

PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA

ANNUAL REPORT

G. E. BLACKLEDGE
Agricultural Agent in Charge

GEORGE D. SHAMBROOK	County Agricultural Agent
EMILY H. QUINN	Home Agent
JO ANNE M. JONES	Asst. Home Agent
CONNIE BETH HERTZOG	Asst. Home Agent
CAROL JANE NELSON	Asst. Home Agent
SARAH MARTENS	Asst. Home Agent
BARBARA W. JOHNSON	Asst. Home Agent

December 1, 1958
to
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COUNTY SITUATION

The population of people in Pima County continued to increase at a rapid rate this year. The area of the county covers a little less than six million acres or about nine thousand square miles. The center of population is metropolitan Tucson where 240,000 people live. There are 25,000 people living in the county outside metropolitan Tucson. The town of Ajo is the only other area that is not considered sparsely populated.

The employment situation in the county has been about as follows: 9,000 manufacturing; 2,400 mining; 3,900 contract construction; 5,100 transportation, communications and public utilities; 12,900 trade -- wholesale and retail; 28,600 services and miscellaneous; and 4,800 government. Wages are comparatively low for retail clerks, secretarial and some of the services. There are large numbers of families having more than one member employed, while there is also an unusual number of retired people who are not employed, or only work part-time.

Recent developments of manufacturing have attracted more people to Tucson in the middle income bracket. Families continue to settle in the county for health reasons and retirement. A large majority of people living in the county have come from parts of the country where natural resources, the economy and way of life are different. A unique feature of the county is the relative number of families who own their homes. The pride of ownership, changes in economy and natural resources bring about many problems of adjustment to these families. Changes in clothing, family diet, home furnishings, home management, family laundering, family recreation, youth activities, planting and maintenance of home grounds need to have some adjustments made by a large majority of families moving to Pima County.

The agricultural situation finds fewer farmers operating larger units with less labor. Cattle ranches have been split up so that there are more cattlemen operating smaller units. Cattlemen's main problems in beef production are water and grass. Farmers depend on cotton for a major portion of their income. It is necessary for farmers to carry on the most efficient farming practices to maintain high enough yields to meet costs and gain fair profits. These practices include rotation of crops along with the other necessary phases of production. Verticillium wilt of cotton has made it imperative for farmers to practice the rotation of crops.

The youths of the county are being confronted with the problem of having both parents work on part-time or full-time jobs. Because of this there is an ever increasing need for organized activities under

COUNTY SITUATION (continued)

competent, adult guidance as the boys and girls receive little or no adult guidance at home and many times find themselves with nothing to do when out of school. There are approximately 30,000 boys and girls of 4-H Club age in Pima County public schools. In the county there are numerous youth organizations such as Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, YMCA, YWCA and fraternal organizations for youth. In the schools there are two vocational agricultural (FFA) courses and nearly every high school has a vocational home economics course and the FHA organization.

The home economics, 4-H Club youth, and agricultural programs are planned with the cooperation of the Pima County Homemakers Council, the County 4-H Club Council and the County Agricultural Extension Advisory Committee.

The county Extension program is set up in three phases: Agriculture, Home Economics and 4-H Club for the purpose of the following report.

AGRICULTURE

Cotton

Farmers depend on the returns from cotton for the major portion of their income. They must keep yields at a high level to obtain a fair profit. Verticillium wilt has become a serious threat to growers for maintaining high yields. Practices that will reduce wilt are planting wilt tolerant varieties, rotation of crops, spacing, irrigation and proper fertilization. Timely insect and weed control practices are needed. While some growers are fully aware of the necessary practices to maintain high yields, there are others who do not fully appreciate them.

The county Extension program this year was designed to give growers a better understanding of practices that best fit their growing conditions. Meetings were held for the purpose of discussing the behavior of varieties, fertilization, irrigation and spacing under variable soil conditions. The advantages of crop rotation systems, insect and weed control were also discussed. Bulletins on the latest recommended cotton insect and weed control practices were furnished to all growers. A county progress report on all practices was prepared and furnished to all growers. Field meetings, timely circular letters, news articles and individual contacts were used to give growers information on all of these pertinent cotton production practices. A survey on behavior of the four different Acala strains of cotton grown in the

AGRICULTURE (continued)

Cotton (continued)

county was made. Growers who grew two or more strains cooperated in keeping records and giving other information related to the varietal problem. Five result demonstrations on fertilization and varieties were established. Four of these were carried through the year and one other completed that was carried over from last year.

University of Arizona Extension Specialists who gave valuable assistance to the cotton program were Dr. J. N. Roney, Dr. Howard E. Ray, Mr. Lyman Amburgey and Mr. Allan Halderman. Various members of the University of Arizona Experiment Station staff were very helpful. The County Extension Advisory Committee, gin managers, chemical company representatives and farmers who conducted result demonstrations and cooperated in the variety survey contributed materially to the information program.

Farmers made significant progress in crop rotation, varietal choice, insect and weed control practices. Some changes were made in irrigation, spacing and fertilization practices. It is estimated that at least 134 growers were assisted with improved practices. Indications are that this year's yield will equal or exceed last year's in spite of weather conditions being more favorable for severe wilt. Indications are that all phases of the past year's program should be continued with possibly more emphasis to be placed on fertilization, irrigation and spacing. Additional results demonstrations are needed.

Grain Sorghums

Farmers in Pima County have become more interested in both grain and forage types of grain sorghums during the past four years. Grain sorghums have always been considered a low income crop. With the advent of hybrid sorghums and promise of higher yields, a new interest in this crop started to grow. Then, too, the value of the crop in a rotation system has become evident to many farmers. There was the problem of determining which of the many hybrids would increase yields over the yields of the standard varieties planted here. Fertilization, irrigation, planting rates and dates, and insect control practices that many growers used were not conducive to best results.

An attempt has been made to establish the most advantageous hybrids for the county. It was endeavored to encourage growers to treat the crop just like they expected to obtain fair returns. It was attempted to furnish information to all farmers on the value of grain sorghums in

AGRICULTURE (continued)

Grain Sorghums (continued)

their crop rotation systems, the behavior of the different hybrids compared to standard varieties and the best cultural practices. It was an objective to have an increased number of farmers growing the crop and making higher returns.

