CONFERENCE COMMITTEE

Personnel

National Defense Garden Conference

Washington, D. C.

December 19-20, 1941

SECTION I. FARM VEGETABLE GARDENS

Chairman, Miss Connie Bonslagel, State Home Demonstration Leader, Arkansas
Co-Chairman - Phillip F. Aylesworth, Farm Security Administration, U. S. Department of Agriculture
Secretary - H. P. Moffitt, Chairman, U. S. Department of Agriculture Defense Board, Oklahoma
Meeting Room - 5073 South Building

Adams, H. R., Agricultural Council of Arkansas, West Memphis, Ark.
Adams, Paul, State 4-H Club Leader, Extension Service, Oklahoma
Akers, B. H., Editor, The Farmer, St. Paul, Minn.
Amory, Elizabeth, Home Economics Supervisor, Vocational Education, Boston, Mass.
Anderson, Wilhelm, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, D. C.
Associated Seed Growers, Representative, New Haven, Conn.
Ayres, Tom, A. A. A., Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
Boatman, J. L., Extension Service, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C.
Boswell, V. R., Bureau of Plant Industry, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C.
Boyd, J. H., Gardening Specialist, Extension Service, Ohio
Brand, Charles J., National Fertilizer Association, Washington, D. C.
Bryan, Jack, Farm Security Administration, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C.
Busche, L. M., Assistant State Leader, Extension Service, Indiana
Cunningham, Mrs. Minnie Fisher, A.A.A., U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C.
Dixon, H. M., Extension Service, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C.
Durbin, G. T., Chairman, U.S.D.A., Defense Board, University, La.
East, J. H., U.S.D.A. Defense Board, Chicago, Ill.
Fulghum, Ralph, Extension Service, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C.
Hastings, Ray, Secretary, All American Selections, Harrisburg, Pa.
Helgeson, Bob, National Seedsman Publication, Chicago, Ill.
Himebaugh, Keith, Office of Information, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C.
Hyslop, G. R., Farm Crops, College of Agriculture, Corvallis, Oreg.
Jeter, Frank, Editor, Extension Service, North Carolina
Keilholz, F. J., Extension Editor, Urbana, Ill.
Kruse, Elmer F., U.S.D.A. Defense Board, Columbus, Ohio
Lane, Joseph B., House and Garden, New York City
Lyle, S. P., Extension Service, Washington, D. C.
Malcolm, Mrs. Ola P., Extension Service, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C.
Massie, C. C., Northrup, King & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.
McCall, M. A., Bureau of Plant Industry, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C.
Nicholson, Arnold, Associate Editor, Country Gentleman, Philadelphia, Pa.
Noble, G. L., National Committee on Boys and Girls 4-H Clubs, Chicago, Ill.
Norton, Lawrence, A. A. A., Manhattan, Kans.
Ogle, Lelia, Farm Security Administration, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C.
Pelton, W. C., Horticultural Specialist, Extension Service, Tennessee
Ragsdale, Elmo, Horticulture Specialist, Extension Service, Georgia
Reese, Madge, Extension Service, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C.
Spanton, William, Office of Education, Washington, D. C.
Stanford, J. E., Editor, Southern Agriculturist, Nashville, Tenn.
Thompson, H. C., Specialist Vegetable Crops, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y.
Trent, D. P., Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. D. A., Washington, D.C.

Trullinger, R. W., Office of Experiment Stations, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C.
Vaughan, L. M., Extension Service, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C.
Vogler, L. M., U. S. D. A. Defense Board, Indiana
Webster, Lyle, A. A. A., U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C.
White, W. H., Entomology and Plant Quarantine, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C.
Wing, DeWitt, Office of Information, U. S. D. A., Washington, D. C.
Woodruff, H. F., President American Seed Trade, Connecticut

SECTION II, FARM FRUIT GARDENS

Chairman - Former Governor Lloyd C. Stark, Missouri
Co-Chairman - John R. Magness, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture
Secretary - M. Glen Kirkpatrick, Associate Editor, Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife
Meeting Room - 211 West Wing, Administration Building.

Adams, Walter, Garden Editor, Better Homes and Gardens, Des Moines, Iowa
Atherton, R. N., Marketing Specialist, Extension Service, Maine
Allgyer, Roy, FSA, USDA, Washington, D. C.
Avery, Mrs. C. W., National Council of State Garden Clubs, Detroit, Mich.
Barss, H. P., B.P.I., Washington, D. C.
Chenery, Edwin L., Collier's Magazine, New York City
Cannon, J. C., Vocational Education, Auburn, Ala.
Darrow, George M., Bureau of Plant Industry, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C.
Farrington, E. L., Horticulture Magazine, New York City
Gaumnitz, W. H., Office of Education, Washington, D. C.
Halliday, Deal, Managing Editor, American Fruit Grower, Cleveland, Ohio
Handelein, Robert, Farmers' Union, St. Paul, Minn.
Haskell, R. J., Extension Service, U.S.D.A. Washington, D. C.
Herr, Mrs. Annette T., Extension Service, Massachusetts
Herzog, F. C., Stecher, Traung Lithograph Co., Rochester, N. Y
Hohn, C., Extension Service, Texas Agriculture and Mechanical College, College Station, Tex.
Ingwalson, K. W., State Club Leader, N. J. Extension Service, New Brunswick, N. J.
Jones, M. P., Extension Service, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C.
Kilner, F. R., Editor, American Nurseryman, Chicago, Ill.
Loveland, Albert J., U.S.D.A. Defense Board, Des Moines, Iowa
Montgomery, D. E., A. A. A., U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C.
Newman, Walter S. Supervisor, Agricultural Education, Richmond, Va.
Pickett, B. S., Horticulture and Forestry, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa
Sassman, L. M. Vocational Education, Madison, Wis.
Scott, G. F., U.S.D.A. Defense Board, Raleigh, N. C.
Stark, Paul, National Apple Institute, Louisiana, Mo.
Talbert, T. J., Horticulture, University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.
Wellington, Joseph W., Office of Experiment Stations, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C.
White, Richard P., Executive Secretary American Association of Nurserymen, Washington, D. C.

SECTION III. Conservation and Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables

Chairman - Dr. Louise Stanley, Chief, Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture
Co-chairman - Margaret Batjer, Work Projects Administration
Secretary - Miss Miriam Birdseye, Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture
Meeting Room - 6962 South Building

Allen, Martha, Campfire Girls, Inc., New York City
Bailey, Clara, Extension Information, Washington, D. C.
Burke, Belle, District Agent, Blacksburg, Va.
Cannon, L. C., Vocational Education, Springfield, Ill.
Carpenter, Mrs. Rowena S., Bureau of Home Economics, Washington, D. C.
Cole, Mrs. Charley, W. P. A., Washington, D. C.
Counts, Ethel L., County Home Demonstration Agent, Newberry County, S. C.
Davied, Camille, Homemaking Editor, McCall's Magazine, New York City
Deering, A. L., Director of Extension Service, Orono, Maine
Doremus, Mabel, Nutrition Specialist, Lincoln, Nebr.
Dreisbach, Margaret, Farm Security Administration, Washington, D. C.
Fisher, Katherine, Director, Good Housekeeping, New York City
Gold, N. L., Surplus Marketing Administration, Washington, D. C.
Hall, Florence, Extension Service, Washington, D. C.
James, Claude, News-Week, New York City
Latimer, Genia R., County Home Demonstration Agent, Fayette County, Ky.
Leonard, Mrs. Paul, P. T. A., Columbia, S. C.
Lord, Mrs. Oswald, Assistant Director, O. C. D., New York City
Lothrop, Dr. Frank W., Office of Education, Washington, D. C.
Maxwell, Anne, Woman's Home Companion, New York City
Meier, Oscar, R. E. A., Washington, D. C.
Menendez, Joseph C., Regional Director, Federal Security Agency, Atlanta, Ga.
Pennell, Maryland Y., Bureau of Home Economics, Washington, D. C.
Shaben, Lillian, Nutritionist, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Shank, Dorothy E., Bureau of Home Economics, Washington, D. C.
Simon, Mildred, Extension Nutritionist, Auburn, Ala.
Smith, Sybil L., Office of Experiment Stations, Washington, D. C.
Smurthwaite, Miss Georgiana H., State Home Demonstration Agent, Manhattan, Kans.
Stillman, Gladys, Nutritionist, Madison, Wis.
Taylor, Mary, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.
Van Deman, Ruth, Bureau of Home Economics, Washington, D. C.
Ware, Caroline, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C.
Whitehurst, Mrs. John L., President General Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington, D. C.

SECTION IV, COMMUNITY AND SCHOOL GARDENS

Chairman - W. Atlee Burpee, President, Burpee Seed Co.
Co-Chairman - J. H. Pearson, Office of Education
Secretary - Mrs. Julius H. Amberg, Office of Civilian Defense
Meeting Room - 5913 South Building

Alexander, E. R., Specialist in Agricultural Education, Office of Education, Washington, D. C.
Amberg, Mrs. Julius H., Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D. C.
Bakken, E. L., Boy Scouts of America, New York City
Beattie, W. R., Gardening Specialist, Washington, D. C.
Bevan, L. A., Director of Extension, New Jersey
Boocock, Mrs. Murray, National Farm and Garden Association, Keswick, Va.
Bolin, H. B., W. P. A., Washington, D. C.
Bradley, Floyd, President, Templin-Bradley Co., Cleveland, Ohio
Burpee, W. Atlee, Jr., Burpee Seed Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Burdette, James H., National Garden Bureau, Chicago, Ill.
Colling, H. L., Sunday Baltimore Sun, Baltimore, Md.
Caldwell, Betsy, Garden Editor, The Evening Star, Washington, D. C.
Cowles, Gardner, Jr., Des Moines Register, Des Moines, Iowa
Chapin, Henry, Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D. C.
Dawson, Howard A., National Education Association, Washington, D. C.
Deering, A. L., Director of Extension, Orono, Maine
Davison, Eloise, Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D. C.
Esgate, Mrs. Arthur T., Woman's National Farm and Garden Association, Washington, D. C.
Fisher, Sterling, Columbia Broadcasting Co., Washington, D. C.
Girl Scouts of America, Representative of, New York City
Hansel, Dorothy E., Editor, Gardeners' Chronicle of America, New York City
Hobbs, Harry H., Ferry-Morse Seed Co., Detroit, Mich.
Kelly, Raymond T., Civilian Defense, Chicago, Ill.
Kreitler, George, County Agent, Licking County, Ohio
Lane, C. H., Office of Education, Washington, D. C.
LeBaron, Helen, Vocational Education, Burlington, Vt.
Lyddane, Mrs. J. R., Chairman, School Gardens, Washington, D. C.
Lyle, Floyd, Baltimore Sunday Sun, Baltimore, Md.
Magruder, Roy, Bureau of Plant Industry, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C.
Markham, G. Emerson, Station WGY, Schenectady, New York
Miller, C. M., State Director of Vocational Education, Kans.
Montague, Mrs. Edwin M., Office of Civilian Defense, Washington, D. C.
Murphy, Bert, Office of Civilian Defense, Omaha, Nebr.
Pratt, Richard, Ladies' Home Journal, New York City
Ross, Hugh, Office of Education, Washington, D. C.
Salisbury, Morse, Office of Information, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C.
Sheffield, Chas. A., Extension Service, Washington, D. C.
Taylor, Miss E., Washington Post, Washington, D. C.
Warren, Gertrude, Extension Service, Washington, D. C.
Waters, Vivian, Farm Security Administration, Washington, D. C.
Whitehouse, J. W., State Club Leader, Lexington, Ky.
Williams, Aubrey, National Youth Administration, Washington, D. C.

SECTION V, CONSERVATION OF LAWNS, FLOWERS, AND SHRUBS

Chairman - Andrew Wing, Editor, Garden Digest
Co-chairman - Mrs. Ruth G. K. Strawbridge, Philadelphia, Pa.
Secretary - Mrs. Clare Ogden Davis, New York City
Meeting Room - 5901 South Building

American Society of Landscape Architects, Representative of, Boston, Mass.
Avery, Mrs. Lura W., Conservation Chairman, National Council of State Garden Clubs, 1560 Wellesley Drive, Detroit, Mich.
Beirne, F. F., The Evening Sun, Baltimore, Md.
Butcher, Harry, Vice President, Columbia Broadcasting System, Washington, D. C.
Butler, Ovid, Editor, American Forests, Washington, D. C.
Brancher, Howard, National Recreation Association, New York City
Dolph, William, Manager, Station WOL, Washington, D. C.
Fox, Alice Kate, President, Garden Club of America, New York City
Frese, Paul F., Editor, Flower Grower, New York City
Johnston, Jean, Garden Editor, Philadelphia Record, Philadelphia, Pa.
Leubscher, Frederic, Landscape Architect, Essex Falls, N. J.
Moore, Frederic, Ex-President, Gardeners' Chronicle of America, New York City
Neilson, George P., Jr., O. C. D., Washington, D. C.
Patton, Howard, Boy Scouts of America, New York
Paxton, Hoyt F., Men's Garden Clubs, Hendersonville, N. C.
Rathbone, Mr., Scientific American, New York City
Robbins, Mr., Brookland Botanic Gardens, New York City
Roland, Robert H., Society of American Florists and Ornamentals, Chicago, Ill.
Scott, Lester F., National Executive, Campfire Girls, Inc., New York City
Sheffer, L. M., State Supervisor, Agricultural Education, Atlanta, Ga.
Stark, E. J., President American Association of Nurserymen, Louisiana, Mo.
Taylor, Miss E., Brookland Botanic Gardens, New York City
Vanliew, Marion S., Home Educational Supervisor, Albany, N. Y.
Weston, T. A., Assistant Editor, Florists' Exchange, New York City
Westwood, Richard W., Managing Editor, Nature Magazine, Washington, D. C.
Youngman, W. H., The Evening Star, Washington, D. C.

