



MUTUAL SECURITY AGENCY



WITH COOPERATION OF
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AND
LAND-GRANT COLLEGES

FINAL COUNTRY REPORTS

From the Seven European Country Groups
Participating in the 1952 Project
for
Young Farm Leaders and Technicians

Table of Contents

			<u>Page</u>
Report Outline			II
Country Reports			
<u>Country</u>	<u>Project Number</u>	<u>Number of Participants</u>	
Austria	TA-31-113	13	1
Belgium	TA-32-84	26	4
Denmark	TA-36-214	13	11
France	TA-38-211	50	16
Greece	TA-40-99	3	19
Netherlands	TA-47-157	19	22
Norway	TA-48-127	17	28
Total		<u>141</u>	
Special Report on 31st National 4-H Club Congress.			33

States Cooperating in Project

Colorado	Missouri
Maine	Ohio
Minnesota	Vermont

II

SUGGESTED OUTLINE FOR FINAL EVALUATION REPORT BY YOUNG FARM LEADERS AND TECHNICIANS

Part I Benefits Derived from the Course.

- (a) Benefits we feel we have contributed to the United States. (For example one young man introduced a new method of grafting fruit trees.)
- (b) Benefits to us personally.
- (c) Benefits which we feel will accrue to our country by our furtherance of the following practices, methods, and procedures which we have learned here and feel will improve agricultural productivity and rural welfare in our country: (List)
- (d) How we intend to adapt, and proceed with, the utilization of these ideas in our country.
- (e) How we will try to cooperate with other technicians of our country who have participated in other technical assistance projects in the United States in order to -
 - (1) give them our ideas
 - (2) get their ideas
 - (3) pool and coordinate all our various ideas in promoting agricultural productivity and rural welfare in our country

Part II Suggestions for the Improvement of Such a Course in Future Years.

- (a) How the program can be improved at each level:
 - (1) First stay in Washington
 - (2) On the farm
 - (3) In the county
 - (4) At the college
 - (5) Study tour
 - (6) Final stay in Washington
- (b) Changes we suggest in the length of time at each level.
- (c) Our opinion of the benefits of an individual getting all the training in one State compared with two States.
- (d) Our opinion of the advantages and disadvantages of combining, in the same program, individuals who -
 - (1) Are young farmers with those who are technicians.
 - (2) Have different major interests.
 - (3) Are of opposite sex.
 - (4) Are from different countries.
- (e) Other suggestions.

GROUP REPORT

Young Farm Leaders and Technicians

AUSTRIA - TA 31-113 - 1952

It is a fact that the people have to get acquainted, to know each other, to work and live together and so can understand why their habits are different, why they do think different in the different countries. Thirteen young Austrian people had the opportunity to go this summer to the United States to learn, to get acquainted, and to understand American farming and life. We might say, it was one of the greatest experiences in our life, and we are sure you did your best to make our stay not only profitable, but also enjoyable. We got an opportunity to leave our home country and saw quite a piece of the world with its people, its agriculture, its industry and culture, with its advantages and disadvantages. We had six months to improve our knowledge of the English language - what we believe to be a tremendous benefit. We made many friends over here, spent a nice time with them, and won't forget each other.

All benefits listed below might become benefits to us personally too, in the future, because if our people get more happy and wealthy by using new methods that we will take home from the United States, we will be better off too. We also improved our general education. Every trainee had the opportunity to work on various farms, to travel through the country, to talk and to study. We got many good impressions, information and good ideas and what we think can help much for better understanding between our countries. We hope that our small group paid a little contribution to this purpose. In benefits we feel we have contributed to the United States, we might say we changed ideas at many meetings about our farming, our living, and our culture. Concerning farming, we have learned in the first place about the replacement of hand labor by machines, and about management in keeping livestock. There are many things for example, in the field, using field choppers with self-unloader and blower. Also hay drying by forced ventilation methods, of combining wheat and other crops, harvesting corn, potatoes, sugar beets, etc., by using special equipment, and general use of tractors with hydraulic mechanism for every purpose and for diminishing labor steps.

Concerning the barn and livestock: - Management of dairy and beef cattle, hogs and poultry. There are different barn systems and stables, milking parlors, self feeders, water systems.

Concerning home life: - Step-saving kitchens, electrical and gas ranges, refrigerators and deep freezers and the use of them. Use of many ways to clean furniture in kitchen and living rooms, and, of course, home making. Concerning community life, we feel also unity makes strength. That is, we think the main idea in American community life we must introduce in our communities.

What should be the purposes of a rural community life:

1. To develop rural and agricultural leadership.
2. To create and maintain love for country life.
3. To encourage people in the community to improve the farm homes.
4. To improve agriculture.
5. To develop character training for citizens.
6. To develop recreational activities.
7. To improve standard of living.

Some facts on how to handle meetings: - Start and finish punctually talking and demonstrating; movies, social part and refreshments after meetings. No difference in social range, paying more attention to the individual. Some of the ways we think we can adapt to our country would be cooperating with organizations that serve agriculture, specialists, farmers that have the neighbor's confidence and can spread around new ideas, especially in a psychological correct and clever way with all the farmers.

In talking at farmer and 4-H Club meetings, in writing reports and newspaper articles, we believe we can transfer ideas. We intend to found a club with all technicians and young farmers that have been in the United States under an equal program. We also have the idea of an international cooperation.

After a successful program of six months we would like to make some suggestions for the next course that might help to prevent even small misunderstandings. For the first stay in Washington we will suggest only a brief general outline of the program, because there are always quite a few people whose English is poor especially as far as it concerns the American pronunciation and, therefore, they are unable to pay full attention to the speaker. However, we would like to have complete information about agriculture in the United States and their organizations at the end of the program. Regarding the stay on the farm, we would suggest to send the trainees at least to two or even more farms if possible, even in different States depending on the interests, for instance, dairy farming in Vermont and harvesting potatoes in Maine. In the country some of us had the experience that the county agent took the trainees to too many meetings to give talks instead of showing him different farms. Our time in the county was very nice and we would suggest going on with that program. In the College we would have liked to have more on fewer subjects.

About the Study Tours: - We liked the idea very much but we would like to make the suggestion to allow every trainee to choose the time for the study tour for himself, as the harvest for different crops is different. Regarding time, we would recommend two months for a general farmer and for those who have a special interest in, for instance, harvesting fruits or sugar beets, one week at the proper time on a specialized farm. To get ideas of the different conditions of the farms in different States, we recommend sending each trainee to at least two States. We know from experience that general educated young farmers and specialized technicians don't work together very well in discussions because of the different points of view. Further, we think that sex should not matter at all in this program, as there are girls who are graduates from the College of Agriculture interested in dairying as much as boys and others who are just interested in home economics. That people from different countries were together we found just wonderful, as it gave us a much better idea of the different countries and helped international understanding.

All in all, the program, with a few exceptions at the county level, was well prepared and organized, and we are very grateful for all that we have learned. We saw so many things in the new world, we got many impressions and saw a better view of the world problems. Last, but not least, our life experience was increasing too. It is not a head point, but you can imagine we had a good time.

In the name of the Austrians, may we give our congratulations to the United States, their people and their Government, especially to the MSA and USDA. May we thank you, Mr. Hooker, Mr. Horning, Mr. Crosby, Mr. Newcomer, Dr. Frutchey, and all the employees of the USDA who helped organize this program. The same for Mr. Minna and Mr. Phillips from the Mutual Security Agency. May we give our hearty thanks for all you have done for us. We hope you have the opportunity to visit our country, and we would be glad if you would be our guests.