Farmers cooperated in establishing varietal field demonstrations with hybrids. News articles, circular letters, distribution of bulletins, field meetings, discussion groups and individual contacts were all used for disseminating information on grain sorghum growing. Dr. Lee Stith, University of Arizona grain sorghum breeder, Dr. Howard E. Ray, Mr. Lyman Amburgey and Mr. Allan Halderman, Extension Specialists, gave valuable assistance to interested growers.

Eight varietal demonstrations were planted by seven growers. Records have been obtained from two of the demonstrations. An increased number of growers planted hybrids this year. There was an increase in acreage and yield. More timely dates of planting and improved fertilization practices were used by growers. A greater appreciation of the value of grain sorghums in the crop rotation system has been gained this year.

Barley

Farmers usually obtain mediocre returns from barley. There are only a few farmers who consistently realize a fair profit from the crop. The farmer who treats the crop like it is an important crop usually obtains rather pleasing results. Fertilization and irrigation practices are the two main reasons for low yields. Since growers usually plant this crop following cotton, a short maturing variety is needed. Barley is an adaptable crop for using in a crop rotation system. Present conditions make it most necessary that the practice of rotating crops be followed since wilt has become so widespread and severe in the county.

An attempt was made to encourage farmers to include barley in their farming operations by pointing out the advantages of such a rotation system and methods with which they could increase yields. This objective included furnishing information on fertilization, irrigation and varieties.

Growers were furnished information on varieties, fertilization, irrigation and the advantages of including barley in their crop rotation systems by the use of bulletins, circular letters, meetings, news

AGRICULTURE (continued)

Barley (continued)

articles, individual contacts and a meeting at fertilization plots and varietal plantings. The Farmers' Investment Company at Sahuarita, co-operated with Dr. Curtis Tucker of the Agricultural Chemistry Department, University of Arizona, Mr. Lyman Amburgey, Extension Soils Specialist, and the Agent in promoting more interest in barley growing.

Growers are showing more interest in barley as a crop to be included in their rotation system. They improved their fertilization and irrigation practices. Growers had many fields of barley this year with yields of 5,000 lbs. or more per acre. Farmers' Investment Company planted some Harlan, and California Mariout along with the standard variety Arivat. The short maturing Mariout gave the best yields, although it was the latest planted.

More varietal, fertilization and irrigation work should be conducted. Result demonstrations on fertilization could materially contribute to the practices of the growers and encourage more farmers to diversify their farm operations.

Soils and Irrigation

Water is a limiting factor in all of the entire economy of Pima County. Farmers and ranchers are especially concerned with conservation of water. The available water from irrigation wells is greatly limited. Water tables have been materially lowered in most of the county's irrigated areas during the past several years. Farmers have been carrying on land levelling and ditch lining operations but need to do more of it. Many farmers are farming soils that are very deficient in organic matter. This presents the farmer with problems of inefficient use of water and low fertility. Some farmers have soils that are especially difficult to obtain water penetration, due to a high sodium complex. This condition can be corrected by the proper use of soil correctives.

It has been the objective of the County Agent's Office to have farmers increase their practices of ditch lining, land levelling, planting green manure crops and adoption of crop rotation systems which will leave more residue to be incorporated in the soil. An attempt has been made to inform farmers on the proper use of soil amendments and assist them in determining the feasibility of the practice.

Soil and water management problems were discussed with farmers at meetings, small discussion groups and with individuals. University of

AGRICULTURE (continued)

Soils and Irrigation (continued)

Arizona bulletins on soil amendaments, organic material, soil and water management were distributed to farmers. The annual progress report for cotton growers included information on crop rotation in relation to soil and water management, use of soil correctives and efficient irrigation practices. Soil and water testing by the University of Arizona Agricultural Chemistry Department was used to determine plant food requirements, salinity and alkalinity. A survey on returns from different cropping systems was made among a few farmers who have been practicing the rotation of crops. Charts on comparative returns received by farmers growing straight cotton and farmers practicing rotation of crops were prepared and presented at meetings. The evaluations of the two cropping systems were based on a 10-year period using present cost and price figures.

The County Extension Service supported the program of the Soil Conservation district and Agricultural Stabilization Committee especially in land levelling and ditch lining. The benefits to be derived by these practices were pointed out to farmers at every opportunity.

Farmers having records on costs and returns from different cropping systems were especially helpful. Mr. Lyman Amburgey, Extension Soils Specialist, Mr. Allan Halderman, Extension Irrigation Specialist, and members of the Agricultural Chemistry Department of the University of Arizona, contributed a great deal to this work.

Farmers and home owners in the county have made progress in their appreciation of soil and water management. It is estimated that at least 1200 people were assisted in making improvements in soil and water management practices. Farmers have become more appreciative of the benefits derived from additional crop residues from the rotation of crops. There was a fair increase in numbers of farmers practicing the rotation of crops. There were 17 farmers who had soil samples tested; 73 other home owners had soil samplas tested. There were 64 people who had water analyses made. Fifty-eight of the 90 people having soil analyses made had problems revealed and recommendations were made. The soil tests for 32 people did not reveal problems, but in most cases their problems were determined and changes in irrigation practices made the necessary correction for them.

More farmers should be encouraged to take advantage of the soil testing service offered by the University of Arizona Agricultural Chemistry Department, especially for determination of high sodium problems where water penetration is a problem. Additional result demonstrations on the use of soilamendments should be conducted. Work on efficient irrigation methods and adoption of crop rotations should be continued.

AGRICULTURE (continued)

Ornamental Plantings

The present population of the county is 265,000. There are about 240,000 people living in greater Tucson where the population has been increasing 10% annually during the past two decades. The people who have established homes in the Tucson area came from many different parts of the country. The soil, climate, and other environmental conditions for growing ornamental plants here offer new experiences and problems to many residents. A large percentage of families establishing homes here become home owners which results in greater interest in ornamental plantings. People become more interested in trees, flowers, shrubs and lawns in this semi-arid region.

It was endeavored to furnish information to interested home owners on adapted varieties, recommended fertilization, irrigation, soil management, pruning, insect and disease control practices. An attempt was made to have as many families as possible enjoying pleasant home surroundings by establishing and maintaining successful ornamental plantings.

