

Chapter 1

The Basics of 4-H

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Definition and Purpose of 4-H

Four-H is a voluntary, educational program designed to meet the needs and interests of boys and girls when a child has reached age 5 and is enrolled in kindergarten as of January 1 of the current year (Cloverbuds); membership to the 4-H club program begins when a child is at least age 8 and enrolled in 3rd grade as of January 1 of the current year. Ohio 4-H membership ends December 31 of the year in which an individual attains the age of 19. All educational programs conducted by Ohio State University Extension are available to clientele on a nondiscriminatory basis without regard to race, color, creed, religion, sexual orientation, national origin, gender, age, disability or Vietnam-era veteran status.

The purpose of 4-H is to provide learning experiences and opportunities for boys and girls that will help them grow and develop to the fullest of their potential. Projects, programs, and activities are tools used to help members in this regard. They should be adapted, in so far as possible, to fit the needs and interests of each person, or group of persons.

Overall guidelines for developing and conducting 4-H youth development programs are to:

- Start with people where they are;
- Learn by actual participation;
- Base projects on real life, adult-like experiences;
- Make effective use of volunteer leadership to expand the total effort; and
- Assure that projects are related to agriculture, home economics, and natural resources.

4-H Educational Goals

Although 4-H is flexible and should be adapted to the needs and interests of individuals and the local situation, it is also a national program. All 50 states and many countries throughout the world are actively involved in 4-H. National goals and objectives, which are guides for the total 4-H program are to help young people become self-directing, productive and contributing members of society. More specifically, its objectives are to help young people to:

- Acquire skills and knowledge in subject matter areas (e.g., agriculture, home economics, science and technology);
- Develop a positive self-image;
- Learn to respect and get along with people;

- Develop leadership skills and fulfill leadership roles;
- Develop and practice responsible environmental skills;
- Learn and use accepted practices for mental, physical, emotional, and social health;
- Explore and evaluate career and job opportunities;
- Use leisure time productively;
- Participate in community affairs; and
- Development volunteers as individuals and leaders for 4-H and the community.

Distinctive Features of 4-H

- Four-H is a real life experience. Members learn how to do jobs and make decisions similar to those that are important in adult life.
- Four-H can be a family affair. Others in the family can participate if they want to. Sometimes parents, brothers, sisters, and friends can be reached and taught through 4-H members.
- Four-H is adaptable. Programs can and should be “tailor made” to fit each individual, each home, and each community.
- Four-H is decision making. Four-H’ers learn to stand on their own feet, to think for themselves, and to explore and consider alternatives.
- Four-H provides for ownership. Making, buying, and selling are all a part of 4-H. Each project “belongs” to the member.
- Four-H is based on science and fact. The resources of The Ohio State University, Ohio’s Land Grant University are used for the development and carrying out of projects and programs.
- Four-H is part of a community. A 4-H group becomes involved with improving economic and social conditions where the members live. Members learn citizenship by taking community responsibility.
- Four-H is “learning by doing.” It’s an action program. Four-H’ers watch others, they study, they experiment, and they “do and practice” themselves.

What Makes 4-H Possible?

- Four-H is a combination of many things, The Ohio 4-H Team, finances, and community support, to name a few.

- Four-H is tax supported. The combined efforts of the county, state, and federal governments have permitted 4-H to develop into a practical, educational program based on everyday living.
- Four-H is a part of Ohio State University Extension of The Ohio State University, the Federal Extension Service, and the United States Department of Agriculture. Many Extension personnel are faculty members of the University. Volunteers for 4-H are sometimes referred to as non-paid field staff of the University.

The 4-H Emblem, Motto, and Pledge

The emblem is a four -leaf clover with an “H” in each leaf. The letters in the emblem stand for Head, Heart, Hands, and Health. They form the foundation for all 4-H programs. Here is a brief explanation of what each of the four H’s mean:

Head – learning to think and make decisions, understanding the “why,” gaining new and valuable knowledge.

Heart – being concerned with the welfare of others, accepting responsibilities of citizenship, determining values and attitudes by which to live, learning how to work with others.

Hands – learning new skills, improving skills already known, developing pride in ability to work, and respect for it.

Health – practicing healthful living, protecting your own well being and that of others, making constructive use of leisure time.