GROUP REPORT

Young Farm Leaders and Technicians

BELGIUM TA-32-84 - 1952

Part I - Benefits derived from the course.

(a) Benefits we feel we have contributed to the United States. Our stay in the United States brought, we think, some benefits to the people of the United States. We could list them as follows:

(1) It brought better knowledge about our country, Belgium, about its situations on the map, its people, and its way of life, its agriculture and the problems of these; its economy, its customs, its way of thinking, and the way these thinkings are expressed, its form of government, its overseas regions (Belgian Congo). The organization of our farm life and of our youth problems. For example, in Belgium, a farmer cannot allow club members or students to have so much production as a cow or an acre of land, for farms are too small.

(2) By working on your farms, your people have the opportunity to see young Belgium people at work and hear about their ideas on different farm and general problems.

(3) Maybe this stay and hearing about the high yields in Belgium gave your people the American farmers a thought about what is possible and could still improve practices to put into use in order to increase their yields per acre, and be a more intensive farmer. Maybe it gave them an idea what farming could become in these United States a few years later on. Knowing of our problems and the way we try to get an answer to them could be useful information sometimes.

(4) In some cases we taught our farmer host some practices which could be used to make more efficient some job, and to improve his own farming methods. For example, forestry rotation in Vermont, pasture rotation in Missouri, handling seed potatoes in Missouri, pruning fruit trees a new way, and so on. All together some very little ideas to start with, to try and to find out if they wouldn't give some results in his particular case. In the speeches we have given at different meetings we told your people our story, our needs, our appreciation for your country.

Benefit to us personally

This is a question that could be answered lots better once we are back in the home country, for a little time will give us the opportunity to comprehend different things. There are so many things we learned, maybe all little ones, but important ones we will find out later on, that there is a very wide use for some of the ideas we got over here.

We will try to list those which impressed us the most. However, we are sure to forget some very important ones.

There are profits we get in Agriculture, from the view point of technicians Extension Service, and so on. There are profits for family life, community life, farm life, rural interest, etc.

(1) Living with the American people we have learned to understand and appreciate their way of life. What we knew before coming here was what we were reading in magazines, what we saw in movie films, and now we find out that this didn't always give us the right information.

It's alright to read, to study and learn about people but this can give you a very very small idea maybe sometimes completely wrong. Lectures are alright and desirable. Books are nice and reading about countries develops better understanding, but is there anything better than to live with a people, stay with a family and live its life to work and to play with, to have a good time just doing this way can give you such a good impression as we all have. We know what is really going on. That is the way and the only way to learn about people and to study his customs, its way of thinking and expression of what they think. You have to meet people, to eat and to talk with them to enjoy with in an atmosphere of great willingness, kindness and understanding, we found out to have the most wonderful impressions and reactions. By meeting the farmer on his own property and helping him with his problems and how to solve them we get acquainted with those problems, we learned how to get a job done and why the farmer does the way he does. We learned the why. We get the information there where the problem starts, at the spring, the farm is the only place you can get real information.

(2) We improved our knowledge of one of the capital languages, "The English language." We all realize the great benefit this particular point is to us.

(3) We all made personal friends, which we will stay in close relation with after leaving your country and which will be the start of a chain of a very large exchange of ideas afterwards. Creating better understanding and taking more interest in the problems of others. Trying together to find a serious answer to them all.

(4) As we said above we got a much better idea about American farm methods through the teaching given to us by our farmer hosts, the Extension Service, the professors of the short courses and so many other ones.

(5) The stay on the farm gave us skill in practices. We don't always have the opportunity to work on such a large scale in our home country. For example, handling and repairing tractors and farm machinery - freezing of vegetables and meats, use of chemical preservatives for hay. Labor saving devices in farm homes and so many more things we can't list them all.

(6) On the other hand it made us a better man or woman and that for different reasons. Our ideas are gotten wider, our horizons are growing. Our stay in the States made us feel to stay forever young and dynamic, as your people are. It gave us an enthusiasm to work for our own people, for our neighbor farmer, for our community, for our country, for the world. It gave us enthusiasm to build a better peaceful world and it convinced us that this is possible if everyone does his best. That our people can have as much as your people-this high standard of life.

This stay stimulated and convinced us that still more and more things should be improved. It convinced us that it should be done because it means happiness and freedom for all of us.

(7) Having been in this country of the U. S. gives us a certain authority among rural people which will have an influence and makes it easier to teach them and convince them of things which we feel should be done and which seems useful to us.

Benefit to our country

All what has been said above must be considered as an indirect benefit to all of our people in Belgium.

We hope, we grass root ambassadors, as you rightly term it, will be the little germ of mushroom which will grow quickly, well ordered, and become bigger and bigger, till it reaches the top.

We could list as a benefit to our country to have learned about: The following:

1. . . Balanced farming ideas
2. Labor saving machinery and custom work
3. Farm organizations
4. Farm crops
5. Credit organizations
6. Agricultural Extension and Research Work
7. Vocational agriculture and youth programs
8. Agriculture in our neighboring countries in Europe
9. Relations between farm people and people living in town.

All things should be done to raise productivity of our countries and to raise the standard of life of all our people, as well in town as on the farm or in rural communities.

Intentions to adapt and proceed with the ideas mentioned above.

Being back in the countries every one of the trainees will try to:

- (1) Practice some of these ideas in his own farms, neighborhood or community.
- (2) Have personal contact with rural people and tell them what is taking place in your country, how you see some problems, how you solve them.
- (3) Hold meetings in different organizations, schools, etc. Show pictures, slides, giving examples about subjects they are interested in and increase the nice feelings of our people toward your country and people.
- (4) Try to use media, newspapers, mass communication to tell the story.
- (5) Improve the spirit of cooperation, where this spirit has to start by the farmers.
- (6) We will be able to develop a better opinion in different problems.
- (7) Try to have better connections between education, research and extension.
- (8) Learn our farmers to feel that the extension program is their program. Have them involved in the problems.
- (9) Wider use of extension bulletins and any kind of publications.
- (10) More extension people, e.g. home agents.
- (11) Have the extension people in public buildings.
- (12) Better organization of Vo-Ag classes. Wider use of visual aids. Change in teaching methods.
- (13) Creating in town a better opinion of understanding toward the farm people.

- (14) Get the youth involved in all the problems and let them have their own subjects to work on.
- (15) Ourselves being leaders in our community, real leaders who will try to help.
- (16) Make our farmers understand that they should look toward the future and try to make him sure to be working closer together.

Cooperation with other technicians.

- (1) Try to know them personally
- (2) Having county groups of this kind of people.
- (3) Planning together how to work and have the most effective use of this plan.
- (4) Discuss afterwards results and find out what was wrong and how to prevent it happening next time.
- (5) Regular contact with trainees from abroad and our trainees over in your country.
- (6) Work as an individual through personal contact but following the outline which was pointed out. Coordination of ideas.

Part II - Suggestions for improvement of the course in the future

(1) First stay in Washington

A mimeographed sheet with the headpoints and some explicit notes should be useful in order to have the trainees following easier the conferences. There should be no misunderstanding and they won't get mixed up in personal notes. Maybe the trainees should be divided into smaller groups in smaller rooms.

(2) On the Farm.

This stay is necessary for different reasons. It is only there you can see the real farm life. We have a great opportunity to improve our knowledge of the language. However there should be taken into consideration that by staying just 3 months on the same farm you can have a very good or a bad impression.