Interested people were furnished information by the distribution of University of Arizona bulletins, by meetings, news articles, demonstrations, and individual contacts. The information on soil and water management was supplemented by the use of soil tests. Both University of Arizona Extension Specialists and Experiment Station staff members were most helpful in this program.

It is estimated that people received about 5,000 bulletins on subjects related to ornamental plantings. This information was on adapted varieties, pruning, fertilization, irrigation, soil management, insect and disease control practices. There were 73 people who had soil tested. Forty-six of these people had problems revealed from the soil tests. Two pruning demonstrations were well attended. Approximately 1,100 personal calls from people having problems with ornamental plantings were answered. There were at least 1,000 people assisted with the improvement of their practices in growing ornamental plants.

Closer cooperation with the nurserymen should improve the results for next year. It is hoped that meetings in cooperation with local nurserymen and interested people can be held. Some local leaders should be recruited for the expansion of this program.

AGRICULTURE (continued)

Livestock

Farmers, cattlemen, dairymen and poultrymen were assisted with some of their problems on feeding insect control, water conservation in stock tanks and general management. The use of tallow and whole cottonseed in both dairy and cattle fattening rations has been discussed with cattlemen and dairymen. The use of these two feed products is being recommended under the present price situation. Information on new insecticides for control of livestock insects has been given to cattlemen and poultrymen. A summary of a survey on poultrymen's practices which was completed last year was summarized and presented to poultrymen at an Association meeting.

A few cattlemen have used some of the new insecticides for control of screwworms. Two cattle feeders are using whole cottonseed and tallow in fattening rations. Increased interest in conservation of water in stock tanks by use of hexadecanol was achieved by carrying on another demonstration this year. It is difficult to obtain estimations on savings of water in stock tanks without water meters. It was for that reason the Agent borrowed five meters from the City of Tucson for installation on two large steel stock tanks on the Anvil Ranch. Mr. Sol Resnick of the University of Arizona Institute of Water Utilization, used the set-up with the meters for research purposes. The information from this should be very valuable to cattlemen.

Livestock on the farm will enhance the possibility of a successful diversified type of farming. More educational work on general livestock should be attempted. More work should also be done on the range management phase of livestock raising.

HOME ECONOMICS

Situation

There is a wide variance in the economic position of the families of Pima County. In the rural areas there are the landowners, land managers and operators and the migrant workers. There is a wide variety of income levels within Tucson, ranging from very low to very high with an increasingly larger group in the middle income level.

The homemakers' situations, however, are more similar than dissimilar throughout the county. There have been identified in the program planning meetings common county problems affecting families throughout the county that comprise long-time improvements that are needed.

HOME ECONOMICS (continued)

Situation (continued)

These are:

More efficient management of time and energy in the home.

Plan, prepare and serve more nutritious meals for family health.

Establish and maintain family unity and harmony.

Plan and develop skill in purchasing and making garments for the family clothing.

Although these common problems have been identified as county-wide, there are some problems that exist in addition for certain groups within the Tucson area. These groups are the many new homemakers moving into Tucson; groups of working girls; mothers who have joined the working forces and young married homemakers. In 1960 a special program, the "Metropolitan Homemaker" program, is planned to direct information to these audiences.

The ways in which the Home Economics phase of the Extension program has been reaching families in Pima County are:

Through organized Homemaker Clubs -

Urban	17 clubs	339 members
Non-farm rural	4 clubs	60 members
Farm	4 clubs	59 members
Mining	<u>2 clubs</u>	<u>17 members</u>
	27	475

Cooperation with local agencies and organizations in programs -

- Service clubs
- Church organizations
- Sororities
- Social and civic organizations

Newspaper articles and column

Office calls

Telephone calls

Distribution of bulletins

HOME ECONOMICS (continued)

Organization and Planning

The Pima County Homemakers have completed the first year of the "three-year projected plan" evolved in 1958. The process of community meetings, formation of Advisory Committees and the mechanics of the process were reported in detail in the 1958 Annual Report. The organizational features are designed to fit into the framework of an over-all County Planning Committee of the Extension program. The existing Advisory Committees representation of the Homemakers Council and the local communities incorporating both organized representation and other agencies in the county, are designed to fit into the framework of the "Family Living" area of the county committee.

Proceeding under this projected planning, the Advisory Committees met twice in 1958, in May and October. The purposes of these meetings were to set up objectives from the identified problems, establish emphasis areas for each subject, and evaluate the program. A committee report was given by each chairman at the county-wide Achievement Day.

The most valuable measure of the time and effort spent in program planning, advisory committees' meetings, and involvement of so many people in the planning process is the usefulness and benefits the families derive from the program.

From the comments of members and leaders, the leaders' reports and accomplishment reports recorded in this report under each section, the program has been of considerable value to the families in Pima County.

The Homemakers Council meets regularly four times a year to carry on Council business and plan county-wide events. The events this year were the January Installation Luncheon, May Scholarship Tea, National Home Demonstration Week, and Achievement Day. Two of the highlights of the year were: Planning and adopting a President's handbook for each club president, and the planning of Achievement Day.

Family Economics

In two capacities the Home Agent participated in the planning and presentation of a seminar: "So You're Going Back to Work." The first capacity was as a member of the Vocational Information Committee of Altrusa Club of Tucson. Altrusa is a women's classified service club. The second capacity was in that of a representative of the Agricultural Extension Service cooperating in a community service, educational project to help people help themselves.

HOME ECONOMICS (continued)

Family Economics (continued)

In studying the background of women returning to work and problems they encounter, the following was found to be true. In 1955, 46% of U.S. adult women held full or part-time jobs; by 1965, at least 50% of the adult women will hold full or part-time jobs. Secretary of Labor, James P. Mitchell, has stated that if all the working women quit tomorrow, our economy would collapse. The average woman today has her last child at the age of 26, lives to be 75, and has 40 years as an adult, many of them without the responsibility of raising children. These women re-enter the working force at the ages of 30 to 40 with an education, which, if practical in the first place, has been literally frozen for nearly two decades.

A study by the Arizona State Employment Service projects that approximately 5,000 women will find jobs in wage or salaried non-agricultural employment during the next three years. Many of these women will be returning to the work force. The greatest number of jobs for women will be open in clerical, sales, service and professional fields. The survey also reveals that women represented 30% of the working force in non-agricultural wage and salaried employment in Pima County during 1956, and projects that they will maintain this percentage in 1961.

