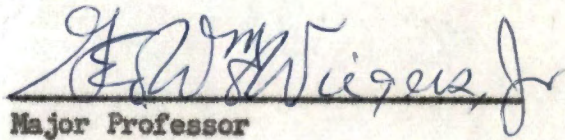


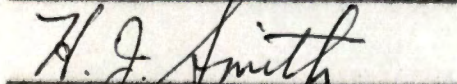
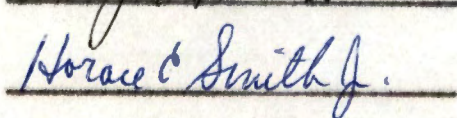
July 10, 1962

To the Graduate Council:

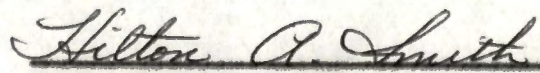
I am submitting herewith a thesis written by Charles Harold McBride entitled "The History of the Future Farmers of America in Tennessee." I recommend that it be accepted for nine quarter hours of credit in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Science, with a major in Agricultural Education.


Major Professor

We have read this thesis and
recommend its acceptance:

Accepted for the Council:


Dean of the Graduate School

**THE HISTORY OF THE FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA
IN TENNESSEE**

**A Thesis
Presented to
the Graduate Council of
The University of Tennessee**

**In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Master of Science**

**by
Charles Harold McBride
August 1962**

22
33

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This study would not have been possible without the professional interest and cooperation of many persons. The writer desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to all those who assisted in the progress of the study, especially Mr. G. E. Freeman, Director, Area of Technical Programs, and Mr. S. L. Sparkes, Executive Secretary, Tennessee Association of the Future Farmers of America.

Appreciation is expressed to the State Department of Vocational Agriculture which made available certain records and reports and to the writer's wife for her patience, understanding, and secretarial help.

Finally, the author wishes to acknowledge an especial obligation to Dr. George W. Wiegans, Jr., Professor of Agricultural Education, The University of Tennessee, who directed the study, and who provided helpful guidance and stimulating counsel.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS.	ix
I. THE PROBLEM AND ITS DEFINITION	1
Purpose	1
Limitations of the Study	3
Definition of Terms	3
Need for the Study	4
Sources of Data	5
Related Studies	6
II. THE FORMATIVE PERIOD, 1915-1928.	7
Introduction	7
Establishment	8
First Related Organizations	8
Background of the FFA Movement	9
Beginning of the FFA in Tennessee	12
First Meeting of the FFT	13
Review of Progress by 1928.	14
Basic Principles of the FFA	16
National Affiliation	21
Summary	23
III. RECOGNITION AS A VITAL YOUTH ORGANIZATION, 1928-1940.	24
Early Pioneers.	26
Membership	29
Purposes.	31

CHAPTER

iv
PAGE

III. (continued)

Objectives	32
Activities	35
Publications	38
Contests and Awards	39
Camp Clements	41
FFA Finances	42
FFA Alumni	42
Summary	45

IV. MEETING THE CHALLENGE OF THE WAR YEARS, 1940-1950. . . . 47

War Activities.	49
Objectives	51
Postwar Activities	52
Reconstruction.	54
State and Local Support.	55
Future Farmers of America Foundation	56
Publications	60
FFA Activities 1945-1950	60
Conventions.	67
Camp Clements	70
FFA Supplies	74
Contests and Awards	76
Fairs.	79
Outstanding Chapters.	82

CHAPTER

PAGE

IV. (continued)

Objectives	82
Tennessee Association in the National Organization. . .	85
Summary	87

V. SERVING TENNESSEE'S AGRICULTURE, 1951-1961 88

Degrees	90
Local and State Support.	94
Leadership Training	97
State Conventions.	98
Tennessee in the National Conventions	98
Publications	100
Dues	100
Qualifications of Candidates for Office	103
Nomination of Officers	103
Activities	105
FFA Week 1951-1961	107
Contests and Awards	112
FFA Jacket	116
Chapter Ratings	117
Camp Clements	122
Finances.	123
Collegiate FFA.	125
Summary	129

VI. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS 132

CHAPTER	PAGE
BIBLIOGRAPHY	135
APPENDIX A. Constitution	138
APPENDIX B. Amendments to the Constitution	146
APPENDIX C. By-Laws of the Tennessee Association FFA as Amended May 6, 1961	159
APPENDIX D. Honorary State Farmers	162
APPENDIX E. State Officers	179
APPENDIX F. American Farmers	187
APPENDIX G. Honorary American Farmers	195

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE	PAGE
I. Number of Chapters and Members in the Tennessee Association of the Future Farmers of America by Year . .	25
II. Early Vocational Agriculture Teachers, their Location, and Year of Commencement	30
III. Investments of the Tennessee Future Farmers of America . .	37
IV. Finances for the Tennessee Association of the Future Farmers of America by Year	43
V. Number of Chapters and Members in the Tennessee Association of the Future Farmers of America by Year	48
VI. Finances for the Tennessee Association of the Future Farmers of America by Year.	50
VII. Chapters that Canned Food for the War Relief	53
VIII. Attendance at Camp Clements by Year	75
IX. Number of Chapters and Members in the Tennessee Association of the Future Farmers of America by Year	89
X. Number of Members Receiving the State Farmer Degree by Year	93
XI. Number of Members Receiving the American Farmer Degree by Year.	95
XII. National Chapter Awards Won by the Tennessee Association .	101
XIII. Number of Chapters Rating Superior, Standard, and Below Standard by Year	121

TABLE

PAGE

XIV. Financial Standing of the Tennessee Association of

the Future Farmers of America by Year 124



HISTORICAL SYNOPSIS

- 1917 - Courses in Vocational Agriculture were established under the National Vocational Education Act.
- 1927 - First charter was issued to a FFA chapter in Tennessee, Alpine in Overton County.
- 1927 - Organization applied for and secured a State Charter of Incorporation under the name "Future Farmers of Tennessee."
- 1928 - First State Convention held in Nashville in April. The Future Farmers of Tennessee were the first in the nation to have an official State Convention.
- 1928 - First National Convention held in November at Kansas City. Tennessee did not contemplate the National Convention and no official representatives were sent.
- 1929 - Tennessee affiliated with the National Organization and was issued a charter admitting them as the Future Farmers of Tennessee affiliated with the Future Farmers of America.
- 1931 - Camp Clement officially opened for the first time.
- 1932 - Published the first official FFA magazine, The Tennessee Planter.
- 1934 - Official FFA magazine name changed to The Rising Sun. October, 1934, was the first issue published under this name.
- 1936 - FFA Alumni Chapters organized.
- 1942 - No State Convention held because of the war.
- 1945 - Future Farmers of America Foundation, Inc. begun.
- 1946 - Beginning with the October issue the name of the official FFA magazine was changed to The Tennessee Future Farmer.
- 1946 - First year for the Governor to proclaim the week of the State Convention as FFA Week in Tennessee.
- 1946 - State Chapter Contest begun.
- 1947 - Parliamentary Procedure Contest held for the first time.
- 1948 - First year for the National Organization to observe FFA Week. Tennessee changed their State FFA Week so that both events

could be observed at the same time. Each year since 1948, Tennessee observes State and National FFA Week during the week of the anniversary of George Washington's birthday.

- 1948 - FFA and FHA held their first joint State Convention.
- 1948 - The first year for a Camp Clements' Essay Contest to be held.
- 1948 - Future Farmer Supply Service began selling official FFA jackets.
- 1948 - Leadership Training Clinics begun.
- 1950 - An official FFA calendar was published and made available to chapters.
- 1950 - Beginning with the December issue of The Tennessee Future Farmer, a special issue was published in the fall of each year consisting of Contests and Awards.
- 1951 - The Tennessee Association of the FFA reached the peak number of members, 16,238.
- 1952 - Tennessee's John W. Reynolds, Jr. of Goodlettsville received the Southern Regional Star Farmer Award.
- 1953 - The Future Farmers in Tennessee celebrated their Silver Anniversary, twenty-five years of existence.
- 1955 - Tennessee's Joe Moore of Granville received the Star Farmer of America Award.
- 1955 - Chapter Rating scale for Superior and Standard begun.
- 1956 - The Tennessee Association of the FFA reached the peak number of chapters, 279.
- 1956 - The Collegiate FFA Chapter replaced the Agricultural Education Club at The University of Tennessee
- 1957 - Lemmy J. Wilson of Newport participated in the FFA exchange program with Young Farmers' Clubs of Great Britain.
- 1958 - Camp Clements closed due to the lack of funds.
- 1960 - Tennessee's Sam McDonald of Carthage received the Southern Regional Star Farmer Award.



1961 - Tennessee's James Isaac Messler of Greenback received the Star Farmer of America Award.

1961 - Camp Clements reopened for the first time since 1958.

CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM AND ITS DEFINITION

I. PURPOSE

This is a study of the formation, development, and activities of the Future Farmers of America in Tennessee. The study includes the period prior to the formation in 1928 and continues through 1961. The purposes of the study consist of six phases which can be specifically stated as follows:

1. To find and present some traditions, conditions, and experiences which influenced the formation and development of the Future Farmers of America in Tennessee.
2. To show the influence of the early pioneers on the Future Farmers of America in Tennessee.
3. To reveal some of the consequences of World War II on the Future Farmer Organization.
4. To show the place of the Future Farmers of America in the total program of vocational agriculture.
5. To analyze the importance of local and state support and industrial cooperation.
6. To examine some recent trends in the Future Farmers in Tennessee.

In developing the first phase of the six-fold purpose, consideration is given to the existing conditions prior to the formation which exerted influences on the FFA in Tennessee. The presentation of this material is for the purpose of presenting the background of the FFA in Tennessee. It is also presented to show the social and economic

influences on the Tennessee Future Farmers of America.

The second phase of the purpose is designed to recognize the influential persons that helped to mold the organization of the Future Farmers of America into an important and lasting organization. It is also the purpose of this thesis to give praise and thanks to the early pioneers for their untiring efforts.

The third phase of the purpose is concerned with revealing some of the consequences of World War II on the Future Farmers of America. This material is presented for the purpose of showing the inactiveness and unsurety of many of the chapters brought about by the war.

The fourth phase of the purpose is to show the place which the FFA occupies in the total vocational agriculture program. This presentation is necessary in order to understand how the two developed together and how they strengthened one another.

The fifth phase of the purpose is to show how cooperation from individuals, companies, and other organizations was vital support to the FFA. This analysis is included so that the importance of the cooperation and publicity received can be viewed.

In the sixth phase, some of the recent trends which may have an influence on the FFA in Tennessee are presented and examined. The purpose of this presentation is for understanding the vast accomplishments that have been made. It should also be used for recognizing and understanding any future changes needed in the Future Farmers of America Program.

II. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The presentation of this study is limited largely to the formation and development of the FFA in Tennessee. In order to get the proper background, some of the history of the surrounding Southern states is also included in Chapter II. The remaining chapters are devoted entirely to the Tennessee Association.

No attempt is made to establish whether the principles and governing rules set up were the best possible. No conclusions are drawn from the material presented. Only the historical information was gathered, summarized, and presented in a logical manner. Due to the vast number, no attempt was made to include all the awards and presentations made each year. However, specific sections that seemed more important were chosen to enable the writer to get across the point of discussion.

The sources of information were limited, and some of them were contradictory. Much of the material was obtained through personal interviews with reliable persons. Because of the lack of information, a few years were completely omitted.

III. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

The term "FFT" is used to refer to the Future Farmers of Tennessee before they were affiliated with the National Organization, the Future Farmers of America. After they joined the National

Organization, they became known as the Future Farmers of America in Tennessee or the Tennessee Association of the Future Farmers of America.

The term "FFA" is used in this study to refer to the Future Farmers of America, the National Organization, and to the chapters in all the states.

The term "Collegiate FFA" refers to the chapter that was organized at The University of Tennessee in 1956 to take the place of the Agricultural Education Club.

The term "early pioneers" is used in this study to refer to the persons that helped to mold the organization in its beginning.

IV. NEED FOR THE STUDY

Over the years, the association of the Tennessee Future Farmers of America has survived and grown to be one of the well-known training organizations for boys. Through experience the people associated with the organization have seen how it helps to guide and get the members off to a good start in leadership and life's work.

Although the FFA is familiar to most of the people, there have not been many publications concerning its background. The people know only about the present activities. If further information is desired, there is no specific place that it can be obtained. Several of the original founders and supporters can relate the experiences to interested persons. However, in future years these people will retire, and

this valuable information will no longer be available.

Therefore, it is desirable that a study be devoted to the history of the FFA in Tennessee so that information will be available in the future years. By having one composite history of the organization, there will be less misunderstandings about the formation, development, and growth. Also, interested persons will have an available reference.

V. SOURCES OF DATA

The sources of data used most extensively in this study are the following:

1. Reports of the Annual State Conventions.
2. The Rising Sun, reports published by the Tennessee Association of the Future Farmers of America under the supervision of the Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education.
3. The Tennessee Future Farmer, reports published monthly and bi-monthly since October, 1946 by the Tennessee Association of the Future Farmers of America under the supervision of the Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education.
4. Material received in personal interviews with Dr. George W. Wiegars, Jr., Head of the Agricultural Education Department, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville.
5. Information received in personal interviews with Mr. S. L. Sparkes, Executive Secretary of the Tennessee Association of the Future Farmers of America, and Mr. G. E. Freeman, Director, Area of Technical Programs.

VI. RELATED STUDIES

Some interested persons have collected information concerning the Tennessee Association of the Future Farmers of America as they came across it. A few have even written brief reports on some of the early proceedings. However, no publication deals solely with the History of the Future Farmers of America in Tennessee in an attempt to follow the organization prior to its formation to the present.

In an unpublished Master's thesis at the University of Oklahoma, Killian¹ made a study of the history of the FFA in Oklahoma. The writer reviewed Mr. Killian's thesis prior to beginning his own.

At the present few studies have been made dealing with the history of the FFA in the different states. More attention is presently being given to this, and in the next few years there will probably be several studies made in the various states.

¹Byrle Garner Killian, "History of the FFA in Oklahoma," (Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1955).

CHAPTER II

THE FORMATIVE PERIOD 1915-1928

I. INTRODUCTION

As this thesis deals with the history of the Future Farmers of America in Tennessee, most of the material relates only to things that took place in connection with the Tennessee organization. The very early development of the Tennessee Association was so closely related to other surrounding states that some of the general background of these states must also be presented in order to get a true picture.

Chapter II deals with the general economy of the country at the time of the formation and shows why and how the Future Farmers of America in Tennessee began. The formation in neighboring states that influenced the Tennessee Association is presented. The first actual meeting and its importance to the future organization are discussed. The constitution and the revisions made each year are presented in Appendix A and Appendix B, respectively.

Given in this chapter is a composite of the accomplishments of the FFA in the Southern states by 1928. This information is given so the development at this point can be understood.

The latter part of the chapter presents the original principles that were adopted. A replica of the principles is presented. The majority of these are the same principles that govern the organization today.

II. ESTABLISHMENT

Courses in vocational agriculture under the National Vocational Education Act were first established in the United States in 1917.

[From the very beginning, the boys who were enrolled in these courses in the various states felt a spirit of comradeship due to their background of country life and their desires with regard to farming as a vocation.

Within a few years, a number of local departments of vocational agriculture in most of the states had developed so-called "agricultural clubs," the membership being composed of the students of vocational agriculture. Such organizations were largely social and recreational in nature but certain educational, self-improvement and cooperative features were often included as well. Under the guidance of enterprising local teachers, undertakings of this type marked the first expression of students of vocational agriculture to band together and do things in an organized way.]

III. FIRST RELATED ORGANIZATIONS

Prior to the organization of the Future Farmers of America chapters in Tennessee, several teachers of agriculture in the State had organized their students into clubs. There was no uniformity of name or purpose. "The Aggie Club," "Farm Boys Club," "Voag Club," "Young Farmers," etc. were among names used. Some were purely recreational and functioned only when the group went on a fishing

trip or camping.¹

One such group in West Tennessee had two events. The young farmers club sponsored an annual fishing and camping trip of one week at Reelfoot Lake and a week-end camp out nearer home.

Some of the groups did sponsor awards for achievement in supervised practice and wrote articles for the local paper. Also, a few had father-son banquets.

IV. BACKGROUND OF THE FFA MOVEMENT

[Around 1927 and 1928, the economy of the country was under great strain. Many of the farmers were pushed into bankruptcy by the oncoming of the great agriculture depression of 1929. Some farsighted men saw the need of keeping the young people on the farm. They realized that unless some action was taken to create a greater interest in farming, the farms would soon be left almost entirely without the young people to replace others leaving the farm.

The Future Farmer Organization had its beginning and early development in the South, and Tennessee was among the first four or five states to organize.] This early construction of an agricultural organization was in evidence in many of the states. Some of the early events taking place in other states are presented for clarity.

At a meeting of the American Vocational Association in Louisville,

¹G. E. Freeman, Information received through personal interviews.

Kentucky in 1926, the vocational agriculture representatives gave considerable attention to the design for a national insignia for vocational agriculture students, but no design was approved.

At the Southern Regional Conference in San Antonio, Texas in April, 1927, Dr. W. S. Newman, State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture in Virginia, reported on vocational agriculture student organizations in Virginia and made available to those in attendance a copy of the constitution and other materials used in the Virginia program. A committee of five men was present at this conference to work out common problems and explore the possibility of a national affiliation of state associations. Mr. Henry Groseclose^{of Va.} and Mr. G. E. Freeman^{of Tenn.} were members of that committee,] and the statement that "the country was ready" for such an organization was not quite true. There were tremendous obstacles to overcome and some of them seemed almost insurmountable. They included such things as representation in national conventions, state constitutions, only white persons, Boy Scouts, etc.²

[The activity in Virginia was credited largely to Mr. Henry Groseclose who for some time had felt the need for an organization and insignia that would identify vocational agriculture students everywhere.] He conducted a study of clubs and other types of organizations in existence throughout the country. From this he got sufficient

²G. E. Freeman, Notes taken at Southern Regional Conferences.

information to clarify and pinpoint objectives and desirable organizational patterns for a vocational agriculture student organization, but nowhere found a name for such an organization in keeping with its real purposes. It was while Mr. Groseclose was convalescing in a hospital that FFV, long known to refer to the First Families of Virginia, came to him. From then on it was also used to refer to the Future Farmers of Virginia. Thus the organization of vocational agriculture students into chapters of the Future Farmers of Virginia was begun.³

It was this development which Dr. Newman (former President of VPI) reported at San Antonio in 1927.

The report of the Resolutions Committee at the San Antonio Conference read in part as follows:

Whereas, it appears from the experience of several states that the community interests of members of all-day, day-unit, and part-time classes can be greatly advanced and solidified through intercourse growing out of organized effort.

Be It Therefore Resolved,

1. That the States of the Southern Region encourage the organization of all-day, day-unit, and part-time boys of our vocational agriculture classes into appropriate groups for directing community effort.
2. That such local organizations be known as the "Future Farmers" of the State in which the organization is located: for example, "Future Farmers of Virginia."
3. That each of the States develop a State organization of Future Farmers, looking forward to regional or national federation.

³Ibid.

Be It Further Resolved, that the action of the Southern Region be brought to the attention of the other conferences.⁴

These resolutions were not unanimously adopted as some in attendance felt a wiser move would be to affiliate with an existing organization, notably the Boy Scouts of America. At least some of the national farm organizations were also apprehensive as to whether or not such an organization might not ultimately result in another national farm organization. They were not fully satisfied with statements by those present that the real purpose of such a student organization was to train for effective participation in the adult farmer organization of their choice and not to breed a new one.

[In response to the wishes of those in attendance, a committee on "Student Organization" was named to report at the 1928 conference in Memphis, Tennessee with Mr. Henry Groseclose, Itinerant Teacher-Trainer of Virginia, Chairman, Mr. G. E. Freeman, Assistant State Supervisor in Tennessee, and Mr. R. B. Smith, State Supervisor of Arkansas as members.]

V. BEGINNING OF THE FFA IN TENNESSEE

[Following the 1927 San Antonio Conference, the Virginia Constitution for the Future Farmers was modified somewhat by the agriculture supervisors in Tennessee and an organization of local

⁴G. E. Freeman, Mimeographed material made available.

⁵G. E. Freeman, Notes taken at the Southern Regional Conferences.

chapters started. The first chapter to receive a charter was Alpine in Overton County on September 9, 1927.⁶

In order to safeguard the name "Future Farmers," the Tennessee group applied for and secured a State Charter of incorporation under the name "Future Farmers of Tennessee." Incorporators were Governor Henry H. Horton, Mr. P. L. Harned, Commissioner of Education, Mr. Homer Hancock, Commissioner of Agriculture, Mr. D. M. Clements, State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture, and Mr. G. E. Freeman, Assistant Supervisor.⁷

VI. FIRST MEETING OF THE FFT

[The Future Farmers of Tennessee was organized on November 18, 1927 and was only five months old when the first State Convention was held in Nashville in April, 1928.]

There was enough room in the House of Representatives with very few extra chairs to seat all delegates in attendance. As this group was small, some references do not call this a convention and refer to the convention of 1929 as the first one. However, since a group did meet with their interest solely in the Future Farmers of Tennessee, they warrant being referred to as a gathering for a convention. They elected officers, adopted a state constitution, and

⁶The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, January, 1950), p. 6.

⁷G. E. Freeman, Information obtained through personal interviews.

set up objectives.

The state constitution is presented in Appendix A and the first officers elected can be found in Appendix B.

[The Future Farmers of Tennessee were the first in the nation to have an official State Convention. By the first convention, forty-one chapters had been organized with a total membership of 1,028 boys.]⁸

VII. REVIEW OF PROGRESS BY 1928

At the 1928 Southern Regional Conference held in Memphis, the following reports were made showing the progress that had been made in the twelve Southern States.⁹

Tennessee

[By 1928 Tennessee vocational agriculture students had organized the Future Farmers of Tennessee which was similar to the Virginia plan. Their objective was to organize a chapter in every school teaching vocational agriculture in the State by June 30, 1928. At the time of the conference, sixty schools had been organized with 1,052 members and forty-three chapters had been issued charters. Twenty-five acres of ground had been secured for a State camp. A State charter of incorporation had been secured and an organization publication had been issued.]

⁸Report of the Third State Convention (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, April, 1930), p. 2.

⁹G. E. Freeman, Notes taken at the Southern Regional Conference.

Alabama

At the time of the conference, Alabama had no student organization for vocational agriculture students.

Arkansas

Arkansas was in the process of making plans for an organization similar to the Virginia organization.

Florida

The students had organized through the State Teachers' Association.

Georgia

At this time Georgia had no chapters organized in the schools.

Louisiana

There was not any organization specifically for the vocational agriculture students, and no plans were being made for such an organization.

Mississippi

No student organization had been formed.

North Carolina

A student organization similar to the Virginia plan had been organized but was called "Young Tar Heel Farmers."

Oklahoma

The students in Oklahoma had an organization called Future Farmers of Oklahoma. By 1928 fifty-six schools had organized out of eighty-six in the State that were teaching vocational agriculture.

South Carolina

An organization similar to Virginia's program was established. The name of the organization was "Future Palmetto Farmers." Ninety per cent of the schools teaching vocational agriculture were organized.

Texas

At the conference, Texas reported no organization.

Virginia

Virginia was the first State to organize and called the organization Future Farmers of Virginia. At the first meeting they had seventy-two chapters represented and one hundred active chapters. Thirteen hundred out of eighteen hundred members had begun or increased savings accounts. They had a total of \$76,000 in savings and \$117,000 invested in farming.

VIII. BASIC PRINCIPLES OF THE FFA

The report of the "Committee on Student Organizations" at the 1928 Memphis Conference is of importance as it will be observed that many of the recommendations proposed at that time were incorporated into the constitution of the national organization later, and were

really basic principles upon which the Future Farmers of Tennessee and the nation now stand.

These recommendations were as follows:

The committee finds that eight of the twelve States making up the Southern Region have made progress in perfecting local and state organizations of students of vocational agriculture. These organizations are, for the most part, fairly uniform as regards fundamentals, being patterned after the plan adopted at the San Antonio conference. Some States have improved the original plan with regard to certain details during the past year.

In order to preserve and promote uniformity among the local and State organizations for students in the South, and in order to prevent variations that might make the consolidation or federation of the State organizations difficult, the committee feels that certain specific recommendations should be made at this time as follows:

Name

The name of the several State organizations should be uniform to the extent of having as a part of the name of the State organizations the words "Future Farmers," and that local chapters and members of State organizations be similarly designated. This is particularly desirable for the purposes of publicity and for the sake of a better understanding on the part of the general public.

The committee recommends that the federation of future farmers' organizations for the Southern Region be called "The Future Farmers of Dixie."

In the event that our Southern organization creates or influences the formation of a national organization of students of vocational agriculture, the committee recommends that the Regional term "Future Farmers of Dixie" be dropped and the name of the national organization be accepted, but that the grade of membership described elsewhere as "Dixie Planter" be retained.

Membership

Active membership in this organization - local, State,

and regional - should be confined to students of vocational agriculture regularly enrolled in all-day, day-unit, and part-time classes. (Only those students who show a willingness to participate wholeheartedly in the activities of the local organization should be elected to membership.)

Objectives

While the primary objectives of the State organizations are training for cooperation, leadership, thrift, and the like, the committee wishes to caution against over-emphasis of these things at the expense of certain social and recreational activities in which the average boy is highly interested. The teacher exchanges banquets, farm tours, initiations, and the like for more individual thrift, group activity, cooperation, and so on.

Constitution and By-Laws

The committee believes and recommends that constitutions should be fundamentally identical in every State. It is further recommended that this uniform constitution be framed by a permanent committee on student organization prior to June 1, 1928 in order that this constitution may be incorporated in the proposed Federal Board bulletin or monograph.

By-laws should allow sufficient elasticity to permit State organizations to adapt themselves to environment and changing conditions. Each State should have absolute freedom in setting up by-laws so long as the by-laws conform to the body of the constitution.

Grades of Membership

Grades of membership and qualifications therefore should be uniform. This is important and will cause confusion if not looked into. For example: Carolina farmer is now the highest grade of membership in North Carolina but Virginia farmer only represents the second grade of attainment in Virginia.

The Committee recommends the following grades of membership:

1. Greenhand

2. Farmer

3. That the name of the third degree be left to the discretion of each State until the permanent committee can make its report next year.

The Committee realizes that the term "Planter" has no historical significance for some of the inland States. We feel, however, that it is distinctive and is to be preferred to such terms as "Junior master farmer." The permanent committee should change this term very soon if it is to be changed at all.

Grades of membership should be based upon attainment. Uniform standards should be set up in the constitution and no State allowed to deviate from these standards.

The grade of "Dixie Planter" recommended by the committee should represent a very high type of achievement. A score card for rating applicants for this award should be worked out and followed in selecting the winners of the honor.

Applicants must have received the State planter key before they are eligible for this award.

Not over 20 active Dixie Planters should be chosen in any one year.

There should not be more than two from each State in any one year. Arrangements should be made for awards other than the key. Scholarships, farm machinery, pure bred livestock, sums of money to be invested in farming, trips, and the like should be considered. No doubt these awards will be given gladly by certain companies and individuals.

Insignia

The committee recommends the adoption of Virginia's insignia, i. e. the owl, plow, and rising sun. Each pin or key should have upon the front of it the letters designating the State organization - "F. F. V." for Virginia, "F. F. T." for Tennessee, "F. F. O." for Oklahoma, and so on. While the committee is not interested in the source of these pins, we believe a savings can be effected by purchasing all pins and keys from the same manufacturer.

Greenhands wear a bronze pin. Farmers wear a silver pin.

State planters wear a gold key; and Dixie planters wear a key of a different metal or design, the details of which are left to the Regional Agent.

Ritual

Uniform initiation and other ceremonies should be worked out by the permanent committee. These should be printed or mimeographed and distributed to the officers of the various local and State organisations. In no case, however, should they be printed in the official State organisation magazine.

Objectives

Objectives should be set up for the Southern Region. Each State should bear the regional objectives in mind when setting up its objectives.

State objectives should be set up at the Annual State Convention of Future Farmers. These objectives should be definite. Annual objectives will differ in all States but should be uniform in regard to the State's share of the regional objectives. Annual objectives should be set up by the State executive committee with the help and advice of the State adviser.

Local objectives should be set up by local chapters as soon as possible after the State meeting. Each local chapter should assume its share of the responsibility for carrying out the State objectives by incorporating in its objectives its proportional part of the State objectives. To these objectives the local chapter will, of course, add certain objectives not incorporated in the State objectives.

The committee recommends the following objectives for the Southern Region:

1. A "Future Farmer Chapter" in every department of vocational agriculture in the Southern Region.
2. A thrift bank in every chapter.
3. Twelve well-organized uniform State organisations by January 1, 1929.