(3) At the County Level

Of the most interest to the trainee. This way he is able to see different farms and make comparisons necessary while more technical information can be given there.

(4) At the College

It is too bad that this stay can only be six weeks. We all feel this time is too short. However, in most of the cases trainees are very satisfied about the courses. Tours and trips included in this program are very useful.

(5) Study Tour

In order to have a general idea about your country this study tour is necessary. It gives the trainee also the opportunity to have some sight-seeing. It would be appreciated to know this fact at an earlier time.

(6) Final Stay in Washington

This stay is the most useful while back there the trainees from the different countries meet together and tell their friends about their experiences in the different states.

Our suggestions on this subject:

- (1) Country leaders should have a suggested outline sometimes before leaving the College where they get the training.
- (2) Every trainee should fill out a general report for the six months. This would make the discussion in Washington lots easier.
- (3) In each state there should be a state leader of the trainees who would present a report about the short course and give the impressions of the trainees about this course.

Suggestions for division of time.

- (1) Washington - O.K. (one week)
- (2) From 2 to 3 months - divided into two stays of one month on two different farms. Maybe here could be included a stay of one month at an experiment station where the trainee could help with the work to be done there. This should be taken into consideration especially for technicians. However, it is of general interest to all trainees.
- (3) For County - O.K. (one month)
- (4) Study Tour: 14 days would be enough in most cases. However, some cases of individuals should be taken into consideration to let them have a longer time, for example a fruit grower some place in Maine or Vermont who likes to go to the western fruit growing states, Washington, Oregon, California. This study tour could maybe better take place after having been in the county

office. It would give the trainee some time to trace out his program and contact the people he likes to meet before starting his way.

(5) College. Preferable would be to have a longer short course. However, this is very difficult. Trainees should point out already in Washington their main point interest. Maybe there could be told them how many short courses there will be and what they will be, e.g. six states cooperating.

1. Girls - Home Economics
2. Dairy Course
3. General farming - crops - Agronomy, etc.
4. Breeding course - Swine - Beef, etc.
5. Horticultural course.
6. Extension course for extension people.

Training in one or two states

Two states should be preferred for the simple reason that sometimes a trainee would be in a state of less interest for him. The second half of the time he could be in a state which agriculture is of real interest to him. There is a difference of opinion on this point in the group. The trainee which would prefer to stay on the same farm for all the period should have this opportunity.

Opinion about combining (projects)

- (1) Combining between farmers and technicians O.K. but different short course - and technicians stay at experiment station. Difference of opinion in the group.
- (2) Everyone should have the occasion to study here different major interests which can be arranged as well through better selection of farms as of states.
- (3) Both sexes together is desirable and has advantages.
- (4) As many countries as possible should be included in the program. Trainees learn one from the other.

Other suggestions

The program should continue and if possible be increased in both ways. Your folks coming to us, our folks coming to you. The creating of an international organization of young farm people former trainees in an exchange program should be done and have the support of the high authorities. It is a way to understanding. The program creates better relations in bringing more

and more people closer together. This exchange of persons is a road toward peace, but it is a great and a wide road. By this time more and more it comes to us that we learned a lot of things over in this great country of the U. S. Things you can't write down right away but things you feel and who never will get away from you. We have to thank everyone in the states for the good example of hospitality being offered to us, for the kindness, for the interest in our problems, for the nice treatment wherever we could be. Your people are nice people. Your folks are a nice great folks. Your country is a great country toward which everybody looks while we all know you want to create a better, peaceful world, a greater understanding through cooperation so that everyone without exception, wherever he lives in the world, can have this high standard of living your people have.

A thousand thanks people of the United States. We never forget. We always remember.

Group Report

Young Farm Leaders and Technicians

DENMARK -- TA 36-214 - 1952

Part I. Benefits Derived from the Course.

- a. We feel we have contributed toward a better understanding of European Countries, and we feel that we have contributed a higher interest for Denmark. Maybe our discussions with the farmers of agricultural problems have had some influence in the way of more intensive farming. We find the people have been very interested in hearing about the "Old Countries".
- b. The farm stay has given us a very good knowledge about American people, their way of living - home life and community life. We have established a relationship with the people, not only on the farm but also with many other people we have contacted during the stay. Everything we have seen and learned will in one way or another be of personal value to us.
- c. We find, as a mainline, that the average farming in Denmark is behind U. S. in mechanization and production per man. In many ways we will have to introduce labor saving methods. But the agricultural problem is not only a matter of mechanization. In order to understand the situation in Denmark better we want to explain a few important points about the agriculture. More than half the number of farms are smaller than 30 acres and a farm around 25 acres is a family farm but many farms are still smaller, and here

is the problem. The farmer is able to do the work himself in that way he does it now. If he invests money in more machinery he is usually not able to increase his output and income, but instead his expenses and interests on capital invested in machinery will increase. In order to get advantage from mechanization the farmer must be able to make use of the spare time he gets if not it is poor business. We agree that we must face that problem in the future, that is, that we have too many small farms which cannot make a living for a family.

Points for improvement:

1. Haymaking -- When we compare our haymaking to haymaking methods over here we find we use too much labor - our hay quality is usually better than in the U. S. - but we find you used an easier way to do it. The Mow Drying system which we have seen and heard about here might be of interest and the work could by this method better be mechanized.
2. If we find an easier way for handling our green - and hay crops, we find the interest for growing alfalfa would increase. Alfalfa is grown quite common, but we find not enough, because a good alfalfa crop usually yields twice as much in fodder units as a crop of barley. By growing more alfalfa the small farmer will be able to increase his production per acre increase his number of cows and decrease his need for concentrates.
3. Farm Shop Work - We find we need to take up this kind of teaching in connection to our ag. schools. The mechanization has increased very much since before the war. The number of tractors has increased 6 - 7 times and therefor it is now an actual problem for the schools. Visits to several high schools has given good experiences and information about this subject.
4. From the 4-H work we have got good ideas to take home and make use of in our youth work - more individuals participating in the meetings - exhibitions and demonstrations and more uniform organization all over the country.
5. Milk canning - We have just seen some canned milk and heard about this industry but not been able to study this subject. Regarding to the fact that the consumption of butter is decreasing and the milk consumption is increasing, we think it might be possible in the future to increase the export of consumer milk by this canning process.
6. Extension methods:
Keep the county agent up to date, working with Vocational agricultural instructors.

Bulletins

Cooperation with private companies

Movie, slides, use of visual aid.

7. Some more special points can be named as:

Machines for draining land.

Milking parlors.

Simplification of building constructions.

Unloading machinery for cans at the creameries.

Use of antibiotic feeds for non-ruminants.

Improve the hatchery techniques.

8. Home Domestic Science

We find that the farm women in the U. S. as a whole are very clever and have their eyes open for new methods and ideas. The farm women here take more time for other things than work in the home. The electric equipment is easier and cheaper to get and the rural people can usually afford to have it, and that gives the farm women more time for taking part in rural and community life and a change for better education. We should like very much to introduce at home more time saving methods in the house work.

d. How we intend to adapt and proceed with the utilization of these ideas at home.

Regarding to points^{*} 1, 2, 7 and 8: We will try to give information by writing articles and by speaking at meetings by use of visual aids, through teaching at the domestic and agricultural schools and by talking to people in advisory jobs and leading positions.

^{*} Point 3. There is already a demand for this kind of teaching, and the farm shop teaching is going to be taken up at our agricultural schools.