To help women returning to the work force, the objectives of the seminar were:

Evaluate the skills and capabilities of the women attending.

Provide them with information of "refresher" courses in their fields, so their technical skills can be brought up-to-date.

Encourage them to use their highest skills, and to acquire new skills.

Develop an awareness of the psychological, budgeting, home management problems of their dual role of career-homemaker on their family, their co-workers and themselves.

Provide information on grooming, job interview, tests that will enable them to obtain a job.

A series of four evening meetings designed to help women make the transition from the home back to the job more easily, were held. The agenda for the seminar and members of the service club participating were:

HOME ECONOMICS (continued)

Family Economics (continued)

COURSES AND RESOURCES TO SHARPEN YOUR SKILLS IN YOUR FIELD

Speakers: Martha Nowels, Nowels Advertising
Mary Anne Reimann, Asst. U. S. Attorney

HOW TO MAKE YOUR JOB PAY

Speaker: Emily H. Quinn, Pima County Home Agent

GETTING READY FOR YOUR JOB

How to Feel More Self-confident, More Comfortable, Through
Better Grooming -

Speaker: Betty Milburn, Society Editor, Tucson Daily Citizen

The Psychological Adjustments of a Successful Career-Homemaker -

Speaker: Frieda Klopfenstein, Family Service Agency

HOW TO IMPRESS AN EMPLOYER

Proficiency and Aptitude Tests Available -

Speaker: Helen Byrne, Arizona State Employment Service

How to Handle a Job Interview -

Speaker: Enriquetta de Meester, Dredit Manager, Jacome's
Department Store

MANAGING THE HOME

Planning Nutritious Meals for the Family -

Speaker: June Gibbs, Nutrition Specialist, University of
Arizona, Extension Service

Planning the Management of the Home -

Speaker: Emily H. Quinn, Pima County Home Agent

Over 100 different women, predominantly in the age groups of 35-50 and 50-65 were in attendance. Total attendance at all four sessions was over 300. In the publicity for and during the Seminar, there printed in newspaper space 278 inches. There were 332 telecasts, radio interviews and spot announcements. Estimating the average length of broadcasts at 60 seconds, there were $5\frac{1}{2}$ continuous hours on radio and television, which publicized the Seminar. Most of the women had not worked for five to ten years and were planning to return to the work force either because of an immediate financial need or to supplement family income.

Evaluation sheets from each meeting indicated that the women found in the agenda answers to their most perplexing problems. In some cases they indicated they would have liked more detail, but no one commented that another subject should have been discussed or that a subject on the agenda was unimportant. Typical comments on the sheets were: "A magnificent presentation of a very important subject." "You have restored my faith in myself -- I am sure I have grown two feet taller since the first

HOME ECONOMICS (continued)

Family Economics (continued)

meeting of your seminar." Understanding that this group of women would feel unsure of themselves, probably the new self-confidence they received will be more valuable than the information from the speeches.

Family Life

In the process of projected program planning, the homemakers identified the need for stronger family unity and understanding. The development of this problem area has extended through four years. The steps have been: "The Homemakers' Relationship to Members of the Family," "How the Homemaker Can Help Herself," and in 1959, "The Personalities and Discipline of Children." In 1960, the subject is to be "Understanding Between Husbands and Wives." The questions pertinent to the 1959 lesson were: "Is my child normal for his age?" "Are we expecting too much of the children?" "What are effective means of punishment?"

The objectives for the lesson were:

- Homemakers to gain a better understanding of the personality development of children.
- Homemakers to gain a better understanding of the "readiness" periods in a child's growth.
- Homemakers to gain a better understanding of the types and means of discipline.

A leader training meeting was developed for the leaders of the Homemaker Clubs to receive the lesson and in turn present the information to club members. Four-II leaders were invited to attend. Dr. Dorothy Marquart, Professor of Psychology, University of Arizona, and Mrs. Nancy Lynch, Home Economics teacher, Tucson High School, were asked to participate in the presentation. The "Summary of Guide to Working with Youth" was used as the basis for teaching the development of children. The lesson was presented in eighteen Homemaker Clubs by 31 leaders to an attendance of 282 members and guests.

A measurement of the value and helpfulness of this lesson is illustrated in the leaders' reports through the responses of the members. The most valuable reaction of all the clubs was the opportunity to discuss and understand child behavior. Twelve of the eighteen clubs reported the next important benefit was understanding the normal peculiarities of various age groups. In discipline the most valuable

HOME ECONOMICS (continued)

Family Life (continued)

understanding gained was in the need for love and attention -- guidance and discipline at all stages of development. As one mother remarked, "In understanding my children better, I find I am more patient with them now."

Home Management

The Pima County Homemakers expressed through survey studies, program planning meetings, and subsequent channeling through Advisory Committees, their need for information in the area of laundering. The basic and biggest problem in Pima County in laundering is that of hard water. Further, the hardness varies considerably throughout the county. The confusion in the kinds of laundering products and which do what job has increased as many new products appear on the market.

The objectives developed by the Advisory Committee from the requests of the Homemakers were:

- Homemakers to understand the water situation in the United States, Pima County and their local community.
- Homemakers to understand the relation of soft water to good laundering results.
- Homemakers to learn methods of softening water.
- Homemakers to learn the function and efficient use of soaps and detergents.
- Homemakers to learn the function and efficient use of fabric conditioners.
- Homemakers to learn time and energy management in ironing.
- Homemakers to learn techniques of laundering woollens.

A program of broad scope was developed in the "What's New in Laundering" lessons. The foundation was given in the laundry workshop for the agents by the Home Management Specialist, Miss Grace Ryan. Three leader training meetings were conducted for the club leaders with 43 leaders participating. They in turn presented, over a two-month period, 48 meetings to an attendance of 695 members and guests. There were 1,487 copies of the lessons distributed. Additional workshops in washing of woollens through washing blankets will be conducted in the next calendar year by the leaders.

The response of the leaders and members indicated these lessons have been one of the most helpful and far-reaching presented to date.

HOME ECONOMICS (continued)

Home Management (continued)

The most valuable reports have been the enthusiasm of the husbands. One Homemaker remarked, "My husband didn't see much sense to 'Homemakers' until the laundry lessons. My laundry results are so much better, he tells me not to miss a meeting." Another, "My husband won't take a bath without the water softener." Many members stated, "I knew my water was hard, but I didn't know what to do about it."