The motto is “To Make the Best Better.” This refers, again, to each individual. It means that each person will do the “best” that he or she possibly can in whatever is attempted, then will try to improve the next time so his or her original “Best” becomes ever “Better.” 4-H’ers stretch their abilities and capacities to greater achievement, not to the breaking point, but within their own potential.

Ohio 4-H History

The following history of Ohio 4-H was first written in November, 1980, by Duane Lau, Ph.D, former State 4-H Specialist, and updated in December, 1993, by Jeff King.

January 15, 1902

B. Graham held the first meeting in the basement of the County Building in Springfield in Clark County, Ohio of the Boys and Girls Agricultural Club. By the end of the year, 85 youth were meeting once a month on Saturday afternoons.

Youth grew varieties of corn furnished by the Agricultural Experiment Station, learned to test soil acidity with litmus paper, and how to splice rope and tie knots. Some members grew vegetables and many of the girls grew flowers.

Other members of the first Boys and Girls Agricultural Club collected insects and identified trees or kinds of wood.

1903

Members of the first Boys and Girls Agricultural Club exhibited their products at the Community Farmer's Institute at Springfield, Ohio held in January in the courthouse. Exhibits consisted of corn, soil testing, herbariums, and class books.

A shiny wood saw was presented for the best corn exhibit and each student received a carpenter's pencil.

A bulletin entitled *Rural School Agriculture—Boys and Girls Experimental Club* published by Dean Thomas F. Hunt of the College of Agriculture at The Ohio State University is believed to have been influential in the establishment of 13 township clubs in nine Ohio counties.

One June 4, A. B. Graham and a group of 100 traveled by inter-urban coach from Springfield, Ohio to Columbus to tour the College of Agriculture. The group was composed of members of the Boys and Girls Agriculture Club, parents, and school board members.

1905

In January of 1905, Mr. Graham spoke to the Agricultural Student Union at Ohio State. On July 1 of this year, Mr. Graham was named Superintendent of Extension at The Ohio State University College of Agriculture.

During the same year there were 20 Boys and Girls Agricultural clubs with 1,03 members. The Locust Corners Club made the first exhibit at the County Fair in Morrow County. The following year the membership increased to 3,000 and a Domestic Arts Club was organized in Washington Township at Dublin.

1907 to 1916

During this period, pupils of Sugar Creek Township School exhibited at the Greene County Fair beginning in 1908; in 1911 the Ohio Agricultural Commission started corn growing contests for boys, and in the same year 225 high schools were teaching agriculture.

In 1912 Logan and Seneca county Agricultural Societies requested help with junior livestock judging contests.

At the 1913 Farmer's Week, A.B. Graham conducted a tour for first year club members attending. After the tour of the *Ohio State Journal*, the groups visited the office of Governor James M. Cox.

In 1914, two years after a circular had been issued by Washington describing the 4-H emblem of Head—Heart—Hand—and Health, the Smith-Lever Cooperative Extension Service Act became effective.

By 1915, 42 county Agricultural Societies in Ohio were conducting junior livestock judging contests.

The year of 1916 was one of many events in the Ohio 4-H program. From around the state, 126 boys journeyed to the Ohio State campus to receive recognition as livestock judges. This event called “Club Week” became what is known today as “Ohio 4-H Congress.”

This was also the year in which the Department of Boys and Girls Club Work was created in the Agriculture College and in March, W. H. Palmer became the first Ohio State Leader of 4-H Club Work. In September, Treva Kaufman, a home economist, was named as a member of the State 4-H Staff.

It was in 1916 that the first 4-H Club Agents were hired in four counties. Enrollment in Club Work had grown to 3,650 youth in 42 counties. Work was also started to organize local clubs under the leadership of volunteer adults.

State 4-H Leader, W. H. Palmer in cooperation with Edgar Dale, W. A. Charter and Ralph Tyler developed the project concept and project book plan.

In the spring of 1916, R. W. Galehouse, the first County Agent in Mahoning county organized the first two 4-H Clubs under Extension using the green and white emblem. He was assisted by George Farrell and O. H. Bensons of the U.S.D.A.

1917 TO 1925

In 1917, Governor Cox transferred the contests of the Agricultural Commission to the 4-H Club office of the Extension Service.