^{*} Point 4. We will through our work with youth organizations try to tell about our experiences and try to make the youth work more efficient by using the good ideas we have got here.

^{*} Point 5. Milk canning is a question we feel we cannot give the final answer to. But we will talk it over with the dairy specialists at home. We think this subject needs to be studied by a specialist, and we want to keep our eyes open for that export possibility this subject might contain.

e. How we will try to cooperate with other technicians of our country who have participated in other technical assistance projects in the United States.

* The "Points for Improvement" discussed under item c. above.

1. When we are back in Denmark we have to make a report for the whole group and send it to the Ministry of Agriculture. If the Ministry of Agriculture in connection with M.S.A. find the report of interest, this report will be printed and available for every one who want it.
2. We have already quite a few reports from other study groups who have studied more special subjects - we will try to make our report in co-operation with those reports and emphasize things which we feel need more information.
3. Later on the Ministry of Agriculture might put the summaries from those reports together in one report.

In every possible way we all want to give our country as much benefit from our experiences as possible.

Part II: Suggestions for the improvement of such a course in future years.

a. How the program can be improved at each level.

1. We find the stay in Washington on our arrival gave us a good introduction to the course. Gave us the main line in brief on which we build up the details throughout the course. But it is a little difficult to take so many lectures just when we arrive. It might be a good idea to give a little instruction about photography.
2. In some cases we think the farms could have been selected more carefully regarding our wishes in the green book. The farmers should have a little more information about the program.

We suggest the farm stay should be on two different farms. Four weeks on each farm and two weeks for an individual study tour at the end of the farm stay.

3. As a whole the group has been satisfied and glad for the month with the county agent and we find that four weeks is not too much. The program here is very much dependent on the county agent, how much interest he pays to our program.
4. There has been some differences in the set up of the college courses for which reason a comparison is a little difficult. At one college (Maine) the morning sessions have been used for discussions about agricultural problems and international problems, which has given a very good international information and understanding.

Any way we all agree that the efficiency of the college course could be increased if the students were selected after interests. We suggest to separate the courses into main lines - for instance: (1) Husbandry - (2) Field Crops - (3) Youth Work; teaching instructions and organizations. In order to make this work well - the main lines for those courses should be told here in Washington on our arrival and then each student should be allowed to choose which one of the college courses he would like to take. It would be much easier and there would be much more satisfaction by organizing the college courses in this way.

The girls in our group express the impression that the interests in the group at University of Minnesota have been too different, and the course had to cover too wide a field. The girls find they could have learned much more by spending more time on rural household equipment instead of listening to dairy lessons.

The girls suggest for the program next year, to have some specialized courses they could choose between at the college course.

5. A study tour organized by the college with visits to places of interest in connection to the college course, could give a fine polishing for the stay and the course.
- b. About the length of time at each level, we want to suggest, that in those cases where technicians want a study stay at an experimental station, that the program would allow a 3 weeks stay at such a place.
- c. We think we would have more benefit from getting the training in two states, compared to getting all the training in one state.
- d. (1) We find that young farmers and technicians can easily be together in the program, but we find that a separation at the college course could give more efficiency for both sides.
(2) Every one of the technicians has more or less one main line he is working on in his home country. Therefore, we find, as said before, it is important to have the program on the college course more specialized.

- (3) About having opposite sex in the program, we find it has worked out very well as the program has been planned this year.
- (4) We find it is very good to have students from different countries in the same program. We get more knowledge and understanding about the participating countries.

We all agree that the age of participating students should be limited to 25 - 35 years of age.

GROUP REPORT

Young Farm Leaders and Technicians

FRANCE - TA 38-211 - 1952

Part I. - Benefits to the United States.

We have no pretension in this respect and think that the Americans with whom we have been in touch are definitely in a better position to speak about it.

However, in many circumstances, each one of us had the good satisfaction to feel that we were bringing something of our own to people who are far away from Europe, not only in distance, but just as well by the economic, social and more generally living conditions.

Before speaking of technique we like to mention the human point of view which has not been the least, but probably the most important, perhaps because of its universal character in countries which belong to the same civilization.

We have contributed to abolish many prejudices - to a better knowledge of the geography of the world and of the world itself in all its problems. In some cases we have made the people appreciate better their country, and yet in the same time, we brought them up to think of other ways of living which have also their advantages. Finally, in creating ties of friendship, we have contributed, each one in our own sphere, to make the people more interested in the problems of our respective countries which, we think, is the most important in this today's world where U. S. has a position of leadership.

Technically, we feel that our contribution has been rather modest, so much different are the conditions of soil, climate, and maybe above all, the economic conditions.

European countries are definitely poor by American standards and often we felt that we made the people think of economy in a country which can afford waste. In the same line of ideas because of our intensive farming we have emphasized to farmers for whom it was not new practices which have not been popularized enough in U. S. like the use of good manure, the rationalized use of lime and fertilizers, the practice of pasture rotation.

Other Practices - Conservation of the grapes through winter.

D. Benefits to us personally.

The least we can say is that we have received very much - in all respects - Humanly we have developed our personality - we have lost many prejudices - now we can look at the world with a broader view.

In learning to know about America we have learned very much about Europe because of the distance, of the way of comparison and above all by meeting the fellows from other European countries which we do not care enough to know when we are at home.

Technically, we think the most important thing we learned is the intensive use of machinery and labor-saving devices. We have been much impressed by the good adaptation of the farmer's work to the machinery and by the way they can use machines everywhere for every work with the least loss of time. We admired farmers skillfulness in handling and repairing machines by themselves.

We found farm building management to be efficient and labor saving. We found your buildings which are very often home made, of low cost construction and practical at the same time. Once more we admired the skillfulness of farmers and the efficiency of the Extension Service that gave the plans and the advice concerning their construction.

We like to emphasize a very important point: your farm homes which are very comfortable and very well adapted to country life. That way your homemakers can take care of their family duties and yet have enough time left for recreation and social life.

If in France like in all Europe we have a higher productivity per acre we have learned in your country that we should and could have a higher productivity per man; for that we have to specialize more so that we can afford adequate equipment for a certain production; we think the specialization of farm equipment is the most important factor of efficiency.

Finally we have been very much struck at the spirit of cooperation of your farmers for such work as hay making and filling up silos. Likewise we have been more generally struck by the work of your cooperative organizations.

How shall we adapt all these ideas in our country? French farmers like most farmers all over the world are rather conservative and we must bear in mind that what is true in United States is not necessary true in France; therefore, we have to use judgement and caution. Anxious to popularize what we have learned we'll speak to farmers' meetings, we'll show pictures, we'll write articles in newspapers but we strongly feel that our best chance is in the personal example by realizing our new ideas on our own farms.

But this is not enough. Having received much we must give just as much; and for this we must cooperate with other technicians of our country who have participated in other technical assistance projects in the U. S. in order to give our ideas, get their ideas and coordinate all our various ideas in promoting agricultural productivity and rural welfare in our country. This can only be done through an association of farm leaders and technicians which would be either national or international, may be on both levels.

Part II - Suggestions for the improvement of such a course in future years

A - How the program can be improved at each level.

1. First stay in Washington. The difficulties of understanding the English language makes us think that the conferences should not be as long as many. We think that the use of movie pictures would be in the same time more interesting and more profitable for a better understanding of the American life and agriculture.

2. Stay on the farm For the greatest profit and enjoyment of each trainee we feel that the selection of the farm is the most important, the interests of both the trainee and the farmer must be watched very closely so that they are well adapted to each other.