In a sampling of nine of the 27 organized clubs there is further evidence of the value of the lesson. In the nine clubs, members participated in testing their water. The range of hardness varied from 2-35 grains. In all nine clubs, improved laundry results were reported. The most valuable specific benefits reported were in learning the use of water softeners and in getting cleaner and softer clothes.

As a means of evaluating the use of lesson information, the office of a chain of ten supermarkets was contacted. The Distribution Manager found a noticeable increase in sales in all fabric conditioners and in the non-precipitating water softeners. He knew of no accountable reason for the increase. The following "case" orders were filled by the warehouse:

Fabric Conditioner (one of the three brands)

	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
1958 -	45	42	41	45
1959 -	45	43	68	74

Water Softener (non-precipitating)

1959 -	14	23	18	30
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The lessons in "What's New in Laundering" were presented in September, October, and November. Periodic checks will be made in 1960 to determine sales levels.

Foods and Nutrition

The Pima County Homemakers expressed through survey studies, program planning meetings, and subsequent channeling through Advisory Committees, their interest in learning methods of meat cookery. The 1958 lesson in meat cookery dealt with learning the cuts of meat and in the Dry Heat Cookery of Meat. The 1959 lesson was to follow-up and

HOME ECONOMICS (continued)

Foods and Nutrition (continued)

carry through in the methods of Moist Heat Cookery of Meat. Some of the concerns of the Homemakers that led to the lessons were: "How do I know which cuts of meat are tender?" "What are some variations in cooking meats?" "How can I cook less tender cuts so they won't be tough?"

The objectives set up were:

- Homemakers to learn economical preparation of less tender meat.
- Homemakers to understand the importance of proper selection of meat.
- Homemakers to learn the importance of meat in the diet.
- Homemakers to learn stewing and roasting and combinations as methods of meat preparation by moist heat.
- Homemakers to prepare meats and serve for comparison results.
- Homemakers to plan menus using foods prepared.

In a conference between the Nutrition Specialist and the Home Agent an outline for leader training meetings, meats to be demonstrated to best teach the methods, and timing schedule of meetings were developed. Leader training meetings were conducted two days. Of the scheduled 22 clubs, 21 were represented by 44 leaders. The 44 leaders presented the two lessons in 40 club meetings with an attendance of 586 members and guests. The bulletin "Beef in the Family Menu," by Miss June Gibbs, Nutrition Specialist, University of Arizona, was the basis of the lessons in 1958 and 1959. In 1958, 725 copies of the bulletin had been distributed. In 1959, an additional 300 were requested. The number of "Food for Fitness" bulletins distributed in 1959, to teach nutritional needs was 685. The information was shared among friends and neighbors and 100 additional bulletins went to non-members.

In the responses of 19 of the 24 clubs receiving the lesson, there was much reflection of the value of the Dry Heat Cookery of Meat, as well as the lessons in Moist Heat Cookery of Meat. The reports included the responses of 197 members. In responding to the listing of the five most popular meat dishes served to the families, the top five were: Steaks, 101 members; hamburger (including variations), 93; pot roast, 62; chicken, 114; and Swiss steak, 52. These five and variations were included in the 1958 and 1959 lessons. (Admittedly, steaks would be expected to rank first, lesson or not.)

Based on the fact that, as of May 30, (the lessons were presented in March and April) there was a total of 2,174 meals prepared by the

HOME ECONOMICS (continued)

Foods and Nutrition (continued)

197 Homemakers reporting, the lesson may be considered to have much practical value both in the selection and preparation of meats. Some typical comments from members are: "Less expensive cuts can be delicious." "My husband was very pleased with the results of the lesson."

"Yeast Breads" has been in the conversation at all the program planning groups. Many Homemakers had never learned the skill of making yeast breads, some were dissatisfied with the products they got, and others knew basic skills but wanted to know how to bake fancy breads. Since the questions were not of a major problem for all the county Homemakers, it was decided it could best be included as a Special Interest phase of the program.

The objectives for the "Yeast Breads" meetings were:

- Homemakers to learn the place of bread in the diet.
- Homemakers to learn skills in yeast bread preparation.
- Homemakers to learn to make a variety in yeast breads.
- Homemakers to learn correct serving of yeast breads.

In a conference with the Nutrition Specialist, plans were developed for the outline procedure, demonstrations, participation of members and timing schedule. Pre-registration of those interested in attending was taken to determine the attendance. It was suggested that young Homemakers who had not participated in this kind of meeting be encouraged to attend. It was also suggested that those attending could conduct a similar workshop for other club members and non-members.

Some comments from those attending were: "When I'm dieting, I won't leave out bread anymore." "Now I know why my bread never had good volume; I wasn't kneading it correctly." "My husband is so proud of me, he didn't think I could learn to bake bread." Some of the factors in the success of the meetings were the excellent assistance of the Nutrition Specialist in developing and presenting the lesson; the bulletin "Yeast Breads," by the Nutrition Specialist, and the basis of the workshops; and the participation of the members through preparation and practice of skill during the workshops.

Following the county-wide meetings there were eight workshops conducted by 16 members with an attendance of 119. Of this number, 27 were not members of organized clubs. The attendance at the two county-wide Special Interest meetings was 69 members. Through the workshops

HOME ECONOMICS (continued)

Foods and Nutrition (continued)

conducted by members, twice again as many Homemakers received the information and training.

From reports obtained from ten clubs, specific use of the lesson can be measured. Interestingly, of the breads prepared following the workshops, the one baked most was not a specialty bread, but the basic white loaf. In the five and a half month period covered, 852 loaves were reported baked by members of eight clubs. The next most popular was the basic sweet dough. It was prepared 156 times. Of the 13 breads included the number of times they were baked was 1,405. As a sampling figure of one-third, this would indicate the lesson has been of much practical benefit. The Homemakers reported the most value in learning the proper equipment to use and learning the skills and techniques in baking breads have added much interest and enjoyment to family meals.

Clothing

The Pima County Homemakers expressed through survey studies, program planning meetings, and subsequent channeling through Advisory Committees their confusion and lack of information in the selection and care of new fabrics. Many did not understand the terms used on labels; they had been disappointed in "miracle" fabrics that were not really miraculous. How could they know they were making wise purchases in the new fabrics and how did they care for them. Two lessons were developed in "Selection and Care of New Fabrics."