Incorporation

The committee recommends that each State organization incorporate under the laws of its State. This is necessary to prevent commercial organizations from capitalizing on the name and publicity given the State organization of vocational agricultural students as is now being done in at least one State.

Committee on Student Organizations

The committee recommends the appointment of a permanent committee on "student organizations" with full power to act. It is highly desirable that this proposed committee do some work very soon in order to prevent our State organizations from growing too far apart on fundamentals. A full report should be submitted to this conference next year.

Convention of Future Farmers of Dixie

The committee recommends that a convention of the Future Farmers of Dixie be held in the Southern Region in 1929. Awards for outstanding accomplishments should be made at this convention by conferring the grade of "Dixie Planter" upon worthy students.¹⁰

IX. NATIONAL AFFILIATION

Finally, several months after Tennessee's first State Convention in Nashville in April, 1928, a National Convention was called in October of the same year. A National Convention was not contemplated at the time Tennessee held their State Convention, and no mention was made of possible representation. Therefore, no one was officially appointed to represent Tennessee.

¹⁰Ibid.

The Tennessee organization was incorporated under the laws of the State, and the national organization was reluctant to issue a charter to the State Association under its corporate name as an affiliate of the national association although at that time state associations were affiliates of the Future Farmers of America. Tennessee was reluctant to surrender their State charter, as was Virginia, in the absence of a corporate charter for the Future Farmers of America. A committee on affiliation with the FFA was appointed to look into the matter and try to work something out. The committee recommended:

1. That the FFT affiliate with the national organization of the FFA which is composed of twenty-six state organizations of Future Farmers.

The advantages are that we may buy our pins at a savings; that we may participate in National Contests open to the FFA; that we may offer candidates for the degree of American Farmer, the highest honor that can come to a student of Vocational Agriculture; that we participate in the various affairs of the FFA and be entitled to send delegates to the National Convention at Kansas City each year. In unity there is strength.

2. That our State Constitution be changed so as to conform with the Constitution of the FFA.
3. That each member pay \$1.00 per year as dues to the State Organization. That this money be used in the following manner - ten cents to pay dues of each member to the National Organization, whatever amount is necessary to be used to buy pins for each member in the chapter that is a new greenhand, to give keys to all who become Planters, to reduce cost of farmer pins and to maintain state camp.¹¹

¹¹ Report of the Second State Convention (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, April, 1929), p. 7.

The question was finally resolved, and Tennessee was the twenty-seventh State to receive a charter from the national organization. The State was admitted as the Future Farmers of Tennessee affiliated with the Future Farmers of America.

X. SUMMARY

The newly-formed organization had accomplished a great deal by the end of 1928. The necessary decisions to set the organization up had been made. The constitution and by-laws had been adopted and objectives were established. The national organization was in the process of getting organized and becoming recognized as a vital youth organization.

The affiliation of the Tennessee Association with the national organization brought to a close the formative period and laid the groundwork for the period of rapid growth and expansion that began in the 1930's.

CHAPTER III

RECOGNITION AS A VITAL YOUTH ORGANIZATION

1928-1940

The years between 1928 and 1940 were marked by intense struggle to gain proper recognition as a farm youth organization. The basic laws and principles had been established to meet the needs at that time, and most of the schools had organized or were in the process of organizing a local chapter.

The rapid growth during this period can readily be seen by referring to Table I. In 1929 there were only 68 chapters with 1,577 members. By 1940 the organization had grown to 210 chapters and a membership of 12,053.

The pioneering officials, teachers, and early FFA members certainly accomplished the task of obtaining recognition and of organizing boys in splendid style, and much credit today should be given these persons.

The prize old saying "The first years are the hardest" can surely apply to the Tennessee Association of the FFA during the early days from 1928 into the 1930's. Many individuals including not only chapter and state officers, but also professional workers and staff members deserve credit for services rendered the State Association during this period.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS AND MEMBERS IN THE TENNESSEE
ASSOCIATION OF THE FUTURE FARMERS OF
AMERICA BY YEAR

Year	Chapters	Members
1928	41	1,028
1929	68	1,577
1930	131	3,258
1931	140	3,713
1932	156	3,884
1933	151	3,900
1934	166	4,000
1935	159	4,824
1936	151	4,793
1937	153	5,460
1938	175	6,614
1939	200	8,568
1940	210	12,055

I. EARLY PIONEERS

As is true for most new movements, the early leaders left a lasting influence on the organization. The Tennessee Association of the Future Farmers of America was fortunate to have such capable leaders to help mold the early phase--the phase that set the groundwork for the future years.

Among those who contributed most to the early development of the Future Farmers of America in Tennessee were Mr. W. O. "Bill" Burnett, who for many years was General Manager, Nashville Union Stockyards. He boosted the organization every opportunity and never missed a father-son banquet he could arrange to attend. Equally enthusiastic was Mr. Homer Hancock, State Commissioner of Agriculture, and one of the original incorporators. Mr. J. W. Russum, Secretary of the Tennessee State Fair, was also a strong and outspoken supporter.¹

Perhaps the most influential single man was Mr. D. M. Clements. He supported and promoted the formation, development, and growth of the FFA in Tennessee. He was the first teacher of vocational agriculture in Tennessee and in all probability the first in the United States. He was agriculture teacher at Jones High School, Lynneville, and Grove High School, Paris, Tennessee from 1911 to 1919. In 1919 he was appointed Tennessee's first state supervisor of vocational agriculture and served in this capacity until 1936. Due to Mr.

¹G. E. Freeman, Information obtained from him concerning the early development of the FFA.

Clement's work in making the Future Farmers of Tennessee a success, it was proposed at the Fourth State Convention that he be called the "Daddy" of the FFT. Thus, he became known by this title.²

As state supervisor, Mr. Clements saw vocational agriculture membership in Tennessee grow from a mere beginning to fifth place in the nation. His dream of an organization for farm boys brought about the organization of the Future Farmers of Tennessee later to become part of a national organization, The Future Farmers of America. He left Tennessee in 1936 to become Federal Agent for Agricultural Education for the Southern States and Puerto Rico. In 1943, he was given the "Man of the Year" award for service to Southern Agriculture by the Progressive Farmer Magazine. In 1949 he was named Assistant Chief of the Agricultural Education Service. In 1949 and 1950 he devoted considerable time to preparing and securing the passage of a bill in Congress to provide a federal charter of incorporation for the Future Farmers of America. Mr. Clements passed away in June, 1950, and the bill passed the Senate one day after his death. The Tennessee Association of Future Farmers of America owes a great deal to one of its original founders, Mr. Clements.³

Another very influential man during this period was Mr. G. E. Freeman. After graduation from college, and a brief service in the armed forces in 1918, he began teaching vocational agriculture at

²The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, September, 1950), p. 2.

³Report of the Twenty-third State Convention (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, April, 1951), p. 2.

McLemoresville, Tennessee. He resigned in 1923 to continue his studies. After receiving his Master's degree in 1924, he became principal and vocational agriculture teacher at Henry, resigning in 1926 to go to the state office as Assistant State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture. From 1933 to 1935 he served as supervisor of the East Tennessee District. In 1935 he returned to Nashville as State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture and head of the division of Vocational Education. In 1938 he was made state director of Vocational Education. Mr. Freeman has seen vocational agriculture grow from six teachers in 1917-18 to 279 in 1956. He has played a large part in the growth and development of the Tennessee Association of Future Farmers of America and has promoted vocational agriculture considerably. In 1952 he was named "Man of the Year" in service to agriculture by the Progressive Farmer Magazine.⁴

There are other men who played a part in the formation and development of the Future Farmers of America. However, because of limited space, they cannot be given the credit due them here. The above mentioned men stand out among the many business and agricultural leaders throughout the State, without whose support the early and rapid development of the Future Farmers of Tennessee and later the Future Farmers of America would not have been possible.

Some of the early vocational agriculture teachers deserve recognition for their help in organizing the first chapters of the

⁴The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, January-February, 1953), p. 2.

Future Farmers of Tennessee. These teachers are listed in Table II along with the year they began teaching. It was through their careful guidance that the Future Farmers of Tennessee were able to get off to a good start. Also, they were mainly responsible for keeping the public informed about the activities of the Future Farmers of Tennessee and later the Future Farmers of America.

II. MEMBERSHIP

As is true of any new organization, it took the Tennessee Association of the Future Farmers of America several years to get all the stipulations concerning membership written down and established. Through experience the members gradually added the requirements upon which the organization today is based.

The Executive Committee at the Third State Convention recommended that 50 cents per member be collected as state and national dues. The state dues were to be used for paying national dues of 10 cents, buying green hand pins for new members at 19 cents, buying thirty planter keys at \$5 each, exchanging green hand buttons for farmer buttons at 2 cents each, and the balance to be applied on a camp site.⁵

At the Fourth State Convention, a motion was made and carried that any student of vocational agriculture who was a member of a

⁵Report of the Third State Convention, op. cit., p. 13.

TABLE II
EARLY VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE TEACHERS,
THEIR LOCATION, AND YEAR
OF COMMENCEMENT

Name	Location*	Year of Commencement
D. M. Clements	Deceased	1911
N. E. Fitzgerald	Knoxville	1917
J. D. Cliett	Tyner	1918
G. E. Freeman	Nashville	1918
C. E. Johnson	Covington	1919
C. T. Pardue	Paris	1921
J. H. Tucker	Donelson	1921
H. G. Conley	Halls	1922
G. L. Harris	Athens	1922
T. H. Williams	Henderson	1922
W. H. Carleton	Bolivar	1924
J. A. Conner	Jacksboro	1924
Earnest Dumas	Brownsville	1924
H. R. Love	Watertown	1924
J. R. Sizer	Blountville	1924
N. H. Baulch	Gallatin	1925
C. F. Bennett	Medina	1925
J. H. Bennett	Ridgely	1925
W. S. Cloye	Ripley	1925
H. Ray Cox	Henry	1925
W. B. Follis	Birchwood	1925
G. E. Horn	Bellevue	1925
W. H. Bell	Daisy	1926
Jerry Evans	Nashville	1926
D. S. McReynolds	Trezevant	1926
O. J. Mattil	Cleveland	1926
R. E. Turner	Centerville	1927
Griff Dodds	Lexington	1927
E. W. Cox	Celina	1927
W. E. Robertson	Karns	1927
D. E. Drinnon	Tazewell	1928
W. C. Melvin	Bradford	1928
M. I. Revelle	Maury City	1928

*This was the location of the individuals in April, 1953.

4-H Club was not eligible for membership in the Future Farmers of America of Tennessee. This motion was later revoked.⁶

III. PURPOSES

The purpose that was included in the original charter and adopted at the First State Convention was:

To promote agriculture through the vocational agriculture students of Tennessee.⁷

By 1931 the organization had expanded the purposes and made them more specific. They were enumerated and adopted at the Fourth State Convention. These purposes were:

1. To promote vocational agriculture in public schools of Tennessee.
2. To create more interest in the intelligent choice of farming occupations.
3. To create and nurture a love of country life.
4. To encourage recreational and educational activities for students of vocational agriculture.
5. To promote thrift.
6. To encourage cooperative efforts among students of vocational agriculture.
7. To strengthen the confidence of the farm boy in himself and his work.
8. To promote scholarship among students of vocational agriculture.

⁶Report of the Fourth State Convention (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, April, 1931), p. 16.

⁷Report of the First State Convention (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, April, 1928), p. 2.

9. To develop rural leadership.⁸

These are still the basic principles and purposes by which the Future Farmers of Tennessee are presently governed.

IV. OBJECTIVES

Each year at the State Convention a committee on objectives is appointed. This committee during the year composes a list of objectives for the organization for the ensuing year. They are presented and voted on at the convention and are the basis for all state-level activities. The local chapters also use them in setting up their individual objectives and in planning their program of work.

These objectives change very little over a year but change greatly over several years. It should be noted that the new objectives are adapted to meet the change in needs and goals brought about by the change of the economy and situation of the country.

In order to present the changes, objectives for different years have been chosen and will be presented in each period.

The original objectives adopted in 1928 were:

1. A chapter of the Future Farmers of Tennessee in every Vocational Agriculture Department in the State by July 1, 1928.
2. That every FFT member in the State pay one dollar by January 1, 1929 to be applied toward building a permanent FFT Camp.

⁸Report of the Fourth State Convention, op. cit., p. 3.

3. A thrift bank in every chapter in the State with 100% of the membership depositing a minimum savings account of \$10.00.
4. An Annual Father-Son banquet in every chapter.
5. \$200,000.00 invested in farming by July 1, 1929.
6. That the Future Farmers of Tennessee do all in their power to promote Vocational Agriculture throughout the State of Tennessee.⁹

During the first few years, the objectives changed considerably each year. Through experience the Committee on Objectives was discovering the immediate needs of the organization, and changing the objectives to better cover the activities.

To show the changes, the objectives for the school year 1929-1930 were:

1. Each chapter contribute money to help pay the camp indebtedness.
2. \$1,00,000 invested in farming by the 1930 convention.
3. 100% of the members have thrift accounts. (Actual savings)
4. Every chapter represented at the State Camp.
5. Every chapter have a father-son banquet.
6. Every Future Farmer of Tennessee own his project.
7. Every chapter make an annual report to the County Board of Education and publish same.
8. Every chapter represented at the 1930 convention.
9. Every chapter assume its share of the state objectives

⁹Report of the First State Convention, op. cit., p. 5-6.

in addition to its specific local objectives.¹⁰

By the Fifth State Convention in 1932, the organization had grown extensively. To meet the needs demanded by this tremendous growth, new objectives had to be added. The objectives for 1932-1933 were:

1. Every old member pay his annual dues of 50 cents at first meeting of F. F. T. after the opening of school. All new members pay dues before being initiated and all dues except for new members, that may be initiated later, paid into the State Department before January 1, 1933.
2. Every chapter send a written statement to the State Department of what the local chapter is doing on or before April, 1933.
3. Every chapter send at least two delegates and as many representatives as possible to the State Convention.
4. State Convention send two delegates to National Convention.
5. We recommend that each chapter include in objectives in 1933, \$150 invested in farming as an average for each member.
6. One hundred per cent of chapters represented at camp.
7. Thrift savings account in every chapter.
8. Every eligible farmer apply for State Planter degree and every planter apply for American Farmer Degree.
9. Every chapter enter a team in all judging contests and oratorical contest.
10. Every chapter make special effort to enter national chapter contest.
11. A student must pass three subjects to be eligible for

¹⁰Report of the Second State Convention, op. cit., p. 5.

membership in the FFA.

12. One hundred per cent of all eligible students in Vocational Agriculture a member of F. F. A.
13. Every chapter have radio available.
14. Every chapter sponsor a community or school fair where it is not possible for them to participate in a county or district fair.
15. One hundred per cent of chapters have one or more individual exhibits at State Fairs at Memphis, Nashville, or Knoxville.
16. Every chapter assist the teacher in sponsoring an evening class.
17. Fifty per cent of the chapters secure a chapter membership in Farm Bureau.
18. Every chapter sponsor a column in local paper each month to include chapter activities and timely articles on agricultural subjects.
19. Have State News Letter, each chapter supporting this financially and by news articles.¹¹

V. ACTIVITIES

From the very beginning of the organization one of the chief purposes was to promote thrift, to encourage the boys of rural communities to learn to appreciate the value of money, and to teach them to start saving it while they were young.

During the first few years of organization, drives were inaugurated in the various chapters in the state to start both chapter and

¹¹Report of the Fifth State Convention (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, April, 1932), p. 14-15.

individual accounts in the banks or to invest the money in some kind of a farming enterprise.

At the second convention, much time was given to the discussion of thrift problems and thrift accounts. During the years 1929 and 1930, much was accomplished along this line. Nine hundred and ninety-five members from 102 chapters had savings accounts. The total amount deposited in savings banks was \$70,380.62. Also, 1,753 members had money invested in farming. This was a tremendous increase over the \$24,539 in savings accounts in 1928.¹² Table III gives the amount of investments and the savings accounts for this period.

Some of the activities that the Future Farmers of Tennessee were performing around 1932 were:

1. Reforestation of areas in the state. Various chapters set more than 77,500 trees during 1932.
2. Chapters were beginning to use cooperative buying and selling to a greater extent. Seeds, fertilizers, baby chicks, trees, hogs, feed, cotton, and other essentials were being moved through cooperative buying.

Some of the activities that the chapters were performing around 1940 were:

1. 160 chapters had engaged in organized home improvements.
2. 120 chapters had done conservation work.
3. 164 chapters had organized cooperative efforts for financing

¹²Report of the Third State Convention, op. cit., p. 8.

TABLE III
INVESTMENTS OF THE TENNESSEE FUTURE
FARMERS OF AMERICA

Year	Savings Accounts	Farming	Other Investments*
1928	\$24,539.31	\$ 72,317.78	
1929*			
1930	70,380.62	301,197.85	
1931	103,782.24	333,214.73	\$227,829.59
1932	87,143.54	385,916.85	313,604.02
1933	61,497.14	294,021.69	179,572.65
1934	61,793.03	303,612.33	
1935	54,864.61	362,298.39	155,436.30
1936	21,215.56	262,398.41	
1937	35,098.70	343,205.92	
1938	15,885.55	341,441.55	
1939	41,010.26	407,357.20	
1940	35,507.00	561,139.98	

*Information not available for the years that are left blank.

their chapter.

4. 176 chapters had established and maintained a library.
5. 166 chapters were using the official secretary's book.
6. 129 chapters were using the official treasurer's book.¹³

VI. PUBLICATIONS

There had been some discussion concerning publication of an official Future Farmers of Tennessee magazine. Some proposals had been made and discussed but no definite plans had been made. At the Fifth State Convention in 1932, the idea was presented to the general assembly. They voted to publish a monthly magazine with the details to be worked out later by the executive committee.¹⁴

The first issue of an official FFA magazine that the writer was able to locate was published in November, 1932. The name of the magazine was The Tennessee Planter.

At the State Convention in April, 1933 the executive committee proposed that the name of the magazine be changed. The motion was brought before the assembly and a vote was taken. It was decided that a new name should be chosen by the executive committee, and this name would become the official title for the magazine. Beginning in October, 1934, the name of the official FFA magazine was The Rising Sun.¹⁵

¹³Report of the Thirteenth State Convention (Knoxville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, April, 1940), p. 6.

¹⁴Report of the Fifth State Convention, op. cit., p. 14.

¹⁵Report of the Sixth State Convention (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, April, 1933).

VII. CONTESTS AND AWARDS

During the early years of organization, the Future Farmers of Tennessee began to set up contest and award programs. This stimulated cooperative competition that later on became so important and well known in the Future Farmers of America. At this time, the contests were constructed and the rules were specified.

Among the first competitive programs were the dairy and live-stock judging contests. These were begun during 1928, but there was no notable interest until about 1930. At this time they were set up so each chapter had a team for each contest. The teams competed in each of the three divisions of the state--East, Middle, and West. The one receiving the highest score for each division was recognized at the State Convention.

An important competitive program that had an early start was the recognition of the top corn grower in the South.

Another important early program that was begun was the public speaking contest. This is still one of the more important contests that helps to teach the boys the skills necessary to enable them to grow into a beneficial community individual. The public speaking contest was begun in 1937 and 1938. In the February, 1937 issue of The Rising Sun there appeared an announcement of the rules governing the contest. These rules were:

1. The contest is open to boys less than 21 years of age who are under-graduate high school students

who are active members of an FFA chapter, in good standing with the State Association.

2. Each contestant's speech is to be the result of his own efforts. Training in composition and delivery is limited to the facilities of the school from which the contestant comes, but facts and working data may be secured from any source. Any quoted material must be so indicated.
3. Contestants may choose their own subjects. Any current subject of an agricultural character which is of general interest to the public will be acceptable.
4. Each speech shall be limited to 10 minutes in length and 5 minutes additional time will be allowed each contestant in which to defend his production on questions which shall be asked by the judges.
5. Only sectional winners will be permitted to participate in the State contest, which will be held at the State FFA Convention.
6. Sectional winners should file three typewritten copies of their speech with the State Adviser, at least five days before the opening date for the State Convention.
7. Gold, silver, and bronze medals will be awarded first, second and third place winners, respectively.¹⁶

At the 1931 National Convention Tennessee was awarded the founder's cup by Mr. Henry Groseclose for being the best state organization for that year.¹⁷ It was an accomplishment to get a chapter functioning as it should during these early founding years. But when an entire State Association composed of some 150 chapters becomes so

¹⁶The Rising Sun (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, February, 1937), p. 1.

¹⁷Report of the Fifth State Convention, op. cit.

proficient as to become the best in the nation, then particular notice and praise is due those people responsible.

VIII. CAMP CLEMENTS

At the first State Convention in 1928, Mr. D. M. Clements expressed his dream of a place in the mountains of Tennessee that would serve as a training center and a haven of rest and wholesome recreation for the agricultural students of the state. At that time a committee for a Future Farmers of Tennessee Camp was appointed.

The camp was one of the first projects undertaken by the new organization. At the first convention representatives from the forty-one chapters went on record pledging a sum of money equal to the total membership of each chapter at the rate of \$1 per member each year that the member was enrolled in vocational agriculture toward the development of the camp.¹⁸

The state vocational agriculture staff began immediately to try to locate a suitable site for the camp. Upon hearing that the organization wanted land for a camp, Mr. Norman Anderson Ward donated twenty-five acres of land in the foot hills of the Cumberland Mountains near the Caney Fork River, twelve miles south of Sparta, Tennessee. Construction of the building was started in 1930; and although the camp was not officially open at the time, a few chapters held camp of their own and prepared their own meals. In 1931 it officially opened and 543

¹⁸Report of the First State Convention, op. cit.

attended camp that year. At the 1932 convention, the Camp Committee recommended that the price be reduced from \$5 to \$4 so more would attend. The previous year some members were unable to go to camp because of the high registration fee.¹⁹

Each year the number that attended camp grew. In 1931, as stated, 543 attended while in 1940, 711 attended. This was a notable increase especially with the country in a warlike state. There was a considerable amount of expense to the camp for repairs and insurance, and it was difficult to keep the receipts and expenditures in balance.

IX. FFA FINANCES

Table IV presents the receipts, expenditures, and balances for the Tennessee Association of the FFA for the years 1930 through 1940. The 1930 receipts and expenditures were the highest for the period. However, there was a greater balance in 1940. This large balance was promising for the organization.

X. FFA ALUMNI

Around 1934 and 1935, some former FFA members were enthusiastic about starting an FFA Alumni. It was decided that the alumni should organize into chapters, elect officers, etc. and function on the same basis as the regular FFA chapters. Much effort was put forth by

¹⁹Report of the Fifth State Convention, op. cit., p. 2.

TABLE IV

FINANCES FOR THE TENNESSEE ASSOCIATION OF
THE FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA BY YEAR

Year	Receipts	Expenditures	Balance
1930	\$10,420.34	\$9,380.86	\$1,039.48
1931	4,497.28	3,457.35	1,039.88
1932	3,272.10	2,314.17	636.93
1933*			
1934*			
1935*			
1936*			
1937	2,982.82	2,954.49	28.33
1938	3,667.65	3,086.45	581.20
1939	3,780.90	3,011.20	769.70
1940	6,584.79	3,449.57	3,135.22

*Information not available for these years.

44

interested persons trying to get former members interested enough to attend and promote their alumni chapter. State officers were elected, and they toured about the state in an effort to get the chapters functioning.

They set up a magna charta for the Tennessee Association of FFA Alumni. In order that all Future Farmers of America could unite on some basic ideals for the welfare of American agriculture and the welfare of American rural life, the Alumni of the FFA set forth the following principles as fundamental.

1. The Home

We pledge ourselves to strive to make and help others make the type of home, in which our children are reared, that will provide everything that should be for the guidance toward competent citizenship.

2. The Farm

We pledge to do, and help others do, a type of farming that will:

- (a) Provide economic security.
- (b) Conserve, maintain, and improve our soil and forests.
- (c) Preserve and protect our wild life in field and stream.
- (d) Provide a balance between crops and livestock.

3. Public Education

We pledge to use what influence we may have in providing for all who desire an education:

- (a) Schools that are modern in structure and equipment.
- (b) Schools that are taught by teachers who are trained for the things that they teach.
- (c) Schools that have courses of instruction suited

to meet the needs of those who go to school.

- (d) Schools that are accessible by safe public transportation to all who attend.

4. Vocational Agriculture

We pledge ourselves to the promotion and protection of Vocational Agriculture training and to use our influence for the advancement of the FFA.

5. Communities

As citizens of the communities in which we live we pledge to use our vote and influence to put competent persons in offices of public trust. We further pledge to enter into all activities for the welfare of our communities. Whenever we are called we will take the leadership and when not we will be a good follower and active supporter for those things that are worthwhile in our community welfare.

6. Citizenship

We pledge to carry our citizenship responsibilities beyond the bounds of our communities into our counties, states, and nation.²⁰

XI. SUMMARY

[Rapid growth was the most predominant happening in the Tennessee Association of the Future Farmers of America during the 1930-1940 period. The activities taking place were varied, and the publicity received was numerous. The organization had experienced difficult years during its formation and had progressed through them with flying colors, thanks to the capable pioneers. The camp had been established enabling

²⁰The Rising Sun (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, January, 1936), p. 2-3.

members to spend a pleasure-filled week there each summer. FFA Alumni chapters had been established and were receiving publicity. The State FFA Public Speaking Contest had been set up and was functioning progressively. Much support for the organization was coming from individuals and farm magazines.

Through the vast interest and support, the Future Farmers of America was established as a vital youth organization.] The acceptance of the organization by the people brings to a close this important period.

CHAPTER IV

MEETING THE CHALLENGE OF THE WAR YEARS

1940-1950

The beginning of the period 1940-1950 was a difficult time for the Future Farmers of America. Since the beginning of the organization in 1928, the four-year, World War II period from 1941 through 1945 was probably the most insecure time for the organization. Until then the Tennessee Association of the Future Farmers of America had seen tremendous yearly growth. Each year the number of chapters and members was increasing. There was a record investment in farms and machinery.

Then with the beginning of the war, membership in the FFA began to decline. This was due to both members and advisers serving in the armed forces. Because of the shortage in advisers, many of the FFA chapters were discontinued for the four-year, war period, 1941-1945. The decrease in chapters and members can be seen better by referring to Table V. While some chapters temporarily discontinued, others struggled through the period remaining as active as possible without an adviser.

Probably the most important factor that held the Future Farmers of America together during this trying period was the thirteen years in which the organization had become established and had set up principles and laws by which it was governed. If such a period had

TABLE V

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS AND MEMBERS IN THE TENNESSEE
ASSOCIATION OF THE FUTURE FARMERS OF
AMERICA BY YEAR

Year	Chapters	Members
1941	215	11,885
1942	215	11,794
1943	194	8,308
1944	184	7,455
1945	165	7,995
1946	181	8,035
1947	192	9,434
1948	218	11,128
1949	244	13,016
1950	263	14,537

occurred in the early years of the organization, the FFA would undoubtedly have been deeply and lastingly affected. It must be remembered that occurring when it did, the war took away badly needed members and leaders.

The financial standing of the Future Farmers of Tennessee was also affected. Both the receipts and the expenditures decreased. The recovery after the war was rapid; and by 1950, the balance had risen to an all-time high of \$9,313.27. The exact amounts of the receipts, expenditures, and balances for this period can be found in Table VI.¹

I. WAR ACTIVITIES

[For four long years of war the members of the Tennessee Association of the Future Farmers of America concentrated on the bringing about of peace and non-war markets for farm products. During these years when it was a hard battle to even keep the organization going, informal auctions and small sales were held. Even a very small convention was held three of the years.]

In 1942 the State Executive Committee met on April 24 and 25 at the Sam Davis Hotel in Nashville. No State Convention was held that year. The committee handled all urgent business that could not wait until the next convention. At that time the committee voted on

¹Report of the Twenty-Second State Convention (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, April, 1950), p. 9.

TABLE VI

FINANCES FOR THE TENNESSEE ASSOCIATION OF
THE FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA
BY YEAR

Year	Receipts	Expenditures	Balance
1941	\$ 7,392.95	\$ 4,588.03	\$2,804.92
1942	7,075.59	4,828.74	2,246.85
1943	5,923.15	3,870.37	2,052.78
1944	6,581.66	4,581.33	2,000.33
1945	3,667.50	3,649.00	18.50
1946	9,116.74	5,738.01	3,378.73
1947	11,951.13	9,740.45	2,210.68
1948	14,152.39	11,610.71	2,541.68
1949	15,809.32	12,779.11	3,030.21
1950	22,398.59	13,005.32	9,313.27

and carried out the purchasing of bonds worth \$3,000 at maturity value for the State Association. This was only the beginning, for the State Association, local chapters, and individual members purchased many dollars' worth of bonds.²

[Besides purchasing bonds, the FFA was instrumental in helping the war effort by producing food both for the United States and to be shipped abroad; collecting scrap iron, rubber, and paper for the Government; collecting burlap bags and purchasing stamps. One of the most important contributions was the service rendered by the boys enlisted in the armed forces. However, the boys that were in service for their country could not have succeeded without the boys at home that were working diligently. Other services that they performed were: (1) Aiding in placing farm workers on farms, (2) Growing of Victory Gardens by members and chapters, (3) Repairing farm machines and constructing farm equipment, (4) Constructing and equipping food conservation centers, and (5) Helping Victory farm volunteers become acquainted with farm life.]³

II. OBJECTIVES

During the war years, the objectives consisted largely of ones pertaining to the war activities. For example in 1944 the new

²Report of the Executive Committee (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, April, 1942).