In 1918, the first 4-H Clubs participated at the Ohio State Fair, exhibiting Poultry, Pigs, Canning, and Demonstration.

In 1919, Summit County 4-H Agent R. Bruce Tom conducted the first 4-H Camp; Club charters were issued to 126 local clubs; the State 4-H Staff now included Hulda Horts, Ray Fife, B. B. Spohn, and O.C. Croy. They were joined by Guy Dowdy in early 1920.

The first out-of-county 4-H tour was conducted when Muskingum county youth spent two days at the Agricultural Experiment Station in Wooster in 1919.

By 1919 club membership had grown to 7,671 and grew to 9,300 in 1920.

In 1920, two local club leaders per county were invited to join 4-H'ers at "Club Week" conducted during Farmers Week on the Ohio State campus.

By 1922, 18 of Ohio's counties had 4-H Club agents. The following year, 16 counties conducted 4-H camps.

The year of 1923 was significant on campus. It was the beginning of the University 4-H Club.

During 1925, officer and 4-H leader training schools were held in 25 counties; and the Cleveland Union Stockyards conducted the first show and sale for Ohio 4-H livestock exhibitors. This was also the year that 165 people attended the State Camp at Camp Nelson Dodd in Knox county.

By the end of 1925, 4-H enrollment had grown to 20,920 youth.

1926 to 1930

In 1926, R. Bruce Tom became an Extension Recreation Specialist.

A group of Extension Agents leased 71 acres from John Coleville in Eden Township in Licking County for \$100.00 per year with an option to buy for \$1,700.00. This site, which became Camp Ohio, was purchased in 1928.

During 1925 to 1930, 30 different projects were available to 4-H'ers.

In 1927, 45 camps were conducted for youth in 60 counties and two district camps were conducted for older youth.

During 1928, the Federal Extension Service gave formal recognition to 4-H through the National 4-H Camp held in Washington D.C.

It was during 1929 that the term Local 4-H Leader was changed to "4-H Advisor" and the State Junior Fair was established.

The year 1930 found 81 of Ohio's 88 counties with 4-H programs. The 36,301 4-H'ers were enrolled in livestock, chick raising, alfalfa, foods and clothing projects. Community service efforts were directed to making clothing for the poor.

1931 to 1935

The first year in which County Agents used the 4-H Club name in their annual reports was 1931.

Seven counties organized Older Youth Groups for those 16-24 years of age the same year. It was also during this year and the four that followed in which most counties organized County 4-H Councils. This five-year period also brought about the introduction and use of "work-type" 4-H member books.

On July 12, 1933 the new lodge was dedicated at Camp Ohio, the State 4-H Camp. It was also the year in which "home scoring" of 4-H projects was started.

In 1934, 52565 4-H'ers were enrolled in nearly a hundred different projects.

Seventy-five counties held a total of 703 Achievement programs, and many radio stations in the state ha 4-H programs.

In 19 counties, 673 youth were in 4-H band and 1934 was the year that 4,625 youth from the counties attended 4-H camp. And 424 youth and 60 4-H Advisors attended Ohio 4-H Club Congress. New projects like dramatics, art, and journalist provided new opportunities for 4'H'ers.

By the year 1935 Ohio Farmer's Insurance Company of LeRoy, Ohio offered money for a special camp for Junior Leaders. One boy and one girl from each county were invited to attend the camp with all camp fees paid. This camp as continued each year at Camp Ohio.

1936 to 1940

Mr. C. L. Horn, President of Federal Cartridge Corporation of Minneapolis, Minnesota gave the first \$500 in 1936 to start a state 4-H Conservation Camp. Later increasing their support, the Camp has been conducted yearly since it's beginning at Camp Ohio.

This was the era during which the first Older Youth Group Conference was held as a statewide event. More effort was devoted to the preparation of special helps for 4-H Advisors and the trend was toward Junior and Senior 4-H Camps.

In 1938 4-H literature workshops were held to improve literature and a year later the title of County 4-H Agent was replaced with "Assistant Extension Agent."

In 1940, 488 youth attended Ohio 4-H Congress that had been moved from the hotels in downtown Columbus to The Ohio State University campus. This was also the year in which every county with a 4-H program was represented in the 4-H division at the Ohio State Fair.