SECTION VI. EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES

Chairman - E. L. D. Seymour, Garden Editor, American Home
Co-chairman - Ernest Moore, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture
Secretary - Frances M. Minor, President, Garden Ed. Department, N. E. A.
Meeting Room - 5439 South Building

Bailey, George D., State U.S.D.A. Defense Board, Rochester, Vt.
Bailey, Ralph, Garden Editor, House Beautiful Magazine, New York City
Brown, T. E., State Director of Vocational Education, Raleigh, N. C.
Cowles, Gardner, Jr., Des Moines Register, Des Moines, Iowa
Davis, P. O., Director of Extension Service, Auburn, Ala.
Drips, William E., Director of Agriculture, N. B. C., New York City
Durant, W. C. W., Director of Public Relations, McFadden Publications, Inc., New York City
Goss, Albert S., President, National Grange, Washington, D. C.
Harden, Fred G., Office of Experiment Stations, Washington, D. C.
Hopkins, A. W., Editor, Madison, Wisc.
Johnston, Hal W., Vice Pres. Stecher-Traung Lithograph Co., Rochester, N.Y.
McClintock, J. E., Extension Editor, Columbus, Ohio
Noble, G. L., Managing Director, National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, Chicago, Ill.
O'Neal, Edward A., President, American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, Ill.
Peters, Joseph, American Weekly, 235 East Forty-fifth Street, New York City
Potter, Charles E., Extension Service, Washington, D. C.
Schlup, Lester A., Extension Service, Washington, D. C.
Seltzer, Louis B., Editor, Cleveland Press, Cleveland, Ohio
Shaw, Ralph R., Librarian, U.S.D.A., Washington, D. C.
Shipley, Morris, Garden Digest, New York City
Thone, Frank, Science Service, Washington, D. C.
West, James, Boy Scouts of America, New York City
Wright, Richardson, Editor, House and Garden, New York City
Young, Paul R., Cleveland Board of Education, Cleveland, Ohio

STATE AND LOCAL DEFENSE COMMITTEES
COOPERATING IN THE DEFENSE GARDEN PROGRAM

(1) State Defense Councils. State defense councils, patterned after the organization of the first World War, were set up early in the defense emergency. They are State organizations. In most states the Governor is the head, although the organization varies by States. State Directors of Extension or representatives of the land grant colleges are members of many State Defense Councils. The State council extends into the separate counties where county defense councils are organized. Heads of local government, e.g., mayors, etc., are also heads of defense councils. In rural counties county agricultural agents are members of Defense Council. Close liaison is maintained between the State Defense Councils and the Federal Government. Now that we have been drawn into actual hostilities, councils will be the center of defense activities in the local communities.

(2) State Nutrition Committees. State Nutrition Committees were organized early this year in connection with the National Nutrition Program. (A list of the chairmen in each State is attached.) They include representatives of State and Federal agencies engaged in various activities dealing with nutrition; members of the medical and dental associations; representatives of the Red Cross; health and welfare services; food industries, food distributors. In most States county nutrition committees have also been organized. The State Nutrition Committee serves as liaison between nutritional defense in the counties and State on the one hand, and the Federal Government on the other. For information in State, see or write the person listed as chairman in the attached list. Locally, contact county defense council or home demonstration agent.

(3) USDA Defense Boards. These are organized on a Nation-wide basis in each State and county. (A list of State chairmen is attached.) On it are the representatives of the various Department of agriculture agencies, Extension Service, AAA, FSA, SCS, FCA etc. The head of the AAA in the State and county is also chairman of the USDA Defense Board. USDA Defense Boards are coordinating agencies - not administrative. Administrative phases of various defense activities are handled by agencies responsible for the work. Responsible for defense food production (food-for-freedom) and other agricultural defense activities.

United States Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL DEFENSE GARDENING CONFERENCE

Washington, D. C.
December 19-20, 1941
Department of Agriculture Auditorium

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Program:

Recommendations:

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"Food is fundamental to the defense of the United States . . . On a foundation of good food we can build anything. Without it we can build nothing . . . We want to make sure that everyone in the United States has in his diet enough energy, enough bone, blood, and muscle-building food, enough vitamins, to give that feeling of 'health plus' . . . We want to make sure that our millions are so fed that their teeth are good, their digestive systems healthy, their resistance to premature old age enhanced through strong bodies and alert minds."

Henry A. Wallace
Vice President of the United
States of America.

NATIONAL DEFENSE GARDENING CONFERENCE

Conference Called Jointly by -

Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture
Paul V. McNutt, Administrator, Federal Security Agency, and Director, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services

Objective of Conference.

To discuss and formulate a broad coordinated program for enlisting interest in and guiding a national campaign to encourage home and community gardens as a defense measure, emphasizing the expansion of better (1) farm vegetable gardens, (2) farm fruit gardens, (3) conservation of fruits and vegetables, (4) community and school gardens, and (5) conservation of lawns, flowers, and shrubs. Primary purposes of this campaign will be to reinforce the effort to reach the Food-for-Freedom goal of 5,760,000 farm gardens for 1942. to improve health through encouraging better food habits, and the use of high-vitamin and mineral foods, to improve home food supplies and aid in maintaining morale.

Conference Chairman.

M. L. Wilson, Assistant Director, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services and Director of Extension Work, United States Department of Agriculture.

Conference Secretary.

H. W. Hochbaum, Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Chairman Department of Agriculture Defense Garden Committee, and Chairman of the subcommittee on gardening of the nutrition committee of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services.

Conference Plan.

About 150 representatives of garden associations and clubs, the garden press, garden associations, radio broadcasting stations, the daily press, seed, horticultural and allied trade associations and papers, the farm press, the United States Department of Agriculture, the Federal Securities Agency, the Office of Civilian Defense, the Work Projects Administration, and other agencies will participate in the conference. The morning sessions will be devoted to the principal addresses, the afternoon and evening sessions to committee work and committee reports.

Copies of addresses, committee reports, and summary of conference will be sent to all registered delegates.

NATIONAL DEFENSE GARDENING CONFERENCE

PROGRAM

Friday, December 19. Morning Session - M. L. Wilson, Presiding.

8:30	Registration of Delegates, Lobby, Department of Agriculture Auditorium.
9:30	"M-Day for Gardening," by the Chairman.
9:45	The Hon. Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture. "Vegetables, Vitality, and Victory."
10:10	The Hon. Paul V. McNutt, Director, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services. "Of Cabbages and Kings."
10:35	Governor Prentice D. Cooper, Tennessee. "War Gardens and State Councils of Defense."
11:00	Richardson Wright, Editor, House and Garden Magazine. "We the Gardeners."
11:30	Mrs. E. A. Lindley, Office of Civilian Defense. "The Place of the Office of Civilian Defense in the National Garden Program."
11:45	Caroline Ware, Consumer Division, Office of Price Administration. "Food Conservation in the Consumer Wartime Program."
12:00	H. W. Hochbaum. "Developing a National Defense Garden Program."
12:15	Recess for lunch.

Friday, December 19. Afternoon and Evening Sessions.

2:00	Meeting of various committees.
5:00	Recess for dinner.
7:00	Meeting of Committee Chairmen with H. W. Hochbaum. Room 5439.
7:30	Resumption of Committee meetings to formulate final reports.

NATIONAL DEFENSE GARDENING CONFERENCE

Saturday, December 20. Morning Session - Grover B. Hill, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Presiding.

9:30	Opening remarks and announcements by the Chairman.
9:40	Commissioner of Education, John W. Studebaker. "The American School System and Defense Gardens."
10:05	T. J. Talbert, College of Agriculture, University of Missouri. "More Fruit for Home Use on Our Farms."
	E. C. Auchter, Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry. "Research in the Nutritional Values of Fruits and Vegetables."
10:45	Dr. Samuel W. Hamilton, United States Public Health Service. "Mental Hygiene in a Garden Program."
11:25	M. L. Wilson, Assistant Director, Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services and Director of Extension Work. "Farm Gardens and Farm Health."
11:50	Mrs. Florence Kerr Work Projects Administration. "Community and Defense Gardens."
	Mrs. Ruth K. Strawbridge, Philadelphia, Pa. "The Spiritual Value of Flowers."
12:15	Announcements.
12:30	Recess for lunch.

Saturday, December 20. Afternoon Session - M. L. Wilson, Presiding.

2:00	Presentation of reports by committee chairmen. Discussion invited from the floor following each report. Adoption of reports.
4:00	Summary of conference by conference chairman. M. L. Wilson. ("We Recommend.")
4:15	Closing remarks by Hon. Prentice D. Cooper.

NATIONAL DEFENSE GARDENING CONFERENCE

CONFERENCE COMMITTEES

Section I, Farm Vegetable Gardens.

Chairman - Miss Connie Bonslagel, State Home Demonstration Leader, Arkansas.
Co-chairman - Phillip F. Aylesworth, Farm Security Administration, United States Department of Agriculture.
Secretary - H. P. Moffett, Chairman, United States Department of Agriculture Defense Board, Oklahoma.

Section II, Farm Fruit Gardens.

Chairman - Former Governor Lloyd C. Stark, Missouri.
Co-chairman - John R. Magness, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.
Secretary - M. Glen Kirkpatrick, Associate Editor, Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife.

Section III, Conservation and Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables.

Chairman - Dr. Louise Stanley, Chief, Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.
Co-chairman - Margaret Batjer, Work Projects Administration.
Secretary - Miss Miriam Birdseye, Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

Section IV, Home, School, and Community Gardens.

Chairman - W. Atlee Burpee, President, Burpee Seed Co.
Co-chairman - J. H. Pearson, Office of Education.
Secretary - Mrs. Julius H. Amberg, Office of Civilian Defense.

Section V, Conservation of Lawns, Flowers, and Shrubs.

Chairman - Andrew Wing, Editor, Garden Digest.
Co-chairman - Mrs. Ruth G. K. Strawbridge, Philadelphia, Pa.
Secretary - T. A. Weston, New York City.

Section VI, Educational Materials and Techniques.

Chairman - E. L. D. Seymour, Garden Editor, American Home.
Co-chairman - Ernest Moore, Bureau of Plant Industry, United States Department of Agriculture.
Secretary - Frances M. Minor, President, Garden Education Department, N. E. A.

United States Department of Agriculture
EXTENSION SERVICE
Washington, D. C.

M-DAY FOR GARDENING *

By M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work and Assistant Director of Defense Health and Welfare Services in Charge of Nutrition

It is only 2 weeks to the day since a joint call for this conference was issued by two of our outstanding national leaders, Secretary Wickard and Governor McNutt. In the brief interim between the sending of the wires of invitation to you Friday afternoon and the receipt of your acceptance Monday morning, events of staggering proportions rocked the world. Suddenly and unexpectedly, we found ourselves in all-out total war.

Under this serious turn of events, the National Defense Gardening Conference assumes a very important responsibility. What you decide here, and the action resulting from your recommendations in all parts of the country, will play an important part in the national effort to win the second World War.

The joint garden committee of the Department of Agriculture and the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services had a difficult assignment in trying to distribute equitably the invitations for today's conference so as to get proper geographic representation from all parts of the country. We know that there are many horticulturists, nutritionists, editors, educators, and others who could make valuable contributions to the National Garden Conference. We hope they will understand that the physical limitations and the desire to have all parts of the country represented made it impossible for us to ask all of them to attend.

The challenge before us today is this: Total war makes demands on everyone. All of us can't take part in the military defense of the Nation; but we are a part of that military defense just the same. Before there can be victory, there must be work and toil and sacrifice. Every man, every woman, every child must be ready to take his place or her place. To do so requires health. One cannot expect to be physically fit, mentally alert, and ready to "take it" unless a well-balanced diet, including plenty of fruits and vegetables, has provided that energy and fuel which is necessary to keep in top-notch condition all the time.

There are two outstanding differences which distinguish the war garden program of 1917 and the kind of program we need now. The one is in objectives; the other is in organization.

The need for gardens 23 years ago was to grow vegetables and fruits so that we could save other foods needed by our troops in France and our

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* Presented before the National Defense Gardening Conference, Washington, D. C., December 19, 1941.

allies. Today we recognize that the principal need for gardens is to insure a balanced diet for all our people and to contribute the minerals and vitamins that are essential to have the mass human energy and morale needed to carry on total war. Researches in nutrition, many of which were started in 1917 and 1918 to find substitutes for products of which we were short then, are bearing fruit in providing the basis for understanding the protective qualities of vital foods. The eggs, pork, cheese, dried milk, and canned vegetables we have been sending to Britain for the past 6 months will help see the British through this coming winter and may be one of the decisive factors in bringing final victory.

Earlier this year, in the latter part of May, at the suggestion of the President, Governor McNutt called a national nutrition conference. At that time there were brought together representatives of science, medicine, education, welfare work, the food industries, the food distributors, and consumer groups to plan what is now called the national nutrition program. Those who took part assembled a wealth of facts and knowledge about human nutrition which had accumulated in the past 23 years. On the basis of the recommendations made at that time, plans were formulated which have now become an important part of our national food policy for defense.

Today's National Garden Conference is a further extension of the principles and policies established at the time of the National Nutrition Conference. And it represents a parallel, on the consumption level, of the effort embodied on the production level of the farmers' food-for-freedom program.

In the matter of organization, most of you remember and some of you took part in the war garden program of the first World War. You recall that the Extension Service and the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture urged State and local groups to encourage people to grow fruits and vegetables for victory. Officials of the Food Administration, which was under the direction of Herbert Hoover, and specialists in the Department of Agriculture recognized the importance of the war garden movement at the time. The United States Council of Defense which reached, as it does today, into the States and local communities through its State and local units, was an important factor in promoting the war garden movement. Horticultural associations, publishers, and news associations all took part. One of the outstanding volunteer organizations was the National War Garden Commission under the leadership of Charles Lathrop Pack.

Many of the individual States also formed a State committee of food production and conservation. 4-H war garden and canning clubs were organized in many States. The Bureau of Education established what was known as a school garden army, and a similar organization among women became known as the woman's land army of America. Nutrition specialists and leaders in home demonstration work prepared plant tables and charts which showed the kind and quantity of vegetables necessary to feed the average family. Cooperating in this effort were the American Red Cross and many of the leading industrial concerns who encouraged employees to plant a family garden wherever possible.

Today we are able to profit from the wealth of experience obtained in connection with the war gardens of 1917. Those taking part in the war gardens of the first World War were anxious and eager to help. Many of them lacked, however, the necessary experience in the growing of garden crops and did not have the authoritative background on the special importance of certain vegetables in the war-time diet of people. As a result there was some waste of effort, some gardens were started where they could not yield profitably, and some people spent their time trying to grow things under circumstances and conditions that would have been much more suitable for some other war effort.

These are mistakes we need not make again. They can be avoided by adapting the present effort to the experiences gained in the first World War; by making use of the new scientific knowledge we have unearthed in the past 20 years; by making use of the lessons gained in England in the past 2 years; and by making use of the Nation-wide defense organizations which were organizing and functioning when war comes.

Every farmer in the United States has already been asked, as a matter of patriotic duty, to have a garden which will supply his own family with fruits and vegetables, releasing thereby large amounts of commercially grown crops that will go to our armed forces, our industrial centers, and to the people of countries allied with us.

