Decade of 1928 to 1938

The decade of 1928 to 1938 can be looked upon as the period of the greatest growth in 4H clubwork in Ramsey County. The number of clubs grew from three clubs in 1928 to 24 clubs in 1938. The 1928 enrollment of 42 girls increased during the decade to 240 girls in 1937 (Figure 1). The growth of all 4H membership in the 1930's was revealed in an article in the Devils Lake Journal which stated: "110 boys and girls were enrolled in the Ramsey County in 1930 and 354 in 1940."<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>16</sup>Devils Lake Journal, op. cit.

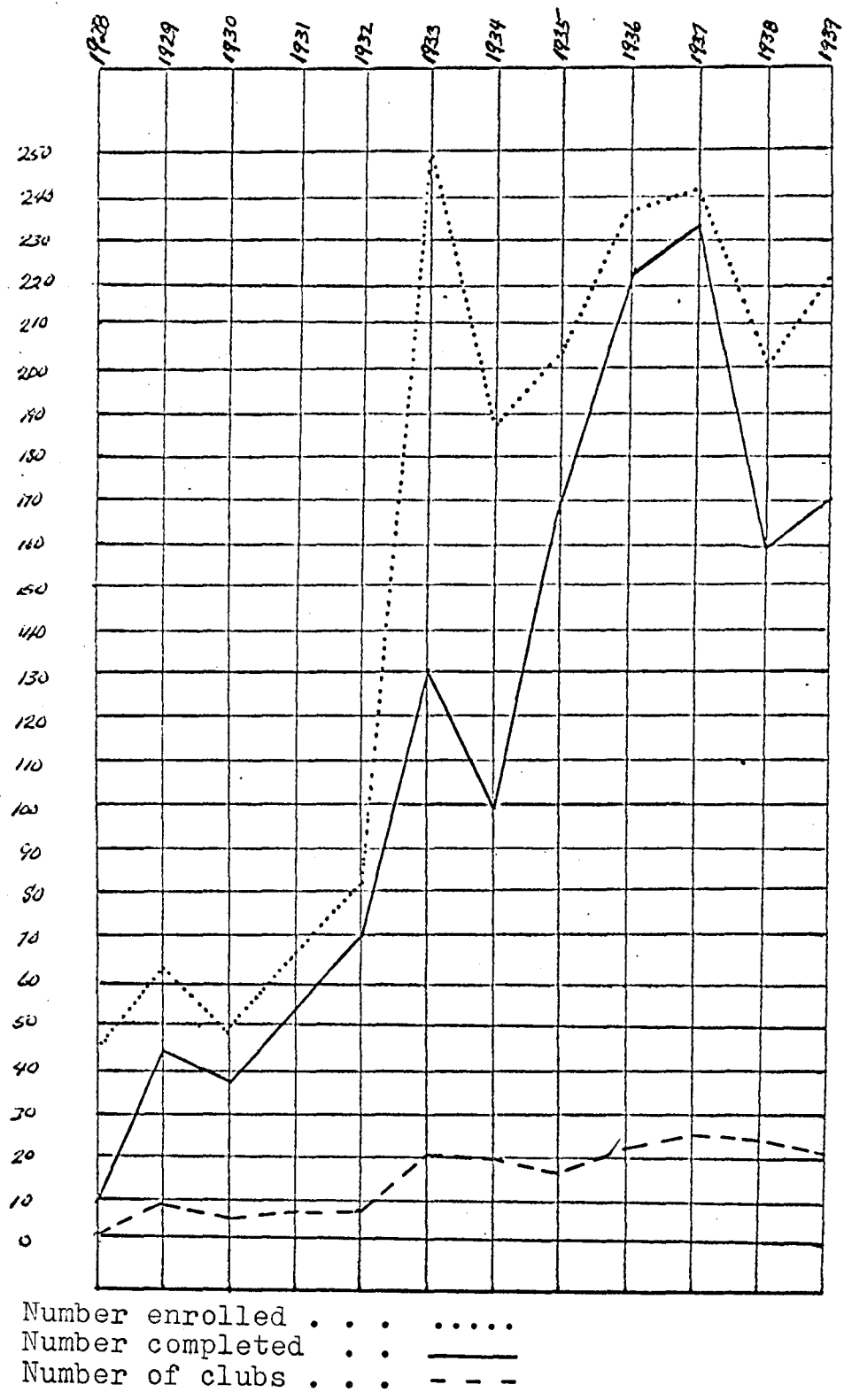


FIGURE 1.

PROGRESS OF GIRLS CLUBWORK  
1928-1939

(From Emily Freeman North Dakota Ramsey County Cooperative Extension Annual Report 1939, p. 61.)

Three county agents served Ramsey County during this period: Stanley D. Morrill, 1928-1932; Russell Morgan, February to June, 1932; and Raymond Douglas, 1932-1938. Stella M. House served as home agent for about a year in 1931-1932 and the position remained vacant until M. Emily Freeman came late in 1937.

Times were difficult during the Thirties, drouth caused grain and feed shortages and economic conditions made it necessary for numerous farm families to seek relief in order to survive. Yet, 4H flourished under these adverse conditions and the foundation for the 4H organization endured and grew.

A new beginning for clubwork. The reports reveal little about the continuance of the canning clubs during 1926 to 1928. In June, 1928, the Web-Star Club of Webster was organized with 12 members. Mrs. David Webster served as leader, with direction from the new County Agent, Stanley Morrill. Individual records of clubs in 1929 show the Sweet-Briar Club of Starkweather in its second year of clothing with eight members and Mrs. T. M. Reed, leader; the Bluebirds Club of DeGroat Township reorganized for its second year of work with Mrs. C. E. Emerson, leader. Thus, Web-Star, Sweet-Briar and the Bluebirds Clubs were the first clothing clubs in the new beginning of 1928.

The number of clubs doubled in 1929, when three more clubs developed. A first year sewing club, Ambitious Sewers of Poplar Grove, organized in March with five members and Miss Stella Richards, leader; Mrs. Lyle Fugle replaced her



in September. In May, 1929, Miss Belle Cole was chosen leader for the 25 members of the Southam Lucky Stitchers Club, the largest in the county. The Steady Stitchers, Penn, organized in June, 1929 with five members and Miss Gertrude Horne, leader. The total membership was 64 girls in six clubs in Ramsey County in 1929. A club required at least five members to organize. Enrollment figures often vary on annual reports due to differences in initial enrollment and those who complete requirements for the year.

Growth in 4H clubs follows homemaker clubs. The number of homemaker clubs developed and growth in 4H clubs followed. "Learning by doing" seemed to appeal to adults and youth alike. 4H clubs gained full support of homemakers clubs as shown by the following statement: "One of the very greatest privileges we Homemakers have is the sponsoring of the boys and girls clubs, for they are the heart of the nation."<sup>17</sup> Homemaker clubs in Ramsey County continue to support and sponsor 4H clubs and 4H activities.

First Home Extension Agent. Most counties in North Dakota could financially support only one county agent after the changes made in Extension Service in 1922. The history by Harry E. Rilling states: "Thirty agent counties had a 4H

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<sup>17</sup>Stanley D. Morrill, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1930), p. 68.

program in 1926. . . . Two state agents, one in foods (Miss Spencer) and one in clothing (Miss Sommerfeld) were definitely assigned to major 4H clubwork."<sup>18</sup> There were three counties with women agents in 1928, therefore, Ramsey County was one of the leaders when they employed a "lady county agent" in 1930. Successful efforts of homemaker clubs are recorded in the minutes of the Executive Committee:

We have served under County Agents: A. N. Challey, U. S. Ebner, S. D. Morrill and now through the courtesy and cooperation of the County Commissioners and county officials we have a lady county agent, Miss Stella M. House, who began her duties in Ramsey County July 1, 1930 . . .<sup>19</sup>

The North Dakota State Extension payroll indicates Edith May Hoffman was employed as Emergency Home Demonstration Agent in Ramsey County January through June in 1919, however, no mention of her activities appeared in the annual report. The payroll listed Miss Stella M. House as beginning employment in Ramsey County in January, 1930. It will be noted that there was a discrepancy in the dates when the home agent began work, perhaps due to inadequate communications at that time.

Increase in 4H home economics clubs is shown in 1931, probably due to the employment of Miss House; however, the "lady county agent" was active in the county for little more than one year. The disappointment of the homemaker clubs is indicated in this report:

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<sup>18</sup>Rilling, op. cit., p. 18.

<sup>19</sup>Morrill, op. cit., p. 67.

On February 18, 1931 nine women met with Miss Grace DeLong, the State Club Leader, who presented applications of two candidates for the position to be vacated by Miss Stella House on March 1st. A Committee consisting of Mrs. Ole Rudser and Miss Laura Perkins were selected by the group to go before the County Commissioners, who were in session that day, to urge that another Home Agent be appointed. Miss DeLong went with them and Mrs. Rudser presented the matter to the Commissioners but it was found that the Commissioners had already decided very definitely not to fill the position at that time. They felt that under the present economic conditions that they must reduce expenses in every way possible so they took this opportunity to do so.<sup>20</sup>

The County Commissioners did not employ another home agent until November, 1937. At that time M. Emily Freeman was employed as Associate County Agent and remained in the county for six years. Since 1937, Ramsey County has employed a home agent continuously, except for a 15 month period during World War II when a home economist was not available or brief periods of a month or two between agents.

Emphasis on clubwork. From the time Stanley Morrill took over his duties as Ramsey County Agent in 1928 until his leaving the county in 1932 considerable growth occurred in the number of 4H clubs and activities. Tours, achievement day, livestock judging and demonstration contests were added to the county program. County Agent Russell Morgan followed Morrill and recorded: "An endeavor is being made to establish clubwork as one of the outstanding activities of this office.

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<sup>20</sup>Stella M. House, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, November 1, 1930 to March 1, 1931), p.18.

No work can be put across to more worthwhile advantage than the achievement with the boys and girls."<sup>21</sup> County Agent Raymond Douglas, in 1933, indicated that clubwork was favored by many in this statement: "Club work has thoroughly sold itself in Ramsey County and nearly everyone is of the opinion that no work can be put across to a more worthwhile advantage than the achievements with boys and girls."<sup>22</sup> The Devils Lake Chamber of Commerce, the service clubs in Devils Lake as well as the commercial clubs in the smaller towns in the county supported extension work. In 1934, Raymond Douglas reported:

Clubwork has thoroughly sold itself in Ramsey County and the farmers, as well as the business men, are of the opinion that it is one of the most worthwhile programs that can be put across in any county. This is based on the fact that constructive educational work with boys and girls bring very much improved conditions within the county. We have some very outstanding work this year which can be observed in going over the activities of each group.<sup>23</sup>

The emphasis on clubwork by these county agents with the cooperation of the communities within the county pushed 4H club membership to a peak enrollment when fourteen new clubs were organized in the fall of 1932. A total membership

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<sup>21</sup>Russell Morgan, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1932), p. 15.

<sup>22</sup>Raymond Douglas, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1933), p. 14.

<sup>23</sup>Raymond Douglas, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1934), p. 14.

of 364 boys and girls enrolled in 33 clubs for the 1932-33 club year. Twenty-two of these were home economics clubs--14 clothing and 8 food clubs. Poor completion of projects resulted, with disappointment to the extension personnel.

Adverse conditions brought about by drouth and poor economic circumstances caused a drop in enrollment in 4H clubs in 1934, however, enrollment increased the next year and in 1936, 24 home economics clubs had a membership of 237 girls. The Devils Lake Daily Journal sponsored an essay contest, "What club work has meant to me," at reorganization time in the fall of 1936 which proved valuable in maintaining the 4H membership in the county. County Agent Douglas stated: "The aim of our club program is to carry the work out to every corner of the county, and at the same time enlarge upon the profits as well as improve the quality of work."<sup>24</sup> The Ramsey County map on the following page indicates this goal was accomplished (Figure 2).

4H County Council. The 4H County Council plans a program of county-wide activities for 4H clubs and approves suggested plans of committees. The County Council is made up of two delegates from each club in the county; one delegate is a club member and the other a leader. The Council meets in the fall to elect a new Executive Council, to make suggestions

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<sup>24</sup>Raymond Douglas, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1937), p. 43.

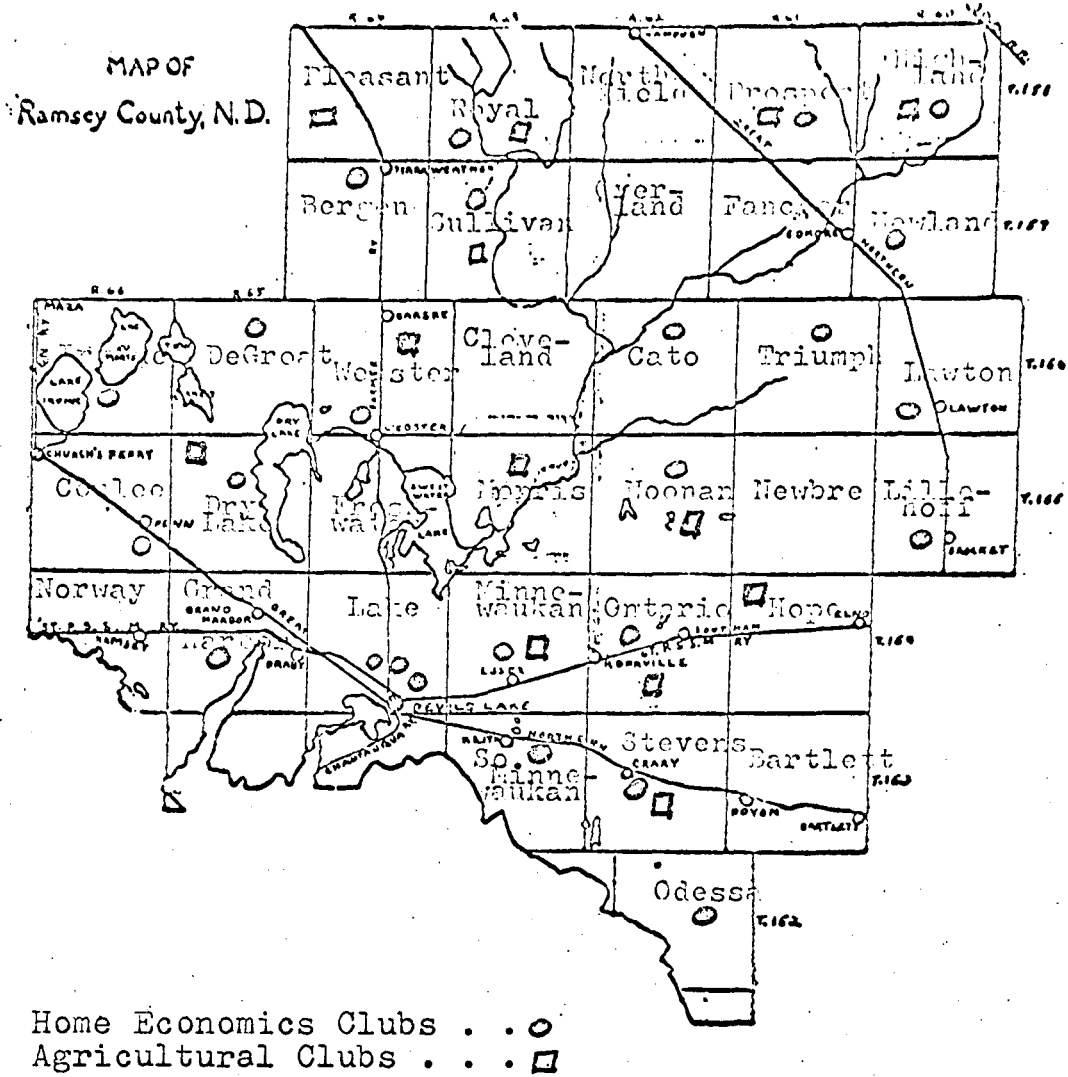


FIGURE 2

LOCATION OF 4H CLUBS IN RAMSEY COUNTY IN 1937

(From Emily Freeman, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report, 1937, p. 50.)

for program changes and proposals for activities of the new club year. At the spring meeting various committees make reports of plans of activity, followed by discussion and adoption of the proposals.

The first County Council group was elected in 1929. The following report appears in the records of the first annual 4H Achievement Day:

Officers were elected for a county junior organization, which will assist in future activities of a county-wide nature. The following officers were elected:

Edward Wilcox, Devils Lake, President  
 Evelyn Jones, Webster, Vice-President  
 Estelle Stewart, Southam, Secretary  
 Alpha Kenner, Devils Lake, Treasurer<sup>25</sup>

Officers continued to be named each year at Achievement Days, 1930-1933.

The first Ramsey County Council met in May, 1934 when the extension agents called "all the local leaders and presidents of the 4H clubs in the county together at Devils Lake and organized a 4H Club County Council. The purpose of this council is to direct the local events of the clubs in the county, laying plans for organizing the various club activities throughout the year."<sup>26</sup>

As the functions and responsibilities of the County Council increased it became apparent that some definite means

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<sup>25</sup>Morrill, op. cit., 1929, p. 47.

<sup>26</sup>Douglas, op. cit., 1934, p. 35.

of rule and order were necessary. In 1939,

" . . . to overcome this need the State 4H Office Extension Supervisor, County Council members, local leaders and others cooperated with the Extension Agents in drawing up a constitution and by-laws to govern the county council, which was adopted by each club in the county. With the adoption of the constitution and by-laws the rights and duties of the Council became clearly defined.

Establishment of a permanent organization for the County Council and adoption of a Constitution and By-Laws by all the clubs in the county in 1939 has done much to weld and strengthen 4H club work in Ramsey County. The Constitution was formally ratified by each club in the county and is the basis by which the County Council is governed.<sup>27</sup>

Constitutional changes have occurred as the need arose. In 1953 an awards committee was added; a 1960 amendment provided for two award committees, one for agricultural and one for home economics awards. The 4H Constitution was revised by a constitution committee in 1963 and submitted for adoption in 1964.

A summary of the revised 4H Constitution follows:

The four officers of the County Council and three adult leaders of clubs form the Executive Council. Yearly elections alternate boys and girls in the offices of President and Secretary and Vice-President and Treasurer. The adult leaders are elected for terms of three years, thus one adult

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<sup>27</sup>M. Emily Freeman, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1939), p. 62. (A complete copy of the 1939 Constitution and by-laws is found on pp. 64-66 of the Annual Report.)



is elected each year. It is a policy that at least one man and one woman serve on the Executive Council, the third adult member may be either a man or a woman.

A number of committees, appointed each year by the Executive Committee, plan activities and carry them out with the approval of the County Council. The Executive Committee with the county agents are designated by the Constitution to act as the awards committee. Article VIII outlines the methods of selection of boys and girls to receive county awards at the 4H Recognition program each year. Until the Constitution directed the establishment of an awards committee, state office personnel were called upon to select winners, or county extension agents and leaders made these decisions. Today, award winners are selected by the procedures outlined in Article VIII. (See Appendix B for the complete 4H Constitution.)