While 4,252 4-H'ers camped in 40 different camps, Camp Whitewood was starting its first year of existence in 1940.

During 1940, 5,975 volunteer leaders led 58,333 4-H'ers in 3,896 local clubs. Adult leadership was given to such newer projects as: A B C's of Sewing, Pop Corn, All Around the Kitchen, and Farm Mapping.

1941 to 1945

Other 4-H projects now included Horses, Conservation, Woodworking, Ton-litter, Turkey Raising, Looking Your Best, and Junior Leadership.

The National tone of this era was evidenced in 4-H by such titles on reports as 4-H Clubs Pledge Their Aid For Victory and the many youth who raised Victory Gardens.

The was years saw Ohio 4-H'ers donate 1,355 hours in one year as farm labor, the collection of tin cans, baling wire, waste fats, and silk and nylon. These same youth gave donations to Red Cross, served as Victory Aides, and bought War Bonds and Stamps.

On November 12, 1943 a four-motored super fortress bomber was christened "Buckeye 4-H" at Lockbourne Air Base, Columbus. This dedication culminated two months of effort by Ohio 4-H in selling \$510,041 in War Bonds and Stamps.

The year 1945 brought numerous firsts to Ohio 4-H. The first State Clover Award program sponsored by the New York Central Railroad was held in Columbus, This luncheon was part of the new national program to recognize tenured 4-H club leaders with jeweled Clover Pins.

Four years after Camp Clifton had been started, new 4-H Camps founded in 1945 were: Canter's Cave, Kelley's Island, Camp Piedmont, and Camp Palmer.

Canceled during 1942-43 because of the war, the State Fair was resumed in 1944 as was the Ohio 4-H Congress.

While the 42,726 4-H'ers in 1945 were active in 3,196 clubs led by 4,718 leaders, 41 Older Youth Groups were active in 41 different counties.

The place of residence of Ohio 4-H'ers in 1945 was found to be 69 per cent farm and 31 percent rural-non farm.

Many 4-H'ers were enrolling in newer projects like Horse and Mule, Farm Building, Herd Sire and Forestry. New home economics projects such as: Dress Up Dress, Complete Costume and Cotton Shirt provided more learning opportunities. Former vegetable garden members were now specializing in projects such as Beets, Sweet Corn, Pickles, Tomatoes and Sweet and Irish Potatoes.

Local clubs and members were also participating in special programs and activities. More than 16,000 hazards were removed by 4-H'ers in one year through their Fire Prevention and Safety efforts. Nearly 10,000 4-H'ers had their health habits scored and nearly 9,000 youth had physical and dental exams.

Beginning with a goal of \$1,000,000 and later raised to \$200,000 the Ohio 4-H Foundation as a part of the Ohio State University Development Fund was founded in 1945.

1946 to 1950

During the year 1946 Ohio 4-H members continued to contribute their 10 per member pledge toward an Ohio Room at the new National 4-H Center near Washington, D.C.

Meanwhile, 4-H'ers, 4-H alumni, businesses, industry, and private citizens continued their support to the Ohio 4-H Foundation for advisor training and recognition.

Nationally 1946 was significant for it was the year in which for the first time the term "4-H" was used in any national legislative act when it was mentioned in the Bankhead-Flannegan Extension Act.

In 1949 Ohio's first international Farm Youth Exchangee was a delegate to Ireland.

The five-year period ending in 1950 represented continued growth in Ohio's 4-H program.

Number-wise, there were now 65,616 4-H'ers. Volunteer advisors numbering 7,195 volunteers participated in leader training conferences and 4,349 local clubs conducted active programs throughout the state.

4-H projects added over recent years included: Tractor, Steer Feeding, Tree Planting, Capons, Baking is Fun, Personality, Beautification of Home Grounds, Child Care, Tailored Dress, and First Aid. The Saddle Horse project was piloted in one county.

In 58 counties there were over 10,327 individuals involved in the Young Men and Women programs and 74 counties had a combined Junior Leadership enrollment of 2,172.

The Ohio 4-H Foundation goals of \$200,000 moved closer to reality as 24 counties met their quotas and contributed a total to date of \$109,240.45.