In nonfarming areas there are many places where gardens can be profitably grown and can supplement the nutrition and food programs of local areas. The governmental organization to encourage this has been established within the past 12 months. Under the Executive order of the President, issued September 3, 1941, the defense activities of all agencies dealing with health, nutrition, recreation, and welfare were placed under the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services. This includes such activities as the nutrition program, the school garden program, the garden and health activities of the Work Projects Administration, and the like. Working in close liaison with the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services are the Office of Civilian Defense and the Division of Consumer Services of the Office of Price Administration. A list of the individual Government agencies that will take part in the defense garden program is contained in the report of the joint garden committee which you will find in the folder handed you at the time of registration. Within a few days Secretary Wickard and Mr. McNutt will appoint a National Defense Garden Advisory Committee which will continue to advise and assist with reference to war gardens.

The objectives of the conference have already been clearly stated in the program for the conference. I shall not repeat them. In a general way I would like to emphasize that the over-all objective must be to mobilize the thinking and action of our people in every local community where gardens can be grown profitably. This involves more than gardening -- it involves the proper eating, conserving, and serving of fruits and vegetables so as to make them available in the daily diet of everyone. The value of eating properly in times as serious as these should be recognized by every person responsible for preparing meals.

United States Department of Agriculture
E X T E N S I O N S E R V I C E
Washington, D. C.

VEGETABLES, VITALITY, AND VICTORY*

Hon. Claude R. Wickard
Secretary of Agriculture

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We are gathered here for a business meeting--a meeting dealing with vital business; but I do want to observe the social amenities to the extent of bidding you welcome to the Department of Agriculture. I am delighted that so many of you, representing a wide variety of interests and influences in the field of gardening and horticulture in general, have found it possible to meet here, at the joint invitation of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare, and the Department of Agriculture.

There is something significant in the fact that two great agencies of Government are joined in this invitation and that others are participating in the program. It is symbolic of the hand-in-hand policy that all of us must follow from now on. We have one great objective, and we must work concertedly toward it. The objective, you know well, is Victory. We cannot be and we will not be satisfied with anything short of that. All our resources, all our thoughts, all our energies must be directed to winning the war.

Our national fate will be settled on the field of battle. But whether our brothers and sons and nephews and cousins who do the fighting are victorious depends on hard work by each of us in producing the essential goods for making war. Equipping one man for service in the modern fighting force requires the services of a score or more civilians. One indispensable line of war production is food. The fighters need food, and the workers who help equip the fighters need food to make possible the top performance which is demanded by the danger we are facing as a Nation--and the danger that many of our men are facing as individuals.

I think that the Axis powers have taught us a great lesson in the necessity of organizing for a purpose. With resources much more limited than ours, they have dealt telling blows against us--and against other nations like ourselves. The reason they have been able to do this is that they have organized all their resources for one purpose, to make war. We had not organized our resources, until recently, for this purpose; the making of war for a long time was farthest from our thoughts. All that is different now. We already have marshaled our industrial production

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*Presented before the National Defense Gardening Conference, Washington, D. C. December 19, 1941.

and our farm production into line to produce for victory. The marshaling is not complete--but its impact is being felt. It is imperative that all our efforts be organized.

Organization is the job ahead of us in this meeting--in which the agencies of Government come together with representatives of garden organizations, the garden press, the farm press, the newspapers, the radio stations, the trade associations and educational institutions which influence people who already are interested--or who should be interested--in gardening, to help supply the food we must have to win the war.

We all know that vegetables make an essential contribution to better nutrition, and thus to the health and strength of all our people--and to the virility of the Nation. It's because we recognize these things that we've gathered here.

The task ahead of us is to see that our efforts in gardening are aimed in the same direction as our other food-production activities. We must consider gardening first of all as a part of the food-production program of the Nation. In total acreage and total production, home vegetable gardens on farm and in towns may be only a small fraction of the 7 million and more acres devoted to commercial production of vegetables, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes. But they can make a vital contribution--if they are well directed.

More than 6 million farm families of the Nation are now engaged in a Nation-wide program to produce Food for Freedom. In 1942 for the first time in the history of American agriculture, we have definite objectives at which we're shooting in the production of all commodities. We have taken careful account of the needs, as well as they can be anticipated for the coming year. They include both adequate consumption at home and Lend-Lease shipments to our allies. We've established national goals, and they've been broken down into goals for each State, and for each county. Farmers have worked out production plans for their individual farms, providing for adjustments in their production--so that when all the millions of farm plans are put together, the prospective production total will meet the national needs.

In general the 1942 production goals call for more milk, and we need to convert more of that milk into cheese, evaporated milk, and dried skim milk; we need more eggs, and more pork; we hope beef cattle raisers will market more of their cattle in 1942; we need more canned vegetables; we need more oil from peanuts and soybeans. At the same time, we need to hold down on our production of three important crops--wheat, cotton, and tobacco.

I mention our goals for total agricultural production to show you that we are attempting to meet the food and fiber needs of the Nation as specifically as possible. We have great stores of wheat and cotton and tobacco on hand; so we're not going to spend labor, which in some sections will be scarce; and farm machinery of which the supply will be limited; and fertilizer and spray materials in producing commodities that we don't need to win the war. That would be wasteful. We can't afford waste in these times.

The same principles that guide the general agricultural planning need to guide our planning for home gardens. Home gardens on the farm enter into our agricultural goals for 1943. We hope for an increase of about a million and a third home vegetable gardens on the Nation's farms.

Why? Because we know there are many advantages to the Nation in having a large percentage of the farm families producing their own vegetables. When a family produces its own vegetables, it will eat more than if they come from the store and have to be paid for in cold cash. That, of course, tends to improve the family's health, and enable its members to work harder and longer. Producing vegetables at home puts the food supply right where it is to be used; it doesn't take any freight cars or trucks to move the food to those families--and transport is needed badly for other things these days. Still another advantage of home vegetable gardens is that they release more of the commercial vegetable production for other uses--in feeding the rest of the American people, feeding the armed forces, and for Lend-Lease shipment to Britain. Commercially canned vegetables, of course, are packed in tin cans, and we're short on tin. Farm home gardens tend to conserve the food supply. You will receive a copy of the report of a committee set up to study the problems of home and community vegetable gardens, fruit gardens, and to offer suggestions as to how these problems may be met. This report is presented to you to give you an indication of our thinking up to the present time. We earnestly solicit your suggestions, your ideas, and finally your assistance in putting a program into action all across the Nation.

As we extend the garden food production program beyond the farms of America, I think we need to proceed carefully, and with full consideration of all the factors involved. I do not think the Nation will benefit at present from a widespread, all-out campaign intended to put a vegetable garden in every city back yard or on every vacant lot. Let me justify that statement, and qualify it a little.

The national supply of fertilizer is almost sure to be scarce, because many of the chemicals that go into fertilizers also are needed to make munitions. The same is true of some of the commonly used insecticides and fungicides.

The United States long has imported many of its vegetable seeds from Europe, and those supplies are cut off from us now. Our domestic seed industry has expanded to make up the loss so we shan't suffer from lack of vegetable seeds. But we don't have such large surpluses that we can be wasteful of vegetable seed, any more than we can with fertilizer and spray materials.

To make efficient use of the things required to plant gardens, we need to plan carefully and give consideration to many different factors. It is ill-advised to plant a garden on poor soil such as will be found in many city back yards, where subsoil from the cellar hole has become the topsoil, or where fills have been made with rocks, brickbats, and cinders.

There needs to be careful study given to the kinds of vegetables, and the varieties that will grow best in each area. Without proper

guidance it would be only natural for many inexperienced gardeners to grow crops not adapted to their climates and soils.

There is much that can be done in the way of community gardens where the planning and operation of such gardens can be given direction. Among other things, these gardens can be a great aid in the school-lunch program. But let me emphasize, experienced direction is important.

A community garden or a school garden needs the supervision of someone who is familiar with good gardening practices, who knows what vegetables can be grown most successfully, who can select the location with some discrimination, who understands soil preparation, who recognizes aphids and cucumber beetles and tomato worms when he sees them and knows how to control them. The same is true of all gardens for that matter. I don't want to see anyone's morale reduced by the failure of a garden project intended as a patriotic contribution.

On the other hand, I know there is a tremendous psychological value in having things for people to do in wartime. Gardening is one activity that has great possibilities as a useful outlet for that urge to do something. There's a spiritual uplift in seeing things grow; I think it's probably that as much as anything which makes a man determine to be a fa farmer. And I'm sure we recognize the health value in getting fresh air, sunshine, and exercise, as well as vegetables out of the garden. So there are many reasons why the Nation needs gardens and a national gardening program.

I have had a report from our Department of Agriculture garden committee which recommends that fruit gardens be included in the defense garden program. I approve of that. Ornamental planting was mentioned also. I think that is fine provided the ornamental gardening does not interfere with the immediate task for 1942 of producing the needed vegetables, and provided that time taken in ornamental gardening does not interfere with spending the amount of time needed in direct war service with the Red Cross, Civilian Defense units, or other activities of the local community directed immediately toward the war effort.

Let me be specific on this point. The first thing for every citizen in planning his time off his job is to make sure he is carrying his share of the community load in war activities. If a man or a woman is perfectly sure he has done that, and then has some energy left for ornamental gardening around his home, it's just about as rewarding a thing as he can do.

The Department of Agriculture already has done much to encourage the expansion of gardening across the Nation, particularly farm home vegetable gardens. The Farm Security Administration and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration programs are responsible for thousands of farm families growing their own vegetables. We shall redouble our efforts, and I know other agencies of Government will do likewise. In this expansion of gardening, it is important that we help the growers of the gardens to produce the most possible with their labor and materials.

Since 1914, the Extension Service has been in the business of helping farm families improve their production. Many of the people in the Extension Service today helped to establish and supervise war gardens in 1917 and 1918. Even more of them had a hand in community-garden activities during the depression years. Gardening has been an important part of its "Live At Home" programs of the extension services in many States. There is a county agricultural agent representing the Extension Service in practically every county in the United States. He has the training and the experience which qualify him to give competent counsel and assistance in any gardening effort.

The Land-Grant Colleges and the Department of Agriculture itself have recognized the importance of gardening in our total war effort, and we are prepared to supply information on almost every phase of gardening--recognizing all the while that in a Nation-wide gardening program, most of the problems of production are local in character.

Several months ago the free peoples of the world received a new inspiration from the symbol of "V" for Victory. I think we might add a couple more V's in our planning for a National garden program. Let's make it the three V's--Vegetables for Vitality for Victory.

United States Department of Agriculture
E X T E N S I O N S E R V I C E
Washington, D. C.

OF CABBAGES AND KINGS*

Paul V. McNutt
Federal Security Administrator and
Director of Defense Health and Welfare Service

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I want to begin by quoting a few lines from a personal letter--not very exciting or dramatic lines, unless you read between them and understand their setting and significance. The letter itself was smuggled out of occupied France--one of the few to reach this country. Until he returned to Paris in August 1940, the writer was American correspondent of one of France's leading newspapers--brilliant, successful, a sophisticate, if you will. With his military service, as he says, "ingloriously terminated," he and his wife and children are now in occupied France, where life has been stripped bare. He writes:

"Finally we left Paris and bought a tiny farm. We have a little poultry and we grow what vegetables we can get seeds for. We do all the work ourselves. But we are the fortunate ones. You can hardly imagine how thankful we are. We invested everything we had left in this little piece of land, but it is keeping body and soul together. A cabbage head to the French used to be either an insult or a joke; to us now it is just food--and very precious."

I quote this letter not to imply that the people of this country will ever be reduced to the desperate straits in which the families of France have found themselves--still less to suggest that American city dwellers should rush headlong into amateur agriculture. I cite it for its simple, utterly convincing testimony to the supreme importance of the task you have met here to promote--the old task, now more essential than ever, of growing the garden foods that are prime needs for health. To us, as to my friend in France, a cabbage head is now no joke.

"Cabbages and kings," when Lewis Carroll linked them together, spelled nonsense. But not today. Cabbages--and all the other good green produce of the earth--are helping to shape the future of the world. From our farms and gardens, as well as from our mines and factories, come the munitions of victory against the oppression of dictators and the hunger which is their ally.

This country learned more than 20 years ago what food can do to win a war. We discovered then the part that home gardens can play in

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*An address before the National Defense Gardening Conference, Washington, D. C. December 19, 1941.

helping to increase the Nation's food supply. We still owe a debt of gratitude to the many private organizations which then supported and implemented the Government garden program--among them the horticultural societies, the garden clubs, large and small, the Red Cross, the Boy Scouts, and many others. We are fortunate today in having this body of experience as a base upon which to build our present garden program. And we again count upon the cooperation of voluntary organizations and of individuals.

But this experience of 20 years ago, important as it is, does not represent all that we have to go on today. A lot has happened in the past 20 years. To measure up to the performance of 1917 and '18, we must do a still better job, taking advantage of all we have learned in the meantime.

During this quarter century, our scientific knowledge has increased enormously, and our application of that knowledge has become broader and more practical. In spite of all that still needs to be done, we have made great strides--in scientific agriculture, in public health, and, in particular, in nutrition. During this same period, too, the United States has gone through the greatest social evolution in all its history. In many ways this has been a painful experience, as no one here needs to be told. But it has not been without profit in knowledge and experience. And because of what we have learned, we are prepared, as never before, to produce food and to utilize that food efficiently.

This is evident literally "from the ground up." The 1941 "war strategy" of the Department of Agriculture is significantly different from the agricultural policies of 20 years ago--different with the wisdom gained through bitter years of drought and Dust Bowl, different with the great new knowledge of nutrition which has come out of research laboratories and scientific experiments in the past few years.

My part in this discussion begins where that of the agricultural policy-makers and experts leaves off. It begins with the immediate tie-up between gardens and good food, and between good food and good health. Since both public health protection and the national nutrition program are component parts of the defense health and welfare services for which my Office is responsible, our tie-in with your program is very close; and we stand ready to cooperate all along the line.

Improving the nutrition of the American people is, I take it, the major goal toward which increasing the Nation's vegetable gardens is directed. And it is what we now know of the values of protective foods which gives our 1941 garden program its distinctive character and its paramount importance.

In 1917 we were still, as it were, "shooting at the barn door," nutritionally speaking. As a war policy we encouraged the production of <u>more</u> food and limited the use of certain foods without anything like our present clear-cut scientific emphasis on seeing that everyone gets the <u>right</u> food.

The principal nutritional interest, both for the Army and civilian population, was, according to Dr. John R. Murlin, then chief adviser on nutrition to the Army, "adequate calories....protein, and....milk consumption, and thereby improved mineral nutrition. The emphasis on the few vitamins--not yet called 'vitamins' very widely, but rather 'accessory factors'--was, of course, cautious, [due to] the recency of their discovery."