The County Council collects a membership fee from each club of 25 cents per member. Recently, funds from this treasury were used to purchase a 4H Flag and a United States Flag for the Ramsey County Courthouse Community Room. Collection of membership dues began in 1946 at a rate of ten cents per member; records do not disclose when the rate was changed to 25 cents.

#### The Decade of 1938 to 1948

A number of extension people served Ramsey County during the years of 1938 to 1948. M. Emily Freeman began

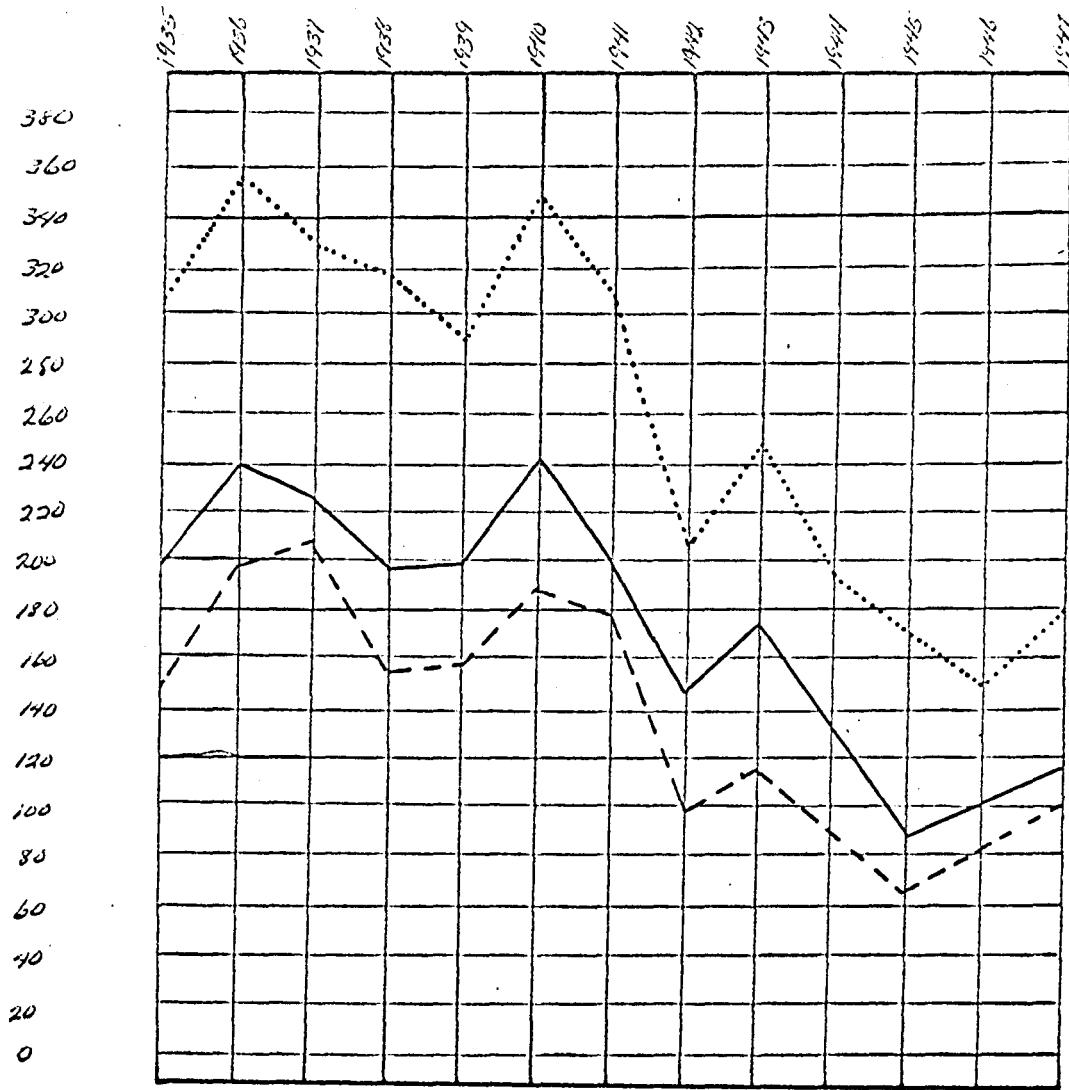
as the Home Extension Agent in 1937 and left the county to take a position in the state extension office in the fall of 1943. Mary Allen Baker served the rest of that year and the year of 1944. When Miss Baker left there was no one to fill the vacancy until April of 1946, when Marguerite O. Peterson was employed.

There were three county agents and a number of assistants and county agents-at-large during this decade. W. A. Plath came to the county early in 1938, a successor to Raymond Douglas, and he remained for three years, followed by Paul R. E. Abramhamson in 1941 to 1946. Following Abramhamson, Morris O. Broschat served for three years before moving to Minot to go into private business. Many of those men who worked in the county as assistants and county agents-at-large participated in the county agent training program under the direction of the Ramsey County Agent. They were a great help to the 4H program due to the enthusiasm of their youth, abilities, and recent training.

Membership in home economics clubs dropped in 1938 and 1939 but returned to over 200 in 1940. Home economics membership began a descent in 1941 and from there a decline occurs until after the world began to recover from the shortages and restrictions of World War II<sup>28</sup> (Figure 3).

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<sup>28</sup>Morris O. Broschat, North Dakota, Ramsey County Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1947).



Total enrollment . . . . .  
 Home Economics Enrollment . . . . .  
 Home Economics Completion . . . . .

FIGURE 3

RAMSEY COUNTY 4H ENROLLMENT AND COMPLETION  
 1935-1947

(From Morris Broschat, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Annual Report 1947, p. 61.)

The high membership of 1940 may have been due to the celebration of the Thirtieth Anniversary of boys and girls clubwork in Ramsey County with the resulting emphasis on clubwork. Numerous people--county agents and 4H members and leaders of past and present 4H clubs, were contacted to write articles for a special edition of the Devils Lake Journal published September 18, 1940 for Achievement Days. Copies, distributed to every boxholder in the county, proved to be extremely helpful in retaining membership and were interesting due to local contributions. Some second generation names began to appear in the individual club histories. The special edition articles indicated that Ramsey County expected the Achievement Days "to bring together most of the 354 club members and hundreds of parents and visitors . . ."29 Membership in 4H clubwork in the State of North Dakota had climbed above 10,000 and to 1,400,000 in the nation.

Modernization of farms with electricity affects educational program. The home extension agent must be informed of the changes of the times. The years 1938 to 1948 were years of great change in the existence of the farm family. Life on the farm changed toward convenience and modernization following the close of World War II. Electricity came to the farms of Ramsey County in the early '40s but was halted by labor and material shortages when the United States entered

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<sup>29</sup>Devils Lake Journal, op. cit.

the War. Power on the farm initially meant electric lights and maybe a refrigerator. Most farmers did not visualize the other conveniences electric power would bring. The depression and drouth years were a close memory and money was for paying debts and/or saving. Then, too, the ultra-modern home and the electrically mechanized farm as known today was only in the embryonic stage.

Changes in the home did come with the electrical power and the methods of homemaking taught by the home agent necessarily changed. The new electric range baked and cooked in minutes with controlled temperatures and no need to carry wood, coal and ashes; the washing machine motor ran by the turn of a switch, no longer was it necessary to have a man near by to pull the starter rope and keep the engine going; ironing was simplified with controlled heat instead of the sad iron heated on a range or the gas one that no one really trusted; water came from the tap and a bathroom became a reality--all of these slowly evolved as materials and money became available. In 1948 the county agent assisted with the installation of 99 sewage systems on farms in Ramsey County, making the need for kitchen planning extremely important in the educational programs of home economics 4H clubs and homemaker clubs.

The home agent was challenged to teach mothers and daughters how to employ the electricity. Housekeeping revolutionized with electric power. No longer was it necessary

to carry the carpet and mattresses outdoors for their seasonal beating, the vacuum cleaner could clean them where they lay. Grandmother and some mothers were not convinced that machines would do a satisfactory job but the 4H girls were easily taught how to extend their energy. The drudgery of life as a farmer's wife was being alleviated necessitating expansion of the role of the home economist as a teacher.

4H Clubs contribute to war effort. 4H club members contributed in many ways toward the war effort. The County Agents, County Superintendent of Schools, the Ward Board, and Farm Security Administration cooperated in an effort to mobilize approximately 600 rural boys and girls (ages 10 to 20) to aid in the agricultural food production in 1943. The annual reports of the war years commend 4H members for their very prominent part in the over-all food production program. Individual club reports recorded how they collected and disposed of scrap and salvage materials such as fats, paper, and tin, and the letters and gift boxes sent to service men.

A War Food Assistant, Solveig Ness, was employed who made a major contribution towards the preservation of foods. The needs and restrictions of the war made canning efforts both important and difficult. Sugar shortages in preservation caused complaints about flavor and color of fruits. Spoilages occurred when seals failed due to the poor quality of rubber on the lids. The War Food Assistant was able to help with

the canning problems and to give training in the areas of pressure canning and freezing of foods, methods new at the time in food preservation in the home.

All available commercially packed food was needed for the armed forces, therefore, victory gardens were encouraged. The contributions made by 4H girls on a victory garden project in 1944 were recorded as follows:

Thirteen Ramsey County 4H club girls made a worthwhile contribution to the food production and preservation efforts of the community by enrolling in the Sears Garden and Canning Contest. Each girl was given the seeds and plants, sufficient for a large family garden and in return assumed the responsibility of planning the garden and taking care of it. As garden produce matured the girls gathered it and prepared it either fresh for meals or by preserving it for winter use. By taking over this activity each girl was contributing in a very definite way to the war effort. She helped her family by doing a job that would otherwise require precious time of other family members who were already doing a greater share of the work than usual. By carrying a garden project, each girl had a very worthwhile experience through which to learn good practices while at the same time she was producing a supply of food for home use that would release more of the commercial products for our men in service, and for the civilians who were doing other essential war jobs.

. . . a total of 2,809 pints of vegetables, 424 quarts of fruit, 12 gallons of kraut and 242 quarts of pickles were canned. 10# of food was preserved by drying, 45 bushels of root crops other than potatoes were stored, 26 bushel of tomatoes were harvested and 350 squash were stored for winter use.<sup>30</sup>

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<sup>30</sup>P. E. R. Abramhamson and Mary Allen Baker, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1944), p. 98.

### The Decade of 1948 to 1958

Wayne Owens came to replace Morris Broschat in March of 1949 and he served as Ramsey County Agent until late in 1962, the longest term of any county agent in the history of Ramsey County. Several young men received training and worked as assistants during Owen's term. Marguerite Peterson left the county in June of 1949, JoAnn Zimmermann Smallwood replaced her for two years, Audrey Larson was here for little more than a year, Georgia Kibler Stenslie served four years, and Audrey Schnable took the position in August of 1957.

Enrollment in home economics 4H clubs was 88 girls on November 1, 1948 (Figure 4). The following statement was found in the 1949 report:

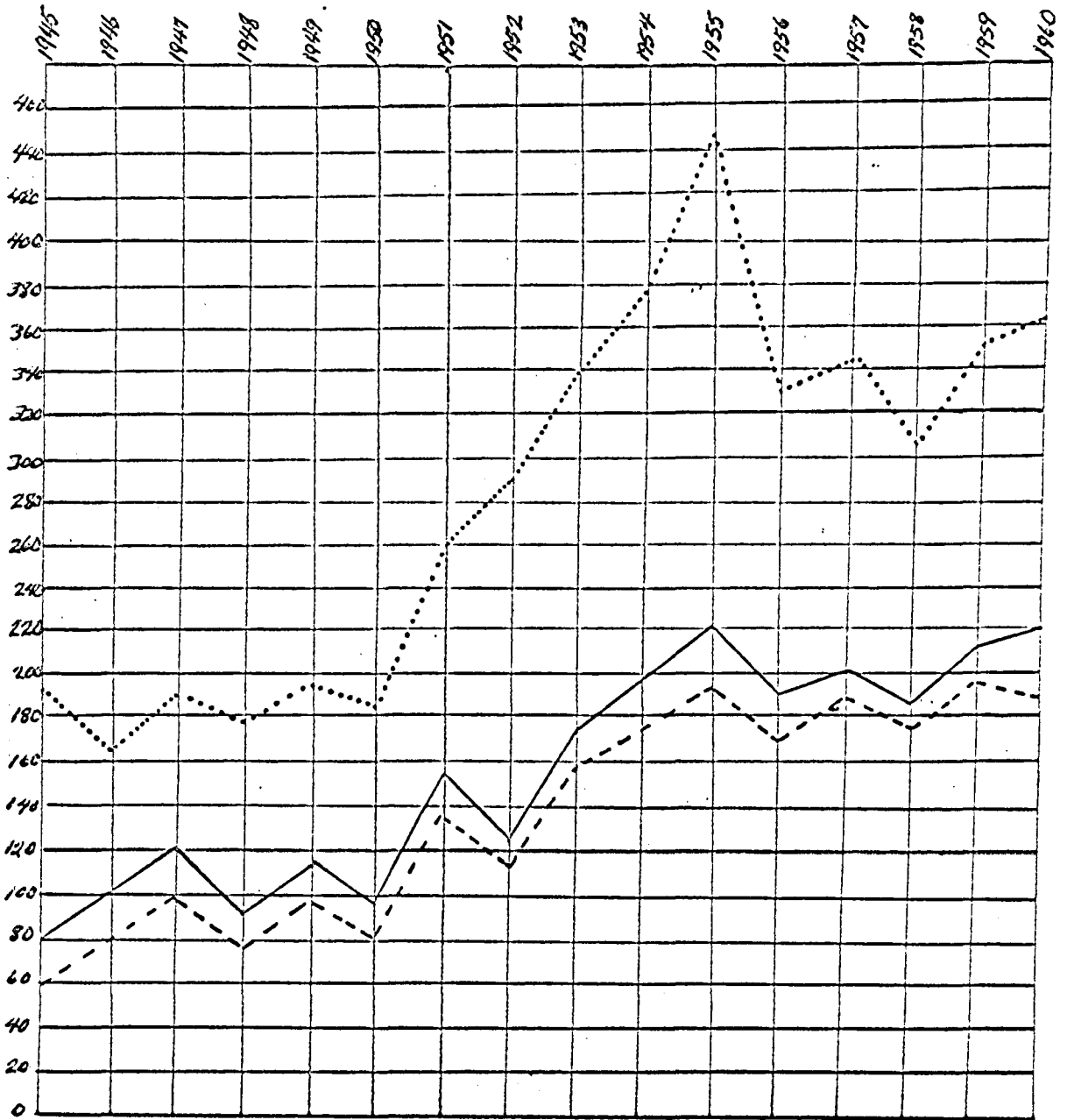
As to October 31, 1949 there are 105 girls enrolled in these same Home Economics clubs. All girls carried the first year food project; 101 completed theirs. Besides giving a 96% completion in foods, the following projects were carried by Ramsey County girls: home gardens, poultry, dairy cattle, beef, sheep, beautification of home grounds, home industry, arts and crafts. Because of bad weather in the winter some clubs held two meetings a month throughout the summer so that all the work could be covered.<sup>31</sup>

The reference to bad roads in the winter of 1949 will recall for many readers the extremely heavy snows of the winters of 1949 and 1950. Army personnel with bulldozers

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<sup>31</sup>Marguerite O. Peterson and JoAnn Zimmermann, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1949), p. 14.





Number enrolled . . . . . : .....  
 Home Economics Enrollment : .....  
 Home Economics Completion : - - -

FIGURE 4

PROGRESS OF GIRLS CLUBWORK  
1945-1960

(From Wayne Owens, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Annual Report 1960, p. 61.)

were called upon in February and March to plow roads and to help farmers get hay from fields for their livestock. Some farm families in the county were unable to get groceries and supplies for six weeks at a time. Mail was delivered irregularly with horses and by foot. When the mailman did arrive he brought such items as yeast and tobacco with the newspapers and magazines. The deep snow brought extra moisture and in the spring of 1950 the lakes of the county were overflowing. All travel to the northern part of the county was cut off at Webster when Sweetwater Lake overflowed its banks in late April. Even the Great Northern branch line train was stalled on its way back to Devils Lake the day the water inundated the tracks. The train remained in Webster for six weeks before the way was passable again. The army was called upon to furnish transportation across the water for a mile or more south of Webster. The Ramsey County residents who lived north rode the "duck" (a low flat boat) and were met by friends and merchants from Devils Lake who transported them and their farm produce to the city. With communications cut to a minimum throughout the winter and spring months, extension personnel had a difficult time to schedule meetings or participate in making club and home visits, the result was a drop in the 4H enrollment in 1950.

Because of low 4H enrollment the extension agents tried to increase membership. Emphasis on expansion of the 4H program was accomplished in the summer months through the

following methods:

1. Speaking at Homemakers clubs telling them about 4H clubwork which is available for their children.
2. Radio broadcast-4H activities reviewed.
3. Working closely with the leaders through home visits and training meetings.
4. Working directly with members at meetings and home visits.
5. By having a program in the county with which the boys, girls, and leaders themselves are satisfied so that they themselves sell 4H clubwork.<sup>32</sup>

The outlook for growth in the 4H enrollment was favorable for the years following 1950:

The 4H enrollment should increase during the next year as five communities have indicated interest in organizing clubs. High percentage of completion by 4H members during the past year indicated that 4H clubwork is quite firmly established.

Extension work is looked upon favorably by many Ramsey County people but extension work will not ride along only on its reputation. Its work and its results must continue to be good, and this can only be accomplished with continuous work towards this end.<sup>33</sup>

The growth of the Home Economics program began an upward climb in 1948 and in 1955 there were 222 girls enrolled in the program; 199 girls and 198 boys completed the year's clubwork (Figure 4).

The county agent predicted a period of adjustment in his report for the year 1955:

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<sup>32</sup>JoAnn Zimmermann Smallwood, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1950), p. 16.

<sup>33</sup>Ibid., p. 35.

It is expected that there may be a slight decrease in 4H enrollment in 1956 as after six years of continual growth it is to be expected there will be a slight decrease in enrollment and a period of consolidation of 4H club organization will take place.<sup>34</sup>

The agent's prediction was right, 191 girls registered in the program, 178 completed, in 1956, however, never again in the history of the Ramsey County Home Economics has the enrollment fallen below the 200 figure.

Farm Family Nights of the 1950's. Farm Family Nights were initiated during Wayne Owen's term of office. From 1954 through 1958 Farm Family Nights were held throughout Ramsey County under the sponsorship of the 4H clubs of the different communities. The county extension office prepared an evening's program and brought it to the people. Six to eight of these programs were repeated around the county during the winter months. The affair usually began with a short movie and then each county extension agent presented illustrated talks on subjects of interest to the entire family. The second hour was recreational, spent playing games and folk dancing, and the last hour was a social time with lunch and visiting. The first family nights were attended by 1000 persons throughout the county, but as years went by attendance wavered. Farm and Home Development groups for the adults

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<sup>34</sup>Wayne W. Owens, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1955), p. 22.

were substituted and 4H was no longer involved.