³Report of the Sixteenth State Convention (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, April, 1944), p. 4.

objectives added were:

1. Every chapter have a service flag for its members and former members now serving in the armed forces.
2. Each chapter cooperate with the Home Economics Department in processing food.
3. Every chapter conduct periodic scrap collection campaigns.
4. Chapters communicate with former members now in the armed forces.
5. Each chapter have purebred animals and use certified seed.⁴

III. POSTWAR ACTIVITIES

In the fall and winter of 1945, many Tennessee Future Farmers of America chapters canned food for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration. With the help of the Future Homemakers Club and financial aid from many civic and church organizations, the chapters were able to prepare several cans of food. Some of the chapters that were more noted for this project are presented in Table VII.

[With the war ending in the fall of 1945, the members of the Future Farmers of America were joyfully looking ahead to better and brighter years. Plans were being made to increase the number of purebred animals and to enter and win a large share of awards and ribbons at the state and county fairs. Recognition was also given to

⁴Ibid., p. 14-15.

TABLE VII
CHAPTERS THAT CANNED FOOD FOR
THE WAR RELIEF

Chapter	Location	No. of Cans Processed
Celina	Clay County	3,320
Martin	Weakley County	1,500
Gainesboro	Jackson County	1,500
Centerville	Hickman County	1,500
Cookeville	Putnam County	1,400
Lebanon	Wilson County	1,200
Hampshire	Maury County	800
Yorkville	Gibson County	686
Hendersonville	Sumner County	635
Bradford	Gibson County	Purchased field of corn, harves- ted, and processed it.

CRANES & CREST

the fact that the Future Farmers of America needed publicity both in the newspaper and the radio. Local chapters were urged to publicize their activities. Great strides were made at this time to push applications for the State Farmer and then the Golden Key of the American Farmer.

IV. RECONSTRUCTION

Beginning in 1946 many of the FFA chapters had to reorganize. Vocational Agriculture teachers were again available for employment.

As the FFA chapters reorganized, new vocational agriculture departments were begun. In several instances the FFA planned and constructed the building to be used by the department.

One chapter that was typical of the war period was inactive for a year, due to lack of an adviser. However, beginning with the 1947 school year, the chapter reorganized with only a few members to begin with. It grew rapidly as was evident by forty-seven new members being added by the end of the first six weeks.

[In the early stages of vocational agriculture, a student studied the best methods of doing, then he went home and put the new methods learned into practice. It was then called a "home project." By this time the Future Farmers were looking upon it in a much broader way, not just a "project" but a "farming program" consisting of several enterprises through an entire production cycle. Farming done by Future Farmer boys had grown from a few hundred dollars in 1928

to a labor income of \$1,514,568.60 by 1948. The FFA boys in Tennessee were in the business of farming in a big way. Many FFA boys, upon finishing high school, had accumulated enough from their supervised farming programs to go into farming on their own.

V. STATE AND LOCAL SUPPORT

Many business concerns and individuals gave support to the Future Farmers on a State or local basis. It was in the form of prizes and awards to outstanding members, cash donations for worthy FFA activities, loan or gift of farm tools and equipment, or giving personal time to assist with planning and conducting community activities. This support was very beneficial in helping the Future Farmers to reconstruct.

Before this great revival of support around 1947 and 1948, the Future Farmers of America had to again receive recognition through publicity. The farm magazines played a major part in putting the Future Farmers before the public by printing articles concerning the FFA activities. They also used various methods to help build and strengthen the organization. Several contests were conducted each year by farm magazines.

The Progressive Farmer, one of the well-known FFA supporters, was very active in trying to increase interest in the Future Farmers.

⁵Report of the Twentieth State Convention (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, April, 1948).

Each year they offered cash awards to individual FFA members in a letter contest. A \$10 cash prize was given to the best letter on "What I learned through FFA training." A second prize of \$5 and a third prize of \$2.50 was awarded. Also, for all additional letters printed \$1 was paid. By printing the winning letters farm boys were encouraged to take advantage of the great opportunity for FFA training.⁶

Many large companies began providing scholarships to be awarded to outstanding FFA members. Sears, Roebuck and Company made a number of scholarships available to freshmen entering The University of Tennessee, College of Agriculture.⁷

VI. FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA FOUNDATION

In 1945, there began a new program that was the outgrowth of the support given to the Future Farmers of America by business, industry, farm and civic organizations, and individuals. This program is called the Future Farmers of America Foundation, Inc. and is a national foundation for students and former students of vocational agriculture. The donations are made through a central agency whereby the donors give their funds without strings attached.

The Foundation program is administered by a Board of Trustees

⁶The Rising Sun (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, April, 1946), p. 12.

⁷The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, February, 1947), p. 4.

composed entirely of men who are active in the vocational agriculture program.

After receiving the donations, the Foundation gives money in forms of prizes and awards to deserving students and chapters who have performed outstanding work in vocational agriculture.

Following are some of the uses and awards that were made available to the Tennessee Future Farmers in the first years of the Foundation.

Guaranteed Loan Fund

About \$500 was available to Tennessee Future Farmer members and former vocational agriculture students. The applicant had to own or rent a farm or have a written agreement for its use. Loans were guaranteed by the Foundation for purchase of such things as farm machinery or equipment, livestock, seed, fertilizer, spray materials and equipment, building materials and farm land.

Star Farmer Awards

The Tennessee Star Farmer received \$100. This award was made at the annual State Convention. The Star Farmer was selected from members who received the State Farmer degree during the current year.

American Farmer Awards

Each American Farmer received \$25. This award had been made for several years, and is now continued through the Foundation.

Farm Mechanics Awards

Tennessee was allotted \$100 for prizes in farm mechanics.

Competition for the prizes included activities such as: construction, machinery repair, equipping a home farm shop, shop projects completed either in school or home farm shop, repair of buildings, installation of home conveniences, soil and water conservation activities, construction and repair of fences, and cooperative use of farm machinery.

Rural Electrification Awards

Tennessee also was allotted \$100 for prizes in rural electrification. The contest consisted of such items as: building electrical equipment; selection, care and operation of electrical appliances and equipment for the home and farm; repairing and maintaining electrical equipment; and extending use of electricity on the farm and in the farm home.

State Initiated Projects

Any state could set up state or local projects to be financed by the Foundation. Tennessee was allotted \$399.44 for this purpose. Typical chapter projects were the purchasing of farm machinery to be chapter owned; purchasing of purebred sires by local chapters; purchasing of seeds, fertilizer, etc. to be used in chapter crop projects; purchasing of electrical equipment to be owned by the chapter; purchasing of spray materials and equipment to be used in connection with the FFA program; and similar items purchased cooperatively by a

local chapter.

Public Speaking Contest

The winner of the state public speaking contest received \$100; and if he won the Southern Regional Contest, he received up to \$250 on his expenses to Kansas City to participate in the National Contest.⁸

The Tennessee FFA chapters and individual FFA members received over \$1,500 in cash awards in 1950 from the Future Farmers of America Foundation, Inc. The awards were paid to thirty-four chapters and five individual FFA members.⁹

In 1946 the Foundation had a total operating capital of nearly \$60,000. A steady growth in interest and participation in the FFA Foundation was evident since its inception as illustrated by the fact that there were sixty-eight donors listed for 1950, whereas only twenty-nine were listed for 1949.¹⁰ By 1960 the Foundation had grown to a budget of about \$180,000 for awards and was supported by annual cash contributions from more than 300 donors.¹¹

⁸The Rising Sun (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, December, 1945), p. 7.

⁹The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, September, 1950), p. h.

¹⁰Ibid.

¹¹The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, January-February, 1961), p. 8.

VII. PUBLICATIONS

At the 1946 State Convention, the By-Laws Committee went on record to change the name of the official FFA magazine from "The Rising Sun" to some title that would include Future Farmers of America. They instructed the Executive Committee to select the name. The name selected was "The Tennessee Future Farmer." The October, 1946 issue was the first to appear under the new name.¹²

In 1950 for the first time, the National Future Farmers of America Organization made it possible for chapters in the state to receive official FFA calendars. The 1950 calendars had a varied selection of pictures—one for each month. Under each picture was printed one of the twelve FFA objectives. The objective was described as it applied to the FFA members in school, at home, and in all walks of life.¹³

VIII. FFA ACTIVITIES 1945-1950

The activities for this period were numerous and varied. A large per cent of them was devoted to individual and community improvement. These activities were so numerous and important that the more common ones are discussed here briefly.

¹²The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, October, 1946), p. 2.

¹³The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, December, 1949), p. 4.

Purebred Animals

There was a revival of interest in state livestock shows and sales. Headlines were appearing in many leading newspapers of top winning FFA members in livestock judging and presentations. Some of the highest prices ever paid for purebred hogs and beef were being presented to FFA members at this time. Livestock shows in Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville, and Memphis were creating great interest on the part of buyers as well as the owners who were exhibiting their prize purebred animals. In the fall of 1946 at both the fat pig shows and sales held in Memphis and Chattanooga, FFA members won all the first places and the grand champion.¹⁴

The local FFA chapters helped a great deal in increasing the number of purebred animals in the community. Many of the chapters purchased purebreds and selected members to receive the animals. They were to breed the stock and return to the chapter two purebreds. Calf and pig chains were organized. This helped to promote better cattle and hogs in the community as well as bring in money to the local FFA chapter. After each member received a purebred, the animals due in return were sold with the profits going to the chapter.

Financial

The well-known "Barmarmin" social affair was first staged by

¹⁴The Rising Sun (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, May, 1946), p. 3.

the Smyrna FFA in 1934. This chapter was the first high school to attempt to make money through this activity. The Barmarmin' idea originated with The University of Tennessee, and the Smyrna Chapter revised it to the high school level. Since then many other chapters have used it as a very profitable money-raising activity. The main feature was the election of the FFA queen. Also, included in many of the programs were contests such as barrel boxing, bubble fights, corn shucking, nail driving, and other similar events.¹⁵

Improvement Projects

Many chapters engaged in reforestation projects after the war. The rapidly diminishing forests had to be replaced, and the FFA members realized that this must be done in the near future in order to preserve the wood and soil so vital to a country.

A pioneer forestry program launched by the Waynesboro FFA Chapter in 1944 became of state-wide interest. Being the first such program started in Tennessee, a number of other FFA chapters adopted similar programs. In cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority, public school officials, local lumbermen and others, the FFA chapter first secured a thirty-four acre tract of woodland to be used as a laboratory for the study of forestry and conservation.¹⁶

¹⁵The Rising Sun, op. cit., December, 1945, p. 4.

¹⁶The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, January, 1948), p. 4.

In 1947 a forestry project was conducted by the Hampshire FFA chapter in cooperation with the Tennessee Valley Authority. Two tracts of land were selected and surveyed by the FFA members for the purpose of using them as a laboratory for study of forestry by the vocational agriculture students. One plot 11.3 acres in size was a virgin hardwood forest. The other plot was an old eroded field consisting of two acres, on which 2,000 pine seedlings were transplanted. To help with the orientation of the boys, several TVA officials assisted the vocational agriculture teacher in supervising and instructing forestry activities with the FFA in conjunction with the educational program.¹⁷

The purposes of the hardwood forestry plot was to train the FFA members to measure lumber in standing trees, identify trees, learn the uses of various species, teach the habits and growth of desirable species, teach the methods and results of thinning trees and teach the effects of fire and grazing on the timber crop. The plot set in pine was to demonstrate how erosion could be prevented by reforestation, to reclaim abandoned land and to produce a cash crop of timber. As a result of the two demonstrations, 2,000 pine seedlings were set out for farmers of the community by the chapter and several FFA members set out seedlings on their home farm. Many of the approved

¹⁷The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, March, 1947), p. 3.

forestry practices demonstrated in this experiment were started by the farmers. Many farmers were reached through their boys.¹⁸

Such projects were very helpful in getting people interested in reforestation.

Many of the FFA chapters sponsored community beautification programs in 1948. They promoted such things as rat eradication campaigns and lawn improvement. For example, the six FFA chapters in Sumner County offered \$200 in cash awards to be given to the school and individual selling the most rat bait.¹⁹

Banquets

The Future Farmers were using every possible means to receive the publicity they needed to interest boys and prospective members. Gatherings, recognition luncheons, etc. were being held and articles about them published in newspapers. One of the more important attention-getting functions held was the sectional election of queens. Each local chapter chose its sweetheart and then she competed with other chapter sweethearts for the division FFA queen. Typical of this was the Tri-State FFA Queen chosen and presented at the annual FFA Queen Banquet given by The Chattanooga Times.

In 1947 approximately 200 representatives of twenty-one chapters

¹⁸Ibid., p. 8.

¹⁹The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, April, 1948), p. 5.

attended the banquet held at Chattanooga. The selection of the area queen from the entries of the twenty-one competing chapters was on the basis of FFA, school, and community records of participation and achievement. The 1947 queen was chosen by three judges of The University of Tennessee, College of Agriculture. Dean N. E. Fitzgerald of the College of Education was the principal speaker of the evening. In his address he said, "The time has come for complete modernization of the country's educational system with the view of making it functional. The vocational agriculture departments in our high schools are now carrying out this purpose and are turning out students who are equipped and trained to follow the profession of agriculture."²⁰

Honorable Estes Kefauver was also present and spoke before the presentation of the queen. He said, "I think the program of the Future Farmers of America is doing more than anything else to make farm life attractive to young people."²¹

Leadership

Supervised leadership training programs were planned with the first operational one being in 1947. The advisers saw the need for training the FFA members so that they would be leaders rather than followers.

Tennessee FFA and FHA leaders all across the state had the

²⁰The Tennessee Future Farmer, op. cit., March, 1947, p. 7.

²¹Ibid.

opportunity to attend the state-wide recreational leadership training clinics which started at Farragut High School in October, 1947 and ended at Henderson in December, 1947. FFA and FHA leaders from practically every local chapter in the state attended one of the two-day "training clinics" which were held in seventeen FFA sub-districts of the state. The purpose of the clinics was to train capable leaders to direct chapter and community social recreational programs.²²

About 1948, cooperative chapter enterprises became very popular in the vocational agriculture departments all across the state. Chapters began buying and selling farm seed cooperatively.

Crop production records were being pushed hard in 1947-48. For instance, Kenneth Stanley of Cloudland FFA Chapter produced 632 bushels of Irish potatoes per acre. Gene Jernigan of Orlanda Chapter produced 196.3 bushels of corn per acre.²³

In 1948 Governor Jim McCord requested that an FFA member be appointed to serve on the state-wide Advisory Committee on traffic safety. The appointed person would meet with the conference each year in March and serve with the permanent citizens safety organization. Governor McCord asked the FFA to make arrangements to keep this office filled each year.²⁴

²²The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, December, 1947), p. 5.

²³The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, January, 1949), p. 3, 5.

²⁴The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, March, 1948), p. 8.

Projects consisting of weekly FFA programs on six radio stations, and welcome signs on each road entering every town with a vocational agriculture department was launched by the FFA chapters in West Tennessee in 1949. The Future Farmer March was used as the theme song on each radio program with the March followed by a fifteen-minute program. The first part of each program was devoted to the FFA adviser interviewing FFA members. The second part of the program was devoted to FFA news, musical numbers by FFA members, a poem read by a chapter member, or a short skit. The programs were closed with a portion of the FFA March. The signs put up were large metal ones with FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA printed at the top and the FFA emblem beneath it. Below the emblem the chapters printed "Welcome to" then the name of the town.²⁵

IX. CONVENTIONS

The Fourteenth State Convention in 1941 was held in Memphis. Until 1940 all of the conventions were held in Nashville. In 1940 the convention assembled at The University of Tennessee in Knoxville. At the 1948 Convention, the assembly voted to rotate the State Convention among the three grand divisions of the state as soon as hotel accommodations could be supplied and at the discretion of the state adviser and state officers.

²⁵The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, February, 1950), p. 8.

For the period 1941-1945, there was little publicity about the FFA State Conventions. People were too busy with war activities to be able to devote much time to the conventions. With the close of the war in 1945, considerable plans were made to muster up the enthusiasm that should accompany the FFA State Convention.

State FFA Week

The declaration of the week of April 22-27, 1946 as "State FFA Week" by Governor Jim McCord greatly promoted the publicity received. The week was to be observed by each FFA chapter in the state.

The Chief Executive's proclamation read:

WHEREAS, The record of approximately 10,000 Future Farmers of America in 176 Tennessee high schools in production of food, efficiency in farming, rural leadership, and community service has been most outstanding in 1945-46; and

WHEREAS, On the date of April 26-27 the Tennessee Association of Future Farmers of America will hold their 18th Annual Convention; and

Since the Future Farmers of America in Tennessee have undertaken and carried out with energy and ability their individual farming programs, developing them into the business of farming upon completion of their training, have proven their earnest sincerity in preparing themselves to be better citizens of the future and better leaders of their communities,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Jim McCord, Governor of Tennessee, do hereby proclaim April 22-27 as FFA WEEK in our State and do most earnestly request cooperation of all the people to the end - that the purposes and objectives of FFA Week be reached and full honor and recognition be given this

splended organisation of farm boys.²⁶

Local chapters in the state were to observe the week in the form of FFA radio programs, joint meetings with civic and farm organisations, shop window displays, Father-Son banquets, school assembly programs sponsored by the FFA, and other forms.

Every year since 1946, one week has been designated as FFA Week. Beginning in 1948, the sister organisation, FHA, has also celebrated this; and it is called FFA and FHA Week.²⁷

National FFA Week

Commemorating the twentieth anniversary of the Future Farmers of America in 1948, the National Organisation set the week of February 20-27 to be observed as "Future Farmers of America Week." All local chapters and state associations were asked to plan special programs in observance of FFA Week.²⁸

For the past several years, National FFA Day had been set during the national convention, but due to the success of FFA Week in many states, the National Organisation changed this to FFA Week to be observed the week of Washington's birthday.

²⁶The Rising Sun (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, April, 1946), p. 1.

²⁷Report of the Eighteenth State Convention (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, May, 1945), p. 1-4.

²⁸The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, April, 1949), p. 2.

FFA Week in Tennessee seemed to be beneficial to the organization. In 1946 and 1947 Tennessee observed FFA Week during the week of the State Convention.

Since National FFA Week was to be observed only two months prior to the twentieth annual State FFA Convention, it was suggested that FFA Week be observed in Tennessee in cooperation with National FFA Week. Since 1948, the Tennessee Association has observed FFA Week at the same time the National Organization has, which is always the week of the anniversary of the birthday of George Washington.

At the State Convention in 1947, the assembly voted to raise the dues from 50 cents to 75 cents for Future Farmers, and from 75 cents to \$1 for Greenhands, this included a subscription to The Tennessee Future Farmer.

In 1948 the FFA and FHA held their first joint State Convention in Nashville. The event marked the twentieth annual gathering of the FFA and the first for the FHA. They held all general sessions jointly and separated for their individual meetings.²⁹

X. CAMP CLEMENTS

The State FFA Camp was closed during the four-year war period. In the Spring and Summer of 1946, plans were made to reopen it. Repairs were made so that the camp would be open to FFA chapters by July 1,

²⁹The Tennessee Future Farmer, op. cit., April, 1949, p. 8.

1946,³⁰

Members from fifty chapters representing all parts of the state attended Camp Clements in the summer of 1946. The camp remained open for four weeks with the program each week entirely recreational. The chapter scoring the most points each week was presented a trophy at the state convention.³¹

In 1947 the cost of attending camp was raised from \$6.50 to \$10. FFA members from fifty-two chapters attended in the summer of 1947. The camp was again open for four weeks. The program was recreational and regular tournaments were conducted between chapters in attendance.³²

Officer Training Course

Officers of the Tennessee Association of Future Farmers of America were guests at Camp Clements the last week of the camping season in 1947.

The officers devoted the first of the week to becoming familiar and participating in their surroundings and contacting representatives of the eighteen chapters who were attending camp that week. Starting Wednesday and continuing for the remainder of the week, the officers

³⁰The Rising Sun, op. cit., May, 1946, p. 2.

³¹The Tennessee Future Farmer, op. cit., October, 1946, p. 6.

³²The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, September, 1947), p. 4.

received an intensive officer training course.

The training course included the administration of the FFA, responsibilities and duties of officers, the state and local constitution and by laws, qualifications of officers, public speaking, ceremonies, rules for developing leadership, and public information. In addition the officers received training as to their duties in conducting the State FFA Convention.³³

FFA members from 102 chapters spent one week at Camp Clements in the summer of 1948. The attendance of approximately 900 farm boys represented almost 50 per cent of the chapters from all parts of the state. The camp opened the first week in July and remained open for six weeks, with a new group of FFA members coming in each Monday and leaving the following Saturday. Regular athletic tournaments were conducted each week between the chapters in attendance. They included: softball, volleyball, shuffleboard, horseshoe pitching, target shooting, track and field events, tennis, swimming, diving, boxing, table tennis, checkers, and chapter stunts. The contests each week furnished close competition. A trophy was awarded to the chapter winning the most points each week. Besides the athletic trophies, one trophy was awarded to the chapter demonstrating the best sportsmanship during the camp season.³⁴

³³The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, September, 1947), p. 3.

³⁴The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, September, 1948), p. 4-5.

Approximately 808 members from 104 chapters attended camp in 1949. This was a decrease in attendance from 1948. In addition this year a Camp Clements' Essay Contest was held. The winners from West, Middle, and East Tennessee were awarded free trips to camp.³⁵

By 1949 Camp Clements consisted of a large main building housing the assembly room, recreational quarters and kitchen on the main floor; dining room in the basement; and sleeping quarters, equipped with double beds for 200 boys, on the second floor. Also near-by was a sanitary building with cooks' quarters, a cabin for the camp staff, a garage and pump house. For outside recreation a large concrete swimming pool, baseball and softball diamonds, tennis courts, shuffleboard court, horse shoes and a rifle range were available. Inside sports consisted of checkers, dominoes, reek, ping pong, boxing, and original stunts.³⁶

At a meeting of the Tennessee Vocational Agriculture Teacher's Association in June, 1949, each FFA adviser in the state voted to be responsible for his chapter contributing \$25 to Camp Clements. The money was to be used for improvements to be completed before the camp opened in 1950.³⁷

³⁵The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, September, 1949), p. 6.

³⁶Ibid.

³⁷The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, December, 1949), p. 6.

The attendance for each year at camp is given in Table VIII.

XI. FFA SUPPLIES

By 1946 a large number of companies offered FFA supplies for sale. FFA jackets, emblems, windshields and baggage stickers, metal markers, pennants, badges, FFA rings, official scrapbooks, arm bands, chapter banners, and many other supplies could be obtained from the following companies:³⁸

L. G. Balfour Company	Attleboro, Massachusetts
Staunton Novelty Company	Staunton, Virginia
Universal Uniform Company	Van Wert, Ohio
French Bray Printing Company	Baltimore, Maryland
United States Recording Company	Washington, D. C.
St. Louis Button Company	St. Louis, Missouri
Chapter Supply Company	Danville, Illinois

The business must have been profitable for so many companies to enter the competition. These companies published catalogues listing numerous specially-made FFA supplies.

It was urged that each chapter provide FFA jackets for their two official delegates to the 1948 State Convention.

An announcement was received in 1948 from the Future Farmer Supply Service with headquarters at the National FFA Camp, Alexandria,

³⁸The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, November, 1946), p. 2.

TABLE VIII
ATTENDANCE AT CAMP CLEMENTS
BY YEAR

Year	Members Attending
1940	711
1941	*
1942	*
1943	*
1944	*
1945	*
1946	575
1947	900
1948	851
1949	808
1950	900

*Camp Clements was closed for these years due to the war.

CRANES CREST

Virginia, stating that they were in a position to receive orders for the official FFA jackets. It was decided that all FFA jackets should be uniform in lettering, etc; namely, that Tennessee be written across the back at the top of the emblem, chapter name underneath the emblem, and the owner's name on the front with the chapter or state office he may hold.³⁹

XII. CONTESTS AND AWARDS

Each year the number of State Farmer degrees awarded increased. A new record was set and the Executive Committee received more applications than ever before.

State Chapter Contest

In 1946 the State Chapter Contest was held for the first time by the Tennessee Association of the Future Farmers of America. Awards for the contest were provided by the Tennessee Chain Stores Council, which included most of the leading chain stores of the state. This promotion and interest on the part of business was a real boost for the FFA. They not only provided all the awards but also took special interest in each chapter and assisted in every way possible in working out plans for the contest. The chain stores were well pleased with the results of the first contest. It created great interest and assisted in training boys as a group to become leaders and develop

³⁹The Tennessee Future Farmer, op. cit., March, 1948, p. 2.

into the business of farming.

The contest consisted of choosing the best chapter not only according to past achievements but also upon such things as organized programs of work that had been carefully planned and carried out. The programs included worth-while cooperative activities, well-planned farming programs, excellent community service, and well-developed boy leadership.⁴⁰

Dairy Judging

In 1947 a more practical approach to dairy cattle judging was begun. This new system was to be used by FFA members in both state and national contests.

The new system consisted of the Future Farmers using a system of grading designed to give equal consideration to production records and type conformation in selecting the best cows. The judging plan was worked out by dairy specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture and had been used experimentally with small groups, but the FFA contests marked the first widespread use of the system for training.

This type of judging was a step forward in bringing practicability to the dairy contests. It's the production that is important in dairying. The contests were designed to train farm boys to make wise selections of cattle in their own farming operations.

⁴⁰The Tennessee Future Farmer, op. cit., October, 1946, p. 3, 8.

In the new contest Future Farmers were to first judge six cows and place them according to type. They then were given the butterfat record of each cow to enter on their judging cards. Next they "rated" the cows according to type, using the production records as a basis so that figures for rating both type and production were in the same range and gave equal consideration to each characteristic. By using this system of judging, the values of keeping production records were impressed upon the minds of farm boys.⁴¹

Parliamentary Procedure Contest

The parliamentary procedure contests created considerable interest and close competition throughout the state in 1947 and 1948. The 1947 school year was the first time for this contest to be held. Each of the twenty-three FFA sub-districts held a contest. The Tennessee Farm Bureau donated \$350 in cash awards for the contest.⁴²

The contests program had progressed so that by 1948 the state association sponsored the state chapter contest, opening and closing contests, public speaking, dairy judging, livestock judging, and crop judging. Besides these contests, the state association awarded gold wrist watches to the three Star Farmers representing each of the grand divisions of the state.

⁴¹The Tennessee Future Farmer, op. cit., September, 1947, p. 6.

⁴²The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, February, 1948), p. 8.

Top Crop Contest

The Top Crop Contest, a composite of eleven various FFA events, was launched in 1950 by the FFA in West Tennessee. The winning chapter in the contest received a silver loving cup and a \$60 cash award.

The eleven events considered in the contest included attendance at Camp Clements, fat hog show (Dixie Stock Yards), West Tennessee District Fair, Mid-South Fair, crop judging, parliamentary law, opening and closing chapter ceremony, public speaking, farm skills, junior livestock show, dairy judging, and livestock judging.

Points were given for each of the eleven events in the contest and the chapter winning the most points was declared the winner of the Top Crop Contest and presented the award.⁴³

XIII. FAIRS

September is one of the busiest months for FFA members. Most all the high schools open by the first of the month and FFA chapters reactivate. Some of the first jobs are to take in new members from the freshman vocational agriculture classes, set up a program of work for the year, appoint committees, etc.

While all this is being done, preparations for fairs had already begun. There are four major fairs in the state, as well as numerous county and district fairs. Most of the chapters in the state enter at

⁴³The Tennessee Future Farmer, op. cit., January, 1950, p. 4.

least one exhibit. It might be an FFA booth, chapter exhibit, farm shop exhibit, or individual exhibits of livestock or crops.

The State Fair at Nashville and the Inter-State Fair at Chattanooga gave a special department to the Future Farmers of America.

The State Fair featured the Junior Dairy Show for FFA and 4-H Club members with a \$1,800 premium list. The FFA Department included educational exhibits, individual crop exhibits, farm show exhibits, purebred hog shows, and judging contests. The FFA Department at the Inter-State Fair included a dairy show, swine show, poultry show, individual and chapter crop exhibits, individual farm shop exhibits, FFA Chapter Contest, and others.⁴⁴

The other two major fairs are the Tennessee Valley Agricultural and Industrial Fair at Knoxville and The Mid-South Fair at Memphis.