And so we had meatless Mondays, and a lot of us learned to drink our coffee without sugar--in the interests of patriotic saving, rather than of a balanced diet.

I am not minimizing the need for food conservation then and now--nor the great job of food conservation done during World War years. Preventing waste is at least as urgent today as it was in 1917 and may prove vastly more so in coming months. But conservation, as we now seek to practice it, is positive rather than negative; its object is not, as it once so largely was, to do without certain foods, but to utilize food wisely so that it may yield every last ounce of human health and strength and courage.

This interpretation of constructive conservation--human conservation, as well as food conservation--is the motive power behind every step of the national nutrition program. And though you are all no doubt familiar with its goals, I think it is worth while to restate some of them briefly here.

To begin with, it has set out to reach every man, woman, and child in the country with information concerning the newer knowledge of nutrition. In other words, we propose to see that people have the knowledge and the means to provide for themselves the basic foods--milk and cheese; oranges, tomatoes, grapefruit; green, leafy, and yellow vegetables, as well as potatoes, apples, and other vegetables and fruits; lean meat, poultry, or fish; eggs; bread and cereal, either "enriched" or whole grain.

Gardens are the source of more than half of these essential foods. Recognizing this, the national nutrition program calls for encouraging farmers to produce more dairy products, fruits, and vegetables; encouraging farm families to raise their own essential foods; and encouraging city families to establish community gardens, where practicable. It also includes education to promote wise marketing for nourishment, as well as economy, and to create a demand for protective foods.

This interlocking of interests is not confined to these two sectors of national defense. Both gardening and nutrition have still broader ramifications. In fact, these interrelationships are one of the most significant, and most far-reaching, factors in our present all-out war effort. And in this too we are reflecting and profiting by the social evolution of recent years.

If there is one thing the depression taught us, it is that human lives cannot be departmentalized--ignorance, poverty, and ill health are not isolated problems; too often they have proved themselves a vicious circle of cause and effect. So also the wages and buying power of city

dwellers and the economic welfare of farm families now stand revealed as the warp and woof of a single fabric. Nor, we have found, can individuals today live unto themselves alone. Too often individual and family effort can no longer provide single-handed for health protection, for economic and social security, for education and recreation. But all the people, acting together through government, can, and do now, provide these common services and joint safeguards. And by the same token no tenement family is so submerged, no farm family is so isolated that it should not share in this basic protection, the third of "four freedoms" of the President's great declaration. The nutrition program reflects these trends when it calls for making nutrition effective through community nutrition centers, school-lunch programs, low-cost milk distribution, community food-preservation projects, and similar joint enterprises.

Here, as elsewhere, we are now utilizing in our war effort the machinery built up over the past 10 years. No matter how much we may regret that the American people had to learn this lesson the hard way--through depression, want, and suffering--we may still be thankful that today we have a framework, firmly established throughout the country, upon which we can build, and have built, the intensive, integrated defense effort in which we are now engaged.

The Federal Security Agency is in itself an outgrowth of this evolution in public service, as are also many of the programs of the Department of Agriculture and other Federal departments. The Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services represents Federal concern, as essentials of national defense, in nutrition, health, education, recreation, social protection, family security, and child care.

But this framework of health and welfare services is not wholly Federal; it is truly national. The States and their local communities are partners with the Federal Government in the long-time health and welfare programs. And the States and their local communities stand also in a strategic position in the defense program. Through their defense councils, States, cities, and towns are holding the line all along the home front--including the garden program. Now that we face the supreme challenge of war, the State and local defense councils, and the committees they have set up to implement the several sectors of the total program, will put themselves on a wartime basis of operation.

But national defense does not stop with the community. It digs still deeper into our personal lives, and this is not only of necessity but of choice. No American would stand aside from the task before us. Since a week ago Sunday, indifference has melted away in the heat of our united determination to see this thing through. People--men and women, boys and girls--want desperately to have a part in defense, to do a job; and if it is a hard job, so much the better. In their kitchens, in their gardens, on their farms, as well as on the production line of war industry and in the armed forces, they can, and will, and want to fight this battle.

On the day when war was declared, one of my staff happened to be in a remote county of the deep South. If any spot in the USA were to remain untouched by world events, you would say that would be it. Yet of

five women she visited that afternoon, three have sons in the armed forces of our Pacific outposts. They crowded round her car to listen to the radio news. And their faces, she said, already bore the timeless sorrow of women in every war.

But what they said was, "Ain't there nothin' we can do?"

Our staff representative is no garden expert, but she had heard something of your plans. With what information she had, she told them, "You can raise a garden, maybe a bigger and a better garden." Out of her own conviction and their need, she managed to find words to show them why and how even the familiar task of raising collards would put them in the ranks beside their sons. All they answered was, "Guess I'll do me some winter plantin' now."

But there was no doubt in the observer's mind that for these women, and for thousands like them, a garden today means not only food for the family, but also courage and patience and a sense of participation for the mind and heart. "Morale" is a word they would not know. But the lowly collard may come to be, for them, its symbol.

"Of cabbages and kings" is not nonsense now.

United States Department of Agriculture
E X T E N S I O N S E R V I C E
Washington, D. C.

WAR GARDENS AND STATE COUNCILS OF DEFENSE*

Hon. Prentice Cooper
Governor of Tennessee.

It is a great pleasure and a privilege for me as Governor of Tennessee to participate in this National Defense Gardening Conference. I wish, first, to congratulate our distinguished Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wickard, Governor McNutt, Administrator of the Federal Security Agency, and our own distinguished chairman who is well known and liked in Tennessee, for their vision and initiative in calling this conference. The Department of Agriculture is on the alert to what is going on in the country, and I deeply appreciate the compliment paid the State of Tennessee by Chairman Wilson.

It is up to our national leaders here in Washington, who have the national viewpoint, to formulate the national objectives; and I was greatly interested to hear the Secretary of Agriculture say that he wanted a million and a third more gardens in America in 1942. In my opinion, that objective can be obtained easily by proper cooperation. It is certainly up to each Governor and each State Defense Council to play their part in achieving the national objectives.

The aims of this conference, to encourage more farm gardens, more home fruit gardens, more community and school gardens, and the improving of health through better food habits, are certainly worth while. All wealth comes from the ground. This program is completely constructive. Any man who can produce is entitled to the respect of his neighbors. Did you ever think what a terrific indictment it is to say of any man, that he cannot produce? Certainly the production of food is one of the most necessary activities of mankind.

The importance of food cannot be better illustrated than by that delightful old legend of King Midas, who, having gained his wish to have anything in the world he wanted, wished that everything he touched might turn into gold. You recall how splendidly everything went until he grew hungry and sat down to the banquet table to eat. We can well imagine his fright and dismay when he first dented that golden lamb chop with his teeth and when each piece of bread turned into glittering gold. A thing has value according to its uses. Of course we know that gold is useful in filling teeth and that it is desirable in making jewelry, but we cannot eat gold.

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*Presented before the National Defense Gardening Conference, Washington, D. C., December 19, 1941.

Not long ago while attending an agricultural festival in Tennessee near the Kentucky border, I reminded the audience that three-fourths of the gold in the world was buried over at Fort Knox. Possibly an avaricious person if offered all that gold provided he would do without food for 60 days - might be tempted to accept the proposition. That would not be an impossible feat. But I imagine you will agree that after about a week or 10 days without food the man might be willing to trade off a good, full truckload of gold for just one good chicken dinner. After a week or two more, provided he was still living, he probably would be willing to swap the whole thing off, lock, stock, and barrel, for just one good glass of sweet milk or one Irish potato or perhaps for an egg.

I recall how my grandparents in Tennessee referred to the sudden scarcity of food during the War between the States. We had then in Tennessee the same rich bottom lands that we have now, only perhaps they were richer then. No one was thinking much of food scarcity until a piece of apple pie, ordinarily worth about 5 cents, suddenly got to be worth $5 -- provided you could get it at all. The food had been requisitioned for army use or otherwise disposed of; winter had come on, and there was no chance to raise more. Food has a way of disappearing in wartimes.

The Secretary of Agriculture mentioned a very important word a while ago, and that word was "organization." The question that I wish to address myself to is, what can State governments and State Defense Councils do to achieve the objectives of this conference - to have more farm gardens, better varieties of foods, and an adequate supply of food? The answer is that our State governments can do plenty.

I want to tell you what Tennessee has done with its Home Food Supply program. The program is not original with me. I got the idea at a Governors' Conference from Senator Maybank who was then Governor of South Carolina, and he told me that he had got the idea from Max Gardner, former Governor of North Carolina. At that time it was called a "Live-at-Home" program. We think we have improved the program in Tennessee today. We believe our new name, the "Home Food Supply Program" tells more than the older name. You notice the words are good words. There is no better word in the English language than the word "home." It is a word we never get tired of and can never wear threadbare. Likewise, there is no more important word in the English language than the word "food." Coupling those two good words, "home" and "food" together, we make a good start; and then when we add the word "supply" we have in three words a good program already suggested because certainly we want an adequate supply of home food.

I endorse the name suggested here this morning, "Food for Freedom," as being especially suited to present conditions. We in America who know of certain commercial campaigns, where large sums are offered merely for names realize that the name does have some importance in initiating and in the success of a program.

However, perhaps the most important thing that we can start with is to call to the attention of each governor and each State Defense Council

the fact that there is in existence now, all the vast machinery necessary to put over a completely successful Nation-wide garden program, and that therefore the program will not cost anything. We now have in each county a county agricultural agent and a home demonstration agent engaged in daily scheduled visits among the farmers. We also have much other necessary machinery already in existence.

Our home food supply program is built around the single, simple idea of producing at home three-fourths of what one consumes during the year. The remarkable thing about it is that it does not cost anything. Governors and State Defense Councils are often concerned with money and the means of making programs effective, and they are bound to see and appreciate the significance of a program which puts to full use existing machinery. I want to thank the Department of Agriculture for the splendid cooperation it has always given us in Tennessee in our home food supply program which we initiated 2 years ago. We had the finest sort of cooperation from the Director of Agricultural Extension, and from the University of Tennessee. We also had splendid cooperation from the Director of Vocational Agriculture Education; from the Director of the Farm Security Administration; from the public schools of the State; and, of course, from our own Commissioner of Agriculture. The first task, as I see it, is for the Governor or the State Defense Council to enlist the aid of these important agencies in this worth-while program.

We started this program in Tennessee 2 years ago because we wanted the farm population of the State to be more prosperous and self-sustaining. We wanted to increase interest on the farm and build better citizens - self-respecting and of high morale. Any man who can produce three-fourths of what he and his family consume at home is entitled to the respect of his neighbors and the appreciation of his State government for having done an outstanding good job. He is entitled to marked recognition.

You know we all like to be appreciated, and the farmers of our country have had all too little means of being recognized for outstanding good work. So we decided to give each farmer in Tennessee who was successful in raising three-fourths of what he consumed at home a certificate of merit, signed by the Director of the State Agricultural Extension Service, the Director of Vocational Agricultural Education, the State Director of the Farm Security Administration, the State Commissioner of Agriculture, and the Governor.

The first step was to have each of the county agents on their scheduled visits among the farmers in their respective counties take along with them a small enrollment card. On this card the farmer agreed to enroll in the 1941 Home Food Supply Program and to do his best to meet the requirements, including the keeping of a record of what he produced. On the back of the card was an explanation of the Home Food Supply Program.

The next, and one of the most important steps of all, was to see that this program did not result merely in a whole lot of useless talk but was made effective throughout the year; thereby winning the respect of

all, including the farmers who enrolled. This was done by giving the county agents a home food supply score card whereby each farmer was checked throughout the year on the progress made. All farmers who had accumulated as much as 750 points - or in other words succeeded in raising three-fouths of what they consumed at home--were entitled to an award of the certificate, which was presented at the county agricultural festival in the fall.

From the dawn of history, people have been having agricultural festivals at harvest times, and it is a most appropriate time to reward farmers for outstanding work done in the production of food.

When the certificates of merit were awarded, we did not just hand a farmer a certificate. Instead, we framed it in a nice, neat, walnut frame with a glass over it. We did not even stop there but we put a wire on the back of it so that it was ready to hang on the parlor wall. Otherwise, it might have been put behind the clock on the mantel, lost sight of in some other way.

The first year we initiated this program we had 61,000 Tennessee farm families to enroll. The average Tennessee farm family is composed of five members. This year we had 106,000 farm families enrolled. They represent almost a half million farm people who are engaged in raising three-fourths of what they consumed at home.

You will observe that this program is one that appeals to all - to the tenant farmer as well as to the farm owner, to the poor man as well as to the rich. And it is also a program in which the housewife can play as important a role as her husband by canning and preserving the foods which he grows. It is also a program in which the children take a tremendous interest. Many of those who enrolled in the program in Tennessee were interested in it through their children.

I should like to offer a suggestion for putting over such a program among America's farm families. Farmers are not always easy to organize. We are often a little slow to take up new ideas, and that is particularly true when we offer our ideas clothed in large words suggesting difficulties and complications. So in our conferences in Tennessee we at first had to listen to a great many ideas, which in themselves were splendid. But we could not include them all for they would have so weighted the program down that it would have failed to get wide acceptance. In other words, the program must be able to travel. If we were in a conference this morning to plan a racing automobile to win on the Indianapolis Speedway, no doubt we would hear many suggestions. Somebody perhaps, would advocate heavy bumpers that would protect the driver if perchance he skidded through the fence. Others might offer suggestions ranging all the way from a top to a fire extinguisher or fenders. But all those things if placed on a racing car would prevent its winning in a race because it simply would not travel fast enough to win.

We are in a war today, and we must win. Consequently we must plan effective programs that will achieve the necessary objective of victory.

So, instead of including in our programs such worthy objectives as talking about livestock and poultry improvement, crop diversification, the planting of more fruit trees, soil erosion, and many other interesting and worth-while subjects, in order to make our program in Tennessee travel, all we did was to ask the farmer to try to raise three-fourths of what he consumed at home. Any child able to grasp the meaning of three-fourths could grasp the meaning of the program. But in the program was the germ of almost infinite expansion because once a farmer gives his pledge to raise three-fourths of what he consumes at home he will plant more vegetables in the garden he will plant more fruit trees; he will try better to conserve his soil. He might buy, if he is able, a milk cow and engage in other worth-while activities that will make him thrifty and self-sustaining.