1951 to 1955

By 1951, 663,000 people in Ohio had been 4-H'ers. A remarkable figure when one calls the first year in 1902 when 83 youth completed their agricultural club projects.

Impetus was given to Ohio's 4-H program when a 4-H Supervisor was named to each of the four Extension Districts in the state along with an Agriculture and Home Economics Supervisor. This arrangement existed from 1950 through 1955.

The first joint young Men and Women Conference with Ohio and West Virginia was begun in 1951 at Jackson's Mill, West Virginia. An annual event, this program continued for over two decades.

The year 1952 was of particular significance to Ohio 4-H for it was the Golden Anniversary of the founding of 4-H by A. B. Graham in Springfield in 1902.

Throughout the state and throughout the year special programs of commemoration were conducted. For many 4-H'ers, parents and 4-H Advisors the most memorable part of each celebration was to meet and listen to Mr. Graham as he toured the state. At a

special program, 15 members of the original boys and girls agricultural club and A. B. Graham were honored.

On January 15, 1952 the first day of issue of a U.S. 3-cent commemorative stamp honoring the 4-H clubs was issued by the United State Post Office.

The first statewide Honor Junior Leader Conference was held in 1953. This same year the State –H Advisory Committee was organized.

By 1955 Ohio 4-H enrollment had grown to 76,420. There were now 8, 918 volunteer advisors leading 4,834 clubs and 13,861 4-H'ers attended camp.

Contributions to the Ohio 4-H Foundation had grown to \$162,102 and Ohio 4-H had given \$3,183.2 to the National 4-H Foundation.

4-H'ers were now enrolling in projects like: Farm Electricity, Welding, Speedy Meals, Let's Care For Children, and Quik and Easy Housekeeping.

Throughout the state there were more than 3,900 Junior Leaders and nearly 2,500 youth participating in the Talent Show and Dramatics. More than 4,500 4-H'ers annually gave Farm and Home Safety talks in local clubs, their communities and counties. Other 4-H'ers participated in the statewide Chicken of Tomorrow Contest and the State tractor Operator's Contest.

1956 to 1960

Developed in Ohio in 1956, the Ohio 4-H Auto Care and Safety project became the frame work of the national books and program.

By 1958 Ohio was camping nearly 15,000 4-H'ers annually at seven district and three county-owned campsites.

Extension administration recognizing the importance of youth work as a career for Extension workers, made it clear to county staff and the public by changing the title from Assistant County Agent to County Extension Agent, 4-H in 1958. This applied to all 77 county 4-H agents then employed in the state.

The era of 1956 to 1960 found more than 11,000 young adults in the YMW program annually. Throughout the state, Extension Specialists were conducting auto training meetings, sewing machine clinics, and saddle horse training for volunteer 4-H leaders. The YMW conference at Jackson's Mill, West Virginia had grown to a five-state conference and 4-H'ers were working diligently to complete the Share and Care Program for the Ohio Room at the National 4-H Center.

Reaching an enrollment of 83,48 4-H'ers, Extension Agents were providing more training for the 10,245 leaders who led the 5,111 local 4-H clubs.

With the help of 6,854 Junior Leaders, County 4-H Agents planned and conducted programs for 14,521 campers, and worked with 4-H leaders in such project areas as: Band, Colt and Saddle Horse, Lawn and Garden Maintenance, Radio, Dairy Kid, Commercial Sheep Flock, Photography, Teenage Talkover, Host and Hostess, Dog Obedience and Articles to use and Wear. This was in addition to the traditional Livestock, Crops, Clothing and Nutrition projects.

Since its beginning in 1949, Ohio through 1958 had sponsored 59 IFYE delegates, hosted 140 exchangees and was greatly helped by the efforts and understanding of 384 Ohio host families.

Other 4-H notes during this time reveal that over 2,200 older youth were involved in YMW programs. Meanwhile 4-H'ers also participated in the Ohio Folk Festival, eight District Safety Speaking contests, University 4-H, the Safe Driveway activity and Regional Tractor's contest.

1961 to 1965

Factors affecting the Ohio 4-H program during this period were: establishment of 4-H awareness teams trained to promote 4-H, the placement of Area 4-H Agents in eight area extension centers in the state, the conduct of statewide 4-H Advisor training workshops in Columbus, and the designation of two Extension Agents per county to give leadership in career guidance for youth.