3. In the County, Because of the difficulties which may interfere while the trainee is on the farm and because of the importance of the study of the Extension Service it should be taken a very special care of the county agent for his qualities of man and of leader.

4. At the College More latitude should be left to the choice of the trainee for the courses in which he is the most interested. We think that the first 2 weeks should be general with 4 weeks of specialization.

5. Study Tour We consider this study tour as the most profitable for the more we see the more we learn. We strongly feel that it should be extended to three weeks with more facilities of transportation so that we can stop where and when we want and make a detour to visit the farm the plant or the Experiment Station we are interested in.

6. Final Stay in Washington We think we should have more general meetings and discussions to exchange our respective ideas and try to draw a more general picture of the country, of the American life and agriculture.

B - Changes we suggest in the length of time at each level.

We feel that 2 months on the farm should be enough and that it could be a good idea to leave up to choice of the trainee to spend these 2 months on 2 different farms.

C - Our opinion of the benefits of an individual getting all the training in one State, compared with 2 States.

We think that the trainee can only gain in his training with 2 states.

D. - Our opinion of the advantages and disadvantages of combining in the same program, individuals who

1. - Are young farmers with those who are technicians.

Disadvantages at the college - advantages everywhere else.

2. Have different major interests. We do not think it is necessary to have 2 programs and think that each one can be given the opportunity to specialize in whatever he wants in the same program.

3. Are of opposite sex. We are not against the idea, but feel that we are not in a position to speak about it.

4. Are from different countries. We think it is a very good thing each one having his contribution to bring technically and humanly.

Other Suggestions. We came as farm leaders and technicians but we feel that we have something else to learn from this country. Therefore, we would like to have more opportunity to learn more about American life in general, especially at the level of the farm. For once more, and that will be our conclusion, in spite of the highest interest of our mission as far as technique is concerned, we still think that a fellow has missed a lot if the only lessons and ideas he has received from this country in six months are nothing but technical.

GROUP REPORT

Young Farm Leaders and Technicians

GREECE - TA 40-99 - 1952

We are very glad and happy for the valuable opportunity that USA in cooperation with our Government gave to us to come to U. S. and study the new farming methods and get a general idea about the American farmer and his family and community life.

We especially are satisfied that Lamar, Morgan and Kit Carson County of Colorado State where we spent the most part of the training time having the farm practice on different farms, were quite similar to the places where we live in our country, comparing with the climate, lay of the land, rainfall, type of the land and dry land problems, that actually helped very much to get more practical farm ideas. The main farm problems in our country are:

- (a) the small acreage of farms.
- (b) too many small pieces in the land divided
- (c) very few training farmers in the villages.
- (d) high cost of production and low yields.

So better farming for better living, maybe is needed more than in any other country, we believe.

Because of the above mentioned we feel that this program of training young farmers and technicians is an excellent and ideal program.

Except the opportunity that it gives to the trainees in getting a better understanding of all the new farming methods, farm family life and farm organizations: It also provides the chance of changing thoughts and various ideas between the trainees and American people concerning farming and farm life customs that they have in their countries. Indirectly and without any doubt it develops the friendship and relationship which is so much needed between the countries today.

Below we have divided the benefits that we feel will accrue to the U. S. and to our country as follows:

(a) We tried and told the people of the U. S. as much as we could about our country. For instance, about the climate, farm products, yields, type of the land, size of farms, living conditions of rural people, religion, transportation, farm organizations, youth organizations, farm problems and customs.

(b) We as individuals feel the greatest pleasure of having the privilege and honor to visit the U. S. get acquainted with the American people, and gaining this worthwhile experience. Moreover, improving our English it will help too in reading later new American books for more information about farming and farm improvements.

(c) During the six months of our stay in U. S. including three months on the farms one month with the county agent and about two months on tours and short courses we have had a chance so that by doing, seeing, reading, discussing, and attending different meetings of clubs, farm organizations and the interest of the people who cooperated with our training to get the best understanding of the Americans, especially the rural life. Such useful ideas we summarize below:

- (1) Mechanized farming
- (2) Irrigated farming
- (3) Proper tilling of the land in proper time
- (4) Use of fertilizers to increase the yields
- (5) Feeding registered breeds of cows - chickens and swine
- (6) Planting certified seeds of cereals, pastures and vegetable crops
- (7) Land protection from erosion
- (8) Raising hay and making ensilage
- (9) Extension agriculture work for men, women and youth.

(d) We realize the way that the entire extension program has been organized in U. S. the way of cooperation between the extension workers and the farmers and the wonderful results of this work on what and how much this development has improved the farm productivity and the rural welfare in this country.

All of these efforts leave us to believe that the extension service which has been recently established in our country through the aid of the U. S. with a broad organized program can promise a lot for the rural people, in proportion of course to the present economic condition and general agriculture problems which we mentioned above.

The youth program also is very important in our country. In the same time we as farmers going back now to our homes carrying with us all these various ideas we gained from our training have the confidence and will try as much as possible to be helpful on the land and to cooperate with the extension workers.

In addition we should be always the example for the people of our communities trying simultaneously to apply on our own as much as possible of what we have learned so that people can see the results and the difference with more interest.

Meetings can also be organized and give us the chance to introduce to the people the benefits and impressions of our visit to the U. S.

(e) Cooperation with other people who have participated in other technical assistance projects in the U. S. we think is necessary and helpful too.

Meetings can be organized for all those people or at least of people representing certain areas of the country, where they can change their ideas, discuss and set up efficient programs of work.

Part II - As far as we can see comparing the results of this year;

(a) We don't think that much change is needed for training Y.F. Leaders and Technicians concerning the length of time at each level.

(b) We do think it would be better for each participant to stay in one state if there is similarity of that of his country so that he can get more of what he would be of more interest to learn about.

(c) It would probably give trainees more information they can use back home if the program of Y.F.L. and Technicians is separated because of the different interests.

Ending our report we once more express our gratitude to M.S.A. for the opportunity we have had in participating in this program and our appreciation to the Extension Service of U.S. Department of Agriculture to the Extension Service of Colorado State and everybody who cooperated with this program, for their help and interest.

GROUP REPORT

Young Farm Leaders and Technicians

THE NETHERLANDS - TA 47-157 - 1952

Part I. Benefits derived from the course.

- (a) In general the participants discussed the whole agricultural situation in the Netherlands with farmers. Always has to be mentioned the difference in the density of the population. This makes it necessary to emphasize in the USA more on the output per man and in our country we are needing the highest output per acre.

Some examples of discussion were: Making hay with high protein content, improving of making silage and rating (judging quality of) silage, pasture rotations.

In general there was given a good information about the Netherlands and the people here got a better understanding of our problems and those of the other European countries. It gave the Americans more appreciation for their own high standard of living. That means to say a better understanding of all the different working classes in the country without any class distinction.

(b) Benefits to us personally

- (1) In general a wider view
- (2) Easier to converse with other people
- (3) To be more progressive, i.e. a better understanding of all the different working classes in the country without any class distinction.
- (4) With the experience obtained we think we can do a better job and get more satisfaction out of it.
- (5) We got a better appreciation of family life in our country
- (6) To use different farm machinery.
- (7) Work simplification in the field of homemaking.
- (8) Improving of the English language
- (9) Better understanding of other European people by knowing a few of them here.
- (10) Better understanding of farmers and technicians in the different groups, especially during the course.