When this program was first initiated in Tennessee, a politically minded individual suggested that it might meet with opposition from the grocerymen because he theorized that grocery sales would be reduced. Instead, the contrary was true because every groceryman in Tennessee knew that thrifty farmers were worth more than thriftless farmers who merely went in debt to them.

You might be interested in knowing that at almost every festival held this fall in Tennessee there was an exhibit explaining all the food necessary to sustain one person for one year. The value of that food at current prices was $215.56 -- all of which could be produced on Tennessee farms except $2.10 worth.

I would not attempt to advise this conference on matters of nutrition, but you might be interested in knowing what these articles of food were.

Food Necessary for One Person for One Year

PRODUCE THIS AT HOME:

Food	Amount	Store price
Milk	187 gallons	$ 37.40
Eggs	480	12.00
Poultry	5	7.00
Beef	48 pounds	19.20
Pork	70	21.00
Lamb	7	2.10
Potatoes, Irish	3 bushels	2.75
Potatoes, sweet	4	4.40
Field peas	1/2 bushel	2.25
Other vegetables (Fresh, dried, frozen)	104 pounds	40.00
Canned vegetables	36 quarts	12.60
Fruits (Fresh, dried, frozen)	83 pounds	25.00
Canned fruits	50 quarts	17.50
Wheat	3.2 bushels	3.06
Corn	3	1.95
Sorghum	3 gallons	2.25
Honey	40 pounds	3.00
		$213.46

YOU HAVE TO BUY ONLY THIS:

Food	Amount	Price
Coffee	5 pounds	$1.40
Tea	1/4 lb.	.15
Salt	2 boxes	.10
Pepper	1 box	.10
Soda	1 box	.05
Baking powder	1 box	.10
Flavoring	1 bottle	.10
Spices	1 box	.10
		$2.10

Total store value for one person for one year . . . . . $ 215.56
Total store value for a family of five for one year . . . $1,077.80

This program good, sound, and constructive in peacetime, is doubly valuable in wartime because transportation is saved by the production of food at home, and the food that might have been purchased at the stores can be used by our soldiers and allies.

The Home Food Supply program in Tennessee has met with tremendous enthusiasm, as you can judge by the fact that we had almost half a million citizens enrolled in the program, out of a total population in the State of less than three million.

The enthusiasm of participants in the program was well illustrated by a banquet recently held in Washington County, Tennessee, where, just for fun, those engaged in the program served at a banquet all the many varieties of food they had produced in that community. Here is a list of the foods:

Leesburg Community Harvest Dinner, December 12, 1941.
(Washington County, Tenn.)

Meats and Eggs	Vegetables	Breads
Souse meat	Chinese cabbage	Blueberry muffins
Chicken	Green beans	Biscuits
Duck	Baked beans	Corn muffins
Ham	Radish	Whole-wheat hot cakes
Sausage	Lettuce	Boston brown bread
Frog legs	Beets	Whole-wheat rolls
Kidney loaf	Parsnips	Salt-rising bread
Squirrel	Irish potatoes	Graham honey bread
Heart	Turnips	Crackers
Brains	Pimiento	Nut bread
Beefsteak	Asparagus	Hop yeast bread
Liver	Sweetpotatoes	Whole-wheat biscuits
Mutton	Stuffed eggplant	Rye bread
Tongue	Spinach	Popovers

Meats and Eggs

Hawk
Scrapple
Muskrat
Bacon
'Possum
Mountain oyster
Turkey
Rabbit
Fish
Sweetbread
Goose
Pigeon
Quail
Guinea
Chitlings
Eggs
Hot tamales
Tripe
Chicken dumplings
Noodles
Sage dressing

Milk products

Cottage cheese
Sliced cheese
Butter

Vegetables

Beet tops
Turnip greens
Corn pudding
Artichoke
Stuffed peppers
Lima beans
Tendergreen
New onions
Mustard
Peas
Carrots
Salad peas
Dandelion greens
Field peas
Cauliflower
Baked squash
Rhubarb
Hominy
Cabbage
Garlic
Leek
Homemade gelatin
Tomatoes
Dill pickles
Cucumbers
Kraut
Watercress
Parsley
Mint sauce

Breads

Mush
Whole-wheat cereal
Old-fashioned corn pone
Home-made grapenuts

Desserts

Butterscotch pie
Cream pie
Peach pie
Vinegar pie
Blackberry pie
Cherry pie
Chess pie
Mince pie
Egg custard
Pumpkin pie
Buttermilk pie
Pecan pie
Apple pie
Molasses pie
Strawberry chiffon pie
Hickory nut cookies
Sour cream cookies
Honey fruit cookies
Persimmon swirls
Jelly cookies
Christmas cherry cookies
Walnut cookies
Doughnuts
Cream sauce cake
Molasses cake
Boiled custard
Jam cake
Fruit cake
Fruit gingerbread
Pecan loaf cake
Honey cake
Molasses taffy
Apricot upside-down cake
Popcorn balls
Ice cream
Plum pudding

Fruit
Pears
Quince
Wild grapes
Muskmelon
Wild thorn apples
Haws
Red raspberries
Hackberries
Quince jelly
Currant jelly
Watermelon preserves

Drinks
Mountain teaberry tea
Sweet milk
Grape juice
Sassafras tea
Fruit punch
Peach brandy
Blackberry juice
Blackberry cordial
Japonica juice
Coffee (acorn)
Honeylocust ale
Coffee (wheat)

Nuts

White walnuts
Hazel nuts
Peanuts
Chinquapins
Hickory nuts
Pecans
Black walnuts

Exhibits that could be eaten

Red plum
Wild honey
Eggnog
Vinegar
Hickory-bark sirup
Hot pepper sauce
Molasses
Peach-seed jelly
Horseradish
Salad dressing
Chow-chow
Spicewood tea
Pokeberry wine
Yellow cherries
Tomato catsup
Dewberry jelly
Corncob sirup
Maple sirup
Hops
Okra

Decorations consisted of home-made candles in apples cut for holders with holly from the community.

We find that one of the beauties of the Home Food Supply program, launched as it was on the simple idea of raising three-fourths of the food consumed at home, is that it is capable of expansion. Many of the participants have told me of how they planted more vegetables in the garden, planted more fruit trees, purchased a cow or how the housewife learned to can for the first time. One housewife told me that she had canned as much as 700 quarts of fruits and vegetables.

And in the program is all the joy of doing something constructive. It is a great thing for one to find out for himself that he can produce. Everyone can see what a wonderful morale builder such a program is and how a man who does produce respects himself and is respected by his neighbors.

So, on the foundations laid in other years, we called this fall in Tennessee a State-wide nutrition conference. It was held in the State capital and attended by 1800 official delegates for the purpose of improving our knowledge of nutrition.

It is unwise to try to get a whole college course in one semester because it will not be assimilated. This year we were ready for the Federal Government's nutrition program. We had not only prominent representatives of the Department of Agriculture but we also had a member of the Rockefeller Commission who had recently been to France to study nutrition problems and who had also made a study of nutrition problems in Tennessee. Out of this conference we have improved our program by trying to improve the food habits by growing a variety of vegetables and fruits so as to furnish the required vitamins that will make for better diets and better living.

The Tennessee Home Food Supply Program has served the purpose of focusing attention of farm families on the importance of producing a home food supply for their economic security and physical well-being and as a contribution to an impregnable defense for the Nation. Today, I propose not an untried experiment but a program of proven success - a Home Food Supply Program for the Nation.

United States Department of Agriculture
E X T E N S I O N S E R V I C E
Washington, D. C.

WE THE GARDENERS

Richardson Wright

Editor of House & Garden

One of the advantages of the Democracy under which we live is that "We the People" includes men and women who work in and with the soil. We the People--farmers. We the People--fruit growers. We the People--seedsmen. We the People--nurserymen. We the People--gardeners.

I am asked to speak for the last group--We the gardeners. We the gardeners who cultivate backyards and suburban and country acres. We the gardeners who devote our extra physical energies, our growing knowledge of horticulture and the measure of our dreams to making our particular spots of earth more abundant and more beautiful.

In the last war, we the gardeners accepted the same challenge to emergency that is facing us today. Old files of the National War Garden Commission show that--

In 1917 over 3,000,000 war gardens, comprising 1,150,000 acres, yielded food crops estimated to be worth $350,000,000. Housewives preserved 500,000,000 quarts of fruits and vegetables. In 1918, there were 5,250,000 war gardens--two and one half millions more than the previous year, with proportionate increases all along the line.

These were accomplished with far fewer assisting potentialities than the Government has at its command today. The gardening press, gardening books, garden clubs, flower shows, were practically in their infancy then. Let's look at some of them.

In 1917 the circulation of magazines devoted entirely or in greater part to gardening--as opposed to farming--probably totaled not more than 300,000. Today it is well past 5,500,000.

Book publishers in New York report a constantly increasing sale of books on gardening. Since 1920 the number of gardening books published has doubled. Whereas a large proportion of them was once based on practices abroad, today American garden authorities are drawing on their own experiences. Within the past 3 years one American gardening book has sold the unprecedented total of 400,000 copies.

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*Presented at the National Defense Gardening Conference, Washington, D. C. December 19, 1941.

This spring will see no fewer than nine major flower shows held in key cities from mid-March to late April: Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Detroit, Houston, Seattle, St. Louis, and San Francisco. More than a million gardeners and garden lovers will pay admission to those shows. Did we have them in 1917? Definitely not. True, some of the older shows were just beginning to attract attention, but flower shows over all parts of the country did not exist.

In New York the two floors of the International Flower Show in 1917 attracted under 60,000 at 50 cents each. This year, 1941, four floors brought in 136,000 at $1.10 each.

The Philadelphia Flower Show was not in existence until 1924. When, in 1917, the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society gave a 3-day chrysanthemum show, the attendance didn't go above 2,500 for all 3 days. This year's flower show opened its doors to 100,000.

Boston, in 1917, had a 5-day show with 20,000 attendance and counted it the best attended up to that time. This year 109,000 paid admission.

These increasing figures indicate the growth of gardening interest in this country. Behind them is a potentiality that the War Garden Commission of 1917 never knew. It lacked the full drive of the most influential and active force of all--the garden club movement.

In 1917 the Garden Club of America, then 3 years old, certainly couldn't have exerted the Nation-wide influence that its 126 member clubs and 8,000 members wield today.

In 1917 the Federated Garden Clubs had not even been dreamed of. Today it numbers 4,200 member clubs in 40 States and 4 outlying districts and has a total membership of 160,000.

The recently formed Men's Garden Club of America--for gardening in this country has at last become officially bisexual--has already rolled up 56 clubs in 22 States and 5,000 members--and is growing apace. This club has a defense garden program.

The total membership of the three Eastern horticultural societies, long established in Philadelphia, Boston, and New York, runs close to 14,000 today.

Whereas in 1917 the majority of the gardeners were unorganized, today they present a united front. Whereas in 1917 horticultural knowledge was scattered and slim, today these clubs are benefiting from over two decades of directed learning and garden practice. Yet it is not the increase in numbers that counts, but the increase in better gardeners and their corporate influence in the community. In addition to this organized army of gardeners are those hundreds of thousands unorganized and unrepresented--those members of the Adam and Eve Garden Club who follow their original ancestors and grow (1) food that is good to eat and (2) flowers, trees, and shrubs to delight the eye.

If we gardeners accomplished what we did in 1917 so poorly and equipped, imagine what we can do today with our greater numbers, our alert organizations, and our gardeners more skilled and experienced.

Here is a force the Government has at its command--this army of the spade and the hoe awaiting orders. Here we are, ready to enlist in a common program. What shall our orders be? What the program? When this conference tells us to go forth and plant defense gardens, what kind of gardens do we mean? And what will defense gardens defend?

The garden clubs can be made clearing houses of information and first-aid stations to the experienced and the beginning gardener alike. Tell each suburban and country gardener how to plan his or her garden so that the greatest benefit will be derived from the food produced and the greatest pleasure from the flowers. Tell them that flowers are as necessary as vegetables. Tell them to make gardens so that, in the words of the old prayer, "we may be kept outwardly in our bodies and inwardly in our souls that we may be defended from all adversities."

Above all the gardener must understand what his defense garden defends. Food for the body is one aim, sustenance for the spirit, the other.

Defense, like charity, begins at home. The home table and the home larder must be supplied. The garden must be so planned that necessarily nutrition foods are produced in variety and in succession and the surplus canned and preserved. Planning and careful planting will help save seed-a first necessity today. Careful planning will also spare a man or woman from making more of a garden than he and the family can comfortably take care of. It will also spare the family those gluts which we all knew in the last war. Some of us were so surfeited with snap beans that we swore never again to touch them. Many of us wasted seed shamefully.

But the grand strategy of the home front cannot succeed unless it includes another important factor - flowers and ornamentals generally. It is as necessary for the maintenance of morale to grow flowers as it is necessary to supply the body with fresh vegetables. Here is a country that annually sells and sets into its gardens, for instance, between 20 and 25 million rose bushes. The public demand indicates the necessity. A rose, an iris, a peony may do more for us in hours of stress, worry, and doubt than a bushel of parsnips or a ton of dehydrated carrots. A lilac in full flower definitely revives the spirit, as our English friends assure us, when one comes out from an air raid shelter. No matter what's worrying you, keep your garden up to scratch; keep up its flowering beauty. It will help your morale and the morale of your neighbors as well.

For the same reason--the support of morale--the flower shows should be continued. As chairman of the New York International Flower Show, I have set the slogan--to appear on all the advertising--"You need this." Yes, come March, people will need the lift of flower shows. The Government should encourage them in every possible way.

Americans have become a great Nation of fruit eaters--but in recent years the home gardener has let George do it. There has been a decline in the home growing of fruit. We have depended on easy and quick transportation to bring fruit to our tables. More and more of that transportation will be needed for our armed forces. Tell gardeners to grow more fruit at home.

Tell this army of gardeners and let them spread it far and wide that not alone the products of gardening but also the physical act of gardening adds to health. We need more working gardeners in our garden clubs. We need more people with soil-grimed hands. We need more of the sweat of which Mr. Churchill so eloquently speaks. Our garden clubs have got to get rid of their Helen Hokinson girls. We need to build up national health by exercise, and one of the easiest ways to exercise is to work in a garden. Without health what can anyone defend?