In 1963 Ohio 4-H enrollment surpassed all North Central states and then showed the greatest gain in 4-H'ers in the U.S.

An analysis of Ohio's 4-H enrollment in 1965 reveals that of the 91,765, 33 percent were boys, and 67 percent were girls. While a little over 43 percent were farm residence, 39 percent were rural non-farm, just over 17 percent were suburban and urban youth.

As the environment from which 4-H'ers came changed, so did the Ohio 4-H project offerings. Such projects as: Lawn Power Equipment, Wood Finishes, Study Center, Basic Cooking for Boys, Baby Sitting, Buckeye Bugs, Rifle and Hospital Care appealed to youth of varied backgrounds and place of residence.

In 1965, Ohio had 5,320 local 4-H Clubs and 11,991 volunteer 4-H Advisors. At local club meetings and while assisting 16,402 campers, 7,424 Junior Leaders added their skills and knowledge to an ever growing program.

1966 to 1970

In 1966, the state 4-H staff was changed from district assignment to statewide program responsibilities. Meanwhile area 4-H Agents gave direct assistance to county Extension agents, 4-H in their respective areas.

The first 4-H Science Career Day was conducted at the Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center at Wooster in 1967.

A variety of 4-H happenings marked 1967-8 as a significant year. An enrollment of 99,570 4-H'ers was an increase of well over 15,000 members in ten years; the "4-H TV Action Series" reached over 6,400 young and 230,000 study guides were distributed to youth using the series in classrooms; by this year one million 4-H alumni resided in Ohio.

On January 18, 1968 the 4-H clubs of Ohio were presented the coveted Governors Award and later that year in July, the International Farm Youth Exchange Mid-Point Conference was hosted on The Ohio State University campus.

During 1970 Ohio had six delegates for Teen Caravan and seven host families hosted three exchangees.

As of 1970, Ohio 4-H membership had increased to 105,364. Thirty seven percent of this enrollment resided on farms, 44 percent were from towns under 10,000 population; 11 percent from towns 10,000 to 50,000 in size and eight percent were from the suburbs and central city.

At the end of the decade there were 5,702 4-H clubs led by 5,311 adult advisors assisted by 9,583 Junior Leaders. Camping continued to be popular as 17,729 4-H youth attended resident camps.

In addition to traditional Livestock, Clothing and Nutrition projects, 4-H'ers in 1970 were enrolled in Veterinary Science, Dog Obedience, Learning to Manage Money, Joyful Jumper, Food for Snacking and Packing, and Basic Horsemanship. Chick Embryology became popular with both 4-H'ers and elementary school students participating in the class project.

The first half of the 70's saw the introduction of many new projects in the Ohio 4-H program. Clothes for School, Field Crop Science, Establishing My Vineyard, You and Your Bicycle, Electronics for Communication, and Small Engines were some of the new and revised project offerings.

Designed to equip the young adult going to college or taking a job away from home, You Are the Manager, for boys and girls covered the day-to-day skills required in living away from home.

The period 1971 to 1975 was the era in which projects that would later be called Pocket Pets were introduced. Well received by youth in urban and suburban homes, projects like Guinea Pig, Hamster, Parakeet, Cats and Chinchilla became quite popular.

Beginning in 1972, 2,903 youth were certified in the 4-H Tractor Certification Program. Meanwhile other youth were raising Fancy and Racing Pigeons, or as paper carriers were enrolled in the News Carriers project.

During 1975, 47,453 youth viewed the television series Mulligan Stew and 4-H Program Assistants organized 1,379 new 4-H clubs. The most popular project introduced this year was Mrs. G. Arden's Green Scene. This was also the year the snowmobiling project was introduced.

By 1975 the Ohio 4-H enrollment had grown to 212,135. These youth belonging to 9,300 local clubs were led by 20,896 volunteer leaders assisted by 11,224 Junior Leaders. This was the year that 20,765 youth attended resident camp and an additional 6,326 youth participated in 4-H conducted day camps.

On August 28, 1974 the silver anniversary of the Ohio 4-H tractor operator's contest was held at the Ohio State Fair.