The FFA Department of the Knoxville Fair is under the direction of the district supervisor of vocational agriculture for East Tennessee. It included individual exhibits in farm crops and vegetables, individual farm shop exhibits, poultry show and dairy show. There were also several chapter specials, based on the number of exhibits and number of prizes won by individual members of the chapters. The Mid-South Fair opened in 1947 for the first time since 1941 and put out a special FFA catalogue.⁴⁵

⁴⁴The Tennessee Future Farmer, op. cit., September, 1947, p. 7.

⁴⁵Ibid.

The fair is one of the best mediums to promote the FFA chapters and vocational agriculture departments. Creditable individual and chapter exhibits are a challenge to other FFA members as well as showing the public what FFA members are doing.

In 1946 and 1947 fairs were again receiving the attention that had prevailed before the war.

In the summer and fall of 1946 plans were again made to hold the State Fair at Nashville in September. Due to the war conditions over the past few years, the fair had been neglected. However, as publicity through newspapers and radio was begun, again people began to show great enthusiasm. The FFA chapters began preparing their livestock to enter and preparations were made to exhibit crops and arrange booths. The FFA members took an active part in both the state and inter-state fairs by entering the judging contests and preparing booths featuring their activities.

By 1949 one of the feature attractions of the Tennessee State Fair was the State FFA Dairy and Livestock Judging Contests. The champion teams in each of the three state FFA divisions competed for state honors.⁴⁶

FFA members and advisers were glad to see the Mid-South Fair at Memphis opening again in 1947. Over \$2,000 in premiums were offered to FFA and FHA members in addition to over \$7,000 offered

⁴⁶The Tennessee Future Farmer, op. cit., October, 1946, p. 5.

in the Junior Livestock Show in which only FFA and 4-H members could participate. The Tri-State Public Speaking Contest was one of the major events held in connection with the Mid-South Fair. The first Monday of the fair was officially designated as FFA and FHA Day. An FFA and FHA parade took place on the fair grounds and the school having the most members in the parade received a cash prize.⁴⁷

All the fairs featured livestock exhibits for FFA members. By 1948 it was evident by the many livestock entries in fairs that there was a great renewal of interest in showing livestock.

XIV. OUTSTANDING CHAPTERS

One of the most outstanding chapter during the 40's was the Lebanon FFA Chapter. By 1945, forty-five members had been elected to the State Farmer degree from this chapter as well as nine to the American Farmer degree. The Lebanon Chapter ranked first in the state with State Farmer degrees. Second highest in 1945 was the Sparta Chapter with twenty-six State Farmers and seven American Farmers. Chapel Hill and Trenton both had twenty State Farmers.⁴⁸

Some of the FFA chapters that established canneries to process food to be sent to Europe continued to operate them for several years after the end of the war.

⁴⁷The Tennessee Futuro Farmer, op. cit., September, 1947, p. 7.

⁴⁸The Rising Sun, op. cit., December, 1945, p. 3.

The cannery sponsored by the Carthage FFA Chapter set a state record in 1947 for the second consecutive year. Over 45,000 cans of farm products were processed and approximately 5,000 pounds of meat ground. Over 500 farm families in the community used the plant at no cost to them other than the cans which were furnished by the FFA chapter at wholesale prices.⁴⁹

After the war most of the canneries were used to promote the preservation of food for the local people.

The FFA chapters were constantly alert to the progress being made by mechanization. It was necessary for the vocational agriculture departments to keep up-to-date tools. The Dickson FFA Chapter kept in step with progress by purchasing two tractors and two complete sets of implements. The purpose of this project was to train the members in operation, repair, and maintenance of farm machinery and to provide additional power to the boys' farms.⁵⁰

IV. OBJECTIVES

Twelve objectives were set up for the Tennessee Association of Future Farmers of America for the 1949-50 school year at the State FFA Convention in 1949. The objectives as passed by the delegates of the twenty-first annual State Convention were:

1. One hundred per cent of all vocational agriculture students be members of the FFA.

⁴⁹The Tennessee Future Farmer, op. cit., February, 1947, p. 6-7.

⁵⁰The Tennessee Future Farmer, op. cit., September, 1950, p. 5.

2. Each chapter be represented in all district and state contests, fairs, and exhibitions.
3. Each chapter cooperate with all school, community, state, and national organizations.
4. Each chapter use complete standard FFA chapter equipment.
5. Each chapter keep the public informed of its activities through the press, radio, project makers, car stickers, state FFA paper, and other methods.
6. State Associations send two delegates to National Convention and provide expenses and also expenses of state officers to and from FFA meetings when invited by a local adviser. The officers making visits must have prior approval of the State Adviser.
7. Each chapter send in recommendations and credentials to the State Adviser at least one month before the Convention of any of its members it feels competent to serve as officers of the state association.
8. The honorary state farmer degrees be awarded to deserving individuals who are to be nominated by the executive committee.
9. That all FFA jackets be uniform in lettering, etc., namely, that Tennessee be written across the back at the top of the emblem; chapter name underneath the emblem and the owner's name on the front with the chapter or state office he may hold.
10. That all rough play that might be injurious to Greenhands be omitted during the initiation of Greenhands.
11. That the state convention be rotated among the three grand divisions of the state as soon as hotel accommodations can be supplied and at the discretion of the state adviser and state officers.
12. Increase the number of applicants for the American Farmer degree to the extent that Tennessee's quota will be filled.⁵¹

⁵¹The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, October, 1949), p. 7.

XVI. TENNESSEE ASSOCIATION IN THE
NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Tennessee has always been well represented at the National Conventions. Many of the state members have become national officers. Wallace Bryan of Lebanon was first vice-president in 1931-32, and E. K. Waters of Lebanon was fourth vice-president in 1932-33. In 1936-37 Elmo Johnson of Maynardville was national student secretary, and Max Cobble of Mosheim held this office in 1948-49. Tom Vaughn of Yorkville was national fourth vice-president in 1944-45.⁵²

The year 1948 was the second consecutive year for the Carthage FFA Chapter to receive the Gold Emblem Chapter Award.⁵³

Again in 1949, the Tennessee Association took its share of the honors at the national convention. O. J. Brewer of Cleveland, state FFA president and Billy Flatt of Trimble, past state FFA president, were Tennessee's official representatives. Max Cobble, national FFA student secretary, also attended. Twelve members were awarded the American Farmer degree, the largest number ever to receive the honor in one year from the state. This was also the first year for Tennessee to rate two Gold Emblem Chapters. They were the Smith County FFA Chapter from Carthage and the Chester County FFA Chapter from

⁵²The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, February, 1949), p. 2.

⁵³The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, November, 1949), p. 2.

Henderson. The Honorary American Farmer degree was conferred upon Mr. John McDonald in appreciation of the excellent job he was doing on his Noon Time Neighbors program with the FFA and other rural youth in Tennessee.⁵⁴

The Tennessee Association also had a great year at the National Convention held in Kansas City on October 10-12, 1950. Tennessee won more awards this year than any previous year.

In the National Chapter Contest, the Smith County Chapter of Carthage won the Gold Emblem Award. The Ooltewah Chapter of Hamilton County received the Bronze Emblem Award. Two of the five foundation awards given by the National Organization were won by Tennesseans. The Carthage Chapter also won the National Farm Safety Award. John Reynolds, Jr. was awarded the National Star Dairy Farming Award. Each of the winners was presented a check for \$250 by the National Foundation. Over 100 boys from Tennessee attended the convention.⁵⁵

At the National Livestock Judging Contest which was held in connection with the American Royal Livestock Show, Tennessee's team received the highest award that could be given in a judging contest.⁵⁶ Tennessee surely received its share of the awards in 1950.

⁵⁴Ibid.

⁵⁵The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, October, 1950), p. 3.

⁵⁶The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, November, 1950), p. 3-5.

XVII. SUMMARY

The Tennessee Association of the Future Farmers of America, like other sister-state associations, had indeed suffered a difficult set back as a result of the war. Of necessity many of the chapters had reached an inactive state during part of or all of the four-year period. In 1946 it was amazing how rapidly the chapters reorganized and increased their membership. The organization had experienced probably the most trying period it will ever have to face. By 1948 the organization had just about grown back to the size it was before the war, and it went on from there to set new records each year.

The organization truly did its share in helping with the war effort. The members contributed by buying bonds and stamps as well as donating their time in collecting scrap, bags, and paper. No estimate could be given that would come anywhere close to the amount of time given by the members at home toward the war effort. Many members served their country in the armed forces and helped to win the war on the battlefield.

Between 1946 and 1950 new activities, contests, and awards were included as part of the yearly functions of the FFA. The organization was approaching its peak in the number of members and chapters.

It was evident that the Future Farmers of America organization was here to stay.

CHAPTER V

SERVING TENNESSEE'S AGRICULTURE

1951-1961

At the beginning of the period 1951-1961, the Tennessee Association of the Future Farmers of America was still influenced by the rapid growth that was so prominent in the previous period. Each year the number awarded the State Farmer degree and the American Farmer degree was increasing rapidly. The extensive effort used by the members and officials in putting the organization before the public had paid off.

The year 1951 was the peak for the number of members belonging to the FFA. That year 16,238 boys taking vocational agriculture belonged to the FFA. This was an increase of 1,701 over 1950 and was the largest increase for one year since the organization was formed in 1928. After 1951 the number of members began to decline slightly with the smallest number of 15,414 in 1961.¹

The number of FFA chapters in the state continued to increase until 1954, as shown in Table II. Then in 1956 the organization reached a peak of 279 chapters but began to decline with 261 chapters in 1961 being the smallest number during this period.²

¹Report of the Twenty-Third State Convention (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, April, 1951), p. 2.

²Report of the Twenty-Eighth State Convention (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, April, 1956), p. 2.

TABLE IX

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS AND MEMBERS IN THE TENNESSEE
ASSOCIATION OF THE FUTURE FARMERS OF
AMERICA BY YEAR

Year	Chapters	Members
1951	268	16,238
1952	277	15,997
1953	277	15,521
1954	276	15,493
1955	276	15,512
1956	279	15,562
1957	278	15,525
1958	276	15,475
1959	273	15,510
1960	270	Over 15,000*
1961	261	15,414

*No definite number available.

I. DEGREES

[There are four degrees of active membership in the Future Farmers of America--"Greenhand," "Chapter Farmer," "State Farmer," and "American Farmer." These grades of membership are based on definite accomplishments in connection with the vocational agriculture program of the school. Local chapters determine the individual's advancement in the first two grades, the State determines the third, and the National organization confers the fourth degree. Specific levels of attainment with respect to farming, earnings, investments, leadership, and scholarship are set up for each degree.]

To be a "Greenhand" candidate, one must be enrolled in vocational agriculture and have plans for a supervised farming program. He must be familiar with the purposes and recite from memory the "Creed" of the FFA. He also must receive a majority vote of the local chapter.

To be a candidate for the "Chapter Farmer" degree, one must already have received his Greenhand degree. He must have participated in the activities of the chapter, have satisfactorily completed one year of vocational agriculture, must still be enrolled in such work, must have a supervised farming program in operation, and he must be familiar with parliamentary procedure, and lead a discussion. He must be familiar with the purposes and programs of work of his local chapter, State Association, and National Organization. Also he must receive \$50 from his farming program and have a majority vote from his local chapter.

The "State Farmer" must have his Chapter Farmer degree and two years of active participation in the activities of the local chapter. He must have at least two years of vocational agriculture and operate an outstanding program of supervised farming. He must be familiar with the provisions of the constitution of the State Association, and National Organization; demonstrate proficiency in parliamentary procedure; be able to lead a group discussion and pass a FFA test provided by the State executive committee. He must have earned \$500 from his own farming program. He must show outstanding ability as evidenced by his leadership in his local chapter, community activities, etc., and must have participated in outstanding community improvements.

The "American Farmer" degree candidate must have held each of the three prerequisite degrees. He must have been an active member of the FFA continuously for at least 36 months and have a record of satisfactory participation in the local chapter and State Association. He must have completed at least three years of vocational agriculture; must have been out of school at least 12 months prior to the convention at which he is granted the degree; and must have derived \$1,000 from his farming program. He must have shown outstanding ability as a leader of his school and community.³

Applications for State Farmer and American Farmer degrees were pushed more during this period than any other project. One of the

³The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, January-February, 1953), p. 7.

main objectives was to create interest so that more would apply and the maximum number would receive these degrees. In addition, the rules governing these degrees were difficult. Specifications were itemized and any deviation disqualified the applicant.

State Farmer Degree

Beginning in 1951 all State Farmer applications containing mathematical errors were discarded. If the application was not properly signed by the chapter president, the adviser, or the principal, it was discarded.

The increase in the members receiving the State Farmer degree can be seen by referring to Table K.

In 1957 the cash award presented to the Star Farmer of Tennessee was increased from \$100 to \$200. The two additional District Star Farmer Awards were \$75 each.⁴

All FFA members who are applicants for the State Farmer degree are eligible for District and State Star Farmer Awards. One State Farmer whose record of accomplishments in leadership, scholarship, thrift, cooperation, citizenship and farming activities has been most outstanding is selected from each of the three grand divisions of the state. The boy so selected is known as the "District Star Farmer." The most outstanding of the three District Star Farmers is then chosen and named as the "Star Farmer of Tennessee."

⁴The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, March-April, 1957), p. 8.

TABLE I
NUMBER OF MEMBERS RECEIVING THE STATE
FARMER DEGREE BY YEAR

Year	Number Receiving Degree
1950	290
1951	323
1952	321
1953	309
1954	303
1955	309
1956	311
1957	323
1958	313
1959	310
1960	310
1961	301

American Farmer Degree

Any State Farmer is eligible to apply for the American Farmer degree. He must submit his application to the state adviser. It is preliminarily checked and sent to the National Headquarters. Each year the state is allowed one American Farmer for each thousand members. Tennessee has been well represented by applicants for this degree. The number of American Farmers for each year is presented in Table XI.

II. LOCAL AND STATE SUPPORT

The support given the FFA during the previous period continued through this period with a slight increase. Old supporters continued while new ones joined the ranks.

In the fall of 1951 the Sears, Roebuck, Foundation donated twenty-five registered beef bulls to the State FFA Association. The following fall, 1952, they added twenty-five additional bulls to the program. These bulls were loaned to local FFA chapters in the state to be used in improving beef cattle in the local communities. Each year following 1952 the Foundation has awarded at least two registered beef heifers and up to \$180 in cash prizes to the ten top chapters participating in the FFA Livestock Breeding Program.⁵

In the fall of 1956, five registered beef heifers and \$140 in cash prizes were awarded to the eleven top chapters participating in

⁵The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, November-December, 1961), p. 9.

TABLE XI

NUMBER OF MEMBERS RECEIVING THE AMERICAN
FARMER DEGREE BY YEAR

Year	Number Receiving Degree
1950	12
1951	16
1952	16
1953	16
1954	14
1955	16
1956	16
1957	16
1958	16
1959	16
1960	15
1961	15

the FFA Livestock Breeding Program. Basis for awards in the program included the number of cows bred, number of farms served, and the educational program conducted by the chapter.⁶

In 1957 the State Game and Fish Commission made available to farmers through the FFA chapters free bicolor lespedeza and multiflora rose seedlings for border planting on their property. The seedlings were made available to the FFA chapters who used them for conservation and community service projects.⁷

Production Credit Associations in many of the counties gave cash awards to the top conservationist in the local schools. More local businesses sponsored project achievement programs to honor good farming practices in vocational agriculture and FFA work. Through promotion by the local community, the FFA received more recognition. More financial aid was coming from local civic clubs. Awards were given by the clubs to the outstanding chapter in that section or county.

The clubs also aided by sponsoring FFA activities such as the rural-urban projects. One club helped by letting each member of the club sponsor one boy. Another phase of the program was that the club sent the sophomore with the best supervised farming program to an all-expense paid trip to the National FFA Convention. Each month an outstanding member of the FFA chapter was selected as the Future Farmer

⁶Ibid.

⁷The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, January-February, 1957), p. 2.

of the month and was the dinner guest of the club. This was a new approach to Rural-Urban activities, but it promoted very good relationship with business men and the rural youth.⁶

Some businesses provided assistance through scholarships. Much of the support during the latter part of this period was in the form of scholarships. It was generally set up with a certain amount to be paid each quarter, usually running for one year. Businessmen realized the urgent need for educated farmers, and they assisted by providing financial aid as a means for inducing the high school graduate to continue his education before entering the field of farming.

The Second National Bank of Jackson began an awards banquet held for the first time during FFA Week in 1960 to climax Future Farmers Achievement Program for 1959. The basis for judging was on progress in getting established in farming, community activities and grades. The bank plans to make this an annual affair. Cash awards totaling \$270 were given to deserving students.⁹

III. LEADERSHIP TRAINING

The Leadership Training Clinic conducted for training youth leaders for recreational activities in the schools was begun in 1948-49. Every year the clinics are held in the three sections of Tennessee. Most of the sub-districts in the FFA and FHA send representatives to

⁶The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, March-April, 1961), p. 6.

⁹Ibid., p. 4.

the two-session training program. This training seems to be beneficial, and each year the program is strengthening.¹⁰

Nationally, more than 50,000 boys each year get leadership experience by serving as an officer of a local FFA chapter.

IV. STATE CONVENTIONS

At the Annual State Convention held in Nashville on April 23-25, 1953, the Tennessee Association of the Future Farmers of America celebrated their twenty-fifth year of existence. The State presidents of the FFA for the past twenty-five years and the FFA advisers and staff members who had served vocational agriculture for twenty-five years or more and the FFA since its beginning were honored at this convention by sitting on the platform as guest. More than ever before the FFA on both the state level and the local level tried to convey to the people the importance of the organization.¹¹

The number of members attending the State Convention had grown so that in 1955 the convention had to be limited to two official delegates from each chapter in good standing, all award winners, and the chapter advisor.

V. TENNESSEE IN THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

In October, 1953 the National Organization of the Future Farmers

¹⁰The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, November-December, 1956), p. 7.

¹¹Report of the Twenty-Fifth State Convention (Nashville: Division of Vocational Agriculture, State Department of Education, April, 1953), p. 2-3.

of America celebrated its silver anniversary and was given much recognition and publicity. President Eisenhower and Secretary of Agriculture Benson attended the National FFA Convention. The newspapers and magazines over the country gave the organization much publicity. The radio and television also joined the group and featured the Future Farmer story. Our Government even printed a commemorative postage stamp honoring the Silver Anniversary. The selling story was so carefully planned and so elaborately carried out that every American both in the city and in the country should know something about the FFA.¹²

The Tennessee Association was well represented at the Silver Anniversary Convention. Joe Moore, state FFA president and Alvin Barner, past state FFA president, represented the State Association as official delegates. Both were appointed chairman of important committees. Sixteen Tennessee boys were awarded the American Farmer degree. In the National Chapter Contest, Tennessee was allowed four entries and awarded two Gold and two Bronze emblems. Besides the official delegates, Star Farmer, and American Farmers, some thirty other Tennessee FFA members and advisers attended the event.¹³

Beginning in 1957 the State Department of Agriculture paid the expenses for the three Star Farmers of Tennessee to attend the National Convention.

Tennessee received tremendous publicity through some of its worthy members being named Star Farmers at the National Conventions. In 1955

¹²The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, November, 1953), p. 3.

¹³Ibid.

Joe Moore of Granville, a member of the Gainesboro FFA Chapter, was named Star Farmer of America. Again in 1961 a Tennessee youth was named the Star Farmer of America. James Isaac Moseler of Greenback received the honor this time. Tennessee has received the twelve-state southern regional Star Farmer Award twice. John W. Reynolds, Jr. of Goodlettsville in 1952 and Sam McDonald of Carthage in 1960 gave the state honor by receiving this award.¹⁴

Tennessee chapters have received their share of the Gold and Bronze Emblems in the Chapter Award Contest. Some of the chapters have received the highest possible award for three and four years consecutively. Table XII presents the chapter awards that the Tennessee Association has won.

VI. PUBLICATIONS

Beginning in 1958 the National Future Farmer published the Official FFA Calendar. Until then it had been published by the Osborne Company.¹⁵

VII. DUES

A small sum of \$1 enables any student in vocational agriculture to belong to the State and National FFA. New members pay an additional 25 cents for the Greenhand pin. The dues are broken down as follows:

¹⁴The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, November-December, 1961), p. 3-10.

¹⁵The Tennessee Future Farmer, op. cit., November-December, 1956, p. 2.

TABLE XII

NATIONAL CHAPTER AWARDS WON BY
THE TENNESSEE ASSOCIATION

Year	Chapter	School	Emblem
1946	Smith County	Carthage	Bronze
1947	Smith County	Carthage	Gold
1948	Smith County Ooltewah	Carthage Ooltewah	Gold Bronze
1949	Smith County Henderson	Carthage Henderson	Gold Gold
1950	Smith County Ooltewah	Carthage Ooltewah	Gold Bronze
1951	Smith County Henderson	Carthage Henderson	Gold Silver
1952	John Sevier Henderson	Erwin Henderson	Gold Gold
1953	John Sevier Henderson Ooltewah Dickson	Erwin Henderson Ooltewah Dickson	Gold Gold Bronze Bronze
1954	Henderson Ooltewah Dickson	Henderson Ooltewah Dickson	Gold Bronze Bronze
1955	Dickson Sevier	Dickson Sevierville	Silver Bronze
1956	Jere Cooper Henderson Dickson Bradley	Dyersburg Henderson Dickson Cleveland	Gold Gold Silver Silver
1957	Bradley Dickson	Cleveland Dickson	Gold Gold

TABLE XII(continued)

Year	Chapter	School	Emblem
1957	Blountville	Blountville	Silver
	Jere Cooper	Dyersburg	Silver
1958	Bradley	Cleveland	Silver
	Dickson	Dickson	Silver
	Smith County	Carthage	Gold
	Jere Cooper	Dyersburg	Gold
1959	Jere Cooper	Dyersburg	Gold
	Dickson	Dickson	Gold
	Polk County	Polk	Silver
	Bradley County	Cleveland	Silver
1960	Jere Cooper	Dyersburg	Gold
	Dickson	Dickson	Gold
	McEwen	McEwen	Silver
	Bradley County	Cleveland	Silver
1961	Dickson	Dickson	Gold
	McEwen	McEwen	Gold
	Jere Cooper	Dyersburg	Silver
	Bradley County	Cleveland	Silver

State dues 40 cents, State magazine 25 cents, State camp 25 cents, and National dues 10 cents.¹⁶

VIII. QUALIFICATIONS OF CANDIDATES FOR OFFICE

Over the past years there has been much discussion on what qualities an officer should possess. In 1956 some requirements appeared in the State magazine. These were helpful and were referred to by the nominating committees in selecting candidates.

Some of the more important qualifications that a candidate for office should have are:

1. Wholehearted belief that the FFA should develop agricultural leadership, cooperation and citizenship.
2. Knowledge and capability of carrying out the duties of the office for which he is being considered.
3. Willingness to discharge his duties and to improve himself in his role.
4. Ability to stimulate members to work together to keep things rolling.
5. Fairness and good judgment in rendering decisions.
6. Sufficient time available to conduct the duties of the office.¹⁷

IX. NOMINATION OF OFFICERS

Several methods of nominating officers have been tried over the

¹⁶The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, November, 1954), p. 2.

¹⁷George W. Wiegars, Jr., The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, March-April, 1956), p. 9.

years that the FFA has existed. Some proved to be satisfactory while others proved unsatisfactory. By 1956 the two more widely-used ones were:

Nominating Committee

The nominating committee should usually be made up of seniors. The retiring officers who know what the offices are like and who themselves are not candidates for office should best be able to use good judgment in nominating new officers.

The chapter may require each member seeking an office to petition for a nomination. The petition form may provide spaces for signatures of FFA members and parents, for qualifications indicating why the candidate wants the office. The petitions are used by the committee in reaching decisions.

One way is for the committee to handpick one member for each office. This procedure may be criticized by the members because it seems too "cut and dried."

A second way is to name two members for each office. This procedure permits the voters more choice. A disadvantage is that if the two stronger members have been nominated as president, the defeated one may end up without getting any office and the chapter thus loses his services in an officer role.

A third procedure is to name a group or "pool" of candidates without naming a specific office. At election time, the first ballot is taken to choose the best qualified candidate for president. If two or more candidates are selected without anyone getting a clear majority, a second ballot is taken on the two strongest candidates. The defeated candidates name stays in the pool for the next office in turn.

Nominating from the Floor

The practice of waiting until the annual election to nominate and elect candidates is common. If the members have been prepared for making intelligent choices and have the time to consider their choices, this method may be as desirable as any. Usually all members should know in advance that the elections will be held on a certain date.

If the members have not been adequately prepared or are not given sufficient time to reflect on choices, the election may turn out to be a popularity contest without due consideration to abilities and fitness for office.¹⁸

X. ACTIVITIES

[Nearly all of the FFA chapters entered the competition in contests and in livestock judging. Awards were constantly being received by FFA chapters. Boys were encouraged to display their livestock and to enter all shows and fairs. Truly, the 1951-1961 period should be referred to as the exhibition period as the FFA chapters entered so many of the contests.]

The awards presented are too numerous to be listed but all chapters deserve appraisal for the interest and effort they put forth in representing the FFA.

Some of the activities that were performed by most all chapters are:

1. Helped members the first year.

In many chapters a freshman vocational agriculture student has an opportunity to start farming with a purebred gilt or heifer made available through the chapter's "pig chain" or "calf chain."

2. Chapters sponsored their own shows.

Participation in shows and fairs is common to FFA but some chapters have even gone a step further and sponsored their own local shows.

Another activity reported by a majority of the top

¹⁸ Ibid., p. 9-10.

chapters involved the sale of produce and the purchase of seed, fertiliser, livestock, and other supplies.

3. Equipment for loan or rent.

Specialised equipment needed occasionally by FFA members or their fathers was owned for loan or rent.

4. Tours, field trips.

Members of chapters were given opportunities to see the best at first hand during tours and field trips to outstanding farms, experiment stations, artificial insemination cooperatives, and other establishments.¹⁹

A young Tennessee farmer was one of four in the United States who was selected by the Future Farmers of America in 1957 to take part in an exchange program with Young Farmers' Clubs of Great Britain. He was Lemmy J. Wilson of Newport. Wilson was the first Tennessean to be selected for the annual exchange with a farmer of Great Britain. He represented the Southern Region, which includes twelve states, during his June-September tour of farms in the British Isles. Exchanging places with Wilson was Thomas Bowen Warlow of Wales. Warlow arrived in Tennessee about June 1, 1957. He visited farms in Tennessee and adjoining states.²⁰

In 1958 and 1959 many of the chapters purchased land to be used by the vocational agriculture department in demonstrations and making money for the department. Some pastured livestock on the land while

¹⁹The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, November-December, 1957), p. 7.

²⁰The Tennessee Future Farmer, op. cit., March-April, 1957, p. 11.

others planted field crops. Through this program the boys enrolled in vocational agriculture were able to observe recommended practices of farming. The farm made it possible for jobs studied in the classroom to be carried through the doing stage and was a supplement to the experience the boys got in their own farming programs on their home farms.

In 1958 the FFA sponsored the first Feeder Pig Sale ever held in Tennessee. The pigs were to weigh from 50 to 80 pounds. When the pigs were brought in, they were graded and sorted and penned in groups attractive to the buyers. Swine specialists from The University of Tennessee did the grading. Only quality pigs could be offered in the sale. The FFA signed up only those farmers with good quality sows. The sows had to be bred to good meat type bears.²¹

Improvement programs were also done during this period. Instead of contracting outsiders to paint and repair the vocational agriculture departments, many of the chapters considered it their responsibility to keep the department in good shape.

XI. FFA WEEK 1951-1961

Each year during FFA Week, the local chapters observed the occasion by putting forth a greater effort to present to the public the FFA activities and accomplishments. Many of the chapters presented

²¹The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, March-April, 1958), p. 7.

special school programs, radio programs, and newspaper articles.

The State officers conducted a tour of the major towns and met with the officials or spoke to civic organizations. For example, in 1956 the officers visited many businesses and industries in Memphis, Nashville, and Knoxville during FFA Week, February 18-25. The purpose was to develop a better understanding among business, industry and the farm boy organization. The officers visited each of the three cities for a two-day tour. Traveling over 1,000 miles, they visited forty-one different business organizations and talked with over two hundred officials; spoke to at least five civic clubs with over four hundred attendance; and appeared on seventeen different television and radio programs.²²

In February, 1957 during National FFA Week, while National and State FFA officers were on Goodwill Tours over the nation, one FFA chapter conducted a similar tour in its local town. The tour was a success and would be a very worthwhile project for other chapters to try. Bankers, merchants, and other businessmen were visited by the members who expressed their appreciation for local support given the chapter. In 1956 the members wrote approximately ninety articles of appreciation to local business people and others who had helped the chapter during the year. These articles appeared in the local newspaper during FFA Week. These people were also recognized by members of the local radio station and at the annual father and son banquet.