### The Decade of 1958 to 1968

The addition of six new clubs resulted in a growth spurt in membership. At that time there were 226 members in 18 home economics clubs.

In 1967 Assistant County Agent Fowler Humphrey wrote the following in his statistical report:

Twenty-nine and four tenths percent of our total staff time was spent on 4H and other youth programs, equivalent to almost one full time extension youth worker. However, much more time could be devoted to developing the youth leadership potential, but our present work load does not permit it.<sup>35</sup>

This statement is an indication of the extent of the 4H program at this time.

In regards to the problems to be solved in the 4H program County Agent Tommy Reff made the following statement for a news release in 1968:

We ended the year with 401 4H club members in 35 4H clubs. The 4H club enrollment has increased over 1967, but we are reaching only a small percentage of the potential of the youth that are eligible to belong to 4H. Part of the problem is finding adult leaders for the clubs, and part can be attributed to the increasing number of other activities that youngsters can participate in.<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>35</sup>Fowler C. Humphrey and Tommy L. Reff, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1967), Preface. (In Statistical Report.)

<sup>36</sup>News release of Tommy Reff, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1968), Preface.

The expanse of the home economics program was noted in the contributions of the girls as indicated in the 1968 report:

585 articles were exhibited at 4H Achievement Days in the Home Living project; 120 girls demonstrated in the county contest and two were winners at the District Contest in Grand Forks. 130 girls participated in judging contests and the Ferry Festival, seven new Home Economics clubs were organized in October with only one club disbanding. There are now 50 Home Economics club leaders in Ramsey County. Some of the other 4H activities during the year included camp, 4H parties, Recognition Night, Council meetings, and Junior Leaders Club.<sup>37</sup>

The present 1970 enrollment figure is 246 girls in 22 home economics clubs.

The present Home Extension Agent, Maxine Gessner Frank came to Ramsey County in 1960 following Audrey Schnable. She has served continuously except for a school term in 1966-1967, when she taught Home Economics in Devils Lake Central High School; this writer served as Acting Home Extension Agent during the interim. County Agent Wayne Owens left the county in 1962 and Tommy Reff held the position until July of 1969 when he followed Owens to the State Extension Service in Fargo. John Logan is the present County Agent. There have been several young men in training in the county during the decade.

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<sup>37</sup>Maxine G. Frank, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1968), Preface. (In News Story.)

Junior Leaders organize. Junior Leaders existed as helpers at the club level and for special county activities but in this decade they began to function as an auxiliary group.

Junior Leaders began to have a county organization about 1965. Previously they worked primarily in local clubs under the direction of the club leader. Girls who helped as Junior Leaders were often called upon to assist with registration for judging and demonstration contests and handle exhibits during Achievement Days. Frequently, Junior Leaders were called upon to direct recreation at camp, parties, and Recognition Nights.

In the spring of 1965 Junior Leaders were given the opportunity to prepare an exhibit for the Boy Scouts Exposition on April 3. The following account was found among the records:

The booth was decorated in 4H colors, and the motto, pledge and flag were displayed. Also on display were project books, ribbons and awards. Five Junior Leaders took charge of the exhibit and live demonstrations were conducted from 1:00 to 8:00 p.m. Betty Wilcox, Alane Warner, Jill Klemetsrud, Laurel Jones and Suzanne Kavanaugh were the Junior Leaders in charge of the demonstrations. Each hour had some work on each of the 3 major project areas. An estimated 300 persons stopped at the booth. A great many of these were completely unfamiliar with 4H work, and the girls did a lot of explaining. . . . The home agent felt that the exhibit was a great success and was a big step in explaining 4H to the community.<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>38</sup>Maxine G. Frank, North Dakota, Ramsey, County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1965), p. 10.

That same year Junior Leaders were trained in a recreational workshop held in December with Dwight Palmer, Associate State 4H Club Leader. In 1966 the Junior Leaders group held a Christmas Party during the holidays for older 4H members and alumni.

In 1967 the Junior Leaders organized into a club with officers and continued to assist with various county 4H activities. The County Agents act as leaders for the group.



## CHAPTER III

### 4H CLUBWORK

Generally, 4H clubwork includes all functions of a 4H club, such as business meetings and procedures, projects with training, demonstrations and judging, activities in camping, conservation, safety, and recreation. This chapter will concern clubwork in terms of the home economics projects.

#### Home Economics Projects

In the 4H clubs from 1928 to 1935 each club and leader selected either the foods project or the clothing project. In 1935 the home living project was introduced on a six-year cycle rotation plan. The six-year cycle meant that all the clubs of a county would take two years of a project and then change to another project, thus, in a six year period each club girl had the opportunity for two years of foods, two years of clothing, and two years in the home living project. This policy changed in the early 1960's to a three-year rotation. Even though 4H leader training was given in only one major project, a club girl has always been allowed to select special projects in other areas of her interests. In order to earn a 4H pin award, the girl has been required to complete the major project, but she was allowed to do additional projects. At least fifty projects and the requirements for each are listed in the 4H Program Guide, an extension publication, available to every county extension office.

The home economics projects are intended to teach girls to understand themselves and their problems of adolescence. These problems are grouped into three main categories: the clothing project which emphasizes how to be a well-dressed club girl by developing the skill of sewing; the foods project teaches nutrition and food preparation with emphasis on how diet affects the teen-age girl and her figure; the home living project begins with the girl and her room and expands to include phases of home furnishings and home improvement. More recently this project has included self-understanding and family relationships. At the club level the programs are adapted to the needs and interests of the girls.

Clothing project. The clothing project in 4H has proven to be a favorite of the three major projects. There has been participation in the clothing project in more than half of the years between 1928 and 1968. In 1928 there were three clubs and six in 1929, all clubs enrolled in the clothing project. Thus, the early clubs began with sewing projects. The first style review is recorded in the 1930 report:

Myrtle Morse, Webster, member of the Web-Star Stitches 4H Clothing club, was awarded first place in the 4H club style show which was held at the Guild Hall in Devils Lake. Approximately 100 people attended to see the display of garments made by the Ramsey County club girls. The hall was secured for the club girls by the Chamber of Commerce of Devils Lake.

The program opened by the 4H quartet presenting a group of national 4H club songs. This was followed

by the 4H club style show. While the judges were making their decisions several models from the stores displayed garments of the same classes of material as the style show entries. The models were to aid the club girls to select good quality dresses at reasonable prices if they desired ready made garments; also for a comparison of finishes of garments. The club girls appeared more satisfied with their own garments than with the ready made.

Three competent judges selected the winners of the various classes. . . .(a list of classes and models omitted) . . .

Rules and score card for the girls style show follow--Each girl must have made the dress and at least two pieces of the underwear to be worn with the dress. Shoes, hose, and other accessories must have been selected by the wearer. Each complete outfit must be turned over to the committee in charge on the morning of November 16th at the time of registration. Each article must be accompanied by an itemized statement of the cost of the complete outfit, including shoes, hose and accessories at the time announced by the local leader at the Institute. A description of the wearer giving height, color of eyes, name, age, address, and the year of clothing work . . .<sup>1</sup>

The score card used in the judging was very much like the score card used for the years that have followed with divisions of general appearance, suitability of costume to the individual, suitability to purpose, economic factors, and workmanship with a total score of 100. Since the Make It Yourself With Wool Contest adopted a new judging procedure for style revues, 4H judging has been adjusted to consider

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<sup>1</sup>Stella M. House, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1930), pp. 73-74.

more on the overall appearance of the girl in her garment than on construction details.

In 1931, five clubs took the clothing project and five took foods work. Training was given in both areas; this continued until 1935 when the Home Furnishings project was introduced on a six-year cycle. Training in May, 1932, was held under the supervision of Miss Edna Sommerfeld, State Extension Clothing Specialist. Club leaders and delegates from ten clothing clubs attended the lesson, entitled, "Assembling the Club Girl's Outfit." The object of the lesson was to instruct the leaders in planning, selecting, and making or buying appropriate, serviceable, and economical outfits.<sup>2</sup>

Fourteen clothing clubs enrolled in 1933, ten in 1934, and the clothing project was not carried in Ramsey County again until 1939 and 1940. In 1940, 25 clothing clubs had an enrollment of 233 but only 188 completed their year's requirements which was about 80 per cent completion. The following statement was reported about the training for leaders:

On November 17 the first fall training meeting was held in Devils Lake for local leaders under the direction of Miss Julia E. Brekke, clothing specialist.

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<sup>2</sup>Russell Morgan, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1932), p. 18.

Twenty leaders were present. Demonstrations on the 4H wardrobe were given and discussions by all followed. The entire year's work was thoroughly explained and questions answered. The spring training meetings for local leaders were both held in Devils Lake on May 4 and 6th. Demonstrations on sewing in zippers and sewing on collars were given by Miss Brekke besides discussion of various problems in pattern and fabric selection.

The project "The Well Dressed Club Girl" has proven exceedingly helpful and interesting to the entire group. The girls in 2nd year clothing showed remarkable improvement from the previous year. The total of 215 dresses was made, 147 girls took part in the county dress revue. 1,123 other articles were made and of these, 308 were exhibited at the annual achievement show.<sup>3</sup>

A Ramsey County girl, Ada Mae Parke, won a Singer Sewing Machine for outstanding clothing work at the State 4H Institute in 1940.

In 1945 and 1946 the clothing project was carried again by the clubs in Ramsey County. Club enrollment had decreased due to restrictions of World War II. Training meetings were again held by Miss Brekke, members exhibited at the State Fair at Grand Forks and for the first time the dress revue was a separate event from the Achievement Days. The Ramsey County Dress Revue was held October 5, 1946, and the State Dress Revue was held the following weekend in Devils Lake under the supervision of State 4H staff. Genevieve DeVany of Ramsey County received a purple rosette placing and

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<sup>3</sup>M. Emily Freeman, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1940), p. 69.

Becky Calderwood, age 13, was named a State Winner.

The six-year cycle of projects remained in effect but older girls continued sewing and carried advanced clothing projects. The home economics club membership grew and in 1951 there were 154 girls enrolled in the clothing project, enrollment decreased to 127 in 1952. The State Dress Revue returned to Devils Lake in 1951 and 1952. Training in 1951 was given by Home Agent JoAnn Smallwood in four meetings with leaders. The following was recorded about the project presented:

. . . Objectives and requirements for the first year clothing project, literature explained, demonstration on sewing on a button, illustrative material of all articles was shown, detail construction points emphasized, posters about cutting, staylining, sewing garments similiar to the points emphasized by "Gertie Grainline" was shown. Lock hemming stitch was tried by all leaders, construction of peasant apron was started by the leaders. A study of needle sizes in relation to thread sizes was included.

The leaders were surprised to find that they were a little rusty on the correct way to hold, thread and manipulate a needle. The locked hemming stitch was a real interest. Most of the leaders were not acquainted with staylining.<sup>4</sup>

The lessons, "Know Your Sewing Machine," provided by the Singer Sewing Machine Company were used in training meetings in 1957 and 1958. Evonne Currie, Starkweather, was chosen 1958 State Clothing Achievement Girl and awarded a trip

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<sup>4</sup>JoAnn Smallwood, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1951), p. 29.

to National Congress.

The six-year cycle of projects was changed to three-year rotation in the 1960's and there have been enough members taking the special lessons on sewing to have a style show for each Home Economics Day at the Achievement Days.

Foods project. The first foods work among Ramsey County girls was done in the early canning clubs. Foods as a 4H project began in 1931 when five clubs chose to work with foods and the other five clubs remained with the clothing project. According to County Agent Russell Morgan, Ramsey County had the second largest number of foods clubs in the state, in 1932.<sup>5</sup> The only boys foods club in the state was at Webster; the Six Wonder Chefs were organized by Joan Larson. Mrs. Louis Leet, Webster, organized the Webster Cooking Club with both boys and girls enrolled.

Food preparation was stressed but the annual reports disclose very little about the requirements of the project. The following article was recorded in 1932 by Raymond Douglas:

Home grown foods for cutting living costs and providing the family with an adequate diet was the subject taken up at a meeting of the 4H Club leaders at the courthouse in Devils Lake. The session was one of the regular training classes given by Letitia J. Jones, foods specialist of the North Dakota Agricultural College. This type of work is being studied by about thirty-five Ramsey County girls who are members of the eight local foods clubs.

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<sup>5</sup>Morgan, op. cit., p. 49.

Foods produced at home on the farm should supply the bulk of the family living. In her work with the 4H Club Leader, Miss Jones helped to plan the products needed in gardens to supply the daily fruit and vegetable requirements of the family. Preparation of meats, use of dairy products, eggs and methods of utilizing whole grains was also discussed.<sup>6</sup>

Foods work was carried in eight clubs in 1933 and seven in 1934. In 1938 a food product total of 57,407 dishes was prepared in the county; 4,590 meals were prepared and 6,709 quarts of fruits and vegetables canned by 4H members.

Each club assembled a cooking kit which was used in giving demonstrations in 1943. The kits contained standard measuring equipment and clear glass mixing bowls. The standard equipment is found in most homes today, therefore the club kit is no longer needed.

Good nutrition for health was emphasized when Miss Ruth Dawson, Nutrition Specialist, demonstrated the making of muffins, custard, and drop cookies in the 1943 training lesson for leaders. The spring leaders training meetings were given by the Associate County Agent, M. Emily Freeman, on methods of canning, drying, freezing, and storage of fruits and vegetables. In July, Miss Freeman held community food preservation meetings to emphasize the use of the victory gardens of the war effort. In 1944, Miss Dawson

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<sup>6</sup>Raymond Douglas, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1932), p. 17.



returned to the county with a lesson on yeast breads for the Food II members.

In 1949, there were 11 home economics 4H clubs in the county with all of the 122 members enrolled in the first year foods project.<sup>7</sup> Enthusiastic interest was shown when many of the clubs entertained their mothers, parents, and other interested adults in the community in connection with their foods work. Food preservation with pressure cookers was stressed during the canning season and the home agent tested 63 gauges.

Foods was again carried as a project of the clubs in the county during 1955 and 1956. One dish meal preparation, bread and rolls, and making of pastry were included in the lessons. An active program of demonstration and judging was accomplished at county and district levels.

A cherry pie baking contest was held in June of 1963 with 14 girls participating. The girls worked in groups of five with each one making her own pie, using ingredients and equipment brought from home. Mrs. Leonard Michalski, home economist from Lakewood, judged and the girls were awarded ribbons. Bread bake-offs were held as club projects also. Several batches of bread were made by the girls and leaders gave criticisms as the work progressed. Demonstrations on

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<sup>7</sup>Marguerite Peterson and JoAnn Zimmerman, North Dakota Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1949), p. 27.

pastry and master cake mixes were given while the bread was baking.

Special foods activities were planned for the older club girls in 1966 as recorded in the annual report:

4H members enrolled in Foods III held a county-wide smorgasbord in Devils Lake, January 22. Members of the Webster Happy Helpers Sr. and the CHN girls were in charge of the event. They planned the menu and made assignment to the four other clubs participating. A large table centered with a Scandinavian centerpiece, [a miniature Viking boat from Norway] holding 36 different foods was the major part of interest. Other tables were decorated with Scandinavian dolls and flags, there was a display of handwork from Scandinavian countries. Laurel Jones told of her 4H Club Congress experiences and showed slides and Betty Wilcox told of her trip to the National Dairy Congress. Twenty girls and 10 leaders participated in the event. The next county-wide event will be a small dinner party with Starkweather and Penn in charge. These county-wide events were planned to give the older girls more experience in planning and preparing foods and to help 4H'ers get acquainted throughout the county.<sup>8</sup>

Another special foods event, the Food Fair, has been held successfully in recent years. The girls plan a menu, complete a table setting, and prepare one food of their menu. Each girl sets her own card table and serves the prepared menu item. The judges score the girl and her display. The girls are questioned individually by the judges and awarded ribbons for their efforts. The affair is open to viewing by the public.

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<sup>8</sup>Maxine Frank, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1966), p. 2.

Home living project. The plan of the six-year cycle of 4H major projects began in 1935 and 1936 with the home furnishings project. This project has had many titles throughout the years--home furnishings, home improvement, household management or home living. The project has dealt with all of the areas other than food preparation and preservation and clothing construction. Home living has not been favored as a project by leaders and home agents because it is not identified with a familiar skill and projects are selected from a very wide area, making measurement of achievement difficult.

The home furnishing project, in 1935, included bedspreads, curtains, vanity skirts, pillow cases, and blanket protectors. The project was much the same for the years of 1941 and 1942. In 1941, Ramsey County girls made 876 articles for their homes such as 58 curtains, 37 wall hangings, 169 pillow slips, 99 sheets, 71 quilt protectors, 63 chair pads, 74 dresser scarfs, 27 dresser drawer partitions, 26 cushions, 20 laundry bags, 14 shoe bags, 15 dress bags and 6 closet curtains. The lessons for Home Improvement II, 1942, included rugs braided from stockings. The leader of the Handy Helpers Club of Crary reported in the 1942 annual report: "Girls financed purchases of articles necessary for the Home Living project by sales of poultry and poultry products as all but

one girl carried poultry as an added project."<sup>9</sup>

The home improvement project was again carried in 1947 and 1948. Florence P. Day, Home Management Specialist from the North Dakota Agricultural College, conducted the training meetings for leaders. The Home Agent, Marguerite Peterson, reported the following in the Annual Report for 1948:

The Home Improvement project was divided into various units, the first year members having a choice of 4 units and the second year members having a choice of 4 units. In Ramsey County, the picture was as follows:

First Year Home Improvement projects:

The Glamour Nook Unit . . . . .	20 members
Closet Improvement Unit . . . . .	6 members
Beauty Sleep Unit . . . . .	2 members

Second Year Home Improvement projects:

The Dining Table Unit . . . . .	51 members
The Braided Rug Unit. . . . .	10 members
Draperies Unit. . . . .	2 members
Dressing Table Unit . . . . .	5 members <sup>10</sup>

There were 162 girls enrolled in Home Improvement I in 1953.

The project was divided into three divisions: Let's Start Here, My Room Where I Sleep, and My Room Where I Dress. The minimum requirements for each unit are listed in Home Extension Agent Stenslie's annual report.

Four girls were selected by the 4H County Council Executive committee to attend a Home Improvement Tour to Minneapolis in 1953. The girls visited department stores,

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<sup>9</sup>Freeman, op. cit., 1942, p. 139.

<sup>10</sup>Peterson, op. cit., 1948, p. 32.

a test kitchen and an art institute on the trip. These trips were arranged through the State 4H Club office and are conducted in the years in which the Home Improvement project is carried. Two Ramsey County girls took the tour of Minneapolis in 1954 and 1959. In 1959 the tour group included representatives from 18 North Dakota counties and the trip was sponsored by the Sears Roebuck Company.<sup>11</sup> In 1962 the event was arranged in Fargo, some of the highlights included tours to Black Interiors, DeLendrecie's China Department, Forsburg House, Sunset Apartment Development, Rourke's Art Gallery and the Concordia College Library.