The objectives set up by the Advisory Committee were:

- Homemakers to learn the names and properties of man-made fibers.
- Homemakers to understand the label terms.
- Homemakers to learn the appropriate use for each type of fabric.
- Homemakers to learn the care of new fabrics.

In a conference among the Clothing Specialist, Miss Helen Church, the Assistant Home Agents and the Home Agent, the lesson, demonstrations and subject matter were developed. These two lessons were chosen by the Agents to be presented in the club meetings by the staff. In the two months the lesson was presented at 47 club meetings to a total attendance of 601 members and guests, there were 1,400 copies of the two lessons distributed. The information was shared among friends and neighbors and was featured in the Home Agent's column.

HOME ECONOMICS (continued)

Clothing (continued)

In a sampling report of one-third of the organized clubs, there was evidence of the value of the lessons. There were 106 members who reported they can better understand labels. There were 102 members who can better understand the new fabrics on the market. There were 76 members who were assisted through the information in selecting new garments for their families. Several members remarked, "We can't afford not to know these things." Another, "Now I can know what to look for in fabrics and understand what I'm buying; I was so terribly confused with all the new fabrics."

During the program planning process the Homemakers requested a Special Interest project in tailoring. Following the development of two years in the project "Better Dresses," there were a number ready to advance into the more advanced techniques. A letter was sent to the total membership to determine the number who wished to participate. Fifty-one members responded.

Workshops were developed and presented with the Clothing Specialist, Assistant Home Agents and the Home Agent.

The objectives for the participants were:

- To appreciate the time and effort involved in making a tailored garment.
- To learn the skills and techniques through making a tailored garment.
- To learn the applicability of skills and techniques for future construction situations.

The participants were divided into groups of their choice in making a suit or coat. All had completed a "Better Dresses" workshop and/or were a 4-H leader. The training given the members was to be extended in several ways -- in acting as leaders in proposed subsequent workshops by the members, or through being a 4-H leader.

The final workshop meeting and evaluation will occur after the annual report period. However, some evaluation can be made at this time. It is anticipated that all members will complete their garments. The response and progress of the participants has been excellent. The groups are very pleased with their accomplishments. One husband was so proud of his wife's progress he encouraged her to buy a complete outfit to complement her coat. This will be the first time in 18 years of marriage

HOME ECONOMICS (continued)

Clothing (continued)

she has had a completely new outfit at once. The happiness of her family outweighs even the fact that she will have the nicest coat she ever owned. With her being the president of a Homemakers Club and a 4-H leader, the training and enthusiasm will be extended.

4-H CLUB WORK

During the past year the 4-H Club program has been designed to meet the needs and interests of the boys and girls in the county. The program was altered in a number of cases to meet the situation. There were 199 boys and 340 girls enrolled in 4-H Club work. They were divided between farm, rural, and urban as follows: 109-60-30 boys and 93-86-156 girls respectively in the various residential locations. Nearly half of the girls were 11 and under; well over half of the boys were 12 and under; well over half of the enrollment were enrolled for the first time. The 539 boys and girls enrolled in 823 projects. One disappointing note is the percentage of completed projects -- 62.1%; 67.6 of the girls completed while only 60.3 of the boys completed their projects.

Most of the boys and girls enrolled in 4-H lived within a radius of seven miles of the County Extension Office. Outlying areas that had 4-H Clubs include Tanque Verde, Wrightstown, Sunnyside, Sahuarita, Marana, Jaynes Station and Three Points. There were four clubs on the San Xavier (one club) and Papago (3 clubs) Indian Reservations. Communities not reached by a 4-H Club program at the end of the 4-H year, September 30, include Continental, Arivaca, Sasabe, Ajo, Silverbell, La Catalina Vista, Greaterville, Reddington, Vail, Lukeville and Summerhaven.

There were 51 local adult leaders serving the county's 28 4-H Clubs. Most of them were young leaders -- 17 were first year leaders. Only seven had five or more years of leadership. This has caused a lack of continuity in several of the clubs. So far, the leader training program has been confined to project training. A survey of leaders shows they want some training in the organization and administration of a local club program. There is a County Club Council which has had as its main purpose the promotion of a 4-H Club Fair. Only a very small percentage of the leaders attending the meetings.

There were 29 boys and girls enrolled in the Junior Leader project. They are organized in a Junior Leader Council. They have conducted several county-wide activities. Some training was provided at their monthly council meetings.

4-H CLUB WORK (continued)

It is felt that help to clubs is needed to strengthen the local club programs. Many clubs had monthly meetings because "the book said so." Program content centered around the members' projects.

The main incentive to members has been the 4-H Club Fair. Some clubs have taken advantage of the National Awards Program and have kept available college scholarships in front of all club members as something toward which to work.

4-H Organization

There were 539 boys and girls enrolled in 28 local 4-H Clubs. They were supervised by 51 adult volunteer local leaders. These adults were assisted by 29 older boys and girls enrolled as Junior Leaders. The total membership is made up of 199 boys and 340 girls. Their ages are: 10 years - 65 girls and 30 boys; 11 years - 92 girls and 40 boys; 12 years - 77 girls and 34 boys; 13 years - 44 girls and 29 boys; 14 years - 30 girls and 24 boys; 15 years - 14 girls and 21 boys; 16 years - 8 girls and 13 boys; and 17 years and over - 10 girls and 8 boys. Their tenure in 4-H is: 1st year - 187 girls and 129 boys; 2nd year - 82 girls and 35 boys; 3rd year - 39 girls and 17 boys; 4th year - 12 girls and 4 boys; 5th year - 9 girls and 7 boys; and 6th year and over - 12 girls and 7 boys. At the end of the year, only 352 boys and girls completed their projects. This represents 64.9% of those who started the club year.

Six of the clubs were new this year. Six of the clubs were considered community clubs. Twenty-one of the clubs had home economics projects and 13 had agricultural projects. Most of the clubs were located relatively close to the County Extension Office with 13 clubs located on the north and northeast part of Tucson. Four clubs were located to the east in Tanque Verde and Wrightstown, while four were located south of Tucson, four on Indian Reservations and three west and north of Tucson.