²²The Tennessee Future Farmer, op. cit., March-April, 1956, p. 5.

All these methods had been effective means of promoting public relations, but the chapter found that the additional goodwill tour gave a personal touch that could not be equalled.²³

Most of the chapters observed the week by performing one or more of the following activities:

1. Obtained "FFA Week" proclamation from mayor or governing official of town.
2. Posted "National FFA Week" posters in prominent downtown store windows and other public places. Made and displayed other FFA posters.
3. Distributed printed pamphlets telling about FFA Week, Vocational Agriculture, and the FFA Organization.
4. Had members write letters to people of the community telling them about the FFA activities and plans for National FFA Week.
5. Used FFA Week seals on all members' correspondence. Local stores, banks, utility firms, cooperatives, and farm organizations were encouraged to use the seals on their correspondence.
6. Prepared a special FFA exhibit, such as those displayed at fairs and shows, and arranged to have it displayed in a downtown store window. Divided the chapter into two or more groups to challenge each other for the best FFA Week window display. Made a photo of the display and sent it to the State Advisor.
7. Purchased a special FFA Week place mat for a local restaurant to use during the week.
8. Worked with the editor of the local newspaper to obtain FFA stories or perhaps a special edition. If two or more chapters were served by the same newspaper, cooperated in planning FFA stories during this week.

²³The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, January-February, 1958), p. 3.

Some suggestions of material and pictures for publicity follow:

- a. Story announcing FFA Week.
- b. Story reviewing the history and outstanding accomplishments of the chapter since it was organized.
- c. Story built around the chapter's current program of work, telling the number of members, names of officers, present activities and plans for the rest of the year. Provide names of committee members and chairmen for special activities.
- d. Story giving the summary of members' supervised farming programs during the past year. Tell how much the boys earned from farming, what their investment in farming is, how many acres they had in crops, how many livestock, and describe the programs of two or three outstanding individuals. Tell about improvement projects that have been completed during the year, and about farm shop work that was done.
- e. A picture of the entire chapter membership.
- f. One or two pictures of chapter officers and important committees at work.
- g. Picture of the chapter adviser, with story telling his background, how long he has been working in the community, and mentioning any special accomplishments or recognition.
- h. Several pictures of members with their supervised farming projects.
- i. Picture of member building farm equipment in the school's farm shop.
- j. Picture of member or members doing improvement work on their home farms.
- k. Picture showing recreational activities sponsored by the chapter.
- l. Picture of officers and businessmen placing FFA Week poster in downtown store window.

- m. Pictures and stories about former members who have won recognition or have become successful farmers.
 - n. Provide the editor copies of the FFA "Motto," "Creed," and "Aim and Purposes."
9. Held the annual parent-son banquet during FFA Week and gave the local newspaper and radio station stories about the banquet at least one week in advance. Invited the newspaper editor, or a reporter, to attend the banquet. If he could not attend, provided him with the information he wanted for a story after the banquet.
 10. Contacted local radio stations to obtain FFA programs.
 11. Built and exhibited a window display on the chapter's program of activities (program of work).
 12. Contacted the Chamber of Commerce, Civic Clubs, and Service Organizations and made arrangements for Future Farmers to appear on their programs and tell of their work.
 13. If possible obtained a print of an FFA movie, and made arrangements to show it in special meetings, to civic organizations, and in the school assembly.
 14. If there was a television station in the community, made arrangements with the program director to present an FFA program on TV.
 15. Arranged a special school assembly with a program by the FFA.
 16. Held open house for parents and friends. Told what the students study in vocational agriculture and displayed examples of work done by students. Brought in animals for a Children's Barnyard that attracted small children with their parents.
 17. Invited eighth grade farm boys and their parents to a special FFA meeting or open house.
 18. Sponsored joint meetings of local civic clubs and rural organizations.
 19. Had all members who own them to wear FFA jackets during the week.

20. Conducted a tour of members' supervised farming programs, if weather permitted so the community could see FFA members' accomplishments.
21. Sponsored special programs at local churches. Ministers, provided special recognition for FFA members on the Sunday of FFA Week.
22. Invited an urban youth group of high school age to chapter meeting and had a round-table discussion on farm-city relationships and how farm and city youth organizations work together toward better understanding.
23. Invited a Cub Scout Troop or Boys Club group to visit a member's farm, and explained the work of the farm.
24. Took the chapter on a tour of a local processing plant to learn what happens to farm products after they leave the farm.
25. Planned and conducted a community service activity during FFA Week.
26. Reported FFA activities during FFA Week to the State Association, and started plans for a bigger and better observance of FFA Week next year.²⁴

XII. CONTESTS AND AWARDS

A new awards program was added to the 1957-58 State FFA Awards Program. It was the "Tennessee FFA Educational Program in Cooperation." The program was sponsored by the Tennessee Farm and Electrical Cooperatives. Fifteen FFA members and the state FFA president were awarded all-expense-paid trips to the summer session of the American Institute of Cooperatives at Pennsylvania State University the following summer.

²⁴Ibid., p. 12.

In addition, the top chapter in each of the three districts in the state was awarded an appropriate plaque. In order for a chapter to qualify for an award, the students must have studied a series of units in farm cooperation in their vocational agriculture class work. Each advisor was furnished a series of teaching units on this subject.²⁵

During the middle 50's, FFA Efficient Corn Growing and FFA Efficient Cotton Growing Contests were begun. The awards were based on the efficiency in producing cotton or corn and the improved production practices used.

The new Soil Conservation program begun in 1960 was an improved version of the conservation program which was in operation for two years and then out for one year due to lack of a sponsor. This new carefully worked out program, sponsored by the Tennessee Farmers Cooperative, was designed to lend guidance, motivation, and recognition to FFA members in their conservation work. The Soil Conservation Service and the local and State Soil Conservation districts cooperated in this program to provide technical know how, guidance, and worked with advisors in making the program interesting and appropriate to individual needs.²⁶

An entirely new activity that was started in 1960 was the Tennessee Land Judging Contest. Although many chapters had held local

²⁵The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, November-December, 1957), p. 2.

²⁶The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, November-December, 1960), p. 5.

contests, this was the first time that a contest had been on a state basis. This activity was sponsored by the Tennessee Farmers Mutual Insurance Company and was designed to give participants an appreciation of and skill in judging one of our most important resources, the soil. It gave all participating FFA members an opportunity to learn and understand more clearly the need for classifying land according to its capability in order that it may be most efficiently used without damage.²⁷

A very important factor in these new activities is that they provide an opportunity for cooperation between the Tennessee Association of Future Farmers and local chapters with important agricultural agencies who are in a position to lend valuable aid to FFA members in their learning by doing programs.

Beginning with the December, 1950 issue of The Tennessee Future Farmer the FFA has published a magazine in the fall of the year devoted entirely to FFA Contests and Awards. This special issue includes all of the district and state contests that the members may enter. It also gives the rules governing each contest and the award that is given to the winner. The 1950-51 issue divided the contests up into individual and chapter basis. Following is the arrangement:

1. Individual Contests and Awards
 - a. Public Speaking Contest
 - b. State Star Farmer Awards
 - c. American Farmer Awards
 - d. Farm Mechanics Award

²⁷Ibid.

- e. Dairy Farming Awards
- f. Farm Electrification Awards
- g. Soil and Water Management Awards
- h. Scholarship Awards

2. Chapter Contests and Awards

- a. Livestock and Dairy Improvement Contest
- b. State Chapter Contest
- c. Farm Safety Award
- d. Farm Fire Prevention Contest
- e. Judging Contests
- f. Parliamentary Procedure Contest
- g. FFA Camp Awards
- h. Record Book Contest²⁸

By the 1960-61 school year the contests and awards had grown to include several more. The grouping had changed somewhat also. Following is the arrangement in the September-October, 1960 FFA Awards and Activities issue:

1. Establishment in Farming Awards

- a. American Farmer Awards
- b. Star Farmer Awards
- c. Star Green Hand Awards
- d. Farm Mechanics Awards
- e. Farm Electrification Awards
- f. Dairy Farming Awards
- g. Soil and Water Management Awards
- h. Livestock Farming Awards
- i. Broiler Production Awards

2. Scholarship Awards

- a. University of Tennessee Scholarships

3. Awards for FFA Chapters

- a. Chapter Improvement Awards
- b. Farm Safety Award
- c. Livestock Improvement Breeding Program
- d. FFA Soil Conservation Program

²⁸The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, December, 1950), p. 1.

4. Contests

- a. Public Speaking Contest
- b. FFA Creed Contest
- c. Judging Contests
- d. Parliamentary Procedure Contest
- e. FFA Farm Mechanics Skills Contest
- f. Land Judging Contest
- g. Requirements for a Superior Chapter
- h. FFA Creed²⁹

XIII. FFA JACKET

The official FFA jacket rapidly became one of the ways by which the organization was recognized. Few boys belong to the FFA who do not possess an official jacket. Because of their wide-spread use, there was considerable discussion concerning the proper use of the jacket. Therefore, in 1959 some rules were devised, and the owners were asked to observe them in order to add dignity to the organization.

1. The jacket should be worn by officers and members on all official FFA occasions, as well as other occasions where the chapter is represented. It may be worn to school and other appropriate places.
2. The jacket should only be worn by persons who are members of the organization.
3. It should be kept clean and neat at all times.
4. The jacket should only be worn to places that are appropriate for members to visit.
5. It should be worn by contestants in the National Public Speaking Contest.
6. The jacket should have only a large emblem on the back and a small emblem on the front; the name of

²⁹The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, September-October, 1960), p. 1.

the State Association and the name of the individual and one office or honor on the front.

7. School letters and insignia of other organizations should not be attached to or worn on the jacket.
8. For the most attractive appearance, the jacket should be worn on official occasions with the zipper fastened nearly to the top.
9. When the jacket becomes too faded and worn to wear in public, it should be discarded or the emblems and lettering removed.
10. The emblems and lettering should be removed if the jacket is given or sold to a nonmember.
11. The jacket should not be worn with garments bearing the insignia of other organizations.³⁰

XIV. CHAPTER RATINGS

In 1955 the State FFA Association set up a chapter rating scale. This was an outgrowth of the national chapter contest. This new rating was begun to provide incentive for the chapters to keep improving.

A chapter must meet item 1 and at least 18 of the remaining 20 requirements to receive a "Standard Chapter Award."

1. Prepared a written program of work by October 31.
2. Adopted a budget for the chapter.
3. Paid membership dues to the State Association by the date requested.
4. Used all of the official paraphernalia for chapter meetings, including the FFA banner. (Banner, flag, owl, ear of corn, Washington, plow, charter, creed, shield for sentinel station, and gavel.)

³⁰The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, November-December, 1959), p. 2.

5. The first regular meeting of the school year was held in September, and other regular meetings were held at least once each school month, with not less than one meeting held in the summer.
6. The chapter had a planned program for each regular meeting.
7. All regular officers could recite from memory their part in the official opening and closing ceremony by the date of their installation.
8. The chapter used the official FFA Secretary's and Treasurer's Books.
9. All chapter officers have for their personal use the latest revised edition of the FFA Manual, and all members have access to revised manuals.
10. Official FFA jackets are owned by several members of the chapter.
11. Chapter conducted one major activity during National FFA Week which was appropriate to the occasion.
12. The chapter officers meet at least once per month during the school year and once during the summer.
13. The official FFA ceremonies were used in conferring the Greenhand and Chapter Farmer degrees.
14. All chapter officers received special training for their respective positions.
15. All members are acquainted with the history, the organization, and the aim and purposes of the FFA.
16. Chapter sent representatives to county, district, or area FFA meetings.
17. Chapter sent official representative to State Convention.
18. Chapter members have made a study of parliamentary procedure.
19. Held an FFA banquet or a similar activity in honor of parents.
20. Chapter provided awards and recognition for members

21. Chapter had six or more articles per year in local newspaper or in other publications.³¹

A chapter must meet the first nine of the following requirements and at least eight of the remaining twelve requirements plus the requirements for a Standard Chapter to qualify as a Superior Chapter.

1. Held at least twelve meetings per year, including two summer meetings.
2. Kept the official FFA paraphernalia displayed attractively in the chapter meeting room (classroom).
3. Each chapter member has an FFA manual and the official FFA pins or charms symbolic of the highest degree achieved to date.
4. The chapter, each year, confers the Honorary Chapter Farmer degree upon adults who are deserving of the recognition.
5. All regular officers hold the Chapter Farmer degree.
6. National FFA Foundation Medals were presented to chapter members in at least two of the following areas:
 - a. Chapter Star Farmer
 - b. Dairy Farming
 - c. Soil and Water Management
 - d. Farm Mechanics
 - e. Farm Electrification
 - f. Public Speaking
7. Chapter members placed exhibit at fairs, store windows, shows, or similar events.
8. Chapter earned sufficient money to adequately finance its activities.
9. The chapter had a participant in the county, district, or State FFA Public Speaking Contest.

³¹The Tennessee Future Farmer, op. cit., March-April, 1958, p. 12.

10. Chapter represented in a judging contest conducted or approved by the State Association.
11. All members in the chapter (one per family) subscribe to the National FFA Magazine.
12. Chapter officers recited from memory their part in the official Honorary degree ceremony when the ceremony was held.
13. Had an FFA membership equal to 100 per cent of the net vocational agriculture enrollment in high school.
14. Attendance at the chapter's regular meetings averaged in excess of 80 per cent of the membership.
15. Chapter submitted the credentials of a qualified candidate for the State or American Farmer degree.
16. Chapter had a group which participated in the FFA Parliamentary Procedure and/or Chapter Meeting Contest, or which gave a public demonstration of Parliamentary Procedure.
17. Chapter officers or other representatives attended a county, district, or State leadership training school or conference.
18. Chapter maintained a scrapbook of important publicity and other information.
19. Chapter participated in a radio or television publicity broadcast.
20. Chapter planned and conducted an educational tour, picnic, camping trip, or a similar activity for members.
21. A chapter representative attended the National FFA Convention.³²

The number of chapters rating superior, standard, and below standard are presented in Table XIII.

³²The Tennessee Future Farmer (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, March-April, 1959), p. 12.

TABLE XIII

NUMBER OF CHAPTERS RATING SUPERIOR, STANDARD,
AND BELOW STANDARD BY YEAR

Year	Superior	Standard	Below Standard
1955	2	32	242
1956	30	121	128
1957	48	134	97
1958	53	161	61
1959	55	150	68
1960	72	128	70
1961	98	92	71

XV. CAMP CLEMENTS

In 1958 Camp Clements closed because of the lack of funds. The camp had been operating with a deficit. There was a loss of \$27.14 in 1957 and in 1958 a gain of \$203.17. Generally the gain was not enough to balance prior losses and pay for necessary repairs.³³

It was decided in 1958 to close the camp for a few years or until enough money was obtained to make the badly needed improvements.

At the Thirty-third State Convention in May, 1961 the assembly discussed the re-opening of Camp Clements. The Executive Committee had approved the re-opening, and the amount of \$1,200 had been spent on camp improvements. The committee recommended that the camp operate for a period of five weeks, and the program be changed to a shorter week. The morning of each day was to be devoted to leadership training and preparation of a program of work, and the afternoon be composed of recreation and similar activities. It was emphasized that each chapter should send officers, committee chairmen, and outstanding members of the chapter. The recommended camp fee was \$12.50 which was to be expended for food and insurance. The recommendations were unanimously accepted and plans were begun to re-open the camp.³⁴

³³The Tennessee Future Farmer, op. cit., March-April, 1961, p. 5.

³⁴Report of the Thirty-Third State Convention (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, May, 1961), p. 36-37.

The leadership training given at camp was a cooperative effort among the vocational agriculture staff, agriculture teachers, and FFA members. It consisted of instruction in democratic leadership and opportunities for the practice of leadership under supervision. The training was designed to result in improved FFA chapter programs and to provide for as much boy participation as possible in all activities.

The camp was completely reconditioned prior to July 1, 1961. This included: cleaning, painting, repairs, replacing screens, bed, and other items.³⁵

XVI. FINANCES

Table XIV presents the receipts, expenditures, and balances for the organization for 1951-1961 period. By referring to this table the rapid increase can be seen. The receipts have experienced a steady increase each year. The expenditures jumped considerably in 1955 to an amount of \$40,346.96 which was an approximate increase of \$13,200 over 1954. The expenses began to decrease somewhat after 1955. The largest balance was in 1957 with \$50,722.08. After this, the balance decreased slightly each year.³⁶

³⁵The Tennessee Future Farmer, op. cit., March-April, 1961, p. 5.

³⁶Report of the Twenty-Seventh State Convention (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, May 1955), p. 21; Report of the Twenty-Ninth State Convention, op. cit., April, 1957, p. 40-41.

TABLE XIV

FINANCIAL STANDING OF THE TENNESSEE
ASSOCIATION OF THE FUTURE FARMERS
OF AMERICA BY YEAR

Year	Receipts	Expenditures	Balance
1951	\$29,222.50	\$19,195.83	\$10,026.67
1952	36,274.94	21,748.02	14,526.92
1953	39,556.15	23,374.69	16,181.46
1954	46,420.33	27,132.62	19,287.71
1955	62,974.03	40,346.96	22,627.07
1956	61,434.08	34,701.14	26,732.94
1957	71,905.36	21,183.28	50,722.08
1958	81,766.01	32,687.35	49,078.66
1959	79,650.40	31,099.43	48,550.97
1960	83,564.55	36,117.45	46,447.10
1961	82,564.55	36,117.45	46,447.10

XVII. COLLEGIATE FFA

On February 8, 1956 at a meeting of the Agricultural Education Club at The University of Tennessee a motion was made to establish a Collegiate FFA Chapter. When a Charter was granted, it replaced the Agricultural Education Club. This had been discussed several times before but nothing definite had been done. At this time, however, a committee was appointed to write to other Collegiate FFA Chapters all over the United States for information concerning Collegiate FFA.

The committee devised a constitution and by-laws which were read, discussed and passed by the members. Then it was approved by the Agricultural Education Department, Dean of the College of Agriculture, Dean of the College of Education, Dean of Students, and the State Association of FFA. Upon the completion of the first program of work, the Charter was issued December 18, 1956. The Volunteer Collegiate FFA Chapter at The University of Tennessee became a reality.³⁷

Collegiate FFA Chapters are provided for by the National Organization of the Future Farmers of America and may be organized at institutions of higher learning which train teachers of vocational agriculture. Collegiate FFA Chapters are organized primarily to assist prospective teachers of vocational agriculture to become better FFA advisors in high schools. They operate similar to the way high school

³⁷Report of the Twenty-Ninth State Convention (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, April, 1957), p. 45.

FFA chapters do in that they use the same ceremonies, rituals, paraphernalia, and procedures in carrying out the work of the chapter.

The purposes which were established for the Collegiate FFA Chapter are:

1. To promote vocational education in agriculture in the State of Tennessee.
2. To promote wholesome relationships and understanding among students interested in vocational agriculture.
3. To promote desirable relationships among Chapter members and the Staffs of the College of Agriculture, Agricultural Education Department, the Agricultural Education Service, Division of Vocational Education, and State Department of Education.
4. To provide for the further development of abilities needed by a teacher of vocational agriculture in advising high school FFA Chapters.
5. To become more familiar with the role of teachers in rural community living.
6. To promote scholarship and leadership in the members for service in the school and community.
7. To develop the ability to live and work with fellow members according to democratic principles.
8. To provide wholesome social activities for members of this chapter.³⁸

Membership in the Collegiate Chapter consists of three types: active, associate, and honorary. Any student actively enrolled in the agricultural education curriculum at The University of Tennessee or any former high school FFA member enrolled in The University of

³⁸Report of the Twenty-Ninth State Convention, op. cit., April, 1957, p. 45-46.

Tennessee is entitled to the active degree of membership upon receiving the majority vote of the members at any regular meeting. Following determination of active membership status, a member automatically becomes an associate member. Agricultural workers, and others, who help promote vocational education may be elected as an honorary member by majority vote of the chapter.³⁹

The Collegiate FFA Chapter plans a social event for each quarter. In the fall new officers are elected to serve the winter and spring quarters.

The social event for the fall and winter quarters of 1957 was a dinner meeting each quarter. The spring social event was an outing to the Great Smoky Mountains. The members took their girl friends or wives and the faculty and wives chaperoned. Different games were played in the afternoon such as swimming, soft ball, horse shoes, and boat riding. The evening was ended with a wiener roast and a bon-fire chat.

The program committee prepares some type of educational or recreational activity for each meeting. The following list are some of the features which were presented at the meetings in 1956-1957:

1. "The Veterinarian and the Vocational Agriculture Teacher," by Dr. R. P. Gregory, Veterinary Science Professor.
2. String band composed of three students who played and sung humorous music.
3. Film of some of the life and culture of the Belgian Congo presented by Mr. Coffin, an actual resident of the Congo.

³⁹Ibid., p. 46.

4. "The Rumen Story," film shown and discussed by Dr. M. C. Bell, Professor of Animal Husbandry.
5. "Demonstration of Mental Concentration," by Dr. A. J. Paulus, Subject Matter Specialist of Agricultural Education Department.
6. Film of "Silver Anniversary" of the Future Farmers of America.
7. "Panel Discussion of FFA and 4-H," panel consisted of Dr. G. W. Wieggers and Mr. J. R. Warnbrod of the Agricultural Education Department and Mr. G. S. Foster, Mrs. Martha Fort, and Dr. B. T. Cockrill of Agricultural Extension Service.
8. "Opportunities for employment for College of Agriculture graduates in the feed industry," by Mr. Leonard Rogers of Security Feed Mills.
9. "Job Opportunities in the Fertilizer Industry," by Mr. A. Carter Myers of Knox Fertilizer Company.
10. "Discussion of the experiences which the student teachers of vocational agriculture had while practice teaching."⁴⁰

In 1957 the Collegiate FFA Chapter received an invitation to put on two television programs; one during FFA week and the other one the following week. On the first program there was a discussion of what the Collegiate FFA is and how it is related to the high school FFA chapters. On the second program a panel discussed some of the ways and means of becoming a teacher of vocational agriculture. A film of one of the student teachers instructing a class of boys how to cull chickens was shown and discussed on the program.

Again in 1958 the fall and winter social events consisted of a

⁴⁰Ibid., p. 46-47.

dinner meeting each quarter. The spring event was an outing to Big Ridge State Park. This year's program included films, panel discussions, speeches by such people as Elmo Johnson, president Furitan National; Ray Jones, vocational agriculture teacher, Porter High School; Carl Mabry, student teacher; and J. W. Brinn, community improvement specialist.⁴¹

XVIII. SUMMARY

It was during the 1951-1961 period that the organization of the Future Farmers of America in Tennessee reached its peak number of members and chapters. More than 16 thousand belonged to the Tennessee Association of FFA in 1951. This large number indicates that the organization must be achieving at least part of its objectives. In 1956 the Tennessee Association of FFA consisted of 279 chapters, which was the largest number of chapters to belong to the organization.

More stress was put on State Farmer and American Farmer degrees during this period than ever before. As a result Tennessee received the maximum number of American Farmers each year. Support in the form of foundations and scholarships was steadily increasing.

The Tennessee Association was well represented at the National Conventions and brought home their share of the awards. Since 1956 four chapters have been honored each year by bringing home a National Chapter Award.

⁴¹Report of the Thirtieth State Convention (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, April, 1958), p. 46-47.

Also 1956 was the year for the beginning of the Collegiate FFA Chapter at The University of Tennessee. It replaced the former Agricultural Education Club. The Collegiate Chapter was a great asset to the organization for members were able to belong to the FFA even after they graduated from high school and continued their education.

Many standards were set up during this period. For example, the election of officers was a common proceeding but few rules and recommendations could be found to govern the election. In 1956, Dr. George W. Wieggers, Jr., Head of the Agricultural Education Department, compiled and printed the more common qualifications of candidates and the procedures of nomination. Such information is beneficial especially to newcomers in the organization.

By this time the activities of the FFA were vast and varied. One week each year during the anniversary of George Washington's birthday, all chapters and members observed FFA Week and put forth a greater effort to present the FFA to the public.

Contests and awards had grown to include most every phase of FFA activities. Through these contests the members learned to compete fairly and follow rules.

In 1955 chapter ratings were begun to promote more participation on the part of the chapters and to keep the program of work balanced.

Due to the lack of funds, Camp Clements closed from 1958 through 1960. Then in 1961 the camp re-opened again with a good attendance.

The Tennessee Association of the Future Farmers of America has had both good and bad times. However, after reading the history of the

organization, one should realize the vast importance of the FFA.



CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

[The Future Farmers of America, or "FFA" as it is commonly known, is the national organization of, by and for boys studying vocational agriculture in public high schools of America. Organized in November, 1928, it has served to motivate and vitalize the systematic instruction offered to students of vocational agriculture, and to provide further training in farmer citizenship.

The Future Farmers of Tennessee was organized in September, 1927, before the national FFA organization was founded. The first State Convention was held in Nashville, April 20, 1928. At that time there were only 41 local chapters with over one thousand members. Later the Future Farmers of Tennessee entered into the national organization and became the Tennessee Association of Future Farmers of America. The foundation upon which the Future Farmers of America is built includes leadership and character development, sportsmanship, cooperation, service, thrift, scholarship, improved agriculture, organized recreation, citizenship and patriotism.]

During the years of 1928-1961 the Tennessee Association of the Future Farmers of America has enjoyed a steady growth. Except for the war period, each year the number of chapters and members were a credit to the state. The amount of investments and savings accounts per member was high. The organization had established a camp of which any organization would be proud.

There were 261 local FFA chapters with over 15,000 members in 1961. The Tennessee Association is among the stronger State FFA organizations. Since 1928, Tennessee has had 274 FFA members to receive the American Farmer Award, highest degree offered by the national organization.

Since 1946, 41 FFA chapters in the state have been honored in the National FFA Chapter Contest. Tennessee chapters have received 21 Gold Emblems, highest rating given to a local chapter; 12 Silver Emblems, second place award; and 8 Bronze Emblems, third place award.

Six FFA members from Tennessee have been elected to a national office--four vice-presidents and two student secretaries. They were: Wallace Bryan, Lebanon, Southern Regional Vice-President, 1931; E. K. Waters, Jr., Lebanon, Southern Regional Vice-President, 1932; Tom Vaughn, Yorkville, Southern Regional Vice-President, 1944; Lee Todd, Bells, Southern Regional Vice-President, 1959; Elmo Johnson, Maynardville, Student Secretary, 1936; Max Cobble, Mosheim, Student Secretary, 1948.

Three FFA members have reached the finals in the National Public Speaking Contest. All three won second in the national event. They were: Elmo Johnson, former vocational agriculture teacher at Mosheim; Max Cobble of Mosheim, a student of Mr. Johnson's; and Lee Todd of Bells.

Carthage Chapter won the National Farm Safety Award, McEwen and Carthage Chapters have won the Regional Farm Safety Award, John W. Reynolds, Jr., Goodlettsville was named Star Dairy Farmer of America in 1950 and was chosen Star Farmer of the South at the National FFA

Convention in Kansas City, Missouri in October, 1952. Joe Moore, Granville was named Star Farmer of America at the National FFA Convention in October, 1955, and Sam McDonald of Carthage was selected Star Farmer of the South in 1960. James Isaac Messler was named the 1961 Star Farmer of America.

Tennessee FFA chapters have certainly taken their share of the honors. [Through the interest and cooperation of the members, advisers, and other associated with the organization, the FFA is presently known to almost every individual.]

BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Freeman, G. E. Information received through personal interviews and material obtained that had been assembled.
- Killian, Byrle Garner. "History of the FFA in Oklahoma." Unpublished Master's Thesis, University of Oklahoma, 1955.
- Minutes of the State Executive Committee. Nashville: Published by the Tennessee Association of the Future Farmers of America under the supervision of the Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, April, 1942.
- Report of the Annual State Conventions. Nashville: Published by the Tennessee Association of the Future Farmers of America under the supervision of the Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, 1928-1961.
- The Rising Sun. Nashville: Magazine published monthly during the school year by the Tennessee Association of the Future Farmers of America under the supervision of the Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, October, 1934 through May, 1946.
- Sparkes, S. L. Material made available concerning the early history of the Future Farmers of Tennessee.
- The Tennessee Future Farmer. Nashville: Magazine published monthly and bi-monthly during the school year by the Tennessee Association of the Future Farmers of America under the supervision of the Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, October, 1946 through December, 1961.
- The Tennessee Planter. Nashville: Magazine published monthly during the school year by the Tennessee Association of the Future Farmers of America under the supervision of the Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, 1932 through May, 1934.
- Wieggers, George W., Jr. "Selection of Officers in the FFA," The Tennessee Future Farmer, March-April, 1956, pp. 9-10.



APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

CONSTITUTION

Article I. Name and Purpose of the Organization

Section A. The name of this organization shall be the Future Farmers of Tennessee. Members and local chapters are hereinafter referred to as the Future Farmers of Tennessee.

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

- (1) To promote vocational agriculture in high schools of Tennessee.
- (2) To create more interest in intelligent agricultural pursuits in the various counties of the state.
- (3) To create and nurture a love of country life.
- (4) To provide recreational and educational entertainment for students in vocational agriculture.
- (5) To promote thrift.
- (6) To afford a medium for cooperative marketing and buying.
- (7) To establish the confidence of the farm boy in himself and his work.
- (8) To promote scholarship and rural leadership.
- (9) To foster an appreciative attitude toward cooperation through participation in its activities.

Article II. Organization

Section A. Future Farmers of Tennessee is a state organization with local chapters in schools having organized instruction in vocational agriculture.

Section B. Future Farmers of Tennessee chapters shall not be organized in schools where organized instruction in vocational agriculture is not given.

Section C. Students shall meet, organize, adopt the state constitution as their own, elect officers, set up a program of work, and then apply to the State Secretary for membership in the state organization. The chapters and the members may then be known as F. F. T.'s.

Section D. Each chapter shall consider itself a unit in the state organization. It shall use the state constitution as its own constitution and have a like number of officers and committees performing the same duties for the chapter that the state officers and committees perform for the state organization.*

Article III. Membership.

Section A. Membership in this society shall be active, associate, and honorary.

Section B. Active membership -

Any boy who is a student of Vocational Agriculture who is regularly enrolled in a part-time, day-unit or all-day class is entitled to active membership upon receiving a majority vote of the members present at any chapter meeting. A member may retain his active membership for three years after discontinuing his systematic instruction in vocational agriculture.

Section C. Associate membership -

Any former student of vocational agriculture may be elected to associate membership upon

*Note: - Other committees may be created by chapters to meet the need of their varying activities; i. e. committee on marketing, banquet committee, program committee, and the like.

receiving a majority vote of the members present at any chapter meeting. Any former active member of a Future Farmer chapter may be elected to associate membership upon receiving a majority vote of the members present at any chapter meeting. Associate members shall not vote nor shall they hold any chapter or state office other than that of "Adviser."

Section D. Honorary membership -

Instructors, school principals, superintendents, business men, farmers, and others who are helping to promote Vocational Agriculture may be elected to honorary membership by a majority vote of the members present at any meeting. Honorary members shall not vote, nor shall they hold any office except that of "Adviser." Honorary members rank as Tennessee Farmers unless they are made Tennessee Planters at a state meeting.

Section E. There shall be three grades of active membership based upon achievement. These grades are (a) Green Hand, (b) Tennessee Farmer, and (c) Tennessee Planter. The requirements for promotion from one grade of membership to another are set forth in detail in Article IX and are a part of this constitution.

Section F. Only active members who have attained the grade of Tennessee Planter are eligible to hold state offices after 1930 but officers in the local chapters are not limited to any grade.

Article IV. Officers

Section A. The officers of this society shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Treasurer, Adviser, Reporter, and an Executive Committee. The officers shall perform the usual duties of their respective offices.

Section B. The executive committee shall consist of the officers of the society and three (3) active members elected by the society. This committee shall perform the usual duties of an executive

committee, review and approve receipts and disbursements, act as a nominating committee and be responsible for the welfare of the organization.

Section C. (1) The officers of the state organization shall be elected at the regular annual state meeting and each chapter of the F. F. T. in the state shall be represented by two delegates who shall represent the local chapter in balloting for officers and members who are nominated to be advanced to the grade of Tennessee Planter. Officers in the state organization shall hold office for one year.

(2) Officers of the local chapters shall be elected at regular meetings of the locals held in December of each year and shall hold office for one year.

Article V. Meetings.

Section A. A meeting of the state organization shall be held annually. Time and place to be determined.

Section B. Local chapters shall hold their meetings monthly, or oftener, and at such time and place as may be decided by the executive committee of the local.

Article VI. Dues.

Section A. State dues shall be \$1 per member per year. This includes local and national dues.

Section B. The dues of any local chapter shall be fixed by a majority vote of the membership.

Article VII. Amendments.

Section A. Amendments to the state constitution shall be submitted in writing at the regular spring meeting. The proposed amendment will be read before the convention and held until the next annual convention when it may be adopted or rejected by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present.

Section B. By-laws may be adopted to fit the needs of any local chapter providing they do not conflict with the

state constitution, which is also the constitution for each chapter. The constitution is the same for all chapters but a certain amount of flexibility is necessary for the proper functioning of chapters because of their varying activities. This flexibility may be attained through by-laws for each chapter.

Article VIII. Insignia.

Section A. The insignia of the Future Farmers of Tennessee which is made up of five symbols, namely, (1) the plow, representing tillage of the soil, the basis of modern agriculture; (2) the owl, representing wisdom; (3) the rising sun, representing progress; (4) the words Vocational Agriculture, and (5) cross section of an ear of corn, representing common agricultural interests, since corn is native to America and grown in every state. The insignia shall carry the three letters "F. F. A." across the central portion of the emblem and the national key shall be surrounded by the eagle grasping the coat of arms of the United States and a bundle of arrows.

Section B. All active, associate, and honorary members shall be entitled to wear the insignia. All members elected to the degree of "Tennessee Planter" are entitled to wear the gold insignia on a rectangular key base.

Article IX. The Three Classes or Grades of Active Membership.

Section A. Green Hand:

To be elected to membership in the F. F. T.'s a student must qualify as follows:

- (a) Fourteen years of age or the mental equivalent.
- (b) Regularly enrolled in a class in vocational agriculture.
- (c) Possess facilities for carrying out a satisfactory program of supervised practice and have a definite agreement with the parent and instructor as to scope, labor and profits.
- (d) Receive a majority of the votes of the members present at a regular meeting of a local

society of F. F. T.'s.

Section B. Tennessee Farmer:

The qualifications necessary to election to the grade of Tennessee Farmer are as follows:

- (a) At least one year's instruction in vocational agriculture and completion of a satisfactory program of supervised practice.
- (b) At least twenty-five dollars earned and on deposit in bank or otherwise productively invested.
- (c) Regularly enrolled in vocational agriculture with an amplified supervised practice program mapped out.
- (d) Recite from memory "The Future Farmer's Creed."
- (e) Lead the class in a discussion for ten minutes whenever called upon to do so.
- (f) Receive a majority vote of the members present at a regular local meeting of F. F. T.'s.

Section C. Tennessee Planter:

The qualifications are as follows:

- (a) At least two years of organized instruction in vocational agriculture with outstanding supervised practice work.
- (b) Outstanding qualities of leadership as shown by ability in class, school organization, public speaking, and general activities of the society.
- (c) Planters are elected at the state meetings only, and written records of achievement shall be submitted to the State Supervisor by the local executive committee prior to February 1. The Supervisor will then look into the matter and submit his findings to the state executive committee. This committee will nominate the candidate at the regular meeting if he is found worthy to receive the

honor. The records shall be read by a member of the executive committee when the students are nominated and the delegates shall then proceed to elect those who are deemed most worthy to be Tennessee Planters.* (See note)

- (d) Earn from farming and deposit in a bank, or productively invest, at least \$200. This may include the twenty-five dollars saved while advancing to the grade of Farmer.
- (e) Be familiar with parliamentary procedure by having held office in a local society.
- (f) Be able to lead a group successfully for forty minutes.
- (g) Make the high school judging team, debating team or some athletic team representing the high school.
- (h) Show marked attainment in scholarship in all high school branches (grade 85 or above) and be an outstanding leader in school activities --be an "all-round man."
- (i) Receive a majority vote of the delegates present in a state meeting and respond, upon election,

***Note:** Ex-students of vocational agriculture, members of the state staff, teacher trainers at The University of Tennessee, instructors, superintendents, farmers, bankers and others are eligible to election as honorary planters provided they have done outstanding work in promoting vocational agriculture and this organization. As honorary members, they shall be entitled to wear the gold pin. (Honorary membership, however, shall not exceed twenty per cent of regular membership in the grade of Tennessee Planter. Honorary Planters do not vote or hold office, except the office of Adviser.) Not more than fifteen planters shall be elected in the spring of 1928 and not more than thirty per year thereafter. These do not include honorary planters, who may be elected as stated above, but not to exceed twenty per cent of the active Planters.

with a speech of appreciation. (Two
minutes)¹

¹S. L. Sparkes, Mimeographed material made available.

APPENDIX B

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

1928

1. Amend Article III, Section B, to read:

Any boy who is a student of or former student in Vocational Agriculture who has been regularly enrolled in a part-time, day-unit, or all-day class is entitled to active membership. Ex-students of Vocational Agriculture are not eligible for election to State or local chapter offices.

2. Amend Article VIII, Section A by striking out words "wisdom and labor" and inserting "the initial letters of the State organization, F. F. T."
3. Amend Article VIII, Section B, line 6, by striking out the word "pin" and inserting the word "key"¹

1929

1. That the Future Farmers of Tennessee affiliate with the National Organization of Future Farmers of America, which at this time is composed of twenty-six state organizations of Future Farmers.
2. That our state constitution be changed so as to conform with the constitution of the FFA.
3. That each member pay \$1 per year as dues to the state organization. That this money be used in the following manner: ten cents to pay dues of each member to the National Organization; whatever amount is necessary to be used to buy pins for each new greenhand member; to give keys to all who become planters; to reduce cost of farmer pins; and to maintain state camp.²

¹Report of the First State Convention, op. cit., p. 4.

²Report of the Second State Convention, op. cit., p. 5.

1930

1. Amend Article 4, Section (c), subsection 1, to read:

The officers of the State Organization shall be elected at the regular annual State meeting by a majority of votes cast by delegates present, and each chapter of the F. F. T. in the State shall be represented by two delegates who shall represent the local chapter in balloting for officers and members who are nominated to be advanced to the grade of Tennessee Planter. That each chapter shall be entitled to 2 votes and one additional vote for each fifteen or fraction thereof of paid memberships.

Provided, further, that no chapter shall be entitled to representation until its dues are paid in full.

The officers in the State Organization shall hold office for one year.

2. Amend Article 6, Section A, State dues to be fifty cents per member per year. This includes State and National dues.

3. Amend Article 9, Section C, subsection, (d):

Earn from farming and deposit in a bank, or productively invest at least \$300. This may include the \$25 saved while advancing to the grade of Tennessee Farmer.

4. Article 9, Section C, subsection h:

The grade of 85 or above be struck out and the paragraph to read:

Show marked attainment in scholarship in all high school branches, and be an outstanding leader in all school activities--be an "all-round man."³

1931

1. Amend Article III, Section D:

³Report of the Third State Convention, op. cit., p. 14.

The honorary members elected annually shall not exceed 20 per cent of the new members elected.

2. Amend Article III, Section E:

By striking out the word Tennessee Farmer and substituting therefore Future Farmer.

3. Amend Article IV, Section B:

By adding the clause to read, "There shall be three (3) Vice-Presidents elected, one from each grand division of the State."⁴

1932

1. Amend Article IV, Section C, (2) to read:

That officers of local chapters shall be elected not later than the first week in October.

2. Amend Article IV, Section C, paragraph seven (7) to read:

That all applications for the "Future Farmer" degree and the "American Farmer" degree must be in the State Office, in the hands of the State Adviser, twenty-one (21) days prior to the convention of the Future Farmers of Tennessee, and that no applications for the above mentioned degrees be accepted thereafter for the same year.⁵

1935

1. Amend the constitution so as to provide that the outgoing president, and the incoming president shall be the delegates to the National Convention. In the event either one cannot attend, the executive committee shall select a delegate or delegates.

⁴Report of the Fourth State Convention, op. cit., p. 9.

⁵Report of the Fifth State Convention, op. cit., p. 16.

2. Amend the constitution so as to provide a state initiation fee of twenty-five cents for all greenhands and state dues of twenty-five cents for all members.
3. To accept the National Constitution for our state constitution and formulate by-laws to fit our state, but in no case have conflicts with the National Constitution.⁶

1939

1. Amend Article IX, Section C, lines E, G, I, P, Q, and R, by striking the words "Tennessee Planter" and substituting in lieu the words "State Farmer."
2. In Article IX, Section C, line d, change \$200 to read \$250.
3. Amend the constitution to read, "The number of State Farmers selected each year shall be limited to one per cent of the active membership" in lieu of the present number of thirty.⁷

1940

1. That any application for State Farmer degree which contains mathematical errors, which would make it impossible to judge the accuracy of the application, not be considered for the degree.
2. That any chapter which does not submit its report when called for by the State Adviser be ineligible to participate in the State Convention and the regular F. F. A. contests.⁸

1941

1. That no chapter shall be eligible to participate in the

⁶Report of the Eighth State Convention (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, April, 1935).

⁷Report of the Twelfth State Convention (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, April, 1939).

⁸Report of the Thirteenth State Convention, op. cit., pp. 16-17.

State Convention that has not sent a minimum of two news items to The Rising Sun and two newspaper clippings relating to chapter activities to the State Adviser; one news item and one newspaper clipping to be sent in before November 1 and the others by February 1 during the year immediately preceding the State Convention.

2. That the part of the By-Laws "Number 10" which reads, "Twenty-one (21) days" be changed to read by March 1.
3. That the out-going president be a member of the Executive Committee for the coming year, or in the event he cannot serve the next in line of office be selected.⁹

1942

1. Strike out amendment No. 1 of the 1941 Convention and substitute therefor the following:

To seat delegates in the annual convention, dues for all active members must be paid on or before January 1 preceding the annual convention date in April.¹⁰

1943

1. Amend Article 10, which reads "March 1" to read "April 1."

NOTE: This refers to the date State Farmer applications must be in the hands of the State Adviser.¹¹

1944

1. Revise Article No. 2 of the by-laws to include the office of Sentinel.

Report of the Fourteenth State Convention (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, April, 1941), p. 18.

¹⁰Minutes of the State Executive Committee, op. cit., p. 6.

¹¹The Rising Sun (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, May, 1943), p. 3.

2. Repeal and strike from the by-laws the following:

No chapter shall be eligible to participate in the State Convention that has not sent a minimum of two news items to The Rising Sun and two newspaper clippings relating to chapter activities to the State Adviser; one news item and one newspaper clipping to be sent in before November 1 and the other by February 1 during the year immediately preceding the State Convention.¹²

1945

1. Amend Article 9 by striking out 1% and inserting 2%.
2. Amend Article 9 by inserting the following after \$250:

Applicant must be a member of the FFA exclusive of other agencies or organizations doing similar work.

3. Amend Article 12 to read:

State dues shall be fifty cents (50 cents) for all members.

4. Amend Article 17 to read:

In order for a member to be eligible for any FFA award, he must be an FFA member exclusively and must not have participated (during the period covered by the contest) in contests of other organizations offering similar or like awards.¹³

1946

1. That the State FFA Executive Committee have power to change the name of the FFA paper, The Rising Sun, by any means suitable to the executive committee, that the title of the paper include FFA.

¹²Report of the Sixteenth State Convention, op. cit., p. 11.

¹³Report of the Seventeenth State Convention (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, April, 1945).

2. By-law No. 16 be amended to read:

FFA members in order to receive any FFA degree or award be exclusively FFA members and not belong to or participate in any other organization offering similar or like awards during the period covered in training for FFA degree or award.

If a boy has a program in operation with any other organization prior to becoming an FFA member he should be allowed to complete the year's program started with that organization.¹⁴

1947

1. That the FFA dues be increased to 75 cents for upper classmen and \$1 for freshmen. The extra money is to be used for the Tennessee Future Farmer and that each member is to be provided a copy of each issue.¹⁵

1952

1. Amend by-law No. 10 which states:

Applications for the State and American Farmer degrees must be in the State Office in the hands of the State Adviser by April first prior to the convening of the Tennessee Association FFA in the annual convention, and no applications for the above mentioned degrees will be accepted thereafter for the same year.

The committee recommended that this be changed to the effect that the application be postmarked prior to April 1, and not necessarily in the state office.

2. Amend Section 2 by adding the office of an executive secretary.¹⁶

¹⁴The Rising Sun, op. cit., May, 1946, p. 2.

¹⁵Report of the Nineteenth State Convention (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, April, 1947), p. 5.

¹⁶Report of the Twenty-Fourth State Convention (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, April, 1952, p. 17.

1953

1. Amend Article 10 to read:

The application for the State Farmer Degree must be in a month earlier so it must be postmarked March 1. The executive committee should act upon the degree before March 15.

2. Relating to Article 12:

An itemized statement should appear in the April edition of the Tennessee Future Farmer Magazine concerning the money that was spent on the improvement of Camp Clements for the previous year.

3. Amend Article 13 to read:

There can be a 5% error in the mathematical part of the State Farmer degree applicant, as in the American Farmers degree.

4. Relating to Article 16:

Two chapters from each grand division, East, Middle, and West Tennessee be represented in the conventional committee, consisting of the advisor and one member from the chapters that are appointed by the district supervisor. This committee will meet during the T. E. A. Convention held in January.¹⁷

1954

1. The following to be added to Article 2:

Other things being equal the office of President shall rotate annually between the three supervisory districts of the state.

2. Amend Article 15 to read:

¹⁷Report of the Twenty-Fifth State Convention, op. cit., p. 12.

A member will not be eligible for FFA awards who exhibits or participates as a member of a similar farm youth organization during the period covered in training for the FFA degree or award. (If a boy has a program in operation with any other organization prior to becoming a FFA member he should be allowed to complete the year's program started with the organization.)¹⁸

1955

1. Amend Article 3 to read as follows:

Only members who have attained the State Farmer degree are eligible to hold State office after 1930, and officers of local chapters are limited to Chapter Farmer degrees or above after the chapter has been established in any given school for one year.¹⁹

1956

1. Amend Article 5 to read:

Each local chapter shall be entitled to two votes on matters coming before the state organization, and one additional vote for each fifteen, or major fraction thereof, paid memberships, provided that no chapter shall be entitled to representation unless its dues are paid in full by January first preceding the annual convention. "In full" shall be interpreted to mean all regular FFA members. Furthermore, failure to pay these dues by January 1 shall result in the suspension of the chapter for the remainder of the year for which dues are being paid. Members of chapters in suspension shall be ineligible to compete in FFA activities. No dues shall be accepted after January 1.

2. Amend Article 13 to read:

¹⁸Report of the Twenty-Sixth State Convention (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, April, 1954), p. 14.

¹⁹Report of the Twenty-Seventh State Convention, op. cit., p. 14.

There will be allowed a 5% error in the mathematical part of the State Farmer degree application.

3. Amend Article 14 to read:

Any chapter which does not submit its report when called for by the State Advisor will be suspended until the report is made, and a \$15 penalty is paid to the State FFA treasury.

4. Article 15 be changed to read:

A member will not be eligible for any FFA degree or awards who exhibits or participates as a member of a similar farm youth organization during the period covered in training for the FFA degree or award. (If a boy has a program in operation with any other organization prior to becoming an FFA member, he should be allowed to complete the year's program started with the organization.²⁰

1957

1. Amend Article 1 to read:

Each chapter shall consider itself a unit in the State Association. It shall use the State Constitution and By-Laws as its own and have a like number of officers and committees performing the same duties for the chapter that the State Officers and committees perform for the State organization, except that there shall be only one Vice-President and no Executive Secretary in local chapters.

2. Amend Article 3 by omitting the words "after 1930."

3. Amend Article 5 to read:

Each local chapter shall be entitled to two votes on matters coming before the State Organization, and one additional vote for each fifteen, or major fraction thereof, paid membership, if requested by a majority

²⁰Report of the Twenty-Eighth State Convention (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, April, 1956), p. 19.

vote of delegates, provided that no chapter shall be entitled to representation unless its dues are paid in full by January 1 preceding the annual convention. "In full" shall be interpreted to mean all regular FFA members. Furthermore, failure to pay these dues by January 1 shall result in the suspension of the chapter for the remainder of the year for which dues are being paid. Members of chapters in suspension shall be ineligible to compete in FFA activities. No dues shall be accepted after January 1.

h. Amend Article 13 to read:

There will be allowed a 5% error in grand total of the mathematical part of the State Farmer degree applications.²¹

1958

1. Amend Article 5 by having the following added after the word "January 1":

except the boys joining the local chapter after this date.

2. Amend Article 9 which reads:

The number of State Farmers elected each year shall be limited to two per cent of the active membership. To be eligible for the State Farmer degree the applicant must have earned and deposited or productively invested in farming a minimum of \$500. Applicant must be a member of the FFA, exclusive of other agencies or organizations doing a similar work, and must meet all other requirements set up in the constitution.

Be changed to:

The number of State Farmers elected each year shall be limited to two per cent of the active membership. To be eligible for the State Farmer degree, the applicant must have earned and deposited or productively invested in farming a minimum of \$500.

3. Amend Article 12 to read as follows:

²¹Report of the Twenty-Ninth State Convention, op. cit., p. 19.

Green Hands shall pay an initiation fee of 25 cents. State dues shall be \$1 for all members, which shall include one year's subscription to the Tennessee Future Farmer magazine and the National Future Farmer Magazine. (Any chapter having paid-up subscriptions to the National Future Farmer magazine shall receive an adjustment in dues to compensate for such paid-up subscriptions.)

4. That Article 15 be deleted in its entirety.
5. That a new By-Law be inserted in place of the present Article 15 with the new one reading:

All monies in the Association treasury not needed as working capital shall be safely invested at the discretion of the executive committee, so as to provide additional income for the Association.

6. That the present Article 16 be changed to Article 17.
7. That a new By-Law to be Article 16 read as follows:

Persons handling Association Funds shall be bonded at the expense of the Association and an annual audit of Association Funds be published in the Convention Proceedings.²²

1960

1. Amend By-Law No. 12 by omitting the following words:

Any chapter having paid-up subscriptions to the National Future Farmer Magazine shall receive an adjustment in dues to compensate for such paid-up subscriptions.

2. By-Law No. 17 be changed to By-Law No. 18 and By-Law No. 17 to read as follows:

STATE BOARD OF DIRECTORS---GOVERNING BODY

1. The governing body of the State organization, which shall exercise the powers granted to State FFA Association in Public Law 740, shall be a Board of Directors

²²Report of the Thirtieth State Convention, op. cit., p. 19.

composed of:

- a. The State Supervisor of Agricultural Education, who shall act as chairman.
 - b. Plus four other members of the supervisory staff of the agricultural service, Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education.
 - c. Nine teachers of Vocational Agriculture.
- 2.. The State Supervisory Staff shall appoint the nine Vocational Agriculture teachers to serve from April 25, 1960, through June 15, 1960; thereafter, the nine Vocational Agriculture teachers authorized to serve on the Board of Directors shall be elected (three from each district) by the Vocational Agriculture teachers of the respective districts. In case the election members of the Board of Directors from any district is ill or otherwise unable to attend a scheduled meeting, a teacher of Vocational Agriculture from that district shall be appointed to serve at the meeting by the chairman of the Board of Directors. This Board shall meet at least twice each year.²³

1961

1. Substitute By-Law 17, No. 1, Part B to read as follows:
 - b. Plus the executive secretary of the Tennessee Association FFA and the three regional supervisors of agricultural education.
2. The Committee recommended the following:

The Tennessee Association, Future Farmers of America, sponsor a State FFA Foundation Program along the lines of the National Foundation and donors to the program be contacted. The State FFA Board of Directors will be granted power to put the program into operation.²⁴

²³Report of the Thirty-Second State Convention (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, April, 1960), p. 21.

²⁴Report of the Thirty-Third State Convention (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, May, 1961), p. 21

APPENDIX C

BY-LAWS OF THE TENNESSEE ASSOCIATION

FFA AS AMENDED MAY 6, 1961

1. Each chapter shall consider itself a unit in the State Association. It shall use the State Constitution and By-Laws as its own and have a like number of officers and committees performing the same duties for the chapter that the State officers and committees perform for the State organization, except that there shall be only one Vice-President and no Executive Secretary in local chapters.
2. The officers of the State Association shall be: A President; three Vice-Presidents, one from each supervisory district of the State; Secretary; Treasurer; Reporter; Sentinel; Executive Secretary; and Advisor. Other things being equal, the office of President shall rotate annually between the three supervisory districts of the State.
3. Only members who have attained the State Farmer degree are eligible to hold State office, and officers of local chapters are limited to Chapter Farmer degrees or above after the chapter has been established in any given school for one year.
4. The officers of the State Association shall be elected at the regular annual convention of the Association by a majority vote cast by voting delegates present, and shall hold office for one year. Each chapter of the FFA in the State shall be represented by two delegates who shall represent the chapter in balloting for officers and any other matters requiring a vote.
5. Each local chapter shall be entitled to two votes on matters coming before the State organization, and one additional vote for each fifteen, or major fraction thereof, paid membership, if requested by a majority vote of delegates, provided that no chapter shall be entitled to representation unless its dues are paid in full by January 1 preceding the annual convention. "In full" shall be interpreted to mean all regular FFA

members. Furthermore, failure to pay these dues by January 1 shall result in the suspension of the chapter for the remainder of the year for which dues are being paid. Members of chapters in suspension shall be ineligible to compete in FFA activities. No dues shall be accepted after January 1. (Except for boys joining the local chapter after this date.)

6. The Executive Committee shall consist of the officers of the Association. This Committee shall perform the usual duties of an executive committee--review and approve receipts and disbursements, act as a nominating committee, and be responsible for the welfare of the organization. The out-going President shall be a member of the Executive Committee for the coming year or, in the event that he cannot serve, the next in line of office shall be selected.
7. The out-going President and the in-coming President shall be the delegates to the National Convention. In the event that either or both cannot attend, the Executive Committee shall select a delegate or delegates.
8. Officers of local chapters shall be elected annually not later than the first week in October and shall hold office for one year.
9. The number of State Farmers elected each year shall be limited to two per cent of the active membership. To be eligible for the State Farmer degree, the applicant must have earned and deposited or productively invested in farming a minimum of \$500.
10. Applications for the State and American Farmer Degrees must be postmarked not later than March 1 before the annual convention of the Tennessee Association FFA and must be in the hands of the State Advisor in due time thereafter. The Executive Committee should act upon the degrees before March 15.
11. Honorary State Farmers elected by any annual convention shall not exceed twenty per cent of the active State Farmers elected. Honorary members elected annually in local chapters shall not exceed 20% of the new members elected.
12. Green Hands shall pay an initiation fee of 25 cents. State dues shall be \$1 for all members, which shall include one year's subscription to the Tennessee Future Farmer magazine and the National Future Farmer magazine.

13. There will be allowed a 5% error in grand total of the mathematical part of the State Farmer degree applications.
14. Any chapter which does not submit its report when called for by the State Advisor will be suspended until report is made and a \$15 penalty is paid to the State FFA treasury.
15. All monies in the Association treasury not needed as working capital shall be safely invested at the discretion of the Executive Committee, so as to provide additional income for the Association.
16. Persons handling Association funds shall be bonded at the expense of the Association and an annual audit of Association funds be published in the Convention Proceedings.
17. The governing body of the State organization which shall exercise the powers granted to State FFA Association in Public Law 740, shall be a Board of Directors composed of:
 - a. The head State Supervisor of Agricultural Education, who shall act as chairman.
 - b. Plus the executive secretary of the Tennessee Association FFA, and the three regional agriculture education supervisors.
 - c. Nine teachers of vocational agriculture.

The nine vocational agriculture teachers authorized to serve on the Board of Directors shall be elected (three from each district) by the Vocational Agriculture teachers of the respective districts. In case the elected member of the Board of Directors from any district is ill or otherwise unable to attend a scheduled meeting, a teacher of Vocational Agriculture from that district shall be appointed to serve at the meeting by the chairman of the Board of Directors. This Board shall meet at least twice each year.

18. Any By-Laws previously enacted and in conflict with the above are hereby revoked.¹

¹Report of the Thirty-Third State Convention (Nashville: Division of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, May, 1961), pp. 21-23.