The home improvement project was carried again in 1965 and 1968. There were 610 exhibits at Achievement Days in 1965 and 585 in 1968. The exhibit articles included many wood crafts.

#### Demonstration Program

The educational processes of thinking and indoctrination are expressed in the following statement by Faris: "Man has mastered his environment and guided social progress largely by learning to think and to communicate his thoughts through speech and writing".<sup>12</sup>

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<sup>11</sup>Audrey Schnabel, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1959), p. 34.

<sup>12</sup>T. T. Martin, The 4H Club Leaders Handbook (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1956), pp. 49-52 citing Elsworth Faris, The Nature of Human Nature, p. 157.

The development of boys and girls through 4H demonstrations aims to develop the ability to solve problems by constructive thought and exchange of ideas. The early slogan, "Learning to do by doing," expresses the philosophy, the objectives, and the procedures used in the 4H demonstration.

Demonstration, the "show and tell," procedure is used as a teaching tool in 4H Clubwork. A demonstration not only teaches subject matter, it helps develop the individual. In order to be a demonstrator, a 4H member must learn to do something, analyze the steps to produce a finished product and think through the best means to "show and tell" so others understand. It is a method of learning by doing, and teaching others as they see and hear the procedure.

Identification of demonstration. The first identification for 4H was a demonstration emblem in the form of an open book overlaid with a 4H cloverleaf and the word, "Demonstrator" across the top, given in recognition of membership in the Demonstrator Boys' Corn Club. The miniature book emblem signified the need for education in farm living and the word "demonstrator" meant that each club member agreed to read and follow the instructions furnished by the Department of Agriculture and be a "demonstrator" of these methods.<sup>13</sup> The idea of a cloverleaf was brought from Iowa by O. H. Benson

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<sup>13</sup>Franklin M. Reck, The 4H Story (Iowa State College Press, Ames, Iowa, 1951), p. 98.

when he came to the office of the Farmer's Cooperative Demonstration Work, Washington, D. C., to assist O. B. Martin. Benson and Martin are credited with originating and adopting the 4H emblem in the spring of 1911. Education until this time was most important along the lines of the three R's, but now leadership suggested that the four H's stand for head, heart, hands, and hustle. Benson said, "A leader with head trained to think, plan and reason; with heart trained to be true, kind and sympathetic; and hands trained to be useful, helpful, and skillful; and the hustle to render ready service, to develop health and vitality . . ." <sup>14</sup> Later, Martin replaced the word, "hustle," with the health H to resist disease, enjoy life, and make for efficiency.

The very fact that "demonstration" is a forerunner of the 4H symbol denotes its importance in 4H clubwork. The word, "demonstration," is so much a part of the 4H that the term Home Demonstration Agent has been synonymous with the title for women county agents.

Demonstration program in Ramsey County. The demonstration program in Ramsey County may have begun in the areas of the county where corn, pig, or potato clubs were formed in 1910 to 1920. During the decade of the 1920's demonstrations were given at the Lake Region Fair each summer by adults and youth.

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<sup>14</sup>Ibid., p. 97.

The winners from the Lake Region Fair competed in the District Fair at Grand Forks and/or a State Fair in Fargo. In 1929, two of the home economics clubs, Web-Star Stitchers of Webster and Sweet-Briar of Starkweather, competed at the Lake Region Fair. The annual report states, "A demonstration team from this club [Web-Star Stitchers] won the contest at the county fair and competed at the District Fair at Grand Forks winning second prize."<sup>15</sup> The next year the 1930 Annual Report carries this byline, "Web-Star 4H Team Champions."<sup>16</sup> The Webster home economics demonstration team, Joan Larson and Myrtle Morse, were named first in the county contest at the Lake Region Fair in Devils Lake and first at the fair at Grand Forks. The girls gave their demonstration on construction of set-in pockets at nine public events in different parts of the county. The following statement regarding their work was found in the annual report for 1930: "The presentations of this lesson and the individual help given by the team has aroused much interest towards the 4H Club program."<sup>17</sup> There is no mention of demonstrations in the 1931 report, however, another Webster Club, The Busy Bakers, won the county contest and competed in Grand Forks in 1932. The 1932 records of the

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<sup>15</sup>Stanley Morrill, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1929), p. 44.

<sup>16</sup>House, op. cit., p. 75.

<sup>17</sup>Ibid.



Southam Junior Homemakers 4H club show that they had more meetings and demonstrations than any other club in the county. Eighty demonstrations were given by members of the club.

The demonstration contests continued to be held at the Lake Region Fair and there are accounts of participation at the Grand Forks Fair. In 1942, Mavis Christianson and Jeanne Palmer, A-I Club, gave their winning soap-making demonstration seven times for the public, including the Central High School PTA meeting. They were contestants at the district fair in Grand Forks.

Dairy foods demonstrations. Ramsey County was selected to host the State Dairy Foods Contest in 1943 under the sponsorship of the State 4H Office. The event included representatives from each county where foods projects were carried by club members. The State judges awarded Ila Sager, Starkweather Handmaids, a \$50.00 bond for her demonstration on milk drinks.

Doris Berg, Starkweather Handmaids, won the State Dairy Foods Award in 1944 in a district contest at Larimore. The six-year rotation of the major project of the home economics clubs brought the State Dairy Foods contest to Devils Lake again in August of 1949. Although each county was allotted one team and one individual contestant, Betty Wertenberger, Webster Happy Helpers, was the only Ramsey County contestant,

with a demonstration on butter making.

The State Award was claimed again by Ramsey County in the 1950 contest by Becky Calderwood, Crary Handy Helpers, with her demonstration on buttermilk rolls. She was awarded a gold watch and competed in the State Dairy Show Queen Contest as Ramsey County's entry. She was chosen first runner-up. In 1955, Devils Lake was selected to host the State Baking Demonstration Contest and the State Dairy Foods Demonstration Contest. Patsy McLean, Starkweather Willing Workers, placed among the top three in the single division of the baking contest. She was awarded a gold watch and the privilege of submitting a standard report form for further competition for state honors. She was Ramsey County's contestant the next year in the dairy foods competition.

District demonstration competition. The state plan of organization returned to the three-year rotation of projects and under the new plan each county was permitted to have a dairy foods and baking demonstrator each year at a district contest. The district contests are now under the sponsorship of the Rural Electric Cooperatives throughout the State of North Dakota. Therefore, Ramsey County contestants have competed at either Cando or Grand Forks, depending upon the location of the home of the contestant, in Rural Electric Cooperatives.

In addition to sponsoring the dairy foods, baking, and

quality dairy demonstration contests which have some age and project limitations, the Rural Electric Cooperatives initiated a general demonstration contest open to anyone in the 4H club program, both boys and girls. This general demonstration contest is usually referred to as the REA Contest or "Show and Tell" Contest. Ramsey County began to participate in the general contest in 1958 and found it necessary to hold an elimination contest prior to June in order to select an REA Contestant. In 1961 a ten-year old, Bonnie Besse, Starkweather, won the title of State REA Demonstrator with her demonstration, "A Windy Day." Ramsey County contestants have continued to participate and a number of times have won state honors. A safety demonstration was added in 1965, Pam Reardon, Peppy Workers Club, won the district and participated at the state level. The Webster Happy Helpers Club won numerous honors at the county, district, and state levels during the 1960's. In 1963 the Webster Club won the right to represent Ramsey County in four divisions at the district REA Contest. Karen Kosieracki was named district winner of the "Show and Tell," and became the runner-up at State. Connie Jones became the alternate in the State Baking Contest and was honored with a trip to National Club Congress. Betty Lou Wilcox was named second place winner in the State Quality Dairy division. Laurel Jones was named a district alternate winner in the Dairy Foods Contest.

4H Council sponsors demonstration program. Special emphasis on demonstration participation began when Marguerite O. Peterson was employed as Ramsey County Home Extension Agent in 1946.

The Ramsey County 4H Council decided to sponsor a 4H Home Economics demonstration program to encourage members and leaders to make demonstration work a major part of their clubwork. The Council appointed Mrs. Dan DeVany, leader of the A-I Club; Mrs. Alexander Anderson, leader of Starkweather Willing Workers; Becky Calderwood, Crary Handy Helpers, and Marilyn Keeball, Lawton Merry Bakers, as a committee to complete the plans for the demonstration program.<sup>18</sup> Mrs. Peterson conducted special demonstration lessons for leaders at their training meetings and at 4H camp. As a result 19 demonstrations were entered at the Ramsey County Fall Fair. Ribbon awards were provided from a contribution given to the 4H program by the Northwest Chain Store Council. In 1948, 87 per cent of the girls enrolled in 4H clubwork participated in the demonstration program.

The demonstration program reached beyond the realm of the clubs and their leaders when JoAnn Zimmermann, the new Home Extension Agent in 1949, was asked to speak before the Rotary and Kiwanis Service Clubs. Miss Zimmermann explained her work as Home Extension Agent and presented 4H girls and their

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<sup>18</sup>Peterson, op. cit., 1947, pp. 136-137.

demonstrations to illustrate 4H in action. The following comment about one demonstration was found: "Now two months later the Rotarians are still commenting that the 4H demonstration on bread making by Colette DeVany was the best program they have ever had."<sup>19</sup>

Demonstration help days. The State Extension Office personnel conducted district demonstration help days in July, 1949, in Devils Lake. The following year Ramsey, Foster, Wells, and Nelson Counties participated again in the district help days at the Home Economics Department of Central High School in Devils Lake. Ramsey County was represented by 14 individual and five team demonstrators. Miss Zimmermann wrote the following about help days: "It is evident that the help that was given to the demonstrators was put to use because a great improvement has been made in these demonstrations by the time of the Fall Fair in September."<sup>20</sup>

As more leaders, 4H members, and parents began to understand the demonstration program, training for preparation of demonstrations was conducted by the home agents, leaders and older 4H girls. The following was taken from the 1950 Annual Report article on county demonstration help days:

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<sup>19</sup>Peterson, Zimmermann, op. cit., p. 7.

<sup>20</sup>JoAnn Zimmermann, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1949), p. 17.

"A definite improvement was shown in the demonstration work of the girls from the Lawton and Bartlett Clubs. The Home Agent acted as critic at the event giving helpful criticism to each girl after her demonstration."<sup>21</sup> Indication of the qualifications of local leaders as judges was found in the following statement: "The club leaders, not including the club leaders of the two girls [demonstrators], selected which demonstration should represent Ramsey County at the State Dairy Foods Demonstration Event."<sup>22</sup>

When cooperation in the demonstration program developed within the county there was no need for State Extension personnel to conduct demonstration help days. The demonstration program functioned well and the help days were discontinued; however, the home agent assisted individual clubs upon request and some demonstration procedures were included in leader training meetings. In 1967, fifty leaders and junior leaders attended a lesson devoted to demonstration planning, related to the following account:

The program was as follows: A movie of the 1962 state winner in baking was shown followed by a brief discussion of the demonstration. A demonstration on "Party Sandwich Loaf" was given by Genevieve Wilcox, Webster Happy

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<sup>21</sup>JoAnn Zimmermann, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1950), p. 21.

<sup>22</sup>JoAnn Zimmermann Smallwood, North Dakota, Ramsey County Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1951), p. 21.

Helpers 4H. Genevieve is a state winner so cannot compete again.

Mrs. Ed Wilcox, Jr., leader of the Peppy Workers 4H and [county] demonstration committee chairman helped the home agent conduct an informal discussion on visual aids and their use in a demonstration.

The slides on how to develop a demonstration were shown and a mimeograph copy given each person.

Finally, the group was divided into buzz groups. Each of these groups developed a demonstration. They chose a demonstrator from their group and the demonstration was presented for the entire audience.<sup>24</sup>

Area demonstration contests initiated. Efforts in the late 1940's were successful in increasing participation of club girls in the demonstration program. In 1951 this increase necessitated the arrangement of area demonstration centers in Devils Lake and Lawton. Home economists judged the contestants and awarded ribbon placings. The eleven highest scoring girls were given the opportunity to present their demonstrations at the 4H Achievement Days held during the Ramsey County Fall Fair. At the fair Patsy McLean, Starkweather Willing Workers, was named Grand Champion Demonstrator and was awarded a purple rosette.

The pattern of eliminations at the county areas resulted in some clubs failing to win an opportunity for their members to participate in the final contest at Achievement Days.

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<sup>23</sup>Lois Jones and Maxine Frank, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1967), p. 7.

Therefore, changes made in 1954 resulted in a new program. Eliminations were made within the clubs and each club was allowed to enter two demonstrations, either single or team. Two divisions by age were established, championships were chosen for those members 13 years of age and under and for those 14 years and over. The subject demonstrated must be within the realm of the major project for the year.

Champions named at the Achievement Days in 1954 were Sharlene Kenner, A-I Club, senior division and Ilonna Pederson, Webster Happy Helpers, junior division. The girls received purple rosettes from the Fall Fair and 4H jackets from the Chain Store Council. Both demonstrations were given over KDLR radio on the Saturday morning broadcast, "Your County Agent Speaks."

Demonstration eliminations by geographical areas returned to the program in 1958. Nine different areas were arranged in the county and a winning team and single demonstrator were chosen from each area to compete at the County Achievement Days. In 1959, 89 demonstrations were given in six districts with 20 chosen to compete at the Fair. An elimination contest with 13 contestants was held to select a Ramsey County representative for the REA contest in June, but since there was no one employed as Home Extension Agent during the summer no further arrangements were made for the demonstration program. Apparently leaders and members used their time on the judging contests and dress revues and lost



interest in the demonstration program.

In 1963, two demonstration contests were arranged, one in the spring and one at the Fall Fair. The revival of the demonstration contest at the Fall Fair lasted for five years. However, the council voted to discontinue it after 1967 when only seven members participated. After 1963 eliminations were held in area contests but the number of blue ribbon winners was left to the discretion of the judges and all the blue ribbon winners were given the opportunity to vie once again for championships and the right to represent the county in District Contests. The demonstration program reached an all time high in 1967 when 124 girls participated in the contests which determined winners to represent the county at four district contests in Grand Forks. Demonstration competition was keen with so many contestants. JoAnn Wilcox, Peppy Workers, won the State REA Show and Tell Contest with her demonstration on "Dine With Durum" and Barbara Logan, Webster Happy Helpers Club, won the right to compete at the State Dairy Foods Contest.

Values developed through demonstrations. Participation in the demonstration program has proven to be a most valuable part of education through 4H clubwork in Ramsey County. Demonstrating teaches organization of time and materials and constructive thinking in solving problems. The accomplishment of giving a successful demonstration builds self-esteem and confidence.

J. C. McCormick, local leader of the Junior Livestock Club and coach of 1939 state champion dairy demonstration team from Penn, summed up the demonstration program in this way for the Devils Lake Journal, special issue on 4H clubwork in 1940:

First, the preparation of a demonstration gives the participating member a thorough knowledge of the subject selected in order that he or she may present the demonstration correctly and also be able to answer all questions that may be asked by those before whom the demonstration is given.

Second, the member is given a feeling of confidence in his knowledge that he knows more of his subject than the audience before which the demonstration is given.

Third, it gives valuable training in public speaking in that the subject must be given in simple, plain language so that the public may all be able to understand the demonstration thoroughly, . . .

While one may win awards in demonstration work, my idea is that a boy or girl who gets up and gives a good demonstration before an audience has accomplished as much in club work as the winners. After all it is the training in 4H club work that counts more toward building better citizens than all the awards that can be given.<sup>24</sup>

#### Home Economics Judging

Judging of livestock began with participation in fair activities, but very little judging of home economics products was conducted in girls clubwork until 1950. The only record of home economics judging previous to 1950 was

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<sup>24</sup>News item, "4H Movement 30 Years Old; History Told," Devils Lake [North Dakota] Journal, September 18, 1940.

found in the records of 1935 indicating that a home furnishing judging contest was held:

In a home furnishing judging contest, Lois Thoe, who is only ten years old, won first place. Her placings and reasons were excellent and she was rated by Miss Reynolds and Miss Meints [State Extension personnel] as being learned in her club work.<sup>25</sup>

Home Extension Agent, JoAnn Smallwood reported the following about judging at the leader training meetings for the 1950 foods project:

At the leader training meetings in the spring, the leaders had a careful study of judging and partook in a judging workout on a class of breakfasts. At camp another workout for leaders was held on a class of muffins. First the leaders were educated in foods judging and giving reasons, then they in turn held local judging workouts with their club members. Most of the club girls enjoyed the judging activities. Two county judging workouts were held in July. One was conducted at Lawton and one at Devils Lake. At these workouts, classes of butter cakes, white bread, muffins and box lunches were judged. At Lawton, Mrs. Evenson and the home agent acted as reasons judges and at Devils Lake, Mrs. Lloyd Jones and the agent were reason judges. The clubs brought the food stuffs which made up the classes.

. . . It was surprising how the youngest of the girls could determine the "grain" of one cake which was less uniform than that of another. It was amazing that the little girls could express themselves with such correct words. Of course, some out shone others. The girls were asked to take reasons on the back of their cards for all the classes, as a safeguard to insure a bit of thinking. The girls were divided into groups of 4 and each group was allowed 10 minutes to judge a class . . . . 26

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<sup>25</sup>Douglas, op. cit., 1935, p. 26.

<sup>26</sup>Smallwood, op. cit., 1950, p. 20.

The report further related the numerical scores of the winners and stated that girls were given the correct answers at the completion of the contest. There were 22 girls and leaders at Lawton and 49 at Devils Lake. The judging activity as described above is carried out much the same way at the present time, however, there are more classes and divisions by age groups.

The judging activity for girls was not recorded again until 1954 when 30 club members and leaders met in January, in spite of inclement weather and poor road conditions. At this event articles from three units of the first year home improvement project were judged in classes of blue, red, and white. Scoring was done according to the correct placing and reasons. Awards were made to high scoring individuals. In 1956, judging contests were held in three locations: Brocket, Webster, and Devils Lake, and classes of bread, rolls, muffins, and butter cakes were scored numerically. Approximately 30 people attended each session.

In 1958, Ramsey County began to participate in the four county judging event, the Ferry Festival, sponsored by the Men's Club of Churchs Ferry. Seventy-eight girls competed in the clothing judging and shared in the trophies. Ramsey county home economics clubs took part in the Ferry Festival regularly until 1964 and did not participate again until 1968.

There were 139 club members who competed in judging within the county in 1958. Yearly county judging events have been recorded since that time. Contests were held at the Achievement Days until 1964; that year 72 girls participated in a clothing judging contest held in June. The girls were grouped in older and younger groups and all received ribbon placings. Leaders served as reasons judges. Junior leaders assisted and sometimes served as reasons judges, in the contests held in June in 1965, 1966, and 1967. In 1968, 130 girls participated in the two judging contests at Ferry Festival and Achievement Days. Ramsey County representatives entered the State Judging Contests held at the State Fair at Minot in 1967 and 1968. Genevieve Wilcox was named one of the ten top judges at Minot in 1967.