(c) Benefits which we feel will accrue to our country by our furtherance of the following practices, methods, and procedures which we have learned here and feel will improve agricultural productivity and rural welfare in our country.

Some of the following are not new for our country. We have learned, however, that it is necessary to emphasize on it again.

- (1) Farmers should have better knowledge of tractors and other farm machinery, they should be able to make small repairs themselves.
- (2) Experiments with machinery for hay making: Field chopper, barn drying of hay, baling hay, drying hay bales in the barn, buck rake, hayloader.
- (3) Ventilating barns
- (4) Using Japanese millet as a nurse crop (silage)
- (5) Work simplification on the farm and in kitchen.
- (6) By cattle breeding more emphasizing on the quality of the udder
- (7) Cooling of milk is very important to keep good quality milk
- (8) Inoculation of calves (dairy as well as beef cattle) with rumen flora-bacteria and protozoa.
- (9) Using young steers for beef by raising them cheaply (not too much milk but other cheaper food)
- (10) Phosphate fixation on the sandy soils can be of greater importance as we thought till now.
- (11) Farm Planning (drainage, rotation, fertilizer, and erosion in USA)
- (12) Wind erosion control with multiflora (rose-fence)
- (13) Surface drainage on heavy clay soils.
- (14) Drainage with large ditching machines (Economical for ownership only by big organizations)
- (15) Close cooperation between different agencies in the same province and in the country.
- (16) Cooperative locker plants.
- (17) Better advertising and wrapping of food.

(c) Continued

Education and Community Life

- (1) Good technical and practical education in vocational agricultural schools. On home economic schools in the Netherlands the girls do have enough practical experience.
- (2) Practical study in the agricultural colleges, opportunity to do practical work.
- (3) Education should help to make the young farmer more independent, more responsible, which will make him to be a better farmer later on.
- (4) Community has a great interest in the schools, (e.g. school lunch, library). Also the business men are very interest in school and youth work, (e.g. using new equipment every year in home economic schools, sponsoring 4-H work). Sometimes people in the USA do work in the community what we do in the family.
- (5) Farmers organizations do work for the whole family. The meetings can be and are attended by the whole family.

The program is not stictly a business one, also an educational part and some recreation, given by people in their own community. This kind of meeting brings the whole family closer together and closer to other families. A part of our farm meetings should be held in the same way. Panel discussions are very interesting.

- (6) 4-H work. The idea is very good. The boys and also the girls can get a better interest in farm work and are getting more experience by working on their subjects. Most members of the group appreciate the working of boys and girls in 4-H committees, etc., some don't like it to give the children so early responsibilities. For our circumstances it should perhaps be advisable to make the age for admitting a little higher. The general opinion is that 4-H work makes the farm boys and girls more self confident.

The impression in some cases was that the parents did do a very big part of the program of the boy or girl. Perhaps the work has then some educational value for parents too. The local leader of the 4-H Club is a very important person for the club.

- (7) Most of the group didn't have contact with ^{Older} Rural Youth groups. Some who did have contact appreciated the work of this club. It is about similar to our youth clubs - education and entertainment.
- (8) Extension Service. The Extension Service is always a part of the University. It seems to be very important that the dean of the agricultural college of the University is head of the research department and of the extension service. There is in this way of organizing a good coordination of all work in agriculture. Also the professors are very close to the practice, they know what practical work does.

(c) ~~So~~Continued

The county agents are working on a broad field and have help of the specialists of the University. The use of bulletins and radio talks are very helpful to these agents. There are many radio stations serving one county, so it is very easy for the agent ~~to get direct contact~~ with his farmers. Also important for extension workers and teachers is the use of visual aids.

The home demonstration agents are getting much stimulation from the University. They have much contact with families by farm visits and by working in and attending women's organization meetings.

- (9) Marketing: Perhaps in our country it is possible to have supermarkets for certain products. For self-help stores (supermarkets) it is essential to have most products prepackaged.
- (10) General production loans, including loans on growing crops, are very desirable for our country.
- (d) How we intend to adapt and proceed with the utilization of these ideas in our country.
- (1) By the Extension Service, meetings and talks.
 - (2) Talks by farmers' and young farmers' organizations.
 - (3) Articles in newspapers and technical magazines and papers.
 - (4) Agricultural vocational schools.
 - (5) Talk to individual farmers.
- (e) How we will try to cooperate with other technicians of our country who have participated in other technical assistance projects in the United States in order to:

- (1) Give them our ideas.
- (2) Get their ideas.
- (3) Pool and coordinate all our various ~~ideas by promoting~~ agricultural productivity and rural welfare in our country.

Exchange of reports between the different organizations or departments and have some meetings to discuss this matter.

Part II Suggestions for the improvement of such a course in future years.

- (a) How the program can be improved at each level.

(1) First stay in Washington

Program should not be too full, less speakers and then those who speak distinctly. The length of the stay can be the same.

(2) On the Farm

More possibility of changing farms and of choosing farms (between 3 & 4)

Staying on 2 farms instead of on one. One third of the group prefers to stay in 2 states, on 2 farms. The rest prefer staying in one state on 2 farms. The farmers should be well informed about the program. No farmer should have the opinion that the trainee is a D.P. Visits to other farms should be possible. Most of the girls should like to stay on at least two farms. During stay at farm it is desirable, if possible, to have a meeting between all the host families and the trainees in the state.

The county agent should visit the trainees some time and give information about all events which are important for the trainees.

(3) In the County

Not too many people in one county agent's office, especially not from the same country. The county agent should make a program for the whole period at the beginning of the period with possibilities of making changes for special occasions.

(4) At the college

There should be a general course for young farmers and technicians both but it should be desirable to have a program for special interest groups. At the same time the other part of the trainees should have another kind of program according to their interests. Opportunity for special counselling is desirable.

(5) Suggestions for study tour:

There should be planned some study tours, each trainee can take the tour which is the most interesting for him. It should be possible to make a 3 weeks study tour.

(6) Final stay in Washington

At least one week for making reports and exchanging of ideas between the trainees of the same and of different countries and the American ideas.

(b) Changes we suggest in the length of time at each level.

Farm: Half of the group suggest three months with great possibility for exceptions for specialists; the other half suggests two months on the farm, longer time for study trip, longer short course or working on experiment stations during one month.

County agent's Office: Four weeks

Colleges: Six weeks (a few suggested 8 weeks).

(c) The benefits of being in one state all the time means that it is possible to be good informed about the agriculture in that particular state. There is the danger that much information from the county time will be duplicated at the course time. By getting the training in two states, there is the opportunity to get information about the first at the county agent's office. In the second state it is possible to get information about that state besides the general information at the course. Most of the trainees who were in two states appreciated it very much.

(d) Opinion of the advantages and disadvantages of combining, in the same program, individuals who -

- (1) Are young farmers with those who are technicians good idea, exchange from ideas, sometimes difficult on the course; different background.
- (2) Have different major interests, - advantage: exchange of thoughts, disadvantage: difficult to get satisfaction at the course. As much as possible people of the same interests work together on the course in one state.

The Maine group suggests general sessions in the morning, in the afternoon classes. The Vermont Group - classes in the morning and in afternoon field trips for those who are interested in it. Special lectures for technicians.

- (3) Are of opposite sex: advantage, exchange of ideas
- (4) Are from different countries: advantage: exchange of ideas, very good idea. Desirable to have even divided and small numbers from each nationality.