APPENDIX D

HONORARY STATE FARMERS

Year	Name	Occupation
1928	P. L. Harned	State Commissioner of Education
	Gov. Henry H. Horton	Governor, State of Tennessee
	Homer Hancock	State Commissioner of Education
	D. M. Clements	State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture
	G. E. Freeman	Asst. State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture
1929	Frate Full	Master Teacher - 1928 West Tennessee District Supervisor
	T. L. Mayes	Master Teacher - 1929
	N. E. Fitzgerald	Professor of Agricultural Education, The University of Tennessee
1930	William A. Burnett	Manager, Nashville Union Stock Yards (For Farming Ability)
	Thomas Cheatham	Middle Tennessee District Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture
	G. B. Thackston	Teacher of Vocational Agriculture at Goodlettsville
	C. F. Alden	Teacher of Vocational Agriculture at Goodlettsville
	W. S. Baldwin	Master Teacher - 1930
1931	Honorable L. D. Smith	State Attorney-General
	J. T. Lovell	Master Teacher - 1931
	E. D. Stivers	Asst. Professor of Agricultural Education, University of Tennessee
	J. W. Russwurm	Secretary, Tennessee State Fair Assoc.
	Frank D. Fuller	Secretary, Mid-South Fair, Memphis
	G. K. Horn	Teacher of Vocational Agriculture at Bellevue
1932	M. A. Ward	(Donated land for camp of Future Farmers)
	T. G. Chase	Teacher of Vocational Agriculture at Pikeville
	J. H. Tucker	Master Teacher - 1932
	Ben Kilgore	PROGRESSIVE FARMER, Memphis
	J. F. Porter	President, Tennessee Farm Bureau Federation

APPENDIX D (continued)

Year	Name	Occupation
1932	L. C. Jacobs	Purina Mills
1933	Gov. Hill McAlister	Governor, State of Tennessee
	Walter D. Cocking	State Commissioner of Education
	H. G. Maxey	Rural Press Association
	Dr. K. C. Davis	Agricultural Education Peabody College
	Harry Stone	Radio Station WSM, Nashville
	James G. Stahlman	Nashville BANNER, Nashville
	O. R. Long	Master Teacher - 1933
1934	W. A. Hensely	Vo-Ag. Teacher Cookeville
	A. A. Adams	*
	Dr. Tait Butler	Editor, PROGRESSIVE FARMER
	Dr. H. A. Morgan	The University of Tennessee
	Dr. M. Jacob	The University of Tennessee
	J. Brown Lee	Vo-Ag. Teacher Pikeville
	Joe Bean	Chattanooga
	J. E. Moss	County Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture, Davidson County
	O. E. Van Cleave	State Commissioner of Agriculture
	J. S. Irvine	Master Teacher--1934
	Judge Litton Hickman	Nashville
	Cecil Anderson	Henderson
1936	C. E. Brehm	State Director, Division of Extension
	C. E. Wiley	Professor of Dairying, University of Tennessee
	L. R. Neel	Director of Middle Tennessee Experiment Station, Columbia
	J. W. Brinn	District Supervisor, West Tennessee, Jackson
	N. H. Baulch	Master Teacher - 1935
1937	W. A. Bass	State Commissioner of Education
	C. T. Pardue	Master Teacher - 1936
	F. L. Browning	Secretary to the Governor
	C. W. Bailey	Chairman, Agricultural Committee, Tennessee Bankers' Association
	J. B. Kirkland	Asso. Teacher Trainer, University of Tennessee

*Information not available.

APPENDIX D (continued)

Year	Name	Occupation
1937	L. A. Carpenter	District Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture, East Tennessee
1938	J. M. Smith John M. Goodman Paul Dykes F. G. Scrrells	State Commissioner of Education State Commissioner of Agriculture Master, Tennessee State Grange Vo-Ag. Teacher, Trenton
1939	Gov. Prentice Cooper B. O. Duggan Grady Haddleston Clint Jones Dr. Fred C. Smith Mrs. M. L. Fowlkes	Governor, State of Tennessee State Commissioner of Education Secretary, Tennessee Bankers Assoc. State Commissioner of Agriculture Dean, University of Tennessee Secretary of Tennessee State FFA Adviser
1940	Joe Engle James D. Hoskins C. C. Flanery C. R. Griffith Charles Brakewell Ben Hazlewood E. B. Knight A. J. Paulus	President, Chattanooga Inter-State Fair President, University of Tennessee State Commissioner of Agriculture Local Manager, Sears, Roebuck & Co. Secretary, Tennessee Valley Agricultural-Industrial Fair Supervisor, West Tennessee Experiment Station Department of Agricultural Education, University of Tennessee Department of Agricultural Education, University of Tennessee
1941	Raymond Skinner Henry W. Beaudoin Walter Chandler Dr. Sue M. Powers E. C. Ball N. D. Peacock Louis Finney E. W. Hale	President, Mid-South Fair Secretary, Mid-South Fair Mayor of Memphis Superintendent of Shelby County Schools Superintendent of Memphis City Schools and member of State Board for Vocational Education College of Agriculture, University of Tennessee Editor, Tennessee Farm Bureau News Chairman, Shelby County Commissioners
1942	Mouzon B. Peters	Chattanooga TIMES, Chattanooga

APPENDIX D (continued)

Year	Name	Occupation
1942	Paul Meek	Executive Officer, University of Tennessee, Martin
	Kenneth E. Huddleston	Program Director WNOX
1943	No Honorary Planters elected.	
1944	No Honorary Planters elected.	
1945	Burgin E. Dossett	State Commissioner of Education
	Ben Douglass	District Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture, West Tennessee
	O. B. Ellis	Superintendent, Shelby County Penal Farm, Memphis
	Jim McCord	Governor, State of Tennessee
	J. P. Mitchell	Farmer, Fruitland
	H. N. Parks	District Supervisor, Vocational Agriculture, Middle Tennessee
1946	John McDonald	Farm Director, Radio Station WSM, Nashville
	J. D. Cliett	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Tyner
	S. L. Sparkes	District Supervisor Vocational Agriculture, Nashville
	G. D. Straus	South Memphis Stock Yards Official, Memphis
1947	John Ewing	Superintendent, Middle Tennessee Experiment Station, Columbia
	B. C. Meadows	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Carthage
	Ben Houston	Assoc. State Supervisor, East Tennessee State College, Johnson City
	Howard Kirksey	Assoc. State Supervisor, Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro
	John Richardson	Assoc. State Supervisor, West Tennessee State College, Memphis
	H. O. Coffey	Asst. Managing Editor, PROGRESSIVE FARMER, Birmingham, Alabama
1948	John W. Carney	Asst. State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture, Nashville
	T. J. Hendrickson	District Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture, Middle Tennessee

APPENDIX D (continued)

Year	Name	Occupation
1948	H. C. Colvett	District Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture, West Tennessee
1949	W. R. Landrum	Member State Board of Education
	Lawrence Taylor	Member State Board of Education
	Norman Frost	Member State Board of Education
	Robert L. Forrester	Member State Board of Education
	William R. Webb	Member State Board of Education
	Mrs. Ferdinand Powell	Member State Board of Education
	Sam Wilson	Member State Board of Education
	S. Bartow Strang	Member State Board of Education
	Charles M. Packett	General Manager, Chattanooga TIMES
	Jesse Saffley	Farm Specialist, Nashville BANNER
1950	Bonard S. Wilson	Department of Agricultural Education, University of Tennessee
	T. J. Hitch	President, Tennessee Farm Bureau
	Tim Huddleston	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Ooltewah
	A. C. Jones	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Henderson
	A. G. Capps	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Martin
	A. U. Taylor	Secretary, West Tennessee District Fair, Jackson
	Bob Mahon	Editor, Jackson SUN, Jackson
	L. B. Herring	Manager, Mid-South Fair, Memphis
	N. S. Nichols	Manager, Tennessee Chain Stores Council, Nashville
	John D. Mueller	Editor, BANNER, Cleveland
	Tutt Bradford	Editor, BANNER, Cleveland
	Fred Elliott	Memphis, State Board for Vocational Education, Whitehaven
	Mrs. Kay Ray	Chattanooga, NEWS FREE PRESS
	Glenn Nicely	TENNESSEAN, Nashville
	Harry Carter	Asst. State Commissioner of Education
	All County Superintendents of Education in Tennessee	

<u>County</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Superintendent</u>
Anderson	Clinton	Frank E. Irwin
Bedford	Shelbyville	Walter D. Mullins
Benton	Camden	Bert P. Cagle
Bladsoe	Pikeville	Firm H. Cagle
Blount	Maryville	L. M. Ross
Bradley	Cleveland	S. L. Beaty

APPENDIX D (continued)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Occupation</u>
<u>County</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Superintendent</u>
Campbell	Jacksboro	G. H. Smith
Cannon	Woodbury	William Bragg
Carroll	Huntingden	Richard C. Austin
Carter	Elizabethton	Mack Estep
Cheatham	Ashland City	V. W. Nielsen
Chester	Henderson	Tom Armour
Claiborne	Tazewell	C. L. Moyers
Clay	Celina	Melvin L. Brown
Cocke	Newport	Mrs. Lagretta C. Parrott
Coffee	Manchester	Fred Gilliam
Crockett	Alamo	R. E. Black
Cumberland	Crossville	John L. Rose
Davidson	Nashville	J. E. Moss
Decatur	Scotts Hill	G. T. Kennedy
DeKalb	Smithville	Grady Carter
Dickson	Charlotte	W. H. Garrett
Dyer	Dyersburg	H. Claude Moore
Fayette	Somerville	J. R. Martin
Fentress	Jamestown	Willard Crouch
Franklin	Winchester	James A. Clark
Gibson	Trenton	C. H. Cole
Giles	Pulaski	M. T. Newman, Jr.
Granger	Rutledge	H. T. Boston
Greene	Greenville	Glennon C. Brown
Grundy	Tracy City	E. J. Cunningham
Hamblen	Morristown	George W. Haynes
Hamilton	Chattanooga	Marshall H. Clark
Hancock	Sneedville	Rector Greene
Hardeman	Bolivar	Quinnie Armour
Hardin	Savannah	H. F. Snodgrass
Hawkins	Rogersville	J. O. Harville
Haywood	Brownsville	Joe T. Naylor
Henderson	Lexington	Ira C. Powers
Henry	Paris	Joe Morgan
Hickman	Centerville	Grant Coble
Houston	Erin	Homer H. Young
Humphreys	Waverly	Carl L. Simpson
Jackson	Gainesboro	R. V. Reynolds
Jefferson	Dandridge	D. C. Denton
Johnson	Mountain City	R. D. Fritts
Knox	Knoxville	Mildred E. Boyle

APPENDIX D (continued)

Year	Name	Occupation
<u>County</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Superintendent</u>
Lake	Tiptonville	Jack Brewer
Lauderdale	Ripley	Edric Owen
Lawrence	Lawrenceburg	H. H. Turpen
Lewis	Hohenwald	J. H. Warf
Lincoln	Fayetteville	J. B. Sullavin
Loudon	Loudon	Robert E. Cassady
McMinn	Englewood	Harry A. Brown
McMurry	Selmer	J. C. Taylor
Macon	Lafayette	Oren M. Cooper
Madison	Jackson	Bruce Bailey
Marion	Jasper	James T. Friguere
Marshall	Lewisburg	W. M. Connolly
Maury	Columbia	J. R. Baker
Meigs	Decatur	J. D. Culvahouse
Monroe	Madisonville	Pryor C. Hunt
Montgomery	Clarksville	M. L. Carney
Moore	Lynchburg	J. Marvin Byrom
Morgan	Wartburg	W. D. Human
Obion	Union City	Milton Hamilton
Overton	Livingston	Thomas H. Parrigin
Perry	Linden	Jack Stevens
Pickett	Byrdstown	Harold H. Hassler
Polk	Benton	Isham P. Lyle
Putnam	Cookeville	Oliver T. Schammon
Rhea	Dayton	Walter White
Roane	Kingston	J. F. Brittain
Robertson	Springfield	C. F. Fisher
Rutherford	Murfreesboro	Bealer Smotherman
Scott	Robbins	A. V. Ellis
Sequatchie	Dunlap	Grady L. Griffith
Sevier	Sevierville	Mayford M. Seaton
Shelby	Memphis	Dr. Sue M. Powers
Smith	Carthage	Woodrow Piper
Stewart	Dover	Earl E. Sexton
Sullivan	Blountville	J. C. Akard
Sumner	Gallatin	V. O. Hawkins
Tipton	Covington	Eugene Younger
Trousdale	Hartsville	C. H. Wilburn
Unicoi	Erwin	R. Doyle Moore
Union	Maynardville	J. Howard Collett
Van Buren	Spencer	J. Bouldin Brady

APPENDIX D (continued)

Year	Name	Occupation
<u>County</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Superintendent</u>
Warren	McMinnville	Theodore Hammer
Washington	Jonesboro	Fred Neil Smith
Wayne	Waynesboro	Glenn S. Gallien
Weakley	Dresden	J. T. Miles
White	Sparta	Beecher E. Cooley
Williamson	Franklin	W. P. Scales
Wilson	Lebanon	W. H. Waters
1951	T. J. Weatherell	Manager, Sears, Roebuck and Company, Chattanooga
	S. K. Johnson	Manager, Coca Cola Bottling Company, Chattanooga
	A. Carter Myers	President of Tennessee Valley A & I Fair, Knoxville
	E. J. Chapman	Superintendent, Middle Tennessee Experiment Station, Columbia
	Carl Fry	Head, Production & Marketing Adminis- tration, Nashville
	Hal Hard	Farm Editor, Nashville TENNESSEAN
	Mrs. Alma Broce	Editor Erwin RECORD
	Emil W. Farr	Principal, Bradley County High School Cleveland
	Hobson Vandiver	Manager, Mid-South Cotton Corporation, Memphis
	Martin Zook	Manager, Mid-South Fair, Memphis
	James Nance	Hog Breeder, Alamo
	Charles M. Jones	Banker, Newbern
	Horace Dunigan	Banker, Dyersburg
	S. A. Robert	Agricultural Agent, GM&O Railroad, Jackson
	W. E. Rhodes	Banker, Henderson
	J. A. Barkdale	State Commissioner of Education
	Scott Dean	Knox Fertilizer Company, Knoxville
1952	Pat Kerr	Secretary-Manager TVA & I Fair, Knoxville
	S. H. Evans	Advisor, John Sevier Chapter, Erwin
	Wayne Scott	Advisor, John Sevier Chapter, Erwin
	G. W. Wieggers, Jr.	Agricultural Education, University of Tennessee, Knoxville

APPENDIX D (continued)

Year	Name	Occupation
1952	John Finney	Publisher, Columbia HERALD, Columbia
	Sam K. Neal	State Commissioner of Safety, Carthage
	Newton C. Myers	Knox Fertiliser Company, Nashville
	Frank Rambo	Oakwood Farm (Owner), Fayetteville
	John G. Young	Oakwood Farm (Manager), Fayetteville
	Damon Headen	Farmer and Ginner, Ridgely
	A. J. Heine	Mid-South Supply Association, Memphis
	Hunter Taylor	Asst. Secretary West Tennessee Fair, Jackson
	G. E. P. Cavender	Asst. Commissioner of Agriculture, Nashville
1953	Hon. Frank G. Clement	Governor, State of Tennessee
	George Abraham	Manager, Wilson Packing Company, Memphis
	R. W. Beamer	Professor, Agricultural Education, University of Tennessee
	W. H. Bell	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Daisy
	C. F. Bennett	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Medina
	J. H. Bennett	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Ridgely
	R. E. Bruner	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Centerville
	W. H. Carleton	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Bolivar
	W. S. Cloys	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Ripley
	A. B. Coleman	Secretary East Tennessee District Fair, Kingsport
	H. G. Conley	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Halls
	J. A. Conner	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Jacksboro
	Dr. Quill E. Cope	Commissioner, State Department of Education, Nashville
	H. Ray Cox	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Henry
	Griff Dodds	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Lexington
	Jerry Donovan	Farm Director, Radio Station WCYB, Bristol, Virginia
	D. E. Drimon	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Tazewell
	Earnest Dumas	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Brownsville
	Walter Burham	Farm Editor, COMMERCIAL APPEAL, Memphis
	Buford Ellington	Commissioner, State Department of Agriculture, Nashville
	Jerry Evans	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Nashville
	W. B. Pollis	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Birchwood
	E. W. Fox	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Celina
	C. E. Johnson	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Covington
	G. L. Harris	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Athens

APPENDIX D (continued)

Year	Name	Occupation
1953	Floyd Krauter	Manager, Henslee Farms, Kingston Springs
	Vernon La Cour	Agricultural Agent, Union Planters National Bank, Memphis
	H. B. Landess	Chas. B. Heckle Seed Company, Memphis
	W. C. Lassetter	Editor, PROGRESSIVE FARMER, Memphis
	H. R. Love	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Watertown
	D. S. McReynolds	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Tresevant
	O. J. Mattil	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Cleveland
	W. C. Melvin	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Bradford
	W. F. Moss	Asst. Commissioner State Department of Agriculture, Nashville
	David G. Patterson	Manager, Union Stock Yards, Nashville
	A. M. Prado	Manager, Sears, Roebuck and Company, Chattanooga
	M. I. Revelle	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Maury City
	John S. Robinson	Animal Husbandryman, University of Tennessee Extension Service, Knoxville
	W. E. Robertson	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Byington
	J. R. Sizer	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Blountville
	Bill Spence	Manager, Mid-South Livestock Producers' Association, Memphis
	Dr. D. M. Stark	Head, Department of Agriculture, Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro
	T. H. Williams	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Henderson
1954	M. D. Capps	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Central High School, Nashville
	W. W. Carrier	Manager, B & W Cafeteria, Nashville
	Mack Cates	Sears, Roebuck and Company, Nashville
	Fred Childress	Dyersburg Cotton Products Company and correspondent, COMMERCIAL APPEAL, Dyersburg
	John C. Clark	District Extension Horticulturist, Jackson
	O. L. Cox	Vo-Ag. Teacher, McKenzie
	W. C. Greenway	Director, Public Relations, Sears, Roebuck and Company, Atlanta, Ga.
	J. H. Kiersky	Public Relations and Asst. Manager South Memphis Stock Yards
	Dr. C. E. Kord	State Veterinarian, Nashville
	T. L. Leonard	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Sparta

APPENDIX D (continued)

Year	Name	Occupation
1954	John H. McCallie	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Englewood
	Norris McCormick	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Brighton
	C. B. Makin	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Tiptonville
	James R. Miller	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Erwin
	Chester Parham	Commissioner, Health, Education and Parks, Jackson
	Leonard Rogers	Public Relations, Security Mills, Knoxville
	Ed Syner	Educational Director, Wilson Packing Company, Memphis
	DeWitt Vlar	Columbia
	Billy Wynn	Asst. Manager, Mid-South Fair, Memphis
1955	Frank Bass	Executive Secretary, TEA, Nashville
	John Richardson	Asst. Executive Secretary, TEA, Nashville
	Ramon Patterson	Radio Station WAPO, Chattanooga
	Mrs. Ramon Patterson	*
	W. C. Adamson	Agricultural Agent, L&N Railroad, Nashville
	K. C. Dodson	Tennessee Farm Bureau, Columbia
	Con T. Welch	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Savannah
	A. B. Smith	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Livingston
	M. S. Howell	Master, Tennessee State Grange, Lebanon
	Mrs. Sam Wilson	Loudon
1956	Robert Patton Williams	Chattanooga Bank Building, Chattanooga
	Edward L. Jennings	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Liberty
	Ben Hale Golden	Asst. Publisher, THE CHATTANOOGA TIMES, Chattanooga
	Lee Barger	Farm Director, Radio Station WDCD, Chattanooga
	J. H. Griffith	Manager, Sears, Roebuck and Company, Chattanooga
	Frank Raymond	Farm Director, Radio Station WCIB, Bristol, Virginia
	Bennett E. Brown	Secretary, Knox Fertilizer Company, Knoxville
	Oscar W. Beaver	Manager, Beaver Motor and Implement Company, Knoxville

*Information not available.

APPENDIX D (continued)

Year	Name	Occupation
1956	Cliff Allen	Farm Director, Radio Station WNOX, Knoxville
	Samuel J. Rogers	District Game Biologist, Charleston
	Clarence Kolwyck	Attorney, Member Tennessee State Board of Education, Chattanooga
	Earl Knepp	Assoc. Professor of Agricultural Engineering and Dairying, UTMS, Martin
	Ray Drenner	Head Buyer, Livestock Department, Wilson & Company, Memphis
	Floyd Jones	Manager, Gibson County Electric Membership Corp. Trenton
	Bob Rice	Agricultural Engineer TVA, Jackson, and connected with Gibson County Electric Membership Corp. Trenton
	James Neely	Agricultural Engineer TVA, Jackson, and connected with Gibson County Electric Membership Corp. Trenton
	Miss Jean Anderson	Asst. Editor, The Collierville HERALD, and correspondent for the Memphis PRESS-SCIMITAR.
	Derek Rooks	Farm Director, Station WMCT, Memphis
	John Sloan	President, Cain-Sloan Company, Nashville
	R. E. Moody	Vice-President, and Manager of Nashville Branch of Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta
	Edward Hicks	Dodson-Hicks Seed Company, Nashville
	Robert Gracey	Manager, Noel Hotel, Nashville
	W. W. Rogers	District Manager, International Harvester Company, Nashville
	R. J. McCaffrey	Sales Promotion Supervisor of Nashville District of International Harvester Company, Nashville
	A. C. Dunkleberger	Editor, The Nashville BANNER, Nashville
	Hugh P. Evans	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Lebanon
	Robert M. Fox	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Gainesboro
	Charlie Shipley	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Newport
	Fred Armantrout	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Camden
	Ronie W. Neisler	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Jackson
	James Williams	Principal, Chester County High School, Henderson and member of the Tennessee State Board of Education
	Charles W. Arnold	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Cleveland

APPENDIX D (continued)

Year	Name	Occupation
1957	Miss Margaret Browder	State Supervisor, Home Economics Education, Nashville
	Miss Orrissa P. Simpson	District Supervisor, Home Economics University of Tennessee, Knoxville
	Miss Mabel Yates	District Supervisor, Home Economics, Jackson
	Miss Margaret Putman	District Supervisor, Home Economics Gallatin
	Mrs. Elizabeth Chapman	District Supervisor, Home Economics Nashville
	W. S. Coe	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Sevierville
	L. M. McIlwain	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Clinton
	Edward A. Cox	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Columbia
	David R. Terry	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Cookeville
	A. S. Thomas	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Eldridge
	James P. Hall	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Martin
	Bobby Gilliam	Asst. Director, Industrial Department Chamber of Commerce, Memphis
	W. P. Tyrell	Assoc. Ext. Animal Husbandryman, Agricultural Extension Service, UT
	Joe Houston	Agricultural Extension Service UT
	Fred Powell	University of Tennessee Extension Service, Nashville
	Charles Ishee	Manager, Cedar Hill Farms, Collierville
	James L. Montague, Jr.	Agricultural Engineer, TVA, Nashville
	W. R. Walker	Agricultural Engineer, TVA, Chattanooga
	T. J. Anderson	President and Publisher, FARM & RANCH, Nashville
	Charles M. Anderson	Vice-President, FARM & RANCH, Nashville
	R. W. Stanley	Circulation Manager, FARM & RANCH, Nashville
	Bob Nichols	Managing Editor, FARM & RANCH, Nashville
	Paul E. Nichols	Knoxville
	Ralph McDade	Visual Aids Specialist, Agricultural Extension Service, UT
	George P. Donovan	District Manager, International Harvester Company, Memphis
	Bob Battle	City Editor, NASHVILLE BANNER
1958	FATHERS OF STATE FFA OFFICERS	
	James T. Walker	Dyersburg
	Vernon Lackey	McDonald
	Carmon McDonald	Riddleton

APPENDIX D (continued)

Year	Name	Occupation
1958	Guy Simmons	Moscow
	Weldon Welch	Decaturville
	Henry G. Leeman	Lebanon
	Elmer Gibson	Maryville
	A. T. Simpson	Selmer
	A. B. Beasley	Agronomist, Spencer Chemical Company, Memphis
	J. I. Bell	County Supervisor, Hardin County Schools Savannah
	Roy Coleson	Editor, FAYETTE FALCON, Somerville
	Raleigh Copeland	Production Credit Association
	W. H. Gardner	Alloway Brothers Company, Nashville
	Syd Gould	Editor and Publisher, CLEVELAND BANNER
	Roy K. Harris	International Harvester Company, Nashville
	George A. Jackson	Secretary, Southern States Cooperative, Virginia
	Victor S. Johnson, Jr.	President, Alladin Industries, Inc., Nashville
	J. Franklin Nix	Manager, Tennessee Farmers Cooperative, LaVergne
	Earl Nolting	President, WHDM Radio Station, McKensie
	Dr. Paul B. Starks	University of Tennessee, Martin
	Howard Tayloe	President, Mid-South Fair, Memphis
	Sidney Bishop	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Rutledge
	M. M. Wright	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Dayton
	J. H. Clemmer	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Dickson
	Charles F. Roy	Vo-Ag. Teacher, McMinnville
	Walter E. Hunt, Jr.	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Trenton
	Sam E. Reed	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Dyersburg
1959	Edmund Orgill	Mayor of Memphis
	W. E. Black	State Educational Manager, Chilean Nitrate Educational Bureau, Inc., Murfreesboro
	James B. Bowman	Knoxville Utilities Board, Knoxville
	E. W. Colvahouse	Assoc. Professor of Livestock, University of Tennessee, Martin
	A. I. Davies	Manager, Sears, Roebuck and Company, Memphis
	W. Henry Dilatash	Memphis Plywood Corp., Memphis

APPENDIX D (continued)

Year	Name	Occupation
1959	Hale Hawkins	Publisher, Lewisburg TRIBUNE, Lewisburg
	T. P. Head	Editor, THE PROGRESSIVE FARMER, Memphis
	John H. Hembree	Agricultural Agent Union Planters National Bank, Memphis
	Wayne Hunt	Fruitland Farmer and Seed Breeder, Trenton
	Mack Looney	Dixie Grain Company, Shelbyville
	J. E. McMahan	Head, Agriculture Department, Univer- sity of Tennessee, Martin
	James R. Nichols	Assoc. Professor of Dairy Farming, University of Tennessee, Martin
	Edward Norman, Jr.	Vice-President, First National Bank, Clarksville
	Clarence Redmon	Caney Ford Electric Cooperative, McMinnville
	Ralph Sasser	Soil Conservation Service, Nashville
	Don Spencer	Nashville Pure Milk Company, Nashville
	Franklin Summers	Farm Bureau, Collierville
	H. C. Tilsford, Jr.	Dixie Grain Company, Shelbyville
	Newell Thompson	Pet Milk Field Man, Trenton
	Roy Crabtree	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Polk County High School, Benton
	Herman Woody	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Meigs County High School, Decatur
	Nate A. Bastian, Jr.	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Carthage
	T. C. Story, Jr.	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Collinwood
	David E. McPherson	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Bartlett
	Howard Pierce	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Trimble

FATHERS OF STATE FFA OFFICERS

Mack Gregg	Parrottsville	
Lawrence Holt	Pulaski	
Austin McClary	Benton	
C. L. Messler	Greenback	
Elwood Morris	McKenzie	
Fred Reed	Christiana	
C. A. Wade	Paris	
Jimmie Wells	Columbia	
1960	W. A. Potts	Radio Station, Dickson
	Leslie F. Vantrease	Jersey Farms Milk Service
	Jim Hogan	Kroger Company
	Walter Jones	Commerce Union Bank, Nashville

APPENDIX D (continued)

Year	Name	Occupation
1960	Howard Cochran	Cochran Poultry Farm, Lewisburg
	Willis Huddleston	Head, Agricultural Department, Tennessee Tech.
	Clyde Hyder	Livestock Department, Tennessee Tech.
	W. C. Whisenant	TVA
	Leland Ishumel	Dickson County HERALD, Dickson
	J. C. Mayes	Knoxville, Chamber of Commerce
	Earl F. Ware	Electrification Advisor, Volunteer Cooperative
	George Jackson	Agricultural Representative, 2nd National Bank, Jackson
	Shelton Aunton	Ridgely
	Everett Warr	Vice-President Peoples Bank, Collierville
	Wayne Burrage	Agriculture and Forestry Agent, GMSO Railroad
	Ed Ball	Editor, the Nashville TENNESSEAN
	Cecil Borsing	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Sulphur Springs
	Kenneth K. Mitchell	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Dickson
	J. Marle Crawley	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Sale Creek
	G. C. Bartlett	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Bolivar
	J. C. Weatherford	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Rives
	H. S. Moss	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Goodlettsville
	Miss Helen Hutchinson	FHA District Supervisor, West Tennessee
	Miss Gertrude Blye	Home Economics Education
FATHERS OF STATE OFFICERS		
Loyd Kimbro	Dickson	
T. C. Skelton	Knoxville	
W. C. Barnett	Goodlettsville	
Curtis Ross	Toone	
H. W. Wolfe	Rutledge	
Con Seaton	Savannah	
J. L. Fraley	Winchester	
J. W. Branch	Martin	
1961	Dr. H. C. Brewer	Chilian Nitrate Bureau, New York
	Ronald Brinkley	State Department of Education, Nashville
	Art Edminster	Sequatchie Valley Electrical Cooperative, Tracy City
	R. S. Freeman	West Tennessee Artificial Breeding Association, Yorkville
	James W. Fisher	First National Bank, Clarksville

APPENDIX D (continued)