Leaders from Ramsey County have attended training sessions on judging in Park River to prepare for judging at Achievement Days. The following statement was found in the 1968 report of Maxine Frank: "4H leaders have been doing a fine job of judging exhibits in Ramsey County [at the Achievement Days] for 4 or 5 years."<sup>27</sup>

Leaders and Parents Cooperation Vital to 4H Club Program

The success of a 4H club depends greatly upon the ability of the leader. Club leaders are volunteer workers

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<sup>27</sup>Frank, op. cit., 1968, p. 22.

with a definite interest in young people and willing to devote time and energy for these convictions. Great satisfaction, however, results in guiding and directing 4H members, and leaders grow in understanding of their community and the people of the world. The annual reports give many details about successful leadership and the county agents greatly praise those persons.

The attitudes of parents towards the 4H club project is an important determining factor toward the success of the member in that project. County agents usually see only the results of a project and leaders have little opportunity to work directly with the 4H member on projects, therefore, the majority of the guidance and direction must come from the home. The parent's role in the 4H program was described in a newspaper article on clubwork in Ramsey County as:

"We, as parents are naturally interested in the problems of our young people, and since we are acquainted with home and community problems and come in intimate contact with our children, we are in a position to help them in many ways," says Mrs. V. A. Horne of Penn . . . . our sons have found the pride of ownership and the pride that comes from doing and accomplishing things for themselves has induced them to continue as members.

Since good records are possible only by keeping them up-to-date as the work goes on, parents should assist when called upon, Mrs. Horne believes.

Last, but not least, are our continuous efforts to help make our children useful citizens; to teach them to be thoughtful, honest, clean, prompt, kind, sympathetic, loyal and true and of service to help their fellow men.<sup>28</sup>

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<sup>28</sup>Devils Lake Journal, op. cit.

Ramsey County communities are most fortunate to have many second and third generation 4H families who believe in the value of 4H clubwork. The majority of the leaders of clubs today are former 4H members and parents of present members. Throughout the annual reports there are praises of the helpful roles played by parents. The parent needs to be a one-to-one teacher of the young club member and, as the member begins to search for knowledge on his own, the parent needs to give guidance, encouragement, and financing.

## CHAPTER IV

### ACHIEVEMENT AND COMPETITION

Much of the achievement in 4H clubwork is measured through competition. Competition between individual members is not stressed as it was in the early beginnings of the work. Members are urged to compete with their own best record. The so-called "Danish," or classification, method of judging is now generally used for 4H club competition.<sup>1</sup> Exhibits are classified as blue, red, or white, depending on quality and progress. Members know the standards to be used for judging before they undertake the work.

In Ramsey County competition is found in the exhibits at Achievement Days, in the contests in public speaking, demonstrations, judging, and talent night activities. Competing against oneself, against another individual, or in a group results in a stimulus towards greater achievement in clubwork.

#### Exhibiting

The competitive spirit, expressed in the 4H motto, "To make the best better" is shown when boys and girls exhibit their work and their talents at fairs, achievement days, and contests.

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<sup>1</sup>T. T. Martin, The 4H Club Leaders Handbook (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1956), pp. 49-52.



The first Lake Region Fair was held on July 13-15, 1919, in Devils Lake at the new fairgrounds. Stock subscriptions funded \$42,000.00 for investment in buildings, improvements, and eighty acres of land. The livestock exhibition building had stall room for 100 head of cattle and a sales pavilion with a seating capacity for 500 people. Eighteen hundred people attended the first fair. Gate receipts totaled \$10,000.00 and "running" expenses amounted to \$7,000.00. The Farm Bureau was responsible for organizing the fair and the directors were members of the Farm Bureau Board of Directors. The County Agent, Guy, acted as secretary. Boys and girls club work was exhibited; 4H livestock exhibitors camped on the grounds.

The home economics exhibits and demonstration contests for the 4H and homemaker clubs were housed in a huge building with a screened veranda. In 1924, the Lake Region Fair Association set aside \$150.00 for premiums with the provision that all scoring must be done by competent officials from the North Dakota Agricultural College. The winning demonstration teams were sent to the State Fair at Fargo. By 1927, the Lake Region Fair Association requested the homemaker clubs to take full charge of the Women's Department. The following comment was found in the Annual Report of 1930: "Miss Grace DeLong, head of the Home Economics [Extension] of the State Agricultural College, assures us that Ramsey County is the only place on record in the United States where

the Homemakers are in complete charge of the Women's Department at any Fair."<sup>2</sup>

Lake Region Fair activities continued until the drouth and poor financial conditions of the mid 1930's necessitated a termination. Revival of the fair came after World War II, but by that time the old fair buildings and grounds had been sold.

Exhibiting at 4H Achievement Days grew rapidly after the end of the war, and through the cooperative efforts of many organizations the Ramsey County Fall Fair developed. Today, exhibits fill all the existing space in the Memorial Building, Armory, and the Winter Sports Building.

#### Achievement Days

In the decade of 1928-1938 the term, Achievement Days, referred to a day of recognition of the accomplishments of boys and girls in the 4H program. For many years exhibits were displayed and judged and awards were made to members and clubs in one or two days of activity. Today, Achievement Days coincide with the Ramsey County Fall Fair in late September and about a month or six weeks later the clubs hold a county recognition program followed by parties for younger and older age groups.

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<sup>2</sup>Stella House, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1930), p. 65.

An account of the first achievement day in 1929 with six clothing clubs participating follows:

Approximately 150 people including 4H club members, parents and business men attended the County Achievement Day program held at Devils Lake, October 19.

All club members who had completed satisfactory work including records were invited to attend.

After a delicious dinner, served by the Kiwanis and Rotary clubs a program was conducted by the club members which consisted of music and reports of achievements made by the various clubs.

A beautiful silver loving cup was presented by Neils Clausen of the J. C. Penney Company, to the club which had the greatest achievement and largest percentage of the members completing their records. The cup was won this year by the Sweet Briar Sewers of Starkweather.<sup>3</sup>

The clubs participated in an educational tour, conducted by the Home Demonstration Agent in the 1930 Achievement Day:

They went through the elevator [Farmers Mill, now Peavy Elevator Company] first where the guide gave a talk on the steps from wheat to flour. From there they were taken to the Dakota Public Service and several guides took part in explaining the telephone service. The last stop took them through the plant of the Fairmont Creamery.<sup>4</sup>

Three hundred boys and girls attended the Chamber of Commerce sponsored banquet at the 1933 Annual Achievement Day. The food and clothing clubs drew for project display space in the windows of the business firms of Devils Lake. Livestock

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<sup>3</sup>Stanley Morrill, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1929), p. 47.

<sup>4</sup>House, op. cit., p. 71.

clubs displayed their fat animals on the courthouse block.<sup>5</sup>

A new type of achievement day program was successful in 1936. The home economics and agricultural clubs put up displays in the new World War Memorial Building in Devils Lake on Friday morning, September 18. Livestock was brought to the fairgrounds the same morning with all the judging work done on Friday afternoon. The judging and selection of the outstanding club and members was done by Mr. Lars Jenson and Miss Ella Johnson of the State 4H Club Office. Awards were made at an evening banquet with a program followed by dancing.

The selection of outstanding clubs and members had been from records submitted to the State 4H Club Office until Mr. Jenson and Miss Johnson came to participate at the county level. As the 4H club activities developed throughout North Dakota, the state 4H personnel were unable to make all the selections, and county agents were asked to help one another with judging, achievement days, fairs, and contests. Today, home economics club leaders trained in judging by the home extension agents do the judging of projects and contests in Ramsey County. The 4H County Council appoints a selection committee to review records and recommendations to determine

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<sup>5</sup>Raymond Douglas, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1933), p. 44.

who receive outstanding awards, as provided by Article VIII in the Constitution.

The 4H Clubs had booths and displays at the Golden Grain Festival which was held in Devils Lake in August, 1937. Awards were not made until the final achievement day on September 25 when the contests for home economics and the livestock show were held. Mr. Ray Turner, 4H Club Office, Washington, D. C., was the guest speaker at the annual banquet.

Tenth Anniversary. The year 1938 marked the tenth anniversary of Achievement Days, and was attended by 1400 persons. One hundred seventy-two girls prepared 196 food exhibits at a two-day event with booths, demonstrations, speech, and good grooming contests. The event is told:

The afternoon program was started by a parade of the entire 4H group touring the downtown business district. The Devils Lake Boy Concert Band led the parade. Floats were used, the first one being a big birthday cake, representing the 10th anniversary of the achievement show. Others were on Foods featuring bread baked by 4H girls, wild life conservation, better livestock, purer seed, 4H work with banners of its meaning. Each group marched in the parade carrying a pennant giving the name of their club. All club members wore 4H skull caps in green and white colors.

After the parade all 4H club members assembled in the Grand Theatre where the time was given over to singing, and a report by each club secretary. A talk on Wild Life Conservation was given using slides.

The evening program began with a banquet at the Lutheran Church. Immediately following the banquet the group adjourned to the Memorial Building for the evening program where they viewed a pageant entitled, "The Spirit of Home" portraying the different phases of 4H Clubwork. Each club had a part in the pageant.

Following the pageant, outstanding club members, leaders and clubs were recognized.<sup>6</sup>

Accounts of Achievement Days continue to be full of activity as the years pass by. Permanent folding booths for use at exhibit time were made and purchased by the county 4H club fund in 1939. Late harvest seasons and rationing of materials and food during World War II made exhibiting more difficult. The Achievement Day banquet was eliminated due to food rationing in the war years. In 1943, a two-day affair was held in conjunction with the Homemakers Achievement Day, the Fat Lamb Show, and the Victory Garden Harvest Show in the winter sports building.

By 1946, the 4H Achievement Days had developed into the Ramsey County Fall Fair under the direction of the Agricultural Committee of the Devils Lake Chamber of Commerce. A hobby show, amateur show, and a commercial variety show were added. Over 3,500 persons heard the U. S. Marine Band on the opening night of the Ramsey County Fall Fair in 1947. A Fall Fair Queen was chosen and the coronation of Miss Phyllis Jean Ryan took place on Saturday evening. The guest speaker for the banquet in 1952 was the United States Secretary of Agriculture, Charles F. Brannan.

Achievement Days and Recognition Night were separated

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<sup>6</sup>Emily Freeman, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1938), p. 60.

into two activities in 1953. Each Home Economics Club girl was allowed to enter three articles at the Ramsey County Fall Fair-4H Achievement Days. Home improvement exhibits, numbering 343, were given ribbon placings. Six clubs prepared booth displays and Beverly Hatter was chosen champion from a group of 16 demonstrators.

4H Achievement Days and the Ramsey County Fall Fair continue to be held jointly. Service Clubs, Farmers Union, and Farm Bureau assist the Chamber of Commerce and the Extension Office in the sponsorship of the affair through a Fall Fair Board. A county mill levy for the Ramsey County Fall Fair was approved by the voters recently. Home Economics Night with the selection of a Harvest Queen is staged on Thursday and a 4H parade and Little International Livestock Show is held on Friday. The horsemanship project has become so popular that the date for the 4H Horse Show has moved to the Saturday before the Fair and only the championship winners appear at the Little International Livestock Show.

The 4H motto, "To make the best better," adopted in 1927, is lived and relived throughout the lives of the 4H members in their accomplishments exhibited at the Achievement Days. Competition between clubs, between members, and with oneself stimulates each youngster to bring a better project for the next opportunity to exhibit. The excitement of winning and the pride that swells from within when a youngster

receives a ribbon cannot be measured but it is found at Achievement Days.

### Recognition Night

The first recognition event held separately from Achievement Days was on November 14, 1953. A banquet was served to 318 members, leaders, and friends and a long list of awards was presented to the outstanding boys and girls for their 4H achievements.

In 1955, a record year for overall membership, the recognition banquet was not held because no public dining area in the county could accommodate the 4H group. Instead a program and parties for the older and younger age groups were held with 475 leaders, members, and parents attending. An outstanding 4H member, LeRoy Stensland, Edmore, showed slides and gave a report of his trip to National 4H Camp in Washington, D. C.

Recognition Nights continue to be held in November and outstanding members in various areas of achievement are presented loving cups, certificates and/or gifts in honor of their efforts. The awards program is followed by folk dancing parties for older and younger age members. Parents enjoy a social hour with visiting or playing cards. Lunch is served at the close of the evening.



### 4H Key Club

The highest award given in 4H clubwork is the Key Club Award. It is given to approximately two per cent of the 4H membership for achievement throughout the years in clubwork. Cities Service is the sponsoring organization and provides the certificates of award and the 4H keys. Since 1957 Ramsey County has selected four to six outstanding boys and girls each year as recipients of the Key Club Award.

### Leadership Recognition

Leaders of 4H Clubs are generous people, who receive little recognition for their service. The contribution of leaders to clubwork in Ramsey County was related in a newspaper article, entitled, "Local Leaders - Key Workers":

Not everyone is informed as to the system used by the NDAC Extension Service in bringing the benefits of club membership to young people in scores of communities in the county. The program in the state is planned and supervised by the Extension Service -- H. E. Rilling being state leader and Margaret Latimer, Assistant leader under the direction of E. J. Haslerud who heads up Extension Work. In Ramsey County 4H work is under the immediate direction of W. A. Plath, County Agent, and M. Emily Freeman, associate agent.

Next in line are the local leaders who received their assistance and project lessons from the county agent's office under a system of leader training. The information is presented directly at club meetings by these leaders, who also keep in close touch with the progress being made by each member at home.

This plan of developing 4H work permits a relatively small group of extension workers to

assist many thousands of farm young people throughout the state. Nationally, 4H work comes under the extension service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture--thus bringing to each member the effort of the Department of Agriculture, the State Agricultural College, the county agents and local leaders.<sup>7</sup>

Leaders have been recognized with pins and certificates by the State Extension Service for a number of years. In 1956, the 4H County Council sponsored a party for leaders at the Memorial Building in Devils Lake. Kenneth Olson, State Recreational Director, was in charge of the entertainment.

In 1958, the North Dakota Bankers' Association proposed to honor the 4H Club Leaders. In Ramsey County the First National Bank of Devils Lake, Ramsey National Bank, and the Bank of Webster arranged a banquet and program in honor of all 4H leaders and their spouses. One hundred-thirty persons attended the affair, served by the Grand Harbor Homemakers Club. Honor certificates were presented to 35 leaders who had served three years or more in 4H leadership. Senator Ralph Erickstad was the guest speaker.

In the following years leadership certificates were presented to leaders with one or three years of service. Those leaders serving five years receive a pin. The leadership pins are in the form of a tiny clover leaf in silver or gold with tiny jewels for each five-year interval of service.

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<sup>7</sup>News item, "Local Leaders-Key Workers," Devils Lake [North Dakota] Journal, September 18, 1940.

At the annual leaders banquet of 1966, Mrs. Laura Perkins Olson was honored for thirty-five years as a leader, she has received recognition at the State 4H Club Institute, also. Others with more than fifteen years of service were: Mary Brown, Mrs. Ed Wilcox, Jr., Mrs. Lloyd Jones, Don Calderwood, Kenneth Thompson, Mrs. Neil Klemetsrud, and Mrs. Herluf Mikkelson.

The leaders recognition banquet continues to be held each year for 100 to 150 persons under the auspices of the local banks and served by the Grand Harbor Homemakers Club with the assistance of the Poplar Grove 4H Clubs.

#### State Achievement Institute

The opportunity to attend Achievement Institute at Fargo is an honor and exciting experience in the life of 4H boys and girls. Achievement Institutes have been held since 1910, when county winners in the early industrial contests were brought to the North Dakota Agricultural College. Harry E. Rilling related the following:

Those early Achievement Institutes, however, served a definite purpose and some of the same principles are carried out today. As the 4H program developed, so did certain principles of the annual meeting change. . . . The wide interest in the annual meeting of the Achievement Institute paved the way for starting in 1926 an annual show and sale of market classes of club livestock. The two events were held jointly until 1937, when it was decided that the show and sale must stand on its own feet and not influence the Achievement

Institute program.<sup>8</sup>

Ramsey County participated in the first institute of 1910. That year the constitution was adopted and Marvin Kirk of Odessa Township was elected the president, however, his brother, Monroe, served.

The Ramsey County Annual Reports fail to give additional information about participation in institutes again until December, 1931, when five girls represented the county. Myrtle Morse, Web-Star Club, won first place in the wool dress class in the style revue and Joan Larson, of the same club, was judged the most outstanding clothing girl for the state. Joan's award was "a beautiful blue vase made of North Dakota clay, presented by Phi U Sorority [honorary in home economics] of the Agricultural College" and a trip to the National 4H Camp, Washington, D. C.<sup>9</sup>

The annual report of 1934 carries the following list of the awards to eight members of the Sunshine Club which resulted in their participation in the State Achievement Institute:

1st in window display Achievement Week  
 1st in clothing club demonstration team  
 1st in wool dress class in style revue  
 1st in good grooming contest  
 1st in rayon dress class

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<sup>8</sup> Harry E. Rilling, "History of 4H Club Work In North Dakota" (North Dakota State Extension Office, Fargo, North Dakota, 1940), pp. 2-3.

<sup>9</sup> Morrill, op. cit., 1931, p. 3.

1st for outstanding girl in county  
1st for outstanding club, winner of the silver  
loving cup

The Sunshine Club has won the right to have all the members of their club attend the Institute. We believe that the clubs will do their most outstanding work if they have as an award for winning an opportunity to attend the Institute at Fargo. There is nothing appreciated any more or deemed as being more worthwhile by the club members than an opportunity to attend the Institute. Each year the club members seem to strive more and more for an opportunity to attend this yearly event.<sup>10</sup>

Ramsey County has always sent delegates to the Achievement Institute. As many as 24 delegates represented the county during the middle 1930's, however, as 4H membership grew throughout the state, limitation of the number of delegates was deemed necessary. Today, each county is assigned a quota in proportion to the county membership in 4H Clubs. At the present time Ramsey County has from six to eight delegates each year. Each county selects its delegates upon the basis of outstanding work including project accomplishment, meeting attendance, progress made, handicaps overcome, attitude, general participation, and other factors. As a rule most delegates are at least 15 years of age. Those youngsters who are in competitive contests at the institute are not included in the quotas for each county.

#### National Club Congress

National Club Congress is held each year in Chicago.

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<sup>10</sup>Douglas, op. cit., 1934, p. 45.

Approximately 1500 delegates from all the states and Puerto Rico assemble to discuss important problems of the day and hear prominent speakers. They tour the city, visit museums and art galleries, and attend elaborate dinners. National honors are bestowed upon those who are most outstanding.

North Dakota has a quota of approximately 25 delegates to National Club Congress. Ramsey County boys and girls are chosen for the honor frequently, as shown in the annual reports.