(e) Other suggestions:

- (1) Girls, classes in the morning, - in the afternoon special interests groups together.
- (2) The State leader should visit the trainees at least once every three weeks and know something about Europe, the people and their problems.
- (3) Opportunity to take English at the course.
- (4) Short course program composed in consultation with the trainees.
- (5) Earlier and more detailed information in the home countries.
- (6) More emphasizing on age limits, especially the lowest limit. Possibilities for exceptions on both, justification necessary.
- (7) The trainee should understand some English.

Concluding this report we should like to express our gratefulness to all who have made it possible that we were here this summer.

Mr. Mimms, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Harrison from the M.S.A.
Mr. Crosby, Mr. Newcomer, Dr. Frutchey, Mr. Hornung, and last but not least, Mr. Hooker, who was in charge of our group and took care of us as a father. We also have to thank our state leaders for all they have done for us.

It was a pleasure, a privilege, and an honor to be in the U. S. A.

GROUP REPORT

Young Farm Leaders and Technicians

NORWAY - TA 48-127 - 1952

We want to say that we, generally speaking, are very satisfied with the whole course. We will point out two things which we feel have been an important part of this success:

1. The length of the course. Six months were necessary to overcome the difficulties with the language and get the best result.
2. The way this program was built up. For many of us the farm period was a good foundation for further studying.

1. Benefits derived from the course.

- A. We hope that we, through talks and discussions, have given the American people, whom we have met, a better understanding of our country, the Norwegian people and its problems.

We also have told about Norwegian progress in special problems concerning farm management: for instance pasture management, more use of fertilizer, more systematic rotation, feeding of dairy cows according to production, and about cooperatives.

The girls have introduced some Norwegian methods of homemaking.

B. Benefits to us personally.

To us personally, this program has been of great value. However, it is difficult for us at present to measure the benefits. The program has provided us with a broader view and by comparing the methods we are used to with the American way of doing it, we have found that we have possibilities for improvement in many fields. Chances we did not see when staying at home. We have obtained

a more realistic and healthy way of regarding our agriculture, and have become more business-minded as far as farming is concerned.

What we have picked up of farm practices, organization work and Extension Service will help many of us in our work at home.

The time over here has made us more broad-minded, and developed a better understanding of the value of cooperation between countries. We also have got a better understanding of those who stand behind the Marshall help to Europe; that the American people have to renounce some of their material benefits to help European people.

Staying together with young people from so many countries has been of great value. We have got acquainted, and have learned to understand each other's problems better.

Our experience in the English language has given us possibility for better contact with USA and the rest of the English speaking world in the future.

- C. Of all the benefits we have received, we most of all appreciate what we learned about the Extension Service, including 4-H. As the basis for the Extension Service work, we like your motto: Rural welfare - which gives us a better understanding of how and why in Extension Service problems.

We do understand the value of good organization, and the importance of the cooperation between research, Extension Service, and the farm families. Of practical value to us we like to point out what we learned about effective Extension methods, and how they are combined in a program like the Green Pastures, Forage Program, and Balanced farming.

We believe that we can use most of these ideas in our country, and want to mention the following:

1. Extension workers follow a program planned by the farmers themselves. This keeps the county agents work closer to the farmers' interest, and provides a better cooperation.
2. In the communities the extension work for a great part is carried out by voluntary leaders.
3. Extension Service starts where the people are (doesn't work above the heads). Big efforts are made to get the newest research results easily understood by the farmers. (Bulletins)
4. Mass communications as radio and newspapers are used to a great extent, and work well.

5. Extension Service furnish people with the information they want, helping the farmers to help themselves.
6. Extension Service takes care of 4-H activities and work among older youth.
7. Extension county agents are kept informed by supervisors, subject matter specialists, courses and conferences.

Of other things we imagine may be of value, we would like to point out:

1. Advantages by specialized farming. (farm management)
2. Artificial insemination - technique and organization.
3. The Green Pasture and Forage Program.
4. Work simplification as in barn work, harvesting and feed preservation, home management (kitchen work, food preserving, and sewing.)
5. The pen stable idea.
6. Calf feeding - Antibiotics.
7. Chicken breeding program.
8. Barn hay drying.
9. Balanced Farming Program. (Adopted by the Missouri group.)

- D. All of us are either Extension workers, or working in the farmers organization at home. Through our work it should be comparatively easy to get these ideas out for utilization. Visiting farmers at their farms we can advise them in each case, encouraging them to go ahead. To reach more people we can arrange demonstrations and meetings with talks about our experiences over here.

All of us have got a good supply of slides and other visual aids which will be helpful to get a better realization of these new things. Mass communications, as newspapers, farm magazines, and radio, will be used as much as possible.

- Our report to the Norwegian Department of Agriculture and the reports to the different farmers organizations will point out ideas which may have influence on the planning of their work.

- E. At the present time it is difficult for us to point out exactly the way of cooperating, but we are positively interested in cooperation.

Through our work in Extension Service and the different farm organizations, we have good opportunity for exchanging ideas and work together with other technicians who have been in USA. It may also be possible to arrange some special meetings where MSA-students come together, discuss ideas they have adopted, and work out programs for promoting agriculture productivity and rural welfare in our country.

II. Suggestions for the improvement of such a course in future years.

- A. 1. The few days in Washington which gave us the first impressions of USA, do we find very important and good also for the future.
2. The farm period is a very important part of the program, not only from a practical point of view. The impressions we got of the Americans, their way of thinking, working and living, are drawn up here. A careful selection of host farmers therefore, is necessary according to:
- a. information about the interests of the trainee.
 - b. good farm management combined with activities in farm organizations and/or Extension Service and other kinds of work for rural welfare.

We find it very important that the host farmers get good information about the purpose and idea of the program. The trainees need time off for preparing reports, working with the language and so forth. This should be pointed out from MSA. Visiting the farm it is of course important that the State group leader talks privately to the trainee as well as the host.

Most of the group would prefer staying at 2 farms and in different States. The contact with the county agent is very important also in this first period.

Some of the girls feel they have attended too many meetings during the farm period. On the other side there were too few for some of the boys.

3. The program for the time at the county level should give knowledge about how the Extension work is carried out, but we think it is good if the trainees themselves participate in planning the program. Two trainees in each county are enough. The county agents should also be chosen carefully.
4. At the short course, the main emphasis should be placed on Extension Service and programs for higher agricultural production and rural welfare. The subjects should be discussed internationally by contribution also from the participating country groups.

We find it very important that the trainees are divided according to interests. The short course for the girls should also be planned by the Extension Service division. (The trainees from Maine will especially point out their satisfaction with the morning sessions of their short course program.)

5. The study tour is to great advantage for the trainee, and should be a permanent part of the program in the future. It gives a

wonderful opportunity of getting knowledge and experience which fit the special interests and give a better picture of this vast country with its various conditions.

6. The final stay in Washington looks OK.

B. The group could not agree on this question:

Some would prefer: 1 week in Washington. 1 month at a farm in State No. 1. Three weeks at county level. Two weeks study tour.

The study tour should be arranged in connection with moving to another State where follows: 1 month at a farm in State No. 2. Three weeks at county level, 6 weeks short course at College, 1 week in Washington.

Others in the group recommend the following time at each level and in the following order: 1 week in Washington, 2 weeks farm period, 3 weeks study tour, 6 weeks short course, 4 weeks at county level, 1 week at the College preparing reports and discussing problems, 1 week final stay in Washington.

The group agree that the trainees at the short course should be divided after interests.