As the Extension year ended and the new club year started, clubs were organized in Sasabe, Continental, Vail, Indian Ridge, and a dog husbandry project club in Tucson. There was some shifting of club alignment. One club split into four, and six others joined to three. Four clubs have indicated they would not reorganize this year. Two new clubs were organized to supplement existing clubs in these areas.

The 51 adult leaders included 11 men and 40 women. Among this group of leaders were 17 who were in their first year of leadership. Only seven had more than five years of leadership in 4-H. Until this fall, most of their training had been in the project fields by home or farm

4-H CLUB WORK (continued)

4-H Organization (continued)

visits by Agents, and some training meetings for the home economics leaders. In November a series of five leader training meetings on club organization and administration was held. The first was held for just new leaders. The program consisted of explanations and material on 4-H organization, the role of the club leader and the Extension Agent, and some information about coming events. The other meetings were held in different regions of the county for all leaders in that region. The meetings were informal and were built around the roles of the County Club Council, Extension Agents, Council Executive Committee, and some new organizational procedures. Questions were encouraged. It is the feeling of the 4-H Extension Agents that this series of meetings were well worthwhile as they were able to present important material to 40 adults whom they would have had to contact individually, otherwise.

There were 17 Pima County leaders and three Extension Agents attending the first Regional Leaders Conference which was held in September, in Santa Cruz County. The leaders attending the event received special training in "The Role of the Leader," program planning, demonstrations, parliamentary procedure, use of visual aids, recreation, parent cooperation, and a review of "Individual 4-H Opportunities."

The leaders are organized in a County 4-H Club Council. This organization met monthly except in the summer months. Its main business was the conduct of the Pima County 4-H Fair. So much time was taken discussing this event that there was no time for leader training. A survey of the leaders in the county showed they wanted training at Council meetings and indicated that they felt the need for planning a club program and the club meeting, as well as several other subjects. The Council Executive Committee decided to offer a \$300.00 scholarship to a deserving club member entering college.

The Junior Leaders, 22 girls and 7 boys, held monthly meetings as the Junior Leader Council. They planned how they could help with 4-H events. They took complete charge of the 4-H Christmas party, the 4-H float in the rodeo parade, and helped with the 4-H Fair. Other events planned especially for them was a Junior Leader Tour and the Junior Leader party in June. Twelve of them attended the Junior Leader Laboratory at Prescott. Some training was provided them at their monthly meetings by the club Agents.

There were more club members enrolled in home economics projects than in agricultural projects. In the 21 clubs with home economics projects, there were 304 members enrolled. Clothing was the most popular

4-H CRAFT WORK (continued)

4-H Organization (continued)

project with 210 girls enrolled. Food preparation had both boys and girls -- 175 members enrolled. There were 56 girls in home furnishings, nine girls and boys in outdoor cookery, and two girls in food preservation. Thirty-six women served as leaders of these projects. One highly successful event designed especially for girls enrolled in foods was a foods tour. So many indicated a desire to attend this tour which included stops at a large restaurant and a mess at Davis-Monthan Air Force Base, that it had to be divided and part of the group visited a large bakery and a dairy. One hundred forty-four girls completed their clothing projects, while 104 members completed food preparation, 42 completed home furnishings, seven completed outdoor cookery and two completed food preservation projects. Six 4-H Club leaders attended the Homemakers tailoring meeting. Mrs. William Patterson, a leader, was one outstanding example of savings and accomplishment. She wanted a good wool coat and for \$50.00 she made a coat almost identical to a \$150.00 coat in a Tucson store. The finished coat was lovely and her husband was extremely proud of her accomplishment. Mrs. Patterson was chosen as community leader of her Flowing Wells Stitch 'n Stew 4-H Club, as well as being a clothing project leader.

Poultry was the most popular agricultural project, with 44 members enrolled. Beef had 37 members enrolled. Other projects and their enrollments are: Sheep - 33; electricity - 24; entomology - 23; rabbits - 18; woodworking - 17; stock horse - 16; dairy - 15; dairy goat - 10; and miscellaneous skill projects including leathercraft, rock cutting, garden and home beautification - 94. There were 220 boys and girls enrolled in agricultural projects. The adult leadership in these projects was provided by 15 volunteer local leaders. The completion figures for the projects show that these were 34 beef, 29 poultry, nine woodworking, 21 sheep, nine swine, seven dairy, eight rabbits, eight stock horse, eight entomology, 10 dairy goat, and 54 miscellaneous projects.

Interest has been expressed in the 4-H Horse project, so that 4-H'ers carrying the stock horse project might learn more in the line of caring for their horses, showing, training, working and judging horses. The Extension Agents will see how much interest can be aroused in different areas in the county and try to organize different clubs in these areas. These clubs could meet once a week, each meeting covering one phase of the project such as riding, care, breeding, colt training, showing, etc. Each individual club will decide on the phases they would like to take up. Interested horsemen in the community could talk before these groups and give the leaders assistance in the program. Clubs could hold small gymkhanas and horseshows during the year, either

4-H CLUB WORK (continued)

4-H Organization (continued)

individually or together on a large group scale, and they could stage one big horseshow or rodeo each year or sponsor a kid's rodeo.

4-H Activities

During the year a large number of activities and events were conducted for the county's 540 club members. Included in the list of events were the 4-H Christmas party, Arizona National Judging contest, 4-H Club Fair, Favorite Foods Show, Home Economics Judging Days, 4-H Club Camp, Activities Day, 4-H Roundup and the county-wide Achievement program. Other activities include Judging and Demonstration Help Days.

The Christmas party was conducted by the Junior Leaders for 175 club members and guests. Each member was urged to bring a can of food to be turned over to a charitable organization for a needy family.

Pima County's beef judging team ranked fifth out of 30 teams competing at the Arizona National.

The 4-H Club Fair was one of the biggest events in the club year. It was one event that was planned with a lot of cooperation among leaders and Extension Agents. It was held in conjunction with the Southern Arizona International Livestock Show. When all the exhibits were in there were 34 beef, including one breeding heifer; 58 sheep, including 18 breeding animals and one Marana FFA member's fat lamb; 17 dairy goats; 6 dairy cows; 10 horses, including one FFA horse; 25 hogs, including 8 fat animals; and 9 hogs from the Marana FFA chapter; 45 pigeons; 73 chickens; 26 ducks; 7 geese; 4 turkeys; 8 dozen eggs; 44 rabbits; 13 entomology exhibits; 10 rock cutting exhibits; and 6 wood-working project exhibits. In addition to the agricultural exhibits there were 223 food preparation exhibits; 206 clothing exhibits; 34 home furnishing exhibits; and 67 girls in the dress revue.