### National 4H Camps

The first National 4H Camp was held in 1927 in Washington, D. C. and at that time the 4H pledge was officially adopted. The wording adopted for the whole country by the leaders in 1927 is that of today:

I pledge my head to clearer thinking,  
                   my heart to greater loyalty,  
                   my hands to larger service, and  
                   my health to better living,  
 for my club, my community, and my country.<sup>11</sup>

The 1927 camp marked the beginning of a literature of music written especially for the 4H clubs. A song for 4H girls, "Dreaming" begins "My home must have a high tree above its open gate," an expression in melody and lyrics of the desire of every rural girl for a home where life would be blessed. At the same camp, the popular "Plowing Song" for 4H boys was introduced. In 1929 the first National 4H Song

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<sup>11</sup>Franklin M. Reck, The 4H Story (Iowa State College Press, Ames, Iowa, 1951), p. 217.

Book appeared "with a body of musical literature that has lifted high the morale of club work everywhere, and crystallized its ideals in the minds of millions of young people."<sup>12</sup>

North Dakota is usually allotted a quota of two girls and two boys each year to be delegates to the National 4H Camp. Some of these delegates have been Ramsey County young people. The first delegate chosen from Ramsey County was Joan Larson, Web-Star Stitchers Club, in 1931. A resume' of her trip to the fifth national camp is found in the annual report of that year. She had the honor of being elected the song director of the group from the midwest states and was chosen the accompanist for the pageant staged during camp. Edna Erickson of the Sunshine Club was a delegate in 1935. Some boys from Ramsey County achieved the honor of being chosen delegates to this camp in later years.

Recently, a national leadership camp for 4H members has been established in Michigan and Kathy Ness, Edmore, a former Ramsey County 4H girl, was North Dakota's delegate to that camp three years ago.

#### Publicity of Achievement in 4H Clubwork

The accomplishments of the members of 4H clubs are made public through the news media in Ramsey County. At the present time Devils Lake has two newspapers, a radio and a

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<sup>12</sup>Ibid.

television station to record 4H activities as they happen. County agents have used publicity to advance the 4H club program.

The news media has been a great influence in the history of 4H clubs. The annual reports of the 1930's include clippings and expressions of helpfulness of the press. A monthly news column carried a resume' of club activities throughout the county. Each club reporter submitted news from his club to the Extension Office where it was compiled and sent on to the press. These news articles were interesting to the readers, informative about the 4H program, and gave the member reporters a little training in journalism.

Through the years, the Devils Lake Journal (daily) and the Devils Lake World (weekly) have maintained good relationships with the Ramsey County Extension Office and the 4H clubs. Presently, the County Agent and Home Extension Agent have individual weekly columns carrying news of club activities, educational materials, and advance notices of meetings. The newspapers are willing to print all news of 4H recognition and contests.

Publicity of 4H clubs by radio was accomplished through weekly programs and the amateur shows during the 1930's. The annual reports contain a number of copies of radio scripts prepared and presented by 4H and homemaker clubs. The radio station, KDLR, carried 47 programs during 1937



provided through the Extension Service Office.

At the present time the 15 minute Saturday morning program, "Your County Agent Speaks" is presented weekly by the Ramsey County Extension Office. Live radio broadcasts are made during Achievement Days and the entire Little International Show is put on the air.

Although the television station, WDAZ-TV, is new in the area, they enter into the Achievement Days and Recognition Night activities.

## CHAPTER V

### ACTIVITIES OF 4H CLUBS

Activities of 4H clubs refer to the recreational and social events in the 4H program. Individual competitive spirit seldom exists in the activities, if there is competition, it is most likely to be that of a game. Clubs have numerous entertainments such as silver teas, skating, dancing, swimming, and sleigh riding parties. They conduct family and community activities such as picnics, tours, and ball games. Some recreational activity is usually included in every club meeting; singing and games are common. The major county activities will be described in this chapter--camping, amateur shows and talent night, rallies, conservation and safety programs.

#### 4H Encampment

Camping has been an integral part of the county 4H program. Encampments have been held continuously since 1933 in Ramsey County with only two interruptions. In 1941 camp was cancelled due to adverse weather conditions and could not be rescheduled. During World War II, 1943-1945, an annual county picnic on Sweetwater Lake substituted for camp.

County Agent William Guy wrote in his 1940 review of 4H:

The first work done in the county, of which I have any record was in 1918 when a farm boys'

encampment was held on the Military Ground at Devils Lake during the first week of July. The counties of Benson, Ramsey, Towner and Nelson cooperated in the project. 248 boys were in attendance at the camp, 83 of them were from Ramsey County. A program consisting of a course of study in agriculture and outdoor sports were given the boys. This camp was held in 1918, 1919, and 1920.<sup>1</sup>

County Agent Challey commented about a picture in the 1923 report showing:

. . . what was probably the first 4H camp in Ramsey County. The names of the members are not available but several of them were members of a pig club in the vicinity of Penn. Accommodations were rather meager, the tent in the background provided housing and a load of straw on the ground was bedding.<sup>2</sup>

Again camping has another "first," as County Agent

**Ebner reports:**

The first Lake Region Annual Junior Encampment was held at Lakewood Park, June 9 to 12, 1925. Fifty club members with local leaders from Benson, Towner, Ramsey and Nelson counties attended this encampment. The supervision of the encampment plans and arrangements were made by Mr. H. E. Rilling, Supervisor of Projects (Junior Work) and the County Agents of the Lake Region.<sup>3</sup>

The Lakewood camp probably included both girls and boys, the other camps of earlier years appeared to be for boys only.

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<sup>1</sup>News item, "4H Movement 30 Years Old; History Told," Devils Lake [North Dakota] Journal, September 18, 1940.

<sup>2</sup>A. N. Challey, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1923), p. 8.

<sup>3</sup>U. S. Ebner, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1925), p. 18.

There seems to be no record of camp again until 1933. Three hundred boys and girls from 28 clubs camped at Wood Lake on a two-day outing in July. County Agent Raymond Douglas planned a definite program with Bernice Ellis, Starkweather, and Joan Larson, Webster, former 4H club members, assisting him. The following account of the 1934 camp reviews the operation:

The 4H Encampment was held again this year at Wood Lake with approximately 250 boys and girls attending. The encampment was held the last week in June with a definite program for the entire 3 days of encampment. This year besides the program put on by the various clubs, we had courses in puppetry, swimming and athletic events.

The encampment this year was handled more smoothly than the first one we had, primarily because we knew how to set up our organization somewhat better. There were 22 clubs represented at the encampment this year and all clubs seem to enjoy it very much. They showed very good cooperation in all events and look forward to this meeting every year. It brings the clubs of the county together giving the members a chance to meet and talk over problems of their individual clubs. To them the encampment is the main outing of the year and each club member looks forward to this outing with great enthusiasm.<sup>4</sup>

The account continues with a discussion of the activities of rope tying, roller skating, and campfires. All campers lived in tents and each club brought their own food and cooked over campfires or camp stoves. Camp cookery was taught at the 1937 camp. State extension personnel assisted

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<sup>4</sup>Raymond Douglas, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1934), p. 33.

by club leaders conducted classes. Other activities included a water carnival, a pageant, progressive hike, and various athletic contests.

Miss Freeman, Associate County Agent, assisted in camp planning in 1938. Prior to arrival at camp, each club received a list of suggested menus and food quantities necessary for the camp period. The following year the food planning was repeated and a work plan was added, such as "Who will work," "What to bring," and "What to Buy."

"Rain dampened the ground but not the spirit" was the report in 1939 when 272 campers lived in tents through a steady downpour. The first camp newspaper, Ramsey Kamperette Daily, was published. Each club reporter brought news from his tent--general news, editorials, special items, and humorous want-ads.

Camp moved to the other side of Wood Lake in 1940. Ramsey and Benson Counties held camp jointly at the new Benson County Park. Three hundred campers, members of 38 clubs, spent Thursday until Sunday together. On Sunday about 1000 people, families of 4H members, brought picnic lunches, visited camp, and took their youngsters home. In charge of camp were: W. A. Plath, Ramsey County Extension Agent; Gilbert Moum, Benson County Extension Agent; Emily Freeman and Ruth Moser, Associate Extension Agents.

No camp was held in 1941 and due to wartime conditions, only 124 members and leaders from 17 clubs attended the 1942

camp. Camp was not held again until 1946 when it was again a cooperative project with Benson County. Thirteen clubs from each county attended and meals were served from a central kitchen. The older club boys and men leaders especially liked the new food service system. Preparing meals for campers had been quite a difficult task for them. It was not unusual for them to run out of food before the end of camp. Campers and staff members appreciated the high standard of good nutrition maintained at camp through the new central kitchen. An organized camp council carried out the many jobs incident to camping, arranged for a camp paper and the programs, including stunt night, songfests, and folk dancing.

Notes in the camp paper, "Hi-Lites," tell of plans:

Due to severe local food shortages, it was decided to ask each club to bring food as requested in the following list. The food will be pooled in the kitchen and cooked by the camp cook. All campers will be served at the camp kitchen, well-balanced nutritious meals with a minimum expense to each camper. Each leader or chaperon of a camp group will be responsible for assigning to each camper the kind and amount of food he or she should bring with them to camp and for checking into the camp kitchen all the food from his or her group. Cooking lists and equipment lists will be furnished. Each camper will wash their own dishes and put them in their club box.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>5</sup>W. A. Plath, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1946), p. 104.

Encampment moved to Camp Grafton Military Grounds in 1947. The officers' mess hall was used for feeding all the campers; cook and staff quarters were provided and large dormitory buildings with running water, shower rooms, and flush toilets were other luxuries heretofore unknown to county 4H camp. A large hall was used for indoor recreational programs. Activities included nature study, vesper services, candlelighting services, campfires, camp mixer party, stunt night, and track meet. Many former members recall the impressive scene of the long trail of flickering candles carried by campers on a winding foot path from the water's edge to the barracks and three hundred voices singing, "Follow the Gleam."

The system for operating the dining room was described as follows:

4H campers realized good training in cooperation and leadership from the excellent system used to take care of kitchen and dining room duties. The system was set up and carried out by Lois Jones. Each camper took a turn at setting the tables and cleaning up after a meal. It was remarkable how smoothly these jobs were done and the campers seemed to enjoy the work. A grand spirit of cooperativeness prevailed throughout the entire camp. Undoubtedly many good friendships began with hands in the dishwasher or carrying chow to the hungry guys at the dinner table.<sup>6</sup>

Today's 4H camp still operates on the system of a dining

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<sup>6</sup>Morris Broschat, North Dakota, Ramsey County Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1947), p. 84.

room supervisor and campers who share in the tasks of table setting, serving, and dishwashing.

The greatest disadvantage of the Military Grounds as a campsite was the inaccessibility to swimming. The shallow, salty water and poor beach made it impossible to use Devils Lake, therefore the only swimming facility available was the Devils Lake City pool, six miles away.

Consequently, when the Elks Youth Camp opened at Wood Lake in 1953, 4H Encampment returned there. Facilities would only accommodate 100 campers, thus the Ramsey County 4H Camp became three separate camps, divided by age groups. The campers again slept in tents, the Elks provided a central dining hall and crafts area, and the Benson County commissioners allowed the use of the recreation hall at the adjoining Benson County Park.

The Elks Youth Camp continues to be the site for three 4H camps each year, now the third generation of 4Her's are coming. Most of the camp staff are former or older 4H members who work under the direction of the county extension agents. In recent years dormitories have been built for sleeping quarters, however a few tents are still used. Ever since the camp moved to the Military Grounds, the central kitchen idea has been used and a charge is made to each camper for the cost of meals. Rising prices and additional accommodations have caused increased fees, from about \$3.00 to \$5.75. A camp canteen is operated on the campsite for campers during their three day stay.



### Amateur Shows and Talent Night

A search for talent in the theatrical arts is conducted each year as the 4H clubs prepare for their stage production. As a rule everyone wants to participate, therefore genuine originality must be used in order to adapt an act to the talent of the club members. All abilities from salesmanship to the arts are used when costumes are designed, stage scenery built, and tickets sold. The spirit of group competition is developed as the entire club vies to win. Cash prizes are awarded to winning acts and to the best ticket salesmen. After expenses, the profits furnish the 4H Council treasury with funds for expense money involved in sending delegates to state 4H events.

Radio amateur shows were popular in the late 1930's throughout the nation as well as an activity for 4H clubs. In 1937 delegates from 29 clubs in Ramsey County took part in an amateur show performed for the local radio station, KDLR. County Agent Douglas reported: "Later on we had a Lake Region Amateur Night with club members from Benson, Towner, Nelson, and Ramsey counties taking part. Both programs were a successful undertaking with about 1000 people attending each program."<sup>7</sup> The following year, 1938, cash awards were given for placings, each club was paid at least \$1.00 for taking part. Twenty-three clubs with 142 members participated in

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<sup>7</sup>Douglas, op. cit., 1937, p. 45.

in the Amateur Show in the Grand Theatre. Miss Freeman made the following report:

Each year clubs select their numbers during the late fall and winter months and practice their act in connection with their local club meetings. The acts are outstanding for their originality and talent. Each club strives to have a well rounded out act which will secure the greatest consideration from the judges. There was no dull moment for the audience as the members had plenty of variety, "Ferdinand the Bull" was there in three excellent acts, cowgirls, songs, rhythm orchestras, folk dances, Hi-Ho Silver, Indians, the Lone Ranger, the white horse in "She'll be Comin' Round the Mountain When She Comes" and tap dancers. Chorus, solos, trios, and quartettes were prevalent and instrumental numbers by the harmonica and an accordian added to the program.

The judging for the event was based on a score of 100% -- 50% being given to the score recorded by an applause scoring machine and a committee of three judges graded each act allowing 10% for appearance, 10% for subject or type of selection, 10% for presentation and 20% for quality. A record crowd of 1,892 people attended the event with people from Canada driving 90 miles to attend the show. Each act was given a 6 minute period on the program and members were costumed in an appropriate manner.<sup>8</sup>

The 1942 talent program was in the form of a pageant, "4H Mobilizes for Victory." The first part depicted a living panorama of projects and showed how each was contributing toward victory. The second part dealt with recreation in club work with a number of folk dances. The finale included a credo for 4H members, closing with the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag and singing the Star-Spangled Banner. The Amateur Nights were discontinued during the war years.

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<sup>8</sup>Emily Freeman, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1939), p. 68.

Revival of these amateur productions came in 1950. Eight clubs presented skits for the last two evenings of the Ramsey County Fall Fair in October. In 1954 the talent night program was moved to March and the report reads, ". . . it is hoped that this event will become an annual program sponsored by the County 4H Council and the funds to be used for activities and awards within the county."<sup>9</sup> Twenty-seven of the 30 clubs in the county participated in that show and \$325.00 was netted to be used for county 4H activities.

The talent night program was staged at Edmore and Devils Lake in 1958. Division of the program became necessary when the event grew beyond a two-hour presentation. The winners of the first event competed the second night; awards were given in two divisions--musical and non-musical. The judges chose a winning act to represent the county at 4H Institute in Fargo. Brocket and Devils Lake have had the talent night programs in more recent years. At the present time a system of having one show with participation of the clubs on alternate years has been adopted.

Every child needs the opportunity to perform on a stage and to learn the cooperation it takes to produce an act. Self-confidence grows and creativity develops while genuine "good times" are had through the participation in the Talent Night event.

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<sup>9</sup>Wayne Owens, North Dakota, Ramsey County, Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1954), p. 29.

## Rallies

In 1940 district rallies were introduced as a winter-time activity in the Ramsey County 4H program. These gatherings gave the county agents an opportunity to meet with leaders, members and parents to discuss current problems and exchange ideas. In 1940 rallies were held in the Devils Lake Memorial Building and the school houses of Crary, Edmore, and Brocket. Approximately 300 persons held discussions about the annual amateur show, annual encampment, wildlife conservation, project requirements, completion, and individual records. Club officers sometimes met in special groups to discuss problems of their offices. Upon conclusion of the business, group singing, folk dancing, and games were enjoyed. Occasionally, state extension personnel were called upon to assist, but most often county agents, leaders, and junior leaders directed the recreational activities. A treat, such as carmel apples or ice cream bars, was furnished by the 4H County Council at the close of the session.

These rallies were popular and drew large attendance, they accomplished the goal of keeping membership interested in the 4H program between the fall Achievement Days and the summer encampment. The number of districts for the rallies was determined by the membership and the time held was adjusted to fit the over-all 4H program. Roller skating was enjoyed as recreation at the Devils Lake Rallies from 1952 to 1958. Gradually rallies developed into the folk dancing

parties which are held for older and younger age groups in the 4H program today. The business which had been conducted at the earlier rallies was taken over by committees appointed by the 4H County Council and the final decisions were made at the spring and fall council meetings.

#### Conservation Activity and State Conservation Camp

Conservation as an extra activity has been extensive in Ramsey County. Wild life conservation, the study of wild flowers and native grasses, and the planting of trees and shrubs were early activities of boys and girls in clubwork. In 1937, several clubs in the county purchased evergreen trees from the School of Forestry at Bottineau and planted as club projects, for example, the A-I and Ferry Workers Clubs each planted 168 trees. In 1944, 100 girls and 35 boys in Ramsey County had conservation activities in the form of making scrap books, planting trees, providing feeders and shelters for pheasants and partridges, and building houses for song birds. A crow and egg contest was held and 500 crows were destroyed. Conservation activities in recent years include soil and water conservation, rodent and insect control, and farmstead beautification.

Members of 4H clubs with outstanding conservation projects are selected as delegates to a state conservation camp. Ramsey County's first delegate, Stewart Calderwood, CKDC Club, attended a wild life conservation camp at Park River in 1936. Katherine DeVany, A-I Club, was a delegate to the Bottineau

camp in 1937. Camps were held at Bismarck in 1938 and in Enderlin in 1939. In 1940 the State Conservation Camp was permanently established at Lake Metigoshe in June. County Agent Abramhamson reported the following regarding his attendance at the 1941 camp:

. . . I was very pleased to note the difference in attitude on the part of the 4H delegates attending camp this year in contrast with 1935. It was very evident in visiting with the delegates this year the change of attitude toward wildlife. The effort put forth back home in local meetings to develop a broader appreciation for wildlife, native grasses, plants and trees has helped. These efforts have helped to develop a positive attitude towards the conservation of all forms of wildlife, including plants, trees, shrubery and bird life. There was generally present the idea to save among the members. This was not nearly so apparent at the first club conservation camp attended.<sup>10</sup>

In 1947, 170 delegates and leaders attended State 4H Conservation Camp from 44 counties. Camping days were spent studying various phases of conservation and enjoying outdoor life.

The annual reports list one to five delegates from Ramsey County each year to the State Conservation Camp. In 1946 delegation quotas were established for each county on the total number of those doing conservation projects and limited the age to 15 years or older. Ramsey County's allotment was four delegates for many years, more recently only one boy and one girl. More girls than boys participate in the Conservation

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<sup>10</sup>Paul Abramhamson, North Dakota, Ramsey County Cooperative Extension Agent Annual Report (Ramsey County Courthouse, Devils Lake, North Dakota, 1941), p. 102.