1975 to 1980

A description of the 195,603 4-H member clientele reached in 1980 can best be described by their place of residence. One fourth of the 4-H members continued to be from the farm, but 40 percent lived in towns under 10,000 population. Nearly 15 percent of the members resided in town of 10-50 thousand, and the remaining 20 percent lived in city suburbs or the city proper.

An additional 251, 894 Ohio youth were involved in 1980 in programs conducted by Ohio' County Extension 4-H Agents. Although not all 88 counties had a full-time 4-H Agent, 4-H programs were conducted in all counties.

During National 4-H Week the first week of October, Ohio's 20,331 4-H Advisors who had given an accumulative total of 17,360 years of volunteer service were recognized. Those unable to attend the statewide 4-H Advisor Recognition Luncheon on the campus of The Ohio State University were appropriately recognized in their respective counties.

The local community club continued to be the backbone of the Ohio 4-H program as 8,828 clubs provided 4-H educational opportunities to Ohio's youth.

As in 1918, 4-H'ers continued to participate in the Junior Division of the Ohio State Fair. More than 3,500 4-H youth were participants in Livestock Judging, Style Review, Foods Show, Shopping Bag, Safety Speaking Finals, Demonstrations, Health Bowl, Electric Day, the Bicycle Day, Natural Resources Day, the Dog Show, Photography Day, and Woodworking Day. Other 4-H'ers participated in the various livestock shows and the junior horticulture activity.

During 1980 nearly 8 percent of the Ohio 4-H members were African American and 91 percent were Caucasian. The balance of membership consisted of youth who are American Indian, Spanish American or Oriental.

From 1975 to 1980, new 4-H projects added included: Customizing Your Diet, Total Look Series, Aquatic Science, Raising the Racehorse, Mini-Meals, Growing Bedding

Plants, House Plants, Canine Pet Care, Safety With Guns and continuation of the 4-H Pilot Puppy program.

On July 5, 1976, the A. B. Graham building and the 4-H flag pole memorial of three poles bearing the Ohio, National and 4-H flags was dedicated in a special ceremony in Springfield, Ohio.

In 1977, Ohio 4-H'ers celebrated the 75th anniversary of the founding of 4-H by A.B. Graham. In commemoration of this 4-H Diamond Jubilee, the Ohio State University marching band formed the words 4-H and the emblem as the saluted 4-H during a fall half time show in the Ohio stadium during a football game.

The A. B. Graham memorial located in the Lausche Building at the Ohio State Fairgrounds was dedicated in 1977. In commemoration of the 75th anniversary of 4-H, the names of the 75 charter members of the A.B. Graham club who had pledged a minimum of \$10,000 each of the Ohio 4-H Foundation were enshrined on plaques placed beneath the picture of A., B. Graham. During the year \$1.6 million was pledged to the Ohio 4-H Foundation.

Also established in 1977, the Ohio 4-H Hall of Fame enshrined five living members of the original Boys and Girls Agriculture Club started by Mr. Graham. Each year since that date four more people who have contributed to the Ohio 4-H program have been enshrined.

In 1980, 9,931 Junior Leaders were actively involved in local 4-H club programs. During the year 17,391 4-H'ers attended camp and an additional 3,612 youth participated in 4-H sponsored day camps.

Many counties continue 4-H programs for the mentally and physically disabled involving 3,918 youth.

4-H programs conducted in school were primarily Chick Embryology and Mulligan Stew with more than 59,000 youth participating.

Nearly 9,500 youth were involved in the expanded food and nutrition program and an additional 15,000 youth participated in the Mulligan Stew television series program. The series was also carried on closed circuit to the children's wards at the Toledo Hospital.

Based upon Ohio county reports, nearly 300,000 youth in the state were reached through 4-H sponsored programs in 1980.

This was also the year in which Ohio sent IFYE delegates to Botswana, Trinidad, Phillipines and Norway. During the year 16 Ohio families hosted six IFYE exchangees.

Participating in the IFYE Ambassador program, 15 Ohio families also hosted 15 youth from Denmark.

1980 was also the first for Ohio's involvement in the LABO program. That year, 104 Japanese youth and seven adults spent a month in Ohio as they visited 117 different host families. While in the state, the Japanese youth participated in 4-H camps, tours, and county fairs.