As I said in the editorial of my January defense garden issue, we the gardeners should also teach the defense of the soil itself. We will have a chance to correct some of the evils perpetrated against the land by our careless forefathers. Today the Nation is facing a grim penalty of floods, soil erosion, dust bowls, topsoil washed downstream or blown away due to the wasteful farming methods of previous generations of Americans. It is a bitter heritage from those who abused the land, who robbed it and then moved on. Each man in his garden, whether his acres be few or many, can adopt intelligent methods of soil cultivation so that the waters descend into the earth instead of rolling off it. On the small place this may merely require cover crops; on the larger, strip planting and contour plowing. Whatever land you have, learn to cultivate it with an eye to restoring its capacities for lasting fertility and preventing its destruction by the elements.

These are some of the important items we gardeners should consider at this conference. They constitute the present emergency. Yet I dare say not a man or woman among us but realizes that beyond the present emergency lies a still greater purpose. We the gardeners are asking ourselves: What can we do, come peace please God, to make this a better world for all people? What can gardening bring to men and women who have not yet enjoyed its benefits? Food, yes; health, yes; the sustaining beauty of flowers, yes; but more--respect for the land is needed, love for the land. Each of us must determine to make our plot of land bring forth greater increase so that our town, our village will be a better place in which to live.

In the end, what we defend most by our defense gardens is our dream for a better world.

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United States Department of Agriculture
E X T E N S I O N S E R V I C E
Washington, D. C.

THE PLACE OF THE OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE IN THE NATIONAL GARDEN PROGRAM*

Betty G. Lindley
Office of Civilian Defense

I come to you this morning as a representative of the Volunteer Participation Section of the Office of Civilian Defense. This is under Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's direction.

You may wonder exactly what we have to do with defense gardens. We are not garden experts. We do not intend to become garden experts. There are plenty of govenment agencies that have all the technical knowledge needed to put over a sensible, helpful garden program. We are constructive naggers, because we hear from the average citizen in all types of communities - rural, urban, and small town. It is our job to let you know what these people say they want to do, what kind of training they need, what kind of criticisms they are making of all of us in Washington. The interest in defense gardens is tremendous, as indicated by our mail. During the past 3 weeks, I believe that the number of inquiries received in our office concerning defense gardens and agricultural work has been greater than for any other single subject. I am also informed that the personal letters received by Mrs. Roosevelt at the White House contain many requests for information. There is confusion in the letters. People do not differentiate between home gardens, farm gardens for commercial purposes, and community gardens for such purposes as school lunches. Many women want work next summer, for pay, in agriculture. They all demand training. We must tell them what you advise us to do, must inform them of training facilities. I understand that OPM has set up a committee to study agricultural labor needs in the light of available labor supply. We want to be careful that women do not train themselves to work in the fields in communities where agricultural unemployment already exists. We must be sure that they do not offer their services at wages that will depress an already low pay field. However, it is obvious that some women will take the place of men in agricultural work. How and where do they get their training?

There are 6,000 local defense councils in the United States. Today they represent the technique for community action. If a program is to be put across in a community, the defense council is often the best medium for action. The local defense council should have a committee or a person primarily interested in food supply and nutrition. This individual or group should be an experienced one. Plans should channel through this food supply and nutrition committee. Volunteer offices under defense councils are springing up by the dozens. Here men and women come to offer their services in Civilian Defense. They come to know where they can receive training. Thousands

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* Presented before the National Defense Gardening Conference, Washington, D. C., December 19, 1941.

are asking every day about the defense gardens you are planning today and tomorrow at your meetings. We want your advice. We need your help. At the end of this meeting we expect to be able to tell interested citizens just what the defense garden program is, where they can get full information, and where training is offered. We are awaiting the outcome of your decisions.

United States Department of Agriculture
EXTENSION SERVICE
Washington, D. C.

FOOD CONSERVATION IN THE CONSUMER WARTIME PROGRAM *

Caroline F. Ware, Consumer Relations Section,
Consumer Division, Office of Price Administration

Food conservation is an essential part of the wartime consumer program. That program has two aspects--conservation of resources and protection of basic living standards. Both mean food conservation. It is a consumer service program, to assist and guide consumers in making their contribution to national defense and in making the adjustments in their daily living required by the wartime economy. This implies steps to insure the most efficient use of available food supplies, expenditure of the food dollar to get the best food value for the family, the distribution of nutritive foods to low-income families or to children via penny milk, school lunch, food stamp plan, and every possible stimulus to added production of needed food supplies.

In States and localities, the consumer program is carried out by consumer committees of State and local defense councils and through organizations of consumers, such as women's organizations, labor unions, church groups, and many others. The activities of these committees vary, but I think I am safe in saying that food conservation will be an important concern of many committees this year. Some few consumer committees of State and local defense councils undertook food conservation campaigns last summer. In New Jersey, for instance, the State Defense Council Consumer Interest Committee organized a campaign to conserve the abundant peach crop in the State. More than 25 local consumer interests committees cooperated in the plan to urge housewives to conserve the State's bumper crop. Twelve social and political clubs, representing more than a thousand women, agreed to can 50 or more cans each. The State Agricultural and Home Economics Extension Service distributed more than 3,000 bulletins and conducted canning demonstrations to instruct homemakers in the techniques of canning. The Public Service Company canned and preserved peaches in all their demonstration offices; set up window and floor displays in 26 showrooms; distributed folders containing 25 recipes for current and winter consumption; prepared "Household Hints," printed in about 100 weekly newspapers.

The New Jersey Council and the State Department of Agriculture placed placards in food and department stores throughout the State and 3 successive display advertisements in 25 daily newspapers. A classified advertisement appeared twice in each of 87 weekly newspapers. Exhibits of prize specimen cans gathered from all parts of the State were shown at the Trenton State Fair. The exhibit was donated to Trenton hospitals and the Children's Home Society.

Through this campaign, many carloads of peaches were canned for use in State institutions or school lunches.

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* Presented before the National Defense Gardening Conference, Washington, D. C., December 19, 1941.

The same machinery, and an intensified interest, is available for the coming season to conserve foods that may otherwise be wasted.

Last summer there were active consumer committees in only a few States and localities. Now they have been formed in most States and in a large number of communities. Conservation is a major item in their programs. We can count on them to undertake whatever food conservation activity the local situation makes most appropriate.

Under the auspices of consumer committees of local Defense Councils, consumer centers are being established in many communities. In the coming months, their number will be increased. These centers provide places where consumers can find Government pamphlets and other informational materials, where home economists or other trained people can provide consultant services to consumers, where exhibits and demonstrations can be held and where educational projects can be carried on. These centers are channels through which food conservation information can reach consumers. The centers are so far mostly in large urban communities rather than the smaller town or suburb more suitable for gardening programs.

The Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration maintains a field service to advise and assist State and local consumer committees and organizations that have consumer programs, to assist local groups in the establishment and operation of consumer centers, and to work with such other agencies as housing authorities in developing consumer programs. This staff is in a position to promote educational and activity programs for food conservation to fit in with the broad national program of food conservation. This has been part of its activity up to now. Field staff members will lay increased emphasis on this part of the "War Against Waste," and will integrate their efforts with any food conservation activities carried on by other agencies.

I want to emphasize the fact that conservation is a day-by-day program for all consumers in wartime, and that they are practicing food conservation whenever they use leftovers, when they buy economically the food that is in season or the grade that fits their needs, when they learn to use dried products or unfamiliar foods, - as well as when they participate in special programs or campaigns.

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DEVELOPING A NATIONAL DEFENSE GARDEN PROGRAM *

H. W. Hochbaum, Secretary
National Defense Gardening Conference

In calling this conference, it was thought desirable to have a wide representation from the major national agencies and interests representing the press, garden and horticultural magazines, garden and horticultural associations and clubs, trade associations, and educational agencies. We are amazed and gratified at the splendid response, the very wide acceptance of our invitations, particularly so because we know that all are tremendously busy in these days.

For some months a garden committee appointed by Secretary Wickard and another committee representing Defense Health and Welfare Services of the Federal Security Agency have worked to develop a coordinated defense garden program. That program you have found in the material given when you registered.

This program needed to be developed in order to assure common understanding of the great needs, and a unified attack by the many Government, State, and private agencies and interests concerned. This program tackles the immediate and emergency needs for defense gardening and horticulture generally, as well as laying the foundation for a long-time and enduring program. You will find that this program emphasizes and reemphasizes that the great need is to improve health for the strenuous times through encouraging better food habits and dietary regimens, by insuring greater supplies of vegetables and fruits for home use. Thereby, too, we know certain food supplies will be released for the use of Great Britain and our other Allies, and adequate supplies also insured for our urban people.

The main job of this conference is then to agree upon these needs and this program and to arrive at ways and means through which these objectives may be reached on a truly national scale.

So, in setting up the conference, we thought best to organize six subconferences or committee groups, as outlined on the back of your program. You have in your folder, or can obtain in the lobby, lists of the personnel of these committees as organized yesterday from the acceptances received up to noon. If you do not find your name on a committee, please feel free to attend the meeting of any committee you wish to select, register with the secretary of that committee, and take full part in its deliberations. These committees are as broadly representative of the problems and interests as we could make them.

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* Presented before the National Defense Gardening Conference, Washington, D. C., December 19, 1941.

In recapitulation, let me say then that the work of these committees should revolve around the following:

1. Understand the general situation with reference to defense needs with emphasis on encouraging better food habits and nutrition through greater home production, conservation, and use of vegetables and fruits, and on the morale or release values in the various types of gardening.

2. To develop agreement between the various interests represented and together accept a coordinated national garden program to meet defense needs for this country and our Allies.

3. To consider the long-time needs and agree upon an enduring program which will aid in insuring better food, nutrition, health, love of home and community, and the general upbuilding of desirable cultural patterns.

4. The development of a coordinated plan for obtaining action on the programs including training and supervision, with acceptance of specific responsibilities by the various agencies and interests concerned.

5. To make specific recommendations, such as standardization of varieties, and cultural practices, in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and the State agencies to be accepted by trade, educational, and horticultural interests.

6. The preparation of a report for presentation to the general conference.

We know the committees will bring to the conference tomorrow afternoon recommendations for a program and mutual responsibilities in obtaining action which will constitute a real, dynamic National Victory Garden program.

United States Department of Agriculture
E X T E N S I O N S E R V I C E
Washington, D. C.

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL SYSTEM AND WAR GARDENS*

John W. Studebaker
United States Commissioner of Education

When I was a small boy--or perhaps I should say when I was a very small boy--I had my first experience with a home garden project. I lived in a small Iowa town; and since in those days it was not easy to keep young hands out of mischief during long summer vacations from school, my father conceived the idea that I might be profitably employed by means of a home vegetable garden. He secured the use of a neighboring vacant lot and had it plowed up; and together in the late spring we planted beans, potatoes, carrots, peas, and other garden produce. All went well until the potato plants, green and lusty, were attacked by potato bugs. While I was fighting the potato bugs the weeds got ahead of me. And then came the summer drought. When some of the neighbor boys lured me away on fishing expeditions, the weeds, in spite of the drought, continued their vigorous growth. Altogether that first experience with vegetable gardening was a failure economically; albeit educationally it produced some profit. For I learned that gardens, having been planted, must be tended; that the price of production is industry and labor.

While I am reminiscing, let me say also that the present widespread and growing interest in home and community war gardens and gardening recalls to mind what happened in the first World War. Then the slogan was "food will win the war." Now the slogan is "food will help to win the war and write the peace." Then the great drive was primarily to increase the production of foodstuffs in order to feed our people and to supply our allies. Now the gardening phase of the "food-for-freedom" drive is primarily to improve the quality of home food supplies and thereby increase the health and vigor of our people and of our allies. Then the major emphasis was upon thrift and conservation of family resources. Now the major emphasis seems to be upon improving family nutrition.

Then we witnessed an expansion of acreage in wheat, corn, and cotton which remained to plague us after the war. Now, we are wisely planning the expansion of production of types of foods that will require no plowing and planting of virgin prairies.

The United States Office of Education was involved in the gardening program of the last war. Growing out of the school and home garden work which had been inaugurated by the Bureau of Education as far back as 1914,

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there was organized in March 1918 a U. S. School Garden Army. Altogether, during 1918-19 the Federal Government made available about $250,000 with which to promote and carry on that program. Statistics show that 1,500,000 children and youth were enlisted in that School Garden Army; some 50,000 teachers and many thousands of laymen also enlisted in helping to supervise school and home garden projects.

The purposes which that program sought to accomplish were primarily the increased production of foodstuffs; secondarily, to give school children valuable training in thrift, industry, personal responsibility, and patriotic service. But I believe that it is the consensus of those who had a part in the program of the School Garden Army of 1918 that, everything considered, the training values accruing to the young people probably outweighed the economic values of the actual foodstuffs.

If I am rightly informed concerning the present garden program, it has a purpose somewhat different from that of the program of the School Garden Army of 1918. Although we are agreed that "food will help to win the war and write the peace" there seems to be no immediate and pressing economic reason for the wholesale encouragement of vegetable gardening by city folk, especially in large cities. The economic value of such gardens has long been a matter of more than grave suspicion. It has been a question whether the investment of time, money, seed, fertilizer, and insecticides ever brings commensurate returns to city farmers on backyard gardens.

However, gardeners living in small towns and on farms can obtain substantial economic returns from vegetable and fruit growing if proper attention is given to requirements of soil and cultivation; and if the vegetable and fruit production in excess of current consumption requirements is canned and preserved for later use.

And so I want it understood that the United States Office of Education strongly favors the food-for-freedom goal of 5,760,000 farm gardens for 1942 and will assist in every possible way in the attainment of that goal. What are some of the ways in which the United States Office of Education and the American school systems can be expected to help?

First of all, let me point out that the schools can contribute the leadership and the supervisory experience of some 9,000 trained teachers of vocational agriculture in rural high schools and of 10,000 home-economics teachers. For a number of years these teachers have been encouraging the establishment of farm vegetable and fruit gardens and the canning of foodstuffs. Under what has been called the "live-at-home" program, the Home Economics and Agricultural Education Services of the Office of Education have stressed this work, particularly throughout the South. A great deal of progress has been made in encouraging farm families to produce and conserve more of the foods they themselves will consume.

It is expected that next year this program will be given greater emphasis in almost all of the nearly 9,000 rural high schools having departments of vocational agriculture and of home economics.

A larger majority of the students enrolled in vocational agriculture courses in such schools will be encouraged to carry on home-garden projects as part of their supervised or directed farm-practice program. Many more thousands of girls studying home economics in town and rural high schools will be urged to carry on home projects, involving both the raising and the canning of vegetables and fruits for the home table. Moreover, in thousands of evening classes for adults in these rural high schools, trained teachers of agriculture and of home economics will give instruction in the planning of home gardens, and in the production and processing of foodstuffs to meet family dietary needs. It should be expected that in those areas of the Nation in which the live-at-home program has received greatest emphasis, notably in the Southern States, more schools will construct community canning plants on the school grounds for the purpose of canning vegetables from school gardens to be used in school lunches; and for the purpose also of teaching both day students and adults in the community and nearby area how to preserve their excess vegetables and fruits.