Activity. In the beginning, Ramsey County's delegates were the winners of essay contests on conservation activities; at present the selection is made by the 4H County Council on recommendation from the clubs. The Ramsey County Soil Conservation District is listed as a sponsoring organization.

Conservation work is part of the 4H Encampment program as well as part of the activities of the clubs in Ramsey County.

#### Fire and Accident Prevention Programs

Members of 4H study their homes and farm buildings for possible fire and accident hazards. After studying these hazards with their families and at club discussions, the members try to make the necessary improvements for safety. Accident prevention in the operation of farm machinery and vehicles is stressed. Demonstrations, poster displays, short skits at club meetings, and window displays have been used as educational activities. Members records of conservation activities are submitted to the state office for final approval. Clubs are recognized for outstanding achievements and club members are awarded county medals.

## CHAPTER VI

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study is a chronological account of the history of home economics 4H clubwork in Ramsey County through the years 1928 to 1968. The purpose of the study was

- (1) to trace the growth and expansion of the home economics 4H clubwork in Ramsey County from 1928 to 1968;
- (2) to record the chronological development of 4H clubwork, activities, and achievement;
- (3) to summarize the changes in home economics clubwork.

The primary source of information for the study has been the annual reports and news releases of the county extension agents of Ramsey County.

#### Summary

The history of home economics clubwork in Ramsey County in the years 1928 to 1968 reveals extensive growth and expansion in club membership. The achievements of those participating in clubwork have been very worthwhile to the individual and to the community. The activities of the 4H program have served to interest young people in 4H and to develop the members socially.

Activity in "Country Clubs" for boys and girls was cited in the county as early as 1910. The passage of the



Smith-Lever Act in 1914 enabled the establishment of boys and girls clubs throughout the United States. In 1917, William L. Guy, the first county agent, encouraged food production and preservation in boys and girls clubs during World War I.

The Ramsey County Extension Office was established with the employment of Guy. The position of County Extension Agent has been filled continuously since that time except for brief intervals between county agents occurring in the 1920's. The first "lady county agent," Stella M. House, was employed for a year in 1930-1931. However, regular employment of a home economist began with M. Emily Freeman in 1937.

Throughout the years some assistance in home economics clubwork has been provided by specialists from the State 4H Club Office at North Dakota State University.

The greatest growth in clubwork in Ramsey County was during the decade of 1928 to 1938. Enrollment in 4H increased from 42 girls in 1928 to 240 girls in 1937. The decade of 1938 to 1948 showed a decline in club enrollment due to the struggle of America in World War II. However, 4H members practiced responsible citizenship through their contributions to the war effort in salvage programs and farm labor. This ten-year period is marked by tremendous modernization of farm homes in the county resulting from the introduction of rural electrification. The decade of 1948 to 1958 displayed a steady upward climb in membership until 1955 when an

enrollment of 222 girls was reached. Little change in the number of enrollees occurred during the decade of 1958 to 1968, home economics membership stabilized between 200 and 250 girls.

The 4H County Council is composed of two representatives from each 4H club in the county and is the governing body for county programs of the clubs. The council was established in 1934, and six years later the constitution and by-laws were adopted by each club in the county. The County Council meets twice a year to act on suggested committee policies and to elect officers. The Executive Committee of the County Council, four officers and three adult leaders, meets about four times a year to guide the program of activities and contests.

Home economics clubwork has evolved around three major projects--clothing, foods, and home living. The earliest boys and girls clubs organized for the production of food and food preservation. However, 4H home economics clubs, as known today, began in 1928 with three clothing clubs. The clothing project grew to include grooming, textiles, consumer buying, and costume design. The well-dressed 4H club girl learned to be well groomed, properly attired for every occasion, and learned to plan and sew a wardrobe she could afford. Good nutrition for health was stressed in the foods program. Girls in 4H developed the skill of food preparation utilizing home-grown products. The home living project began a rotation plan of a six-year cycle of the major projects in

1935. This project expanded over a wide area of subjects in home furnishings, household management, home improvement, and, more recently, family relationships.

The demonstration is used extensively in teaching home making in 4H clubwork. Home Extension Agents demonstrate while training leaders, leaders demonstrate when teaching club members and the members use demonstrations to learn their project work. The demonstration events invoke competitive spirit, sportsmanship, and perfection in the values of the contestants. All members are required to do one club demonstration each year and at present, more than half of the club members compete in demonstration contests at the county level. Winners of the contests progress to district and state events. Since 1958 Ramsey County has had contestants participating in the district REA demonstration contests. A number of Ramsey County girls have won honors at the district; therefore, they were allowed to compete in the state contests at Achievement Institute.

In addition to the demonstration and speech contests, achievements are measured through exhibiting and judging events. The "Danish" method of judging exhibits and contests is used; awards are made in blue, red, and white ribbon groups. Some championships are named at county level and awarded purple rosettes.

Ramsey County members have been rewarded regularly with state and national awards for achievement in clubwork on

the basis of the standard report form and contests. The Executive Committee of the County Council is responsible for making the selection of outstanding members in the county from recommendations of clubs and leaders. The Key Club, the highest 4H award, is given to about two per cent of the membership in the latter years of their clubwork.

Camping is a most endeared activity of 4H clubs. Although some camps were held in the 1920's, camping in tents began in 1933 at Wood Lake in Benson County. Each club provided quarters and food for themselves; educational and social activities were conducted for all campers under the direction of a camp council. Occasionally camp was held jointly with Benson County. A central kitchen plan was developed following World War II when food restrictions were still in force. Camp was changed to Camp Grafton Military Grounds in 1946 where barracks were used for sleeping quarters and the mess hall provided dining room facilities. Table setting, dishwashing and clean-up crews of campers were organized by a dining room superintendent; this system still prevails. When the Devils Lake Elks Youth Camp was completed, 4H camp moved back to Wood Lake and was divided into three camps of about one hundred campers. Older 4H members act as camp counselors and direct the program under the supervision of the county extension office. Safety, conservation, swimming, and folk dancing are some of the activities found listed on the recreational and educational program of the camp.

Folk dancing, roller skating, and games are enjoyed as entertainment at 4H parties. Parties are held two or three times a year at Recognition Night, Christmas, and spring for older and younger age groups. These are directed by Junior Leaders with the assistance of the county extension agents. The parties developed from the rallies which were held to promote the 4H program in the earlier years.

Talent Night is a home talent show of stunts, skits, and musical efforts by the members of the 4H clubs. Home talent shows began as radio amateur shows in the 1930's. Originality and initiative is needed to produce an act to fit the age and talents of each club. The profits earned through talent night productions are used for expenses of winners and delegates in various areas of the 4H program.

Other activities of 4H clubs include conservation and safety. Ramsey County Soil Conservation provides funds for delegates to attend State 4H Conservation Camp at Lake Metigoshe each year. Clubs of the county participate in the fire and accident prevention activity and safety demonstration contests.

### Conclusions

Conclusions for the history indicate support for the hypotheses projected at the beginning of the study.

Hypothesis 1. The growth and expansion of the 4H program in Ramsey County was affected by the economic and political conditions of the county, state, and nation.

Information which supports this hypothesis is as follows. As might be expected membership dropped during 1934, a year of extreme drouth, but increased in the next three years. Taken as a whole, however, the greatest growth in clubwork actually occurred during the 1930's, an unexpected finding as this was a period of economic deprivation. The restrictions and shortages caused by World War II had an adverse effect on membership of 4H clubs. Membership growth stablized during the last 15 years when economic conditions for rural people were relatively good and political issues had little relationship to 4H programs in North Dakota.

Hypothesis 2. Leadership at the state, county, and club levels influenced the 4H club programs. Enrollment gradually dwindled after leadership from the state level was withdrawn from the county in 1922. During the 1930's membership expanded; home economists from the State 4H Club Office provided training for local leaders during this period. Another possible influencing factor at this time was the democratic involvement on a county-wide basis, of representatives from the clubs. Leadership in the resulting 4H County Council had a unifying effect on the clubs and gave direction to county-wide events.

The influence of leadership is also shown in the phenomenal growth of the demonstration program in Ramsey County. In 1946 the home extension agent cooperated with the demonstration committee in a successful effort to develop

participation and improve performance in demonstrations. As a result of special training meetings held for the 4H leaders, approximately one-fourth of the members entered award-winning demonstrations in the Ramsey County Fall Fair. In 1948, 87 per cent of the girls participated in the demonstration program. Leadership training influenced the membership participation in the judging contests in much the same way as it did for the demonstration program.

Another example of the leadership development is found in the judging of exhibits. At one time State 4H Club Officer personnel made the selections for the outstanding clubs and members, and for many years did all the judging of fair exhibits. A training program for 4H club leaders on the judging of exhibits was begun at the district level and later at the county level. As scoring standards were developed and capable leadership within the county became available, the selection of outstanding members and the judging of exhibits were made at the county level. Leaders who were trained in judging influenced the quality of exhibits entered by members in their clubs.

As the program developed more responsibility was passed from state to county and from county to the clubs and the volunteer leaders. The success of this arrangement depended upon the leadership found at each step of the responsibility ladder.

Hypothesis 3. Programs of 4H have helped youth mature and keep abreast with the times as informed citizens. An indication of how 4H has helped youth mature is found in the devotion to clubwork of older and former 4H members. Many willingly contribute their time and talents so that others may also have rewarding experiences. The 4H camp staff includes club members who are capable of counseling and directing the camp activities. Other 4H youth exhibit their maturity by serving on the 4H County Council, assisting with exhibits at fairs and helping with judging contests. The demonstration program has helped contestants to develop clear thinking and organization as well as self-confidence and poise. Youth in 4H have the opportunity to mature socially at 4H camp and parties as well as in their immediate club activities. The talent night program gives them experience in theatrical arts and develops self-esteem.

Those outstanding members who are selected to attend the State 4H Achievement Institute and State 4H Conservation Camp have many opportunities to extend their knowledge and to grow in maturity. The National Club Congress and National 4H Camp offer additional opportunities to become informed citizens.

Hypothesis 4. The concepts of home economics taught in clubwork have tended to change from practicing skills to philosophy of living over the past forty years. The early projects for boys and girls dealt with production and preservation of food. As clubwork progressed, the skills



of cooking and sewing were practiced in the preparation of food for the member's family and in clothing construction. Continued study in food preparation developed into meal planning and the study of nutrition; likewise, the clothing construction project was enlarged to include color, line and design, consumer buying, and textiles. The home living project began with the girl and her room but expanded to include many phases of home furnishings, home and household management, and consumer education. In more recent years family living and interpersonal relationships have been included in the training. Thus, home economics clubwork has progressed from production for the livelihood of the rural family, to farm and home management including all phases of human development.

In conclusion it appears that the 4H club program is firmly established in Ramsey County. The program can be expected to continue because participation in the past has been meaningful to numerous persons who are residents of the county. The concept of responsible citizenship established through 4H membership can be expected to encourage cooperative community effort to keep abreast with the progress of future technological and social changes.

The writer has been active in 4H in Ramsey County throughout her lifetime and perhaps has recognized benefits of the 4H program which are not evident to the casual observer. While the data has been taken from the county agents' reports, the selection of data to be included was undoubtedly influenced by the experiences of the writer.

## Recommendations

Ramsey county extension agents are to be commended for the outstanding record of promotion and implementation of the 4H program throughout the years. Their guidance has led to rewarding achievement by those involved in clubwork. Residents of the county are very proud of the accomplishments of the clubs and give support in many ways to the 4H program.

Information from the past is valuable to those planning programs for the future. Creative ideas develop from past experiences as history repeats itself. Old ideas with new approaches often make successful programs which are new to the "now" generation.

In today's busy world with its many pressures, a return to participation in simple experiences might provide a welcome change. For example, a return to "roughing it" at a 4H camp, including living in tents and cooking out-of-doors, would appeal to many youth who have never had this opportunity. Wilderness camping on a cooperative basis with Boy Scouts might have a strengthening effect on the bonds between rural and urban people. The expense of this type of outdoor camping is nominal, and conservation and nature studies would provide activity.

Ramsey County 4H camp now functions with little help from the regular leaders of the clubs, a feature much appreciated by busy rural people in the summertime. The tribal method of grouping the campers randomly is excellent in many

ways and perhaps the only feasible method when campers are divided by age groups. However, a valuable experience for leaders has been lost through this plan as they no longer have the opportunity for a shared camping experience with the members of their club. The close relationship of the club members and leader does not exist during camp at present. Leaders seldom attend and know little about the experiences of their members, thus, as in any program, interest of leaders often wanes without participation. If a generation gap exists between leaders and members, it is widened by the methods now used at 4H camp. Perhaps club unity and leader-member relationship could be strengthened in some other phase of the program.

Strengthening unity and understanding at the club or community level might be accomplished through activities involving 4H family participation. The numerous organizations in communities of today tend to fragment family activities. Family experiences in 4H such as picnics and tours like those of the past could have a unifying effect. Snowmobile meets, water skiing excursions, and over-night family camping might be some new approaches to involving the youth and their parents and leaders. Perhaps 4H is the vehicle that can bridge the generation gap with family experiences.

Ramsey County is fortunate in having numerous trained home economists and agriculturalists as residents. Many are presently contributing to the 4H program, however, knowledge

is growing at such a fast rate that they feel the need for retraining. Perhaps a study group or discussion group involving them, the county extension agents, and the home economics and vocational agriculture teachers of Ramsey County would expand the potential leadership in the county. The exchange of ideas of this group might give direction to a program involving more children of 4H age and their parents.

The students of the Lake Region Junior College are an untapped source of young leaders. Many students are former 4H members and have talents in certain areas of activities and projects; they might be recruited as assistant leaders during their college stay in the county.

Other special interest groups might be formed if leadership could be found. Much musical talent exists among 4H boys and girls. A 4H band or chorus might be formed to provide entertainment for Achievement Days, Recognition Night, and 4H camp.

A cultural exchange program between the town and farm 4H members and/or the Indian children of the Ft. Totten Reservation would create understanding of one another. Youth of 4H might meet law officers as friends or spend a day observing in court in a citizenship program entitled, "A Respect the Law Day."

This history is a chronological and descriptive view of the past activity of the 4H program in Ramsey County. It has been limited to the study of the girls 4H clubs and the

development in areas of home economics. A study of boys clubs or the overall 4H program could make an interesting comparison. This history has been limited to the view of the girls 4H clubwork from the county agents' reports. Another interesting study could be made of leaders and their problems and accomplishments, or a study of the clubs of the different areas of the county and their contribution to the community. Personal interviews of people involved in 4H could be used in a review of history of 4H. There are unlimited possibilities for other studies of an interpretive nature.

In order to maintain the high standards and fine achievements of 4H in Ramsey County, one final recommendation would be to preserve the meaning of the 4H Motto and the 4H Pledge.

4H Motto: "To make the best better"

4H Pledge: "I pledge my head to clearer thinking,  
my heart to greater loyalty,  
my hands to larger service, and  
my health to better living,  
for my club, my community, and my country."

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## BIBLIOGRAPHY

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- Rilling, Harry E. "History of 4H Club Work in North Dakota." Fargo: North Dakota State Extension Office, 1940. (Mimeographed.)

## C. NEWSPAPER

- Devils Lake [North Dakota] Journal, September 18, 1940.

APPENDICES



## County Extension Agents in Ramsey County

Title	Name	Term of Office
County Extension Agent	William L. Guy	10/11/17-2/28/21
Emergency Home Demonstration Agent	Edith May Hoffman	1/1/19-6/30/19
County Extension Agent	A. M. Challey	3/16/21-10/15/23
County Extension Agent	U. S. Ebner	12/1/23-1/31/28
County Extension Agent	Stanley D. Morrill	4/11/28-2/15/32
Assistant County Home Demonstration Agent	Stella M. House	1/1/30-3/16/31
County Extension Agent	Russell Morgan	2/16/32-6/15/32
County Extension Agent	Raymond Douglas	6/13/32-3/13/38
Associate County Extension Agent	M. Emily Freeman	11/8/37-9/6/43
County Extension Agent	W. A. Plath	3/14/38-2/15/41
County Extension Agent	P.E.R. Abramhamson	2/16/41-2/28/46
County Extension Agent at Large	Bennett I. Erickson	6/16/41-8/3/41 8/17/41-11/30/41
County Extension Agent at Large	Woodrow W. Wieland	5/1/42-6/30/42
County Extension Agent at Large	George F. Stewart	6/7/43-6/30/43
Associate County Extension Agent	Mary Allen Baker	9/1/43-12/10/44
County Extension Agent at Large	Richard C. Crockett	12/1/45-3/15/46
County Extension Agent	Morris O. Broschat	2/16/46-2/28/49
Associate County Extension Agent	Marguerite O. Peterson	4/8/46-6/30/49

County Extension Agent at Large	Clarence C. Olson	2/1/47-5/31/47
Assistant County Extension Agent	Leonard O. Hart	2/16/48-6/30/48
County Extension Agent	Wayne W. Owens	3/1/49-10/31/62
Home Extension Agent at Large	JoAnn Zimmermann Smallwood	6/15/49-6/30/49
Home Extension Agent	JoAnn Zimmermann Smallwood	7/1/49-6/21/51
County Extension Agent at Large	Victor W. Legler	6/15/50-4/7/51
County Extension Agent at Large	Walter D. Mattson	4/23/51-5/14/51
Home Extension Agent at Large	Audrey J. Larson	8/1/51-8/20/51
Home Extension Agent	Audrey J. Larson	8/21/51-6/30/52
Home Extension Agent at Large	Georgia A. Kibler	6/16/52-6/30/52
Home Extension Agent	Georgia A. Kibler Stenslie	7/1/52-12/31/56
Assistant County Extension Agent	Duaine L. Dodds	7/1/54-10/31/55
Assistant County Extension Agent	James A. Berg	12/1/55-11/30/57
Home Extension Agent	Audrey J. Schnable	8/5/57-6/14/60
Assistant County Extension Agent	James R. Kenward	12/1/57-2/14/60
Assistant County Extension Agent	Laverne C. Krefl	2/17/60-10/29/61
Home Extension Agent	Maxine G. Frank	9/1/60-7/31/66
Assistant County Extension Agent	Laverne C. Krefl	8/6/62-3/4/63

County Extension Agent	Tommy L. Reff	11/1/62-7/31/69
Assistant County Extension Agent	Orbin L. Brandvold	3/15/63-6/21/64
Assistant County Extension Agent	Rodger C. Williams	9/15/64-12/31/64
Assistant County Extension Agent	Rodger C. Williams	7/12/65-9/18/66
Acting Home Extension Agent	Lois H. Jones	11/1/66-6/30/67
Assistant County Extension Agent	Fowler C. Humphrey	11/1/66-8/31/68
Home Extension Agent	Maxine G. Frank	6/12/67-present
County Extension Agent at Large	LeRoy W. Odegaard	10/9/67-2/29/68
Assistant County Extension Agent	Gerald G. Huebner	12/16/68-present
County Extension Agent	John W. Logan	8/1/69-present

- REVISED -

C O N S T I T U T I O N  
RAMSEY COUNTY COUNCIL OF 4-H CLUBS

ARTICLE I - NAME

The name of this organization shall be the Ramsey County Council of 4-H clubs.