The Livestock Auction Sale was a highly successful feature of the 4-H Fair. It received a tremendous amount of publicity. There were a large number of buyers and the bidding was very spirited throughout. The top steer sold for \$2.60 per pound. The top fat lamb was bought for \$1.45 per pound. The champion fat hog sold for .70¢ per pound. No animal sold for less than .50¢ per pound. It is felt that the prices paid for the 4-H animals were so high that any educational value of the sale was lost.

The Council ran a booth to sell food to the public. The Southern

4-H CLUB WORK (continued)

4-H Activities (continued)

Arizona Livestock Association had a booth constructed for this purpose. It was located just east of the poultry building. The County Extension Agents had no responsibilities with this booth this year.

It is the feeling of everyone that this year's Fair was a very successful event. This fact was made possible through the cooperation of a large number of people -- many of whom will not be seen until next Fair. The association with the Southern Arizona International Livestock Association was a healthy one. Only one difficulty arose which was in scheduling events, and that was worked out satisfactorily. It is felt there should be closer coordination undertaken.

The Favorite Food Show was a new activity in Pima County this year. One leader training meeting was held on this activity to introduce it to the leaders. This did help to stimulate interest in the part of the members. There were ten girls that took part on July 19, 1959. Three girls did a very nice job and they all mentioned how much fun it was. It is believed that this is one activity that will really develop into a large context in the coming years.

A Clothing and Home Furnishing Judging Day in Pima County was held. This is an annual event and previous to this year had been set up mainly as an elimination contest to choose delegates for the State Roundup. This year the emphasis was on its being a county contest in which all 4-H Club members could participate.

The purpose of the Judging Contests is to help members develop ability to make good choices, based upon sound reasoning.

A Foods Judging Contest was held with 30 participating and 27 people observing. The general emphasis, objectives and methods were the same as in the Clothing Judging Contest.

The Pine Canyon Methodist Church Camp was the scene of the 3rd Annual Tri-County 4-H Club Summer Camp. Boys and girls, 92 strong, from Pinal, Santa Cruz and Pima Counties inhabited the camp for the week of June 21-27. Thirty-five were from Pima County.

This year a different arrangement was made for running the camp. A system of self government for the 4-H Club campers was set up. It provided for a lot of self entertainment. A slate of nine officers was selected from among the older campers.

4-H CLUB WORK (continued)

4-H Activities (continued)

Generally speaking it was a good camp in spite of the shortage of water. The food, for a camp situation, was good. There was some "foul-up" on the milk supply, but this was purely a mechanical problem and finally solved.

The Extension Agents that were in attendance had various jobs assigned. It was mostly with the classes and in the crafts field they helped. The camp program consisted of a series of classes that were held in the mornings. Each class was repeated twice each day and was an hour in length. The subjects were: "Know Arizona," "4-H Wisdom," "4-H Getting Along," "Picture Taking," "Gun Safety," and "Nature Study Hikes."

A rest period was scheduled for right after lunch. Following the rest period an activity and craft period was scheduled for the rest of the afternoon. Evening vespers and program followed supper. The members, at least the older ones at camp, did not want a campfire program, but chose to dance all evening. A few skits or talent numbers were given during the week.

An evaluation of camp might read something like this -- the classes were a necessary evil, the food was good, there were too many crafts, the evening programs weren't much except dancing.

It was recommended that the Tri-County Camp be discontinued and be replaced by County Camps. The reasons for this recommendation are: (1) Each of the counties can send more than their quota to a camp -- Pima County could send 100 campers; (2) A County Camp would require the involvement of more local leaders and parents; (3) The camp program could be designed to meet the needs of the individual counties; (4) It is felt that far too much Extension time was spent on this camp for the number of people contacted.

Activities Day was a county-wide event and, like Topsy, it just grew. It started as a demonstration day and before long, talent, public speaking and dress revue were added. There were 10 home economics demonstrations, 11 agricultural demonstrations, 3 public speaking entries, 16 girls in the dress revue and 13 talent numbers.

After the Activities Day the demonstrations, judging teams, and the public speaking contestants who would be representing the county at the State 4-H Club Roundup, received special training at "Help Days" so they could better represent Pima County.

4-H CLUB WORK (continued)

4-H Activities (continued)

Twenty-three Pima County 4-H'ers attended the annual State 4-H Club Roundup. They participated in the special events in which they had been entered. Several served in extra activities, such as chairman of assemblies. They returned to the county with one "Clover and Shield" award, a special plaque indicating the best number in the State Talent Contest. Each boy and girl conducted him or herself in an excellent manner. Those who won did so gracefully and those who didn't receive an award showed good sportsmanship. The delegates as a whole worked together exceptionally well during the entire Roundup.

The annual 4-H Achievement Day was held in November. The program consisted of awarding year pins, leader pins, Junior Leader pins, special awards, National awards medals. The concluding number was a report of the two Pima County members who attended the National 4-H Congress in 1958. Two award winning demonstrations were given during the program.

The members in Pima County were reminded during the year of the honors they could win by participating in the National Awards program. When the records were judged, twenty had made an effort to apply. Sixteen county winners were named. Two members won state honors -- Lou Burleson, Jr., won Boys Leadership, and Susan Gustafson won the State Dairy Awards Contest and a trip to the 1958 National Club Congress.

Narrative Summary, 4-H

This was a good year for 4-H Club Work. It was a year of consolidation and at the same time growth. The enrollment jumped from 439 members a year ago to 539. These boys and girls enrolled in 829 projects. There were 534 projects completed by 352 boys and girls. The boys and girls were led by 51 adult volunteer leaders and 29 Junior Leaders. In some areas there were some leadership problems but indications point to a vast improvement in these areas. Some of the events of the 4-H year are 4-H Christmas party, Judging at the Arizona National Livestock Show, 4-H Club Fair, 4-H Activities Day, Junior Leader Party, Junior Leader Laboratory, 4-H Club Camp, 4-H Roundup and County Achievement Program.