Another important objective of the war garden program to which the schools can contribute--indeed, the objective which I personally feel is of greatest importance--is teaching our people to improve their dietary habits. This objective is primarily an educational one. The United States Office of Education has already been active during the past year in helping schools to improve their programs of nutrition education, at all educational levels from the elementary school to college and adult classes. We have encouraged the cooperation of home-economics teachers with teachers of science and other subjects in making the school program of nutrition education more pervasive and effective.

One phase of the nutrition education program that has received considerable attention is the use of the school-lunch program as a more effective instrument for affecting the food habits of children and young people. In the spring of 1941 the Office of Education called a conference in Washington at which were present representatives of 13 Federal agencies concerned in one way or another with school-lunch programs. A major outcome of that conference was the organization of a continuing cooperating committee on school lunches. One of the first things that committee did was to publish a leaflet entitled "School Lunches and Education," indicating some of the problems in the proper organization and maintenance of a school-lunch program, the various kinds of assistance available from State and Federal sources, and the ways in which the school-lunch program might be made a more effective instrument for nutrition education.

I should, perhaps, mention also that the Office of Education itself has published during the past year four documents dealing directly or indirectly with nutrition education: (1) A reprint of a series of articles published in "School Life;" (2) a pamphlet entitled "Food for Thought, the School's Responsibility in Nutrition Education"; (3) a monograph entitled "Farm Family Life"; (4) and a pamphlet entitled "What the Schools Can Do."

In conclusion let me emphasize again that the schools of the Nation are in a strategic position to render service in connection with a war garden program to improve nutrition standards. They will be found ready and willing, I know, to use their far-flung present facilities and their numerous staff of trained teachers in promoting and carrying forward the program not only with children but with youth and adults as well.

United States Department of Agriculture
E X T E N S I O N S E R V I C E
Washington, D. C.

MORE FRUIT FOR HOME USE ON OUR FARMS *

T. J. Talbert
College of Agriculture, University of Missouri,
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The National Defense and War Program makes it imperative that we interest ourselves anew in fruit planting. This is true because the purchase of food continues to be the largest item of cash outlay to farm families.

It is now recognized that fruit, one of the expensive kinds of food, must be present in generous amounts in a healthful diet. Many rural families spend a large part of their income for fruit or more often do without an adequate diet because they do not grow their own supply of fruit.

Tree fruits such as apples, pears, peaches, plums, and cherries should occupy a prominent place in the home fruit garden. They should, of course, be supplemented by bush fruits, grapes, and strawberries. To satisfy home needs the fruit garden need not be large. A complete fruit garden for the average family, if well planned, can be planted on a half acre of ground.

The health values and satisfaction in having for home use abundant supplies of fresh, crisp, wholesome fruits of the choicest kinds from spring until fall with generous quantities for storing in the fresh state and for canning and preserving, go a long way toward justifying the establishment and maintenance of fruit plantings.

Value of Fruit Planting

No one can actually measure the true value of a home fruit garden from a dollars-and-cents point of view. The satisfaction in the use of fresh, crisp, wholesome fruits of the desired varieties alone may go a long way toward justifying the establishment and maintenance of the home orchard. It has been shown, also, that a majority of farmers who depend upon timely purchases of fruit to meet the needs of the home rarely supply their families with adequate quantities of fruit in season.

A home fruit garden assures a supply of fresh edible fruit from spring until late fall. Such a food supply, besides helping materially to reduce the living expenses throughout the entire year, contributes greatly to the family's health and happiness.

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Most persons living in the country, as well as those in towns and cities where there is a space which may be devoted to the growing of fruit plants, will agree that a good fruit planting is desirable and an asset to the farm or suburban property.

In general, it is believed that the success or failure of a fruit garden will be due to the following factors: (1) Wise selection of the varieties and kinds of fruits with particular attention to their adaptability to the region where they are grown, and (2) subsequent care and attention of the orchard. In fact, the success of the venture may depend largely upon this factor.

Fruits and Vegetables Unadulterated

Fruits and vegetables come to the consumer in their true, complete, natural state, wrapped in Nature's protective covering. They cannot be adulterated and they do not require the addition of enriching elements such as is necessary in some other foods. Their vitamin content is well balanced and varied. Their minerals and other characteristics give easily digested foods for energy but in nonfattening form. Apples are particularly fine for bone and teeth and act as nature's toothbrush. The protective qualities of apples and other fruits are truly remarkable; they act as a gentle, mild laxative that keeps the intestinal tract in good condition. Apples also are used by medical authorities for treatment of summer complaint of children. No other food has such a wide and diverse combination of excellent characteristics -- of equal value to both youth and old age.

Well-Balanced Food Values

The well-balanced food values of fruits and vegetables are clearly expressed by a noted medical and diet authority. Science proves the old saying, "An apple a day keeps the doctor away."

Dr. Ira Manville, a national authority from the Oregon School of Medicine, says, "In the apple, nature has prepared for us the most compact package of health-giving food that we possess.... I cannot help but feel from the results of our work and of other investigators that when the average American citizen includes in his diet from one to one and one-half to two pounds of fruits and vegetables that many of the illnesses with which he is afflicted will disappear."

Recent studies of the Bureau of Home Economics have brought out the fact that perhaps half our people in the United States do not have adequate diets. These studies show further that in many cases the deficiency in these diets is a shortage of fresh fruits and vegetables.

According to the Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1940, vegetables and fruits make outstanding contributions to the diet in minerals and vitamins, particularly vitamin C. They

also help to maintain the alkaline reserve of the body, furnish roughage, and aid in maintaining good intestinal hygiene. They add variety in color, flavor, and texture to the diet.

Food for Strength

M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work in the United States Department of Agriculture, believes that people generally need more of the protective foods in their diet -- fruits and vegetables. In the first World War, he states, "It was a problem of establishing food quotas, regulating the use of certain basic foods and developing recipes for the use of substitutes. The slogan 'Food Will Win the War' was a proper one for that period." And he continues, "That it might still be our slogan with a new meaning; kind and quality is the issue now. We need foods that will supply all the body needs. 'Food for Strength' should be a better slogan today."

The home production of food by the millions of our citizens is of primary importance in waging this war for the preservation of our liberty and democratic way of life. President Roosevelt has said, "Food is just as important as munitions." Secretary Wickard has said, "Food will win the war and write the peace." Our leading military leaders have likewise declared that food and proper diet are of paramount importance for the success of our armed forces.

We are in a desperate war, and every constructive activity that will aid the United States and her Allies in winning a glorious victory, must be aggressively pushed to success. With every citizen who has suitable available space to grow health-giving nutritious food such as vegetables and fruits, doing his part in furnishing an abundance of these strengthening foods, we will be greatly adding to the power of our Nation, and increasing the vital supply for our armed forces and our Allies.

Home Fruit Plantings Pay

Many may think that the fruit planting will require an undue amount of work. This is not true for one acre or less in extent; in fact, the care amounts to so little that no farmer, if his work is properly managed, should be handicapped or delayed in handling other farm enterprises.

It is of paramount importance that the producer keep in mind the main or true object of the home orchard; namely, to supply enough fruit for the family. Too often more trees are planted than are needed for this purpose, and as a result the work of caring for the trees and plants is neglected and the fruit project becomes a failure.

Results from investigation at the Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station indicate very forcefully that for Missouri conditions the average farm should not maintain a home orchard of more than an acre, while an orchard of one-half acre or less is likely to prove more profitable.

With proper care and attention no similar area on the farm is likely to produce, for the time and effort employed, as great returns to the yearly food supply of the family and as much genuine enthusiasm and satisfaction as the home fruit planting.

Plant Fruits and Vegetables Together

Those who plant vegetable gardens can just as well be growing a small home orchard or fruit planting. The fruit planting will make as valuable a return for the average family as does the vegetable garden itself. The cultivation and fertilization given the vegetables is just what is required for best growth and development of the young trees and other fruit plants.

Fruit Needs of Average Family

It is estimated that for an average family of six the fruit needs for a year may be met from about 20 fruit trees and 385 small fruit plants. A planting of this extent should produce on the average approximately 75 bushels of tree fruits, 250 pounds of grapes, and 350 quarts of small fruits.

The number of trees suggested for the average family of six in addition to those needed for hired help and company consists of 4 trees each of apple, pear, peach, plum, and cherry. In order to have succession crops of each, and good cross-pollination facilities at blooming time, a separate variety may be chosen for each kind of fruit tree. Kinds and varieties must be selected which are adapted to the climatic conditions and the needs.

For the small fruits, the estimated number of plants includes 250 strawberry plants, 70 raspberry plants, 25 blackberry plants, 20 grapevines, 10 gooseberry bushes, and 10 currant bushes.

Location of Fruit Planting

An ideal location should be high enough to allow cold air to drain off readily, and without bare slopes above which will permit cold air to drain down through the orchard. The aspect or direction of the slope may be important. North slopes are generally cooler in both winter and summer and possess deeper and more fertile soil than south exposures. Since warm spells in January and February are more likely to start fruit bud growth on south slopes, northern exposures are generally preferred. Slopes in other directions may show differences in temperature and soil fertility but usually not so marked as that of north and south exposures.

Moreover, the plot should be near the home if possible, as more time and attention may be given the planting than if it were placed some distance away.

Time To Plant

Toward the South the tendency is to plant during the late fall or early winter, while in the North spring plantings are generally preferred. In the Central States area, both late fall and early spring plantings may

be found very satisfactory. For blackberries, raspberries, grapes, and the like, late winter or early spring plantings usually are suggested.

Care Required

Until the fruit trees and plants come into bearing, it is generally advisable to cultivate the soil. As suggested, vegetables and truck crops often may be grown successfully between the rows for several years or until the soil and space above ground is occupied. Thereafter, the planting may be maintained by mulching and fertilization or by allowing grass to grow between the rows and supplying fertilizers as needed for good growth and fruiting.

Pruning should not prove difficult. Complete and detailed instruction may be had from agricultural experiment station, county agents, teachers of vocational agriculture and other State and Federal agencies. Practically all authorities recommend light pruning at the present time. It is important that directions and suggestions on pruning be followed carefully.

Spraying practices may be needed especially for apples and grapes. In many districts and sections, however, these and other fruits may be grown successfully without spraying. Again specific suggestions as to the kind of spray to use and when to apply it may be obtained upon request from State agricultural experiment stations, county agricultural agents, and other Federal and State agencies.

Spraying outfits may be purchased at reasonable prices ranging from about $10 to $40, depending upon the need or amount of spraying work to be done. The main objective should be to give the plants good culture, and the need for spraying will be lessened. When spraying is required, it is important that it be done properly, and any good farmer or producer may learn quickly how to do the job. Dusting operations may also effectively supplement spraying to advantage in many instances.

Borer Control

Some of the best methods of controlling the flat-headed and round-headed borers attacking apple and pear trees follow:

The trees should be kept vigorous through good cultivation, proper fertilization, judicous pruning, and the application of such sprays as are needed to prevent foliage injury. Healthy, strong trees resist the attack of borers. In fact, weak and stunted trees usually show much greater injury.

In peach tree borer control dig the grubs out of the tree trunks with a sharp knife or moderately stiff wire in the fall and spring, or use the so-called chemical treatment as suggested and advised by agricultural experiment stations.

Tree trunk protectors such as screen wire, hardware cloth, and wood-veneer wraps may assist materially on apple and pear trees in borer prevention and control and also protect the tree trunks against attacks of rodents such as rabbits and field mice.

United States Department of Agriculture
E X T E N S I O N S E R V I C E
Washington, D. C.

RESEARCH IN THE NUTRITIONAL VALUES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES*

By E. C. Auchter
Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry
and Administrator of Agricultural Research
United States Department of Agriculture

After listening to the excellent talk of Professor Talber I find there is not much to say except "Amen." His ideas seem to me to be both sound and valuable.

With your permission, then, I am going to discuss two or three things I had not intended to discuss when I came over this morning. I would like to think just a little beyond the present emergency and the development of vegetable and fruit gardens. We have a great deal of information locally at this time to assist the various agencies in the problem of producing additional food. Now the source of that information is a lot of careful, sound research which has been done through the years by the workers of the United States Department of Agriculture and the State experiment stations throughout the country, and of course, of the other research institutions. This information covers such subjects as what varieties to plant, how far apart the seeds should be planted, the kind of fertilizer needed, how insects and diseases are to be controlled, and how the products are to be processed and stored.

I should like to indicate one or two things which are now being done in cooperation with various State experiment stations in research in connection with one of the problems this Conference is discussing--fruits and vegetables from the nutrition standpoint. Through the far-sightedness of the Congress, funds were appropriated a few years ago for fundamental research basic to agriculture -- the so-called Bankhead-Jones fund -- and Dr. Jardine and Secretary Wallace (who was Secretary of Agriculture at that time) established various Bankhead-Jones regional laboratories throughout this country. In addition, various funds were appropriated for special research projects. Some of those laboratories, of the 9 or 10 established, dealt with this subject we are discussing today. One of the first -- I believe it was the first -- of the Bankhead-Jones laboratories was established at Charleston, S. C., in cooperation with 12 Southeastern States for the breeding and improvement of vegetables.

There were many problems in vegetable growing throughout the South. Because of hot weather, and in some cases a large amount of rainfall, a good deal of disease was present. One of the first things we did in connection with this laboratory was to take the matter up with the Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction to see if they could find new plants, varieties, types, or species that through the years have developed resistance to disease or insects. Surveys were

made through India and Turkey. Many hundreds of new varieties or species were brought to this country some 3 or 4 years ago and immediately these were used in breeding programs with our present varieties in an attempt to get new types resistant to disease in our own South.

One interesting case occurred 2 years ago. Dr. Wade, in charge of the Charleston laboratory had collected a great number of varieties of garden peas. He planted them in strips side by side in a field at the station. When they were up several inches they were hit by a hard spring frost. The interesting thing was that all of these different types were killed except one, and this one stood up through all the cold. That was a starting point for that particular variety in the breeding program. You can readily see the importance of it in relation to localities which often get hard spring frosts. With such superior varieties we can save a lot of gardens and keep up the enthusiasm of the gardeners.