ARTICLE II - OBJECT

Section 1 - To develop, strengthen, correlate and evaluate 4-H club work in Ramsey County.

Section 2 - To develop the county 4-H club program in cooperation with the Ramsey County Cooperative Extension Service and the North Dakota Cooperative Extension Service to attain the broad objectives of 4-H, and in accordance with the Smith-Lever Act of May 8, 1914.

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that in order to aid in diffusing among the people of the United States useful and practical information on subject relating to Agriculture and Home Economics, and to encourage the application of the same, there may be inaugurated in connection with the college or colleges in each state now receiving, or which may hereafter receive, the benefits of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, Agricultural Extension Work which shall be carried on in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture."

Section 3 - To plan for and carry out County 4-H activities and events.

Section 4 - To further promote the organization of 4-H clubs in the county in order to make available to boys and girls the best information and training that science and art can constitute to homemaking and agriculture, and the developing of the highest type of home and community life, through an organized effort of young people.

ARTICLE III - MEMBERSHIP AND DUES

Section 1 - The county Council shall be composed of one delegate and one local leader of each 4-H club in the county. Clubs having from 20-40 members may have one additional delegate and from 41-60 members may have another delegate.

Section 2 - The executive committee of County 4-H Council, shall consist of the president, vice president, secretary and treasurer of the council and three local leaders who have been elected as council advisors, and the Home Extension Agent and the County Extension Agents as ex-officio members without vote.

Section 3 - The annual dues shall be .25 cents per club member due and payable at the spring council meeting.

## ARTICLE IV - OFFICERS AND ELECTIONS

- Section 1 - The officers of the county council shall be president, vice president, secretary, treasurer and three advisors who have been elected from among the local leaders.
- Section 2 - Officers shall hold office for one year. Girls shall be president and treasurer in the odd years with boys being president and treasurer in even years. Vice president and secretary will be boys in odd years with the girls vice president and secretary in even years.
- One advisor shall be elected each year for a three year term, alternating so the board of advisors will consist of men and women.
- Section 3 - All officers and advisors shall be elected by a majority vote of the clubs present at the annual meeting.
- Section 4 - The delegates and one local leader present at County Council meetings shall each have one vote.
- Section 5 - Nominations shall be made by the Executive Committee which shall meet prior to the annual meeting. At least two members shall be nominated for each office. Nominations may be made from the floor and election shall be by ballot. After first nomination ballot the candidates for office shall be limited to the two receiving the largest number of votes.
- Section 6 - A list of nominee's shall be sent to each club one month prior to the annual meeting. Nominated 4-H members must be present at the annual meeting to be eligible for election. Valid excuses for absence may be obtained from the County Agent.

## ARTICLE V - DUTIES OF OFFICERS

- Section 1 - The duties of the president of the County Council shall be to preside at all meetings of the Council and Executive Committee, to preside at major county 4-H events, and to call meetings of the county Council and executive committee when necessary.
- Section 2 - The duties of the vice-president are:  
To assume and or all duties of the office of president when the president is absent from the council or from the community, or when requested by the president to do so.
- Section 3 - The duties of the Secretary are:  
To keep the minutes of the meetings in good order.  
To send a secretary's report to the County Extension Office immediately following each meeting of the council.  
To keep a list of members and record of their attendance.  
To keep all correspondence on file and be prepared to read such correspondence at council meetings.  
In the absence of the president and vice-president, to call the meeting to order and see that a chairman pro-tem is elected.

Section 4 - The duties of the treasurer shall be to take care of finances of the council, to disburse money at the direction of the council, and report receipts and disbursements at each annual meeting and when requested. Money shall be deposited in the 4-H Encampment Fund.

#### ARTICLE VI - MEETINGS

Section 1 - There shall be two regular meetings of the County Council, one in the spring and one in the fall. The fall meeting shall be the annual meeting.

Section 2 - Special meetings of the Executive committee of the County Council, may be called by the president of the Council or the County Extension Agents, to carry on regular of special business of the County 4-H Council which may need attention during the months intervening between the regular meetings of the County 4-H Council.

#### ARTICLE VII - DUTIES OF COUNTY COUNCIL AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Section 1 - The executive committee shall select official delegates to attend State Achievement Institute, or other state meetings or camps, in accordance with the state regulation concerning these events, The executive Committee shall select key club, county medals and state award application winners.

Section 2 - The county Council shall work on such problems as may come within its jurisdiction.

#### ARTICLE VIII - COUNTY AWARDS

Section 1 - County awards shall be presented at the 4-H Recognition Program held at the conclusion of the club year.

Section 2 - The Executive Council adult advisors, plus the County Agent, Home Extension Agent, and Assistant County Agent shall form the committee to select award winners for Recognition Night. The committee shall meet at least 2 weeks before the Recognition Night program.

Section 3 - There shall be the following county awards:

##### Home Economics Awards

First year girl  
Fourth year girl  
Outstanding current project  
Outstanding Activities  
Outstanding project record  
Outstanding Girl  
Outstanding Girls club  
Outstanding Secretary (girls)

##### Agricultural Awards

First year boy  
Fourth year boy  
Outstanding boy  
Outstanding boys Club  
Outstanding project record  
Outstanding Beef project  
Outstanding dairy project  
Outstanding poultry project  
Outstanding swine project  
Outstanding sheep project  
Outstanding garden project

ARTICLE VIII - COUNTY AWARDS

Section 3 - (continued)

Agricultural Awards

Outstanding Horsemanship project  
Outstanding Crops project  
Outstanding Secretary (boys club)

Section 4 - Each club may nominate one person for each award applicable to their club. One member may be nominated for only one award.

Section 5 - A committee of at least 5 leaders to be appointed by the Extension Agents shall be set up to add any award nominations which they see fit. This committee to meet prior to awards committee.

BY - LAWS

Section 1. - The proceedings of the County Council shall be governed by Roberts Rules of order.

Section 2. - All matters that come to a vote before the Council require a majority vote of the delegates present to be carried.

Section 3. - Any section of this Constitution and By-Laws may be amended at one of the two regular meetings of the County 4-H Council by two-thirds vote of all members present, providing notice of pending amendment has been sent the individual clubs at least one month before the meeting.

Section 4. - Each club secretary must submit a completed secretaries book to the County Extension Office at time of Achievement Day.

## 4H County Council Members

Office	Name	Address
<u>1929</u>		
President	Edward Wilcox	Devils Lake
Vice-President	Evelyn Jones	Webster
Secretary	Estelle Stewart	Southam
Treasurer	Alpha Kenner	Devils Lake
<u>1930</u>		
President	Howard Lake	Penn
Vice-President	Angeline Wolfe	Crary
Secretary	Fred Wolfe	Crary
Treasurer	Helen Severson	Southam
<u>1931</u>		
No record of election		
<u>1932</u>		
President	Lester Larson	Webster
Vice-President	John Frye	Webster
Secretary	Dolores Briggs	Webster
Treasurer	Russell Nixon	Southam
<u>1933</u>		
No record of election		
<u>1934</u>		
President	Edna Erickson	Devils Lake
Vice-President	Russell Lake	Penn
Secretary	Lloyd Jones	Garske
Treasurer	Thelma Mikkelson	Garske
Leader	Gordon Parry	Garske
Leader	Mrs. Walter Horne	Penn
<u>1935</u>		
President	Lois Ruth Nelson	Penn
Vice-President	Lois Hefti	Devils Lake
Secretary-	Burnette Arneson	Devils Lake
Treasurer		
Leader	Laura Perkins	Devils Lake
Leader	Gordon Parry	Webster
<u>1936</u>		
President	Marjorie De Vany	Devils Lake
Vice-President	Bertha Ingulsrud	Edmore
Secretary-	James Coe	Crary
Treasurer		
Leader	Mrs. C.J. Kalinowski	Crary
Leader	Joe Anderson	Penn



<u>1937</u>		
President	Pat Kavanaugh	Crary
Vice-President	Regina Schell	Devils Lake
Secretary-	Francis Jacobson	Garske
Treasurer		
Leader	Mrs. Orel Boyum	Brocket
Leader	Charles Nixon	Southam
<u>1938</u>		
President	Verna Lannoye	Penn
Vice-President	Duane Kitsch	Garske
Secretary-	Catherine Ryan	Devils Lake
Treasurer		
Leader	James C. McCormick	Penn
Leader	Mrs. E. Johnson	Edmore
Ex-officio	Laura Perkins	Devils Lake
<u>1939</u>		
President	Lillian Hurst	Edmore
Vice-President	Kirk Bellows	Churchs Ferry
Secretary	Clark Coe	Crary
Treasurer	Beatrice Dodgson	Crary
Leader	Mrs. Sheff Burgess	Devils Lake
Leader	Joe Anderson	Penn
<u>1940</u>		
	No record of election	
<u>1941</u>		
President	Maxine Oliver	Crary
Vice-President	Herbert Falk	Doyon
Secretary	Richard Maetzold	Crary
Treasurer	Grace Eidsness	Brocket
Leader	Mrs. Joe Anderson	Penn
Leader	Mrs. George Dahlen	Edmore
Leader	Miss Mary Brown	Devils Lake
<u>1942</u>		
President	Clark Coe	Crary
Vice-President	Loyola DeVany	Devils Lake
Secretary	Richard Saunders	Doyon
Treasurer	Eileen Munkeby	Southam
Leader	Miss Mary Brown	Crary
Leader	Mrs. Guy Cunningham	Brocket
Leader	Mr. Jacob Olson	Brocket
<u>1943</u>		
President	Jeanne Palmer	Devils Lake
Vice-President	James Kavanaugh	Crary
Secretary	Eileen Perske	Southam
Treasurer	Lloyd Kenner	Devils Lake
Leader	Mrs. Guy Cunningham	Brocket
Leader	Mrs. Martin Skrede	Starkweather
Leader	Edward Wilcox	Devils Lake

<u>1944</u>		
President	James Kavanaugh	Crary
Vice-President	Lloyd Kenner	Devils Lake
Secretary	Mary Margaret Coe	Crary
Treasurer	Kathleen Anderson	Starkweather
Leader	Mrs. Martin Skrede	Starkweather
Leader	Mrs. Joe Anderson	Penn
Leader	Floyd Jensen	Devils Lake
<u>1945</u>		
President	Mary Margaret Coe	Crary
Vice-President	John Goodwill	Starkweather
Secretary-	Helen Mae Weed	Devils Lake
Treasurer		
Member	Lloyd Kenner	Devils Lake
Leader	Mrs. Ulysses Myhre	Lawton
Leader	Mrs. Alexander Anderson	Starkweather
Leader	Floyd Jensen	Devils Lake
<u>1946</u>		
President	John Goodwill	Starkweather
Vice-President	Helen Mae Weed	Devils Lake
Secretary	Robert Weed	Devils Lake
Treasurer	Lila Larson	Starkweather
Leader	Floyd Jensen	Devils Lake
Leader	Mrs. A. Anderson	Starkweather
Leader	Mrs. Ulysses Myhre	Lawton
<u>1947</u>		
President	Lila Larson	Starkweather
Vice-President	Robert Weed	Devils Lake
Secretary	Esther Anderson	Starkweather
Treasurer	Willis Calderwood	Crary
Leader	Mrs. Ulysses Myhre	Lawton
Leader	Mrs. A. Anderson	Starkweather
Leader	Albert Kitsch	Devils Lake
<u>1948</u>		
President	John Kirk	Crary
Vice-President	Rebecca Calderwood	Crary
Secretary	Yvonne Hall	Starkweather
Treasurer	Robert Kindervag	Devils Lake
Leader	Albert Kitsch	Starkweather
Leader	Mrs. A. Anderson	Starkweather
Leader	Mrs. L.J. McDougall	Devils Lake

<u>1949</u>		
President	Lois Weed	Devils Lake
Vice-President	Darrell Miller	Crary
Secretary-	Barbara Webster	Devils Lake
Treasurer		
Leader	Albert Kitsch	Starkweather
Leader	Mrs. Julius Weed	Devils Lake
Leader	Peter Stein	Doyon
<u>1950</u>		
President	Rodney Brown	Crary
Vice-President	Betty Wertenberger	Webster
Secretary	Marlene Stensland	Edmore
Treasurer	Richard Weed	Devils Lake
Leader	Floyd Jensen	Devils Lake
Leader	Mrs. Julius Weed	Devils Lake
Leader	Peter Stein	Doyon
<u>1951</u>		
President	Mavis Stein	Doyon
Vice-President	Loran Guenther	Starkweather
Secretary	Richard Weed	Devils Lake
Treasurer	Charlotte Anderson	Starkweather
Leader	Mrs. Lloyd Jones	Webster
Leader	Floyd Jensen	Devils Lake
Leader	Peter Stein	Doyon
<u>1952</u>		
President	Russell McLean	Starkweather
Vice-President	Charlotte Anderson	Starkweather
Secretary	Janice Anderson	Crary
Treasurer	Harley Lynch	Southam
Leader	Mrs. Lloyd Jones	Webster
Leader	Don Calderwood	Crary
Leader	Floyd Jensen	Devils Lake
<u>1953</u>		
President	Janice Anderson	Crary
Vice-President	Robert Brown	Crary
Secretary	Lory Graham	Devils Lake
Treasurer	Patsy McLean	Starkweather
Leader	Thomas Wischer	Lawton
Leader	Mrs. Lloyd Jones	Webster
Leader	Donald Calderwood	Crary

1954

President	Robert Brown	Crary
Vice-President	Gwen Nixon	Southam
Secretary	Sharlene Kenner	Devils Lake
Treasurer	Wayne Kenner	Devils Lake
Leader	Mrs. Richard Maetzold	Crary
Leader	Don Calderwood	Crary
Leader	Thomas Wischer	Lawton

1955

President	Gwen Nixon	Southam
Vice-President	Richard Wilcox	Webster
Secretary	James Maetzold	Devils Lake
Treasurer	Rheta Erickson	Devils Lake
Leader	Mrs. Richard Maetzold	Crary
Leader	Thomas Wischer	Lawton

1956

President	Roger Stensland	Edmore
Vice-President	Karen Thompson	Southam
Secretary	Diane Kenner	Devils Lake
Treasurer	Craig Albrecht	Crary
Leader	Mrs. James McLean	Starkweather
Leader	L. B. Currie	Starkweather

1957

President	Patsy McLean	Starkweather
Vice-President	Dale Simon	Edmore
Secretary	Marie Stromme	Devils Lake
Treasurer	Ricky Ginther	Southam
Leader	Mrs. Ed Wilcox, Jr.	Devils Lake
Leader	Mrs. H.G. Mikkelson	Devils Lake

1958

President	Richard Olson	Starkweather
Vice-President	Stanlyn Berg	Doyon
Secretary	Margo Kenner	Devils Lake
Treasurer	Chuck Nixon	Southam
Leader	Mrs. H.G. Mikkelson	Devils Lake
Leader	Mrs. Ed Wilcox, Jr.	Devils Lake

1959

President	Michelle Riggin	Devils Lake
Vice-President	James Berg	Doyon
Secretary	Joyce Erickson	Devils Lake
Treasurer	Robbin McMorran	Lawton
Leader	Kenneth Thompson	Doyon
Leader	Mrs. Ed Wilcox, Jr.	Devils Lake
Leader	Mrs. H.G. Mikkelson	Devils Lake

1960

President	Gerald Midstokke	Lawton
Vice-President	Eleanor Balek	Brocket
Secretary	Gary Garske	Devils Lake
Treasurer	Marit Mikkelson	Devils Lake
Leader	Lloyd Stromme	Crary
Leader	Mrs. H.G. Mikkelson	Devils Lake
Leader	Kenneth Thompson	Doyon

1961

President	Connie Deplazes	Crary
Vice-President	James Olson	Starkweather
Secretary	Janet McMorran	Lawton
Treasurer	Robert Anderson	Crary
Leader	Lloyd Stromme	Crary
Leader	Kenneth Thompson	Doyon

1962

President	Robert Adahl	Penn
Vice-President	Marcia Hart	Devils Lake
Secretary	Jim Gulseth	Devils Lake
Treasurer	Clare Gulseth	Devils Lake
Leader	Lloyd Stromme	Crary
Leader	Arthur D. Kenner	Devils Lake
Leader	Mrs. James Quick	Starkweather

1963

President	Connie Jones	Webster
Vice-President	Leo Rutten	Crary
Secretary	Linda Warner	Devils Lake
Treasurer	Dennis Berg	Doyon
Leader	Glen Maetzold	Devils Lake
Leader	Arthur D. Kenner	Devils Lake
Leader	Mrs. James Quick	Starkweather

1964

President	Armen Hanson	Devils Lake
Vice-President	Mary Currie	Starkweather
Secretary	Kathy Ness	Edmore
Treasurer	Dennis Berg	Doyon
Leader	Mrs. Robert Baker	Webster
Leader	Arthur D. Kenner	Devils Lake
Leader	Glen Maetzold	Devils Lake

<u>1965</u>		
President	Suzanne Kavannaugh	Crary
Vice-President	George Brown, Jr.	Crary
Secretary	Tom Dion	Devils Lake
Treasurer	Jill Klemetsrud	Devils Lake
Leader	John Mertens	Devils Lake
Leader	Mrs. H.G. Mikkelson	Devils Lake
Leader	Glen Maetzold	Devils Lake
<u>1966</u>		
President	Owen Jones	Webster
Vice President	Paulette Olson	Starkweather
Secretary	Bonnie Besse	Starkweather
Treasurer	Daryl Doyle	Churchs Ferry
Leader	Mrs. John Mertens	Devils Lake
Leader	Mrs. H.G. Mikkelson	Devils Lake
Leader	Mrs. Joe Muehlen	Penn
<u>1967</u>		
President	Genevieve Wilcox	Webster
Vice-President	Richard Frith	Devils Lake
Secretary	Lawson Jones	Webster
Treasurer	Carol Adahl	Penn
Leader	Mrs. Joe Muehlen	Penn
Leader	Mrs. Ed. Wilcox, Jr.	Devils Lake
<u>1968</u>		
President	Daryl Doyle	Penn
Vice-President	Mary Muehlen	Penn
Secretary	Carol Sue Erickstad	Starkweather
Treasurer	John Quick	Starkweather
Leader	Richard Volk	Webster
Leader	Mrs. Joe Muehlen	Penn
<u>1969</u>		
President	Debbie Blanchfield	Penn
Vice-President	Dwight Noltimier	Churchs Ferry
Secretary	Allen Olson	Devils Lake
Treasurer	Judy Thacker	Starkweather
Leader	Mrs. Joe Muehlen	Penn