C. The majority of the group prefer to stay in two States. However, the minority feel that three weeks study tour would substitute staying in two States.

- D.
1. We feel it is an advantage that young farm leaders and technicians are mixed in the program. By discussions they can obtain better understanding of each other's problems.
 2. We think that it is an advantage to divide the group according to major interests during the short course period. In that way the trainees would get a more specialized and efficient program.
 3. Doesn't make any difference.
 4. We believe that it is very important to get trainees from different countries together in USA not only because we can better understand each other's agricultural problems. Especially we European people need to talk over many things.

E. Other suggestions: We feel that it is important:

1. That the trainees from different countries are picked out in sufficient time before the program starts.
2. To get better information about the program and some information about the agriculture and rural life in USA before they leave their countries.

SPECIAL REPORT
on the
31st NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CONGRESS

by Sara Zinkweg*

Being in America as an International Farm Youth Exchangee (I.F.Y.E.) I was so fortunate this year to be selected to attend the 31st NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CONGRESS in CHICAGO, ILL.

This National 4-H CLUB CONGRESS, which is held once every year, is conducted by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Extension Services of the State Agricultural Colleges, in cooperation with the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work.

CLUB CONGRESS, which was held this year from Nov. 29 to Dec. 4, was attended by about 1,500 outstanding 4-H boys and girls from the U. S. A., Canada, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

Going to 4-H CLUB CONGRESS is the highlight in the life of every 4-H'er, because in the first place, they get to stay in the world's largest Hotel, the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago, and they'll have dinners and banquets in their honor. They are going to be recognized by the public there, they'll be sitting at the head tables and listen to speeches. The State and Achievement Winners will receive their awards, including medals, College Scholarships, watches, and savings bonds. In one word they are going to have everything they deserved, after years of hard working.

And so also in 1952, about 1,500 4-H members got the thrill of their lives in attending CLUB CONGRESS, and not only them, but also the 27 International Representatives, which were there together from 27 different Nations.

* Miss Zinkweg is a 1952 International Farm Youth Exchangee - not a participant in the Young Farm Leaders and Technicians Project of the Mutual Security Agency. However, her report on the 4-H Club Congress is included here for the benefit of the many participants in the Y.F.L. and T. Project who could not attend the Congress. Of the seven countries participating in the Project, five were represented at the Congress, as follows:

Country

Austria

Belgium

France

Metropole

North Africa (Tunisia)

Greece

Norway

Representative from
Y.F.L. and T. Project

Stefanie Reichsthaler
Josephus Geraerts

Paul Bernard
Khaled Bouhageb
Christos Kalkis
Inga Steindal

(Continued on next page)

We were there with 14 I.F.Y.E. students, 6 M.S.A. Young Farm Leaders and Technicians and 7 other International Representatives and 2 Representatives of the American I.F.Y.E.'s. And after the Congress was over, we all agreed that this event was our most outstanding experience of our stay in the U.S.A.

They had a wonderful program. We had dinners, banquets and entertainments, almost unbelievable. But all those festivities did not take away the real purpose of the Congress of young people getting together in group discussions and exchanging ideas between each other.

We also had very interesting tours through Chicago, of which a visit at the famous Museum of Science and Industry was outstanding.

All the different kinds of entertainment, which included the best orchestras, singers and dancers, and the various awarding programs are sponsored by private Companies and Foundations, such as the International Harvester Co., Sears Roebuck Foundation, Firestone Rubber Co., General Motors Corp., Massey Harris Co., and many, many others.

That was one of the things that impressed me, Industry and Business Firms, supporting a Rural Youth organization.

We also visited the Horse Show in the International Livestock Exposition. This visit was arranged by the Curtis Candy Co. They had a large 4-H Parade in the arena, where each State Delegation represented the flag of their State, and all the International Representatives representing the flags of their respective countries. It gave me quite a thrill, being in another country and representing my flag and my country before some 40,000 people.

(Continued from page 33.)

In all, 27 countries were represented by one person each at the 1952 National 4-H Club Congress. The Netherlands representative was Miss Zinkweg. Denmark, the other one of the seven countries participating in the Y.F.L. and T. Project, was represented at the Congress by Miss Gudrun Jensen, an International Farm Youth Exchangee.

Each of the eight representatives to the Congress, who have been mentioned by name above, were asked to submit a report on the Congress which could be duplicated and distributed to the Y.F.L. and T. participants from the respective countries. Miss Zinkweg, who is still in the United States, is the only one of the eight who has had time to submit the report. The other seven representatives departed for their home countries after the Congress and will be mailing their reports back to us from over there. Therefore, Miss Zinkweg's report is included here for the benefit of all 141 Y.F.L. and T. participants. When the other seven reports are received they will be duplicated and sent to the participants directly concerned in the respective countries.

Besides the seven countries participating in the Y.F.L. and T. Project, the nineteen other countries represented at the Congress were as follows: Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, El Salvador, England, Finland, Germany, Ireland, Israel, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, Philippine Islands, Switzerland, Turkey, and Uruguay.

The day after the Congress was over, the International Harvester Co. offered the International Representatives a tour through their plant in Chicago, which was very interesting. Of course, being a girl, I did not know half as much about machinery as the boys did. But still I knew enough about it to realize what an organization it needs to finish a crawler tractor every 8 minutes.

Although this all was very new and exciting to us, our most wonderful experience, however, was the way we young people of so many different Nations got together. In only 6 days, which is a very short time to get acquainted with each other, we all became great friends. We were just like one big family and we really formed a regular United Nations. We talked about our countries and their problems. I personally felt like I received a full year's education in only 6 days. Of course everybody loves his own country the best, that is very logical, but still there are sometimes things in our country we do not agree with. And we talked about those things as we got together, and that's the way it has to be, because the main purpose of any kind of an exchange program is to bring a better understanding between the different nations. But we cannot bring a better understanding in just smiling at each other and saying nice things about each other's countries. We have to talk the problems over, and not only talk about the things we think that are wrong, but also try to do something about it and find out if they are really wrong.

During the Congress I got to talk to a lady from Germany. And I really never was very concerned about Germany, because we all know that after the last war there is still some kind of a barrier between the various countries in Europe and Germany. But this lady was active in Extension work and Home Economics in Germany, and I was surprised to hear the things she told me about her work. It kind of woke me up and I had to realize that they had things in this part of Germany that were ahead of many things in Holland. And I hope that I can stay in contact with this lady, because I know that I can learn a lot from her to do good with in my own country.

And I was not the only one that had experiences like this. We were all more or less surprised after we had found out the different things about each other's countries.

Another wonderful thing that happened during the Congress was that at one of the last General Assemblies the 4-H members started a collection and they gathered \$193 - to make it possible for next year's I.F.Y.E. students to attend the NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CONGRESS. That is the kind of cooperation this world needs so badly.

And now, making this report, while I am traveling by train back to Missouri, to finish my I.F.Y.E. Program there, I have deep in my heart a sad feeling, but also a happy feeling at the same time.

I feel sad because I had to say good-bye to all the wonderful friends I made, but I am happy on the other hand, because I know that each and every one of us got some very interesting and wonderful experiences to share with the people in our native countries.

And so, from the bottom of my heart I want to say thank you to all our 4-H brothers and sisters, and all those who made it possible for the International Representatives to attend the NATIONAL 4-H CLUB CONGRESS.

Additional copies of these reports may be obtained by writing to the

Foreign Student Section
Division of Field Studies and Training
Extension Service, U.S.D.A.
Washington 25, D. C.