Realizing the importance of vitamins in foods, we are now considering vitamin content in our breeding work. The evidence so far collected indicates that there is a great difference in the vitamin content of different varieties of the same vegetable. If that is true, it is quite possible that we could record those varieties which are higher in vitamin content. Whether we will be able to make commercial recommendations on the basis of vitamin values it is now too early to say, but I would not be surprised if we should be able to do this. That work, it seems to me, is of special importance and right in line with the subject under discussion today.

The last laboratory established under the Bankhead-Jones Act is national in scope, cooperative with all the States, and is located at Cornell University. In this laboratory we are studying the interrelation of soils, plants, animals, and human nutrition. We are all aware of soil deficiencies. There are areas in this country in which the soils are deficient in minerals such as iron, magnesium, copper, boron and zinc. We have been aware of this fact because the plants grown on such soils are poor and stunted. When the soils received the deficient element with the other fertilizer elements, the plants produced better crops. This raised a question in our minds. If there were areas in which these elements were deficient, what happens to the human beings who eat those plants, or who eat the animals that fed on those plants? The products of the animals that eat those plants are short on those things we need in our human nutrition and health program. We are making a study of the soil areas in this country. This is a careful study to locate the areas that are deficient in certain elements. The problem then is how to correct the deficiencies -- whether through fertilizer, spraying, irrigation water, or by what means. That problem will be worked out as fast as we can get to it.

We are growing plants under controlled conditions so that we know exactly what goes into the plant, then the plant is carefully measured to determine its growth. Then those plants are fed to test animals under closely controlled conditions. The growth and development of those

animals are accurately measured. This is all heading toward the ultimate improvement of human health and welfare. The next step, in cooperation with the various State experiment stations, the United States Public Health Service, and I hope other agencies, will be to make studies with human beings in various parts of this country. We will have groups of persons eating foods produced in their own areas, and from areas where plants are not deficient. Those persons will be checked by physicians to learn their response to these deficiencies from the soil.

I believe that much of the progress of our present civilization is based on research, much of our future advances in civilization will be based upon research, both in the natural and social sciences. Accordingly, I feel that all of us should be interested in maintaining the progress we have made today. And because of the many unsolved problems we should continue aggressively with research in the future.

United States Department of Agriculture
E X T E N S I O N S E R V I C E
Washington, D. C.

MENTAL HYGIENE IN A GARDEN PROGRAM*

Dr. Samuel W. Hamilton
United States Public Health Service

Human beings have an instictive interest in making things grow and multiply. This interest attaches first to a procreation of another generation of human beings, but also we find among all races of men an interest in developing the lower animals; and in all races that live where the fruits of the earth can be raised we find mankind planting and tending them. If one should say that all this activity is the result of experience rather than of instinct; that somehow, thousands of years ago, men discovered how they could support life by raising grain, I would not demur. I could not controvert him any more than I could prove any inaccuracy in the Indian legends that gods and animals came to teach the Indian how to cultivate the maize.

Where a line of action is found up in human nature, one need feel no surprise that the emotional comfort and satisfaction of man is enhanced when he puts out properly planned activities in accordance with this fundamental desire. Indeed we might save a great many thousand words used in advocacy of vegetable culture if only people could realize the essence of their drives, the forces that move them to action all their life long. First comes the instict of self-preservation which the new-born infant evinces in his feeble wail. To keep ourselves alive we must have food. Apparently for the next year or two a great many people are likely to satisfy this instinct much better by raising vegetables than by expecting to buy them. The next great internal force that drives us is the procreative instinct, and let me repeat that the desire to make other things grow is not far removed from this procreative instinct, out of which grow our desires for beauty and our enjoyment of the things that are pleasant to the eye, agreeable to the ear, and charming to the other senses. Those of you who have had time for such things will recall some of the steps by which part of that stream of energy gets converted into our power of esthetic appreciation.

Since the dawn of literature the poet and essayist have dilated on the delights of farming, and their appreciation has often gone deeper than merely esthetic praise. A contemporary writer who gave up the city for life in the country has remarked that in the spring the land seems to cry out to be used, and human beings find it easy to devote themselves to digging, planting, and cultivating.

What are some of the beneficial effects of gardening?

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In the first place the necessary processes call into play a great variety of muscle -- muscles whose very existence is almost forgotten by the sedentary man. The process of construction and reconstruction of bodily tissues proceeds apace, and soon we feel that we are quicker, stronger, and more agile for the work we have been doing. The appetite for food is strong, and weight that has been sweat away can be quickly replaced but better distributed. One could consume precious time in describing the benefit to the physique, but just now we are interested in that simply because it is the basis for better spirits. When a person is using muscles for muscular work -- the kind of work for which they were built -- and he feels his strength increasing, out of that comes a sensation of power, a feeling that the usual conflicts of life can be mastered and emergencies met as they arise.

We spend our lives striving for what we want, whether it be position, respect, luxury, or possession. For most of us there are many failures, frustrations, and disappointments. We do not win the power we are confident we could handle well; we never become rich enough to stop work; we are not even always sure that we are the masters of our own houses or the mistresses of our own kitchens. Nevertheless, in order to maintain any efficiency we must maintain our self-esteem. To maintain our self-esteem we must have the consciousness of success. In the garden, nature comes to our assistance. Presently the little specks we have planted germinate, they grow, and with our help they grow wonderfully -- and here indeed is the source of well-justified self-satisfaction. What pride is deeper, and at the same time less offensive, than the pride of him who has produced the biggest aster or the sweetest turnip? The tallest stalk and the heaviest ear of corn are gladly displayed in the store window of the business section, and paeans are in the local press for the best apples and the best watermelons and the colossal yield of a new potato. All the ladies in town, and most of the men, come to admire the flower show. This is as it should be, and he who wins the approval of his fellow creatures through successful tilling of the soil goes to bed with a weariness more than equalled by the happy satisfaction of accomplishment, and sleeps soundly till the morn.

Throughout the summer, far into the fall, and indeed, in many parts of our country, throughout the year, the invigorating succession of planting, tending, protecting, and harvesting ensues. What is more gratifying to the human spirit than to feel that it is working in accord with the powers of nature? Neither the lowly radish nor the lordly cabbage could have been produced simply because nature was willing, but man had to employ his agricultural knowledge and meet the requirements of earth and sky.

Those who are guiding this movement for a vastly expanded program of fruit and vegetable production are evincing it seems to me, a very sane attitude toward the question of maintaining beauty. What they say about keeping our flowers, plantings, and shrubbery on our grounds and placing other things that engage the eye and induce a happy mood should be heartily upheld. There is no particular virtue in ugliness, and our soldiers will not fight one whit less vigorously for our country if they remember it as

a place of lovely lawns and fragrant blossoms. There is plenty of good potato land without taking that on which our lilies grow, and all the vitamins we need can be raised without destroying the pansies. If the flowers are destroyed, some of our spirit goes with them. Is not life hard enough at all times, and particularly in the times that lie just ahead of us, without our making the homeland ugly?

One may not drop the subject without a reference to the special problems of the present time, and the great task that has brought this audience together. Only a few million can have the satisfaction of taking combatant part in the great conflict in which we are engaged. The soldiers, the sailors, the marines may have this satisfaction. The workers in munition factories and the mines may measure their contribution. We all long to help the cause, and must expect that some of the efforts will be grotesque and even harmful. How much better a solution it is to get a patch of earth and raise something edible in it than to chop down cherry trees or persecute people whose accent is a little different from ours! Those too young or too old to engage in other activities can here find a very practical emotional outlet and satisfaction in doing something that contributes to the great cause for which we strive.

In Greek mythology we learn of Antaeus, a giant who compelled all strangers to wrestle with him, with the condition that he would kill them if he threw them. He always did throw them, for though they might weary him, as soon as he touched the earth he sprang up with the renewed strength of seven men. There is truth in this old legend, as many a man has found who, harried, worried, doubtful, and even in despair, has turned his energies to the land. So now those whose lives are dislocated by the ferocity of economic conditions as well as by the bereavements that are inevitable during the course of the war may in many instances find solace in alining themselves with Mother Nature and harnessing a small part of our colossal energies to the project of adding to the Nation's store of vital nourishment.

FARM GARDENS AND FARM HEALTH *

By M. L. Wilson, Assistant Director of Defense Health and Welfare Services in Charge of Nutrition, and Director of Extension Work.

Secretary Wickard made it plain to us yesterday that a garden for every farm is necessary next year to help American agriculture meet its food-for-freedom goal in 1942. He told us that the garden goals are necessary to insure an adequate supply and ample reserves of food for our armed forces; to release large amounts of protein- and vitamin-rich foods to our allies; and to build up stock piles of foods that may serve to meet emergencies and to provide food for famished Europe and Asia when the war ends. These are the patriotic reasons for the garden goals next year. American farmers will meet them, just as they have always responded loyally to the need of their country in the past.

In addition to the reasons of national need which the Secretary outlined yesterday, I want to speak briefly on the importance of farm gardens from the standpoint of the individual farm family's health and morale. This seems particularly timely, now that all of us are subject, more or less, to the heavy strain and uncertainties of total war.

Dr. Hamilton has already discussed one important phase of the gardening program. I wish we could have had the time for other representatives of the medical profession to tell us of some of the other health aspects of nutrition and food supplies. Dr. R. C. Williams, who is senior surgeon of the Public Health Service, for instance, has just completed an important clinical survey in which a total of 11,947 men, women, and children representing the families of nearly 2,500 FSA clients were given physical examinations. This study provides us with some data on the actual physical health conditions of farm people of certain income levels. Then we have medical men who have discovered some important facts about diseases directly traceable to the absence of certain vitamins and minerals in the diet.

But all this is a subject for members of the medical profession to discuss. Enough general facts are available, however, to enable all us lay nutritionists, gardeners, and farmers to familiarize ourselves with some of the everyday knowledge of how vitality and resistance are lowered when we deprive ourselves of certain vital foods.

The new knowledge of nutrition -- new scientific facts about the human diet and its effect on the health of people -- has also injected an entirely new angle into gardening. Having a family garden is no longer a mere matter of planting so many rows of onions, so many rows of peas, of cabbage, and of kohlrabi. Providing the farm family with a proper diet has become a science. To be well fed and to benefit from a protective

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* Presented before the National Defense Gardening Conference, Washington, D. C., December 20, 1941.

diet, we need to grow a wide variety of vegetables so that we shall have a proper balance of the protective vitamins and minerals derived from vegetables the year round.

The kinds of fruits and vegetables a family can grow to meet its vitamin and mineral needs vary with the region, State, and locality. Much depends on climate, soil, moisture, and the availability of seeds. But vegetable and vitamin calendars, or charts, have been worked out by the horticultural and home-economics people of practically every agricultural college in the country. These calendars provide an outline of the vitamin content of vegetables, the time of the year when each can be grown, and directions on how to grow and preserve them. I hold in my hand a copy of the Illinois chart, "The Year's Food Supply and the Home Garden." If I were a farmer in Illinois, I wouldn't want to be without this chart. I'd have my wife and family study it. I'd use the chart in planning my garden. I'd can and eat accordingly. And I'm sure that the health of the family would not have to run any unusual risks during the year. I mention Illinois. But other States have put out equally good charts, calendars, leaflets, and other literature on the subject.

There are other factors relative to the farm vegetable and fruit garden which we must consider in this day of nutritional science. Some vegetables lose their vitamin content faster after harvesting than others. Then, too, the method of preservation -- curing, canning, storage, or quick freezing -- has something to do with how long the nutritional content of different foods will last. All these are factors that farm families must take into account in the modern science of gardening. So we see that it becomes more than a mere matter of browsing through the seed catalogs. Seed and garden houses can, in fact, make a real contribution by including in their catalogs and advertisements some of the known facts about vitamins and minerals of the different vegetables they advertise.

The important goal for every farm family this coming winter should be to plan the family garden so that there is no deficiency in the diet next year. As Secretary Wickard has emphasized, war demands may make it vital that we have large food reserves and stock piles of many protective foods. To this all farm people are contributing in keeping with their food-for-freedom pledges. But they must do more. They must make their farm as independent, as self-sufficient a unit, from a nutritional standpoint and from a food standpoint, as science and hard work and effort can make them. In this way the entire family can make a patriotic contribution to the Nation, and a lasting contribution to their own personal health and welfare.

In the past year we have heard numerous reports of surveys on the state of health of the Nation. Some of the facts disclosed have surprised many of us. But they were by no means alarming. Farm people and agricultural science welcome studies of this kind because we in this country know how to use them. In a democracy the people are not afraid to face the facts. They have faith and confidence in their institutions and know that surveys and analyses of facts will serve to better the lot of all.

This is one of the big differences between democratic methods and totalitarianism. Make no mistake. The dictators make their surveys, too. But they are afraid to tell their people about the truths they find. Why? Because factual surveys would reveal the magnitude of broken promises, and because, under the destructive totalitarian economy, they could do nothing about remedying the lot of their people.

In this country we know that there is no limit to our resources in food and in raw materials. We know that there is enough of all these to provide every citizen a minimum decent standard of living, irrespective of race or creed. And we have the intelligence to use these resources without having to throw a large percentage of our population into concentration camps.

Studies have begun to relate the dietary status of certain groups of people to their food habits, to the crops they grow, and to their income. It is too early to reach any definite conclusions as to the things we are finding out as a result of these studies. The habit among many Negro families in certain counties of the South to use "potlicker," however, seems definitely to be related to their health. I mention this particular fact here because it seems to have a definite connection with what we are trying to do in the way of encouraging farm gardens generally. I mention it because it is important for us to keep in mind that good nutrition is not merely a matter of growing the necessary fruits and vegetables. We must also know how to use them.

Just yesterday I received a report from the Ohio Extension Service on a food-habits survey being made there. Ohio is one of our most prosperous States and one of the more advanced States from an educational and cultural standpoint.

The Ohio food-habits study shows clearly the need for greater emphasis on family planned gardens and family planned food supplies. It points to the fact that all of us must make a conscientious effort to eat meals on the basis of what is good for us as well as what we like.

According to this Ohio study, all family members in three-fourths of the families reporting under the survey disliked an average of four green, leafy, or yellow vegetables. And, in two-thirds of the families, all members of the family disliked such vegetables as eggplant, summer squash, cauliflower, kohlrabi, parsnips, and turnips. Here is a definite indication that food habits played an important part in developing the likes and dislikes of these families toward vegetables. Definitely, this study and other studies like it represent a challenge to everyone interested in the science of gardening and of building better health for farm people.

In the period between the first World War and the present war we have witnessed a tremendous change from the old system of family-type farming to the highly specialized commercial type of farming. Unless we arrest this trend the health of farm people, by and large, may stand

to suffer. Either we shall return to the old methods of growing and canning and serving what we can at home, and do so in conformity with nutritional science, or