Chris Clover made his debut in 1980. The cartoons and emblem was developed in Ohio by a committee of county Extension 4-H Agent, and members of the state 4-H staff the latter part of 1978 and was promoted nationally.

First published in 79 Ohio weekly newspapers in 1979, the cartoon series is now being used in 34 other states and Guam. The 52 cartoon strips with the descriptive paragraph tells readers of the various 4-H programs and activities. In addition to the appearance of the animated four leaf clover carrying the 4-H flag, Chris Clover now appears on T-shirts, caps and even in slide programs promoting 4-H.

During 1980, the Ohio Room at the National 4-H Center was completely refurbished. The addition of a 74-foot long mural depicting Ohio and its 4-H history painted by Ohio artist Lee Garrett established the Ohio Room as one of the unique facilities at the National 4-H Center.

1981 to 1990

In 1982, more than 2,800 youth participated in the Ohio 4-H Develops Decision Makers Through Trade Off's.

Six thrusts identified in 1984 continued to enhance leadership and economic abilities of Ohio's young people. These included: youth development; volunteer development; curriculum; awareness, image and visibility; professional development; and private funding.

In 1984, it cost approximately 11 cents per 4-H member per day to be involved in the Ohio 4-H program.

According to a 1984 study of 4-H alumni, 90 percent of those surveyed felt 4-H had considerable impact on their developing responsibility and learning to get along with people, follow directions and work unsupervised.

In 1985, 142,733 members, ages 9 to 19, participated in the Ohio 4-H program/

In 1987, Ohio 4-H provided more than 40 career programs involving more than 2,000 youth.

The Blue Sky program, developed by NASA and 4-H was used in school and community club settings to stimulate interest in gravity and other forces, textiles and fibers used in space suits and space equipment, and the importance of food selection and nutrition to astronaut health.

In 1987, Sea Camp provided the opportunity for 65 youth from throughout the state to gain first-hand experience in oceanography, marine biology, and ecosystems through activities such as weather forecasting, boating safety, snorkeling, scuba diving, aquatic science, and small boat navigation.

In 1989, juvenile diversion programs were established in Paulding, Holmes and Brown counties. It was an educational and personal development effort that offered first-time, juvenile offenders and opportunity to build self-esteem and practice decision-making.

In 1989, more than 19,700 adults and 6,280 teen-age volunteers provided educational programming and leadership.

In 1990, more than 8,000 young people from throughout the state participated in 4-H activities at the Ohio State Fair.

1991 to present

In 1992, the Brown County CARTEENS program influenced communities through a 76 percent reduction in second-time juvenile traffic court offenders, decreased job absenteeism, and improved community pride and self-esteem. Sixteen Ohio counties conducted this program.

Ohio 4-H T.R.A.P. (Tobacco Risk Awareness Program) educated 1,637 youth about the health implications and long-range risks associated with use of tobacco products.

Ohio 4-H received a National 4-H Council – Kellogg Foundation grant of more than \$230,000 to establish the Ohio Center for Coalitions.

In 1993, more than 204,000 youth and 37,735 volunteers were involved in the Ohio 4-H program.

The Ohio Room at the National 4-H Center was remodeled.

January 1, 1994, Kirby Barrick, Ph.D., was named Assistant Director, 4-H Youth Development.

Ohio 4-H Vision, Mission, and Values

Ohio 4-H initiated a strategic planning process in the autumn of 1991. Throughout 1992, input was gathered from Ohio 4-H members, volunteers, donors and sponsors, and professionals including district 4-H advisory committees and the State Extension 4-H Advisory Committee. The Ohio 4-H values, mission, and vision were finalized in 1993 and have subsequently been updated as follows:

Vision: Ohio 4-H Youth Development is the state's premier leader in developing youth to become positive, productive citizens and catalysts for effective change to improve our diverse society.

Mission: 4-H Youth Development education creates positive environments for diverse youth and adults to reach their fullest potential as capable, competent, caring and contributing citizens.

In support of that mission, Ohio defines the positive youth development experience as one that provides for a/an:

- Positive relationship with caring adults
- Welcoming environment
- Opportunity for mastery and competence
- Opportunity to value and practice service to others
- Emotionally and physically safe environment
- Opportunity for self-determination
- Opportunity for engagement in learning
- Opportunity to see one's self in the future