Year	Name	Occupation
1961	A. M. Glover	Knoxville Chamber of Commerce
	Thomas H. Hawkins	Publisher, Lewisburg TRIBUNE
	James M. Hawkins	Publisher, Lewisburg TRIBUNE
	J. C. Hundley	Tennessee Rural Electric Cooperative Association, Nashville
	Tom Langford	Agricultural Extension Service, Jackson
	Henry Menoes	Department of Agriculture, Nashville
	B. T. Parham	Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville
	Mayo Pearson	Jackson Production Credit Association, Jackson
	C. B. Shankle	Principal Humboldt High School, Humboldt
	Curtis Shelton	Agricultural Engineering, University of Tennessee, Knoxville
	John E. Stanford	TENNESSEE MAGAZINE, Editor, Nashville
	Allen Thomas	Supervisor of Soil Conservation District, Newport
	Roy Turner	Farmer, Covington
	L. H. Williams	Manager, Production Credit Association, Cookeville
	Clyde York	Manager, Tennessee Farmers Mutual Insurance Company, Columbia
	Bruce Hinton	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Greenback
	Luther Smith	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Oneida
	Thomas C. Clark	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Tracy City
	Harold Lineberry	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Dickson
	Vander T. Bryan	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Collierville
	Ralph B. Moffatt	Vo-Ag. Teacher, Arlington

FATHERS OF STATE FFA OFFICERS

Jeff Daniel	Manchester
James R. Griffith	Arlington
J. D. Crawford	Cottage Grove
Mark T. Keith	Bristol
Charles Jones, Jr.	London
Hulon Black	McKensie
Elmer Gibson	Maryville
James W. Long	McEwen

APPENDIX E

STATE OFFICERS

Year	Office	Name	Location
1928	President	Donald Moore	Cookeville
	Vice-President	Eugene Darnell	Clarksville
	Secretary	Harold Austin	Portland
	Treasurer	Odell Mabry	Savannah
1929	President	Kenneth McPherson	Bellevue
	Vice-President	Edwin Diggs	Paris
	Secretary	Frank Fox	Gainesboro
	Treasurer	Morris Brown	Benton
1930	President	Everett Bates	Benton
	Vice-President	David E. McPherson	Bellevue
	Secretary	Wallace Bryon	Lebanon
	Treasurer	Billie Austin	Portland
1931	President	Robert S. Moon	Nashville
	Vice-President	Alex Fitzgerald	Trenton
	Secretary	E. K. Waters	Lebanon
	Treasurer	Park Hall	Benton
1932	President	Walter Hunt, Jr.	Trenton
	1st Vice-President	Alvin Broyles	Washington County
	2nd Vice-President	H. K. Grisson	Lebanon
	3rd Vice-President	J. Frank Wilson	Bartlett
	Secretary	Barnice Waggoner	Goodlettsville
	Treasurer	Herman Lee	Cleveland
	Reporter	Jack Ezell	Nashville
1933	President	Conrad Sullivan	Pikeville
	1st Vice-President	Carl Baird	Gordonsville
	2nd Vice-President	Lawrence Jones	Yorkeville
	3rd Vice-President	Carl McKay	Cleveland
	Secretary	Edwin Widener	Sevierville
	Treasurer	J. K. Yarbrow	Decaturville
1934	President	Robert March	Bartlett
	1st Vice-President	Ellis Lamon	Donelson
	2nd Vice-President	Cordell Parley	Sparta
	3rd Vice-President	Wilbur Vaughn	Yorkeville

APPENDIX E (continued)

Year	Office	Name	Location
1934	Secretary	Kelley Broyles	Washington County
	Treasurer	Turner Binkley	Joelton
	Reporter	Daniel Norton	Lebanon
1935	President	Elmo Johnson	Maynardville
	1st Vice-President	Harry Wade, III	Trenton
	2nd Vice-President	Billie Hall	Hixson
	3rd Vice-President	Wonsa Pendergrass	Byrdstown
	Secretary	J. E. Counce	Savannah
	Treasurer	Adam Strausser	Nashville
	Reporter	Houston Ezell	Nashville
1936	President	Nelson Maddus	Baxter
	1st Vice-President	John McCoalin	Trenton
	2nd Vice-President	Hobart Johnson	Washington County
	3rd Vice-President	Houston Gillespie	Nashville
	Secretary	Talmadge Crichfield	Ripley
	Treasurer	Warren Forrester	Powells (Knox Co.)
	Reporter	H. F. Baker, Jr.	Antioch
1937	President	Warren Hunt	Trenton
	1st Vice-President	Jas. M. Pateat	Jonesboro
	2nd Vice-President	David Harrison	Whitehaven
	3rd Vice-President	Billy D. Brown	Gallatin
	Secretary	Clarence Huddleston	Algood
	Treasurer	John G. Hill	Springville
	Reporter	Hardin Frank	Savannah
1938	President	Rodney Purnell	Lebanon
	1st Vice-President	Fred Powell	Dyersburg
	2nd Vice-President	James Beckett	Savannah
	3rd Vice-President	Darwin Roach	Birchwood
	Secretary	Raymond Petty	Sardis
	Treasurer	Reynolds Pickins	Jacksboro
	Reporter	S. E. Reed	Dyer
1939	President	Wayne Hunt	Trenton
	1st Vice-President	Lester Young	Happy Valley
	2nd Vice-President	Wallace Franks	Savannah
	3rd Vice-President	James Ray	Dyersburg
	Secretary	Persius B. Graves	Cumberland
	Treasurer	Hugh Hudgens	Sparta
	Reporter	Shelby Turner	Clarkrange

APPENDIX E (continued)

Year	Office	Name	Location
1940	President	G. L. Carter, Jr.	Morristown
	1st Vice-President	Earl Hydes	Cookeville
	2nd Vice-President	Harry McIlwain	Crockett Mills
	3rd Vice-President	Charles Calvin	Dayton
	Secretary	Dwight Hamilton	Humboldt
	Treasurer	Robert Matthews	Humboldt
	Reporter	Thomas Collins	Dyer
1941	President	Elmer Counce	Savannah
	1st Vice-President	Ernest H. Lumpkins	Rutherford
	2nd Vice-President	Wayne Murphy	Ooltewah
	3rd Vice-President	Haskel Cruse	Sparta
	Secretary	Calvin Lick	Karna
	Treasurer	J. P. Massey	Bartlett
	Reporter	Odie B. Stones	Cloverdale
1942	President	John A. Yates	Lexington
	1st Vice-President	Jack Vinson	Newport
	2nd Vice-President	Clarence Powell	Chapel Hill
	3rd Vice-President	George R. Ewell	Dyer
	Secretary	James Crumley	Bluff City
	Treasurer	Howard Dale	Hampshire
	Reporter	Jonnie Allen	Gainesboro
1943	President	Bobby Annis	Pikeville
	1st Vice-President	Will Akins	Chapel Hill
	2nd Vice-President	Raymond Bennett	Bartlett
	3rd Vice-President	Everett Sells	Blountville
	Secretary	Billy Caldwell	Paris
	Treasurer	Bill Senaker	Mosheim
	Reporter	Bethel Polk, Jr.	Gainesboro
1944	President	Billy McClain	Antioch
	No Vice-President		
	Secretary	James Bruce	Morristown
	Treasurer	Billie Wilson	Dixie
	Reporter	Harold Nitschke	Sunbright
	Sentinel	J. O. Bradley	Covington
1945	President	Keith Patterson	Henderson
	1st Vice-President	Thomas McAmis	Riceville
	2nd Vice-President	Billie Wood	Ridgely
	Secretary	Jack Campbell	Maynardville

APPENDIX E (continued)

Year	Office	Name	Location
1945	Treasurer	Bill Butler	Byington
	Reporter	Robert Battle	Nolensville
	Sentinel	W. C. McAfee, Jr.	Mulberry
	Adviser	G. E. Freeman	Nashville
1946	President	Max Coble	Mosheim
	1st Vice-President	Bobby Gilliam	Goodlettsville
	2nd Vice-President	Neil Smith	Madison
	3rd Vice-President	John C. Wright	Erwin
	Secretary	Thomas Bowen	Trimble
	Treasurer	William Harris	Culleoka
	Reporter	Alvin Henderson	Clinton
	Sentinel	David Robinson	Lebanon
	Adviser	G. E. Freeman	Nashville
1947	President	Andrew Hunter	Columbia
	1st Vice-President	Donald Logan	Yorkville
	2nd Vice-President	Frank Scroggins	Ooltewah
	3rd Vice-President	Maxey Bradley	Carthage
	Secretary	Gene Patton, Jr.	Pikeville
	Treasurer	Bernard Burgess	Cornersville
	Reporter	Jack Bulliner	Henderson
	Sentinel	Roy Clay Turner	Covington
	Adviser	G. E. Freeman	Nashville
1948	President	Billy Flatt	Trimble
	1st Vice-President	Douglas Pierce	Mosheim
	2nd Vice-President	Ira Dyer	Hendersonville
	3rd Vice-President	Jasper Taylor	Trenton
	Secretary	Ralph Osteen	Chapel Hill
	Treasurer	Lewis Evans	Parsons
	Reporter	Neal Hickman	Jasper
	Sentinel	Henry Cook	Clarkrange
	Adviser	G. E. Freeman	Nashville
1949	President	O. J. Brewer	Cleveland
	1st Vice-President	Raymond Porter	Carthage
	2nd Vice-President	Jimmy Nance	Alamo
	3rd Vice-President	Frank Massey	Powell Station
	Secretary	Cavit Cheshier	Bethel Springs
	Treasurer	Billy Stafford	Dyersburg
	Sentinel	James Brinn	Gallatin
	Adviser	G. E. Freeman	Nashville

APPENDIX E (continued)

Year	Office	Name	Location
1950	President	John Reynolds, Jr.	Goodlettsville
	1st Vice-President	Billy Joe Adams	Martin
	2nd Vice-President	A. K. McCartt	Wartburg
	3rd Vice-President	John C. Adkerson	Smyrna
	Secretary	David Hall	Sweetwater
	Treasurer	Frank Brown	Loretto
	Reporter	Harold Lineberry	Middleton
	Sentinel	Eugene Rollins	Jasper
	Adviser	G. E. Freeman	Nashville
1951	President	Curtis Free	Collierville
	1st Vice-President	Jack Heiss	Daisy
	2nd Vice-President	Bob White	Columbia
	3rd Vice-President	Jere Carr	Trenton
	Secretary	Bob Maynard	Dyersburg
	Treasurer	Clyde Brooks	Loudon
	Reporter	Felix Housley	Ooltewah
	Sentinel	Jackie Lambert	Whitehouse
	Adviser	G. E. Freeman	Nashville
1952	President	Alvin Banner	Erwin
	1st Vice-President	Floyd Hunter	Franklin
	2nd Vice-President	Lynwood Wilhoitt	Camden
	3rd Vice-President	Finley Doran	Blountville
	Secretary	John Young	Greenbrier
	Treasurer	Darwin Lane	Birchwood
	Reporter	Earl Gaines	Bells
	Sentinel	Robert Boyd	Benton
	Executive Secretary	S. L. Sparkes	Nashville
	Adviser	G. E. Freeman	Nashville
1953	President	Joe Moore	Gainesboro
	1st Vice-President	Tommy Mills	Dyersburg
	2nd Vice-President	Jimmy Kelly	Dayton
	3rd Vice-President	John Dee Stem	Christiana
	Secretary	Billy Loyd Davis	Cornersville
	Treasurer	Charles Gillen	Sparta
	Reporter	Larry Parsley	Murfreesboro
	Sentinel	Curtis Lard	Savannah
	Executive Secretary	S. L. Sparkes	Nashville
	Adviser	G. E. Freeman	Nashville

APPENDIX E (continued)

Year	Office	Name	Location
1954	President	Emmett Barker	Trenton
	1st Vice-President	Lockwood Marine	Halls Cross Roads
	2nd Vice-President	Bennett Crowder	Red Boiling Springs
	3rd Vice-President	Glenn Thompson	Mason Hall
	Secretary	Sparky Foster	Culleoka
	Treasurer	Clyde Farmer	Carthage
	Reporter	Ray Lester	Powell Valley
	Sentinel	Virgil Calfee	Charleston
	Executive Secretary	S. L. Sparkes	Nashville
	Advisor	G. E. Freeman	Nashville
1955	President	Lenny Wilson	Newport
	1st Vice-President	Dorris Duke	Donelson
	2nd Vice-President	Stanley Gordon	Camden
	3rd Vice-President	Bill Smith	Ooltewah
	Secretary	Lee Todd	Bells
	Treasurer	Claude Lecklitner	Dyersburg
	Reporter	Jere Freeman	Martin
	Sentinel	Ben Powell	Watertown
	Executive Secretary	S. L. Sparkes	Nashville
	Advisor	J. W. Carney	Nashville
1956	President	Charles Wilson	Mt. Juliet
	1st Vice-President	Wayne Harr	Indian Springs
	2nd Vice-President	John Leeman	Goodlettsville
	3rd Vice-President	R. H. McNally, Jr.	Savannah
	Secretary	James Powell	Nashville
	Treasurer	Maurice Hill	Clinton
	Reporter	Ronnie Wade	Martin
	Sentinel	Joe Couch	McMinnville
	Executive Secretary	S. L. Sparkes	Nashville
	Advisor	J. W. Carney	Nashville
1957	President	Tommy Walker	Dyersburg
	1st Vice-President	Barry Simmons	Somerville
	2nd Vice-President	Sam McDonald	Carthage
	3rd Vice-President	Herbert Lackey	Cleveland
	Secretary	Frank Welch	Decaturville
	Treasurer	Grady Leeman	Watertown
	Reporter	Donald Gibson	Maryville
	Sentinel	Don A. Simpson	Selmer
	Executive Secretary	S. L. Sparkes	Nashville
	Advisor	J. W. Carney	Nashville

APPENDIX E (continued)

Year	Office	Name	Location
1958	President	Jerry Lowery	Benton
	1st Vice-President	Randy Wells	Columbia
	2nd Vice-President	Joe Morris	McKensie
	3rd Vice-President	Jack Gregg	Parrottsville
	Secretary	Gene Holt	Bodenaham
	Treasurer	Don Reed	Murfreesboro
	Reporter	Larry Wade	Cottage Grove
	Sentinel	James I. Messler	Greenback
	Executive Secretary	S. L. Sparkes	Nashville
	Advisor	J. W. Carney	Nashville
1959	President	Rex Kimbro	Dickson
	West Vice-President	David Seaton	Savannah
	Middle Vice-		
	President	Billy Barnett	Goodlettsville
	East Vice-President	Arnold Skelton	Meigs County
	Secretary	Larry Fraley	Winchester
	Treasurer	Billy Branch	Dyersburg
	Reporter	Warner Ross	Bolivar
	Sentinel	Joe Wolfe	Morristown
	Executive Secretary	S. L. Sparkes	Nashville
	Advisor	J. W. Carney	Nashville
1960	President	Nathan P. Griffith	Bolton
	West Vice-President	Larry Black	McKensie
	Middle Vice-		
	President	Mickey Daniel	Manchester
	East Vice-President	Marvin Gibson	Maryville
	Secretary	Gene Keith	Holston Valley
	Treasurer	Jim Jones	Loudon
	Reporter	Jerry Long	McEwen
	Sentinel	William R. Crawford	Cottage Grove
	Executive Secretary	S. L. Sparkes	Nashville
	Advisor	H. C. Colvett	Nashville
1961	President	Gerald Ellison	Newport
	West Vice-President	Melvin Needham	Mason Hall
	Middle Vice-		
	President	Billy Wayne Key	Portland
	East Vice-President	Harold Carter	Fall Branch
	Secretary	Macie Roberson	Ridgely
	Treasurer	Edward Thompson	Horace Maynard

APPENDIX E (continued)

Year	Office	Name	Location
1961	Reporter	Donald Clements	Bolton
	Sentinel	Edward Wilson	Charleston
	Executive Secretary	S. L. Sparkes	Nashville
	Advisor	M. C. Colvett	Nashville

APPENDIX F

AMERICAN FARMERS

Year	Name	High School
1929	Horace Smith Lynn Peck	Davidson County Central Milan
1930	Everette Bates Frank Piper William Newson Lawrence Miller	Polk County Collierville Coleman-Brown Washington College
1931	James Long Wallace Bryan James Hollingsworth	Karns Lebanon Campbell County
1932	Theodore McKee E. K. Waters, Jr. S. A. Bass	Washington College Lebanon Donelson
1933	Jack Esell Alex Fitzgerald Ewell Perry Kai Grissim	Davidson County Central Peabody Joelton Lebanon
1934	Stanley Esell Tillman Hutchings Carl Baird	Davidson County Central White County Gordonsville
1935	Edward Widener Wade Slatton James Paul Atchley Turner Binkley	Sevier County White County Sevier County Joelton
1936	Dibrell M. Boyd Adam Strasser Houston T. Esell Elmo Johnson Franklin B. Arnold	Cookeville Davidson County Central Davidson County Central Horace Maynard Peabody
1937	James W. Maddux Houston Gillespie John E. Weaver	Baxter Davidson County Central Karns

APPENDIX F (continued)

Year	Name	High School
1937	Talmage Carihfield Robert Johnson	Ripley Camp Creek
1938	Emerson Tickle Richard Reese Billy Dick Brown	Dyersburg Gallatin Gallatin
1939	Kenneth Bregden Hardin Franks Wallace Franks Robert Howard Reynolds Perkins Rodney K. Purnell S. E. Reed Henry D. Waters	White County Savannah Savannah White County Campbell County Lebanon Dyer Lebanon
1940	Frank Cox Percuis Graves Paul Mahry Will T. Chamberlain Dallas Cantwell Hugh Hudgens Leon Meadows	Camp Creek Cumberland Donelson LaFayette Morristown White County Dyersburg
1941	Donald B. Roark James L. Stinson Henry R. Denny Ferrell E. Johnson Charlie Ogles W. T. Green	Huntland LaFayette Lebanon Lebanon Sumner County White County
1942	Philip A. Grandey H. L. Carter, Jr. Ernest H. Lumpkin Clarence Safley Haskell R. Cruise	McMinnville Morristown Rutherford Van Buren County White County
1943	Henry A. Brooks James Crumley, Jr. William E. Holmes Louis Sharp Charles S. Thompson Jack K. Vinson	Tyner Bluff City Gibbs Powell Valley Lebanon Cocke County

APPENDIX F (continued)

Year	Name	High School
1944	Don Miller Manier Charles E. McCurry William R. Seneker Tom Vaughan Walter Wampler John H. Wheeler	Chapel Hill Baileyton Moshain Yorkville Bluff City Ooltewah
1945	Dee Prince Ray McCall Paul D. Alexander Elmer Massey Wilbur A. Agee James E. Bruce Billy O. McClain	Savannah Smith County Troupdale County Bartlett Bledsoe County Morristown Antioch
1946	Billie Wilson William D. Harris Lelyette Bryan Hugh B. Gwynn Harold L. Mitaschke Jack W. Thompson John V. Snodgrass, Jr.	Dixie Chapel Hill Lebanon Lebanon Sunbright Watertown White County
1947	James Sharp Joe Raulston William M. Harris Jess H. Hackett, Jr. Bradford Davis Reid Hunt Major Dewey K. Knight	Madison County Hixson Culleoka Smith County Claiborne County Lebanon Smith County
1948	Joe Ramsey Adams John C. Baxter Maxie Bradley Max Cobble David B. Robinson Neil G. Smith	McMinnville Baileyton Smith County Moshain Lebanon North Side
1949	Eugene H. Patton Keith S. Harrison Rollin J. Lightfoot Joel M. Meredith Graham D. Cooper, Jr.	Bledsoe County Camp Creek Charleston Clinton Greentuck

APPENDIX F (continued)

Year	Name	High School
1949	Leon N. Denney	Lebanon
	Richard D. Smith	Lebanon
	James E. Clemmons	Smith County
	C. E. Hackett	Smith County
	Willard E. Langford	Smith County
	Roy Clay Turner	Byars-Hall
	Harry A. Scott, Jr.	Chester County
1950	Weldon W. Williams	Tyner
	Ralph Osteen	Forrest
	J. Earl Moore	Columbia
	J. Edward Harlan	Columbia
	John Knox Andrews	Culleoka
	Ira L. Dyer, Jr.	Hendersonville
	Jack Dillehay	Smith County
	Lee Dow Wilkerson	Smith County
	Billy Caplenor	Smith County
	Billy West	Smith County
	Billy Fletcher	Chester County
	Jasper Allen Peddy	Chester County
1951	William M. Moore, Jr.	Columbia
	John M. Daniels	Forrest
	Charles A. Keisling	Livingston Academy
	Charles W. Wright	East Robertson
	Raymond Porter	Smith County
	Cavit Cheshier	Bethel Springs
	Richard W. Hussey	Newbern
	Bobby E. Phillips	Chester County
	Edwin D. Cooper	Chester County
1952	Floyd H. Gray	Claiborne County
	Paul C. Heiss	Soddy-Daisy
	Odus Brantley	Powell Valley
	Ottis Brantley	Powell Valley
	Dewey D. Ogle	Bradley Central
	Joe Gobble	Bradley Central
	Felix E. Housley	Ooltawah
	Walter I. Calfee	Charleston
	T. Q. Heidel	Warthburg
	Earl L. Swearingen	East
	Howard Cheatham	Columbia
	Billy Smith Stinson	Macen County

APPENDIX F (continued)

Year	Name	High School
1952	Dan D. Mitchell Harris E. Ferguson Billy Joe Adams John Reynolds, Jr.	Christiana Sumner County Martin Goodlettsville
1953	Johnnie Trice Bobby Moore Charles Kemp Charles Gillen Jimmy Jo Butler Thomas Kelly Austin Donald Squibb Leonard Shepard Ruben Dennis White Finley Doron John Lester Doron Earl Jones Clifford A. Howlett, Jr. Jerry Edward McLeary William E. Paschall Peter Scott	Lebanon Columbia Carthage Sparta Gainesboro Sparta Sulphur Springs Karns Polk County Holston Holston Holston North Side, Jackson North Side, Jackson Ridgely Dyersburg
1954	Robert Boyd Ray McKinley Brook, Jr. Lowell Thomas Rollins Roy Sanders John Bournes, Jr. Joe Stephens Cooper Wayne Hardy James Walker Horton Billy White Myers Bobbie Gene Methery Billy Glynne Runnige John Dee Stern Dossie Allen Lolly Jimmy Ussary	Charleston Greenback Cleveland Clinton Adams Chester County Lebanon Columbia Gainesboro Martin Columbia Smyrna Henderson Columbia
1955	Thomas Anderson Albert Allen Bennett Red L. Bradley Virgil David Calfee Huey P. Claybrook Colvert Clyde Farmer	Jere Cooper, Dyersburg Smith County Lebanon Cleveland Trenton Smith County

APPENDIX F (continued)

Year	Name	High School
1955	Dennis Ray Barber	Sulphur Springs
	Dewayne G. Hodges	Sevier County
	Dennis Lathan, Jr.	Chester County
	Clyde Lockwood Marino	Halls, Fountain City
	Joe Moore	Granville
	Howard Allen Norton	Woodland Mills
	Don D. Osborne	Sulphur Springs
	Franklin Riddick	Jere Cooper
	Stanton Shumake, Jr.	Smith County
	Phil E. Terry	White County
1956	Emmett Barker, Jr.	Peabody
	Horace Glenn Baker	Sequatchie County
	Dennis Clanton	North Side, Jackson
	Matt Cox, Jr.	Bluff City
	William Sparky Foster	Culleoka
	Clifford Earl Martin	Sulphur Springs
	Bobby McCampbell	Gibbs, (Knox County)
	Charlie Glen McDonald	Smith County
	James Larry Parsley	Murfreesboro
	Ben Thomas Powell	Watertown
	Jimmy Summers	Collierville
	Danny Albert Tittle, Jr.	Blountville
	Lester Venable	Lawrenceburg
	Lonny Ross Wilkerson	White House
	Lonny Jack Wilson	Cocke County
	Charles W. Workman	Rutherford
1957	James Lee Callis	Lebanon
	Robert Harold Davis	Loudon
	Charles Delaney, Jr.	Greenback
	Randall Dayne Hackett	Smith County
	Riley Eugene Milliard	Dyersburg
	Loyd Huckaby, Jr.	Central, Columbia
	Bobby W. Lathan	Chester County
	Claude Lecklitner	Dyersburg
	Paul Thomas Lee	East Robertson
	Roy Lee McKinnon	Chester County
	Bill Ogle	Bradley Central
	David Marcillis Saylor	Sulphur Springs
	Norman Garry Stone	Petersburg
	Ronnie Lee Wade	Martin
	Julian M. Williamson, Jr.	Byers-Hall
	Noel Gray Yelton	Mt. Juliet

APPENDIX F (continued)

Year	Name	High School
1958	John D. Elliott	Dyersburg
	Kenneth Marshall Fritts	Clinton
	Dean Howard	Meigs County
	Scotty Long	Greenback
	Arlie M. Montgomery, Jr.	White County
	James Paschall	Ridgely
	Johnny E. Powell	Meigs County
	Buddy Leven Reynolds	Jackson County
	Sonny Delon Reynolds	Jackson County
	Robert J. Russell, Jr.	Spring Hill
	Barry Simmons	Fayette County
	Robert Lee Sliger	Meigs County
	William Lee Todd	Bells
	Charles Wilson	Mt. Juliet
	Dewitt Woodacre, Jr.	Trousdale County
1959	E. L. Davis, Jr.	Polk County
	Melvin Griffith	Cleveland
	James Lee Hair	Maryville
	Herbert Lebron Lackey	Cleveland
	Jerry Don Lowery	Polk County
	Lynn Smith	Greeneville
	Charles Carr	Gallatin
	James Harris Dunn	McEwen
	Mack Floyd Gann	Carthage
	James Curtis Mackie	Sparta
	L. B. McDonald	Carthage
	Jerry Albert Nixon	Carthage
	Bobby Owens	Kenton
	Charles William Patterson	Ridgely
	Thomas G. Scarborough	North Side, Jackson
	Hugh Schumake	Gallatin
1960	Sam Wilson Allen	Hartsville
	William O. Barnett	Goodlettsville
	James Marl Brown	Westmoreland
	Tommy Burks	Cookeville
	Robert E. Duke	Dickson
	Jack W. Gregg	Parrottsville
	Joe M. Hickerson	Cornersville
	Rex Kimbro	Dickson
	O. J. Lewis	Polk County
	Ray Maxwell	Greenback

APPENDIX F (continued)

Year	Name	High School
1960	Sam B. McDonald	Carthage
	Joe W. McLeary	North Side, Jackson
	LeRoy Overton	Powell Valley
	Jerry Thompson	Peabody
	Marshall Weems	Greeneville
1961	Jerry B. Callie	Lebanon
	Joseph Albert Coning	Everett
	Norman Barry Copas	Sulphur Springs
	Alvin Dunn	Dayton, Rhea Central
	Roy C. Groce	Fayetteville
	James William Harr	Bluff City
	William Albert Mitchell, Jr.	McEwen
	Jerry P. Morrell	Holston Valley
	James Avery	Lenoir City
	Gordon Mills	Bluff City
	James Isaac Messler	Greenback
	Gerald Riggs	Dayton, Rhea Central
	Albert Dean Rowland	Lebanon
	Arnold Ray Skelton	Maigs County
	Jimmie Wayne Wallace	Spring Hill

APPENDIX G

HONORARY AMERICAN FARMERS

Year	Name	Occupation
1931	D. M. Clements	Advisor of the Tennessee Association, Nashville
1947	Clark B. Meadows	Teacher of Vo-Ag., Carthage
1949	John McDonald	Farm Director, Station WSM, Nashville
	Thomas A. Cobble	Father of National Officer, Midway
	A. C. Jones	Teacher of Vo-Ag., Henderson
1952	John W. Reynolds	Father of State Farmer, Goodlettsville
	Hassell Evans	Teacher of Vo-Ag., Erwin
1953	Wayne Scott	Teacher of Vo-Ag., Erwin
1955	Donald Moore	Father of Star Farmer, Granville
1956	Hugh P. Evans	Teacher of Vo-Ag., Lebanon
	Robert M. Fox	Teacher of Vo-Ag., Gainesboro
1957	Charles W. Arnold	Teacher of Vo-Ag., Cleveland
	T. L. Leonard	Teacher of Vo-Ag., Sparta
1958	O. J. Mittell	Teacher of Vo-Ag., Cleveland
	Sam E. Reed	Teacher of Vo-Ag., Dyersburg
1959	S. L. Sparkes	Assistant Supervisor of Agricultural Education, Nashville
	Robert Lee Todd	Father of National Officer, Bells
1960	Carmond McDonald	Father of Regional Star Farmer, Riddleton
1961	Cornelius L. Messler	Father of Star Farmer of America, Greenback
	G. W. Wynne	Manager, Mid-South Fair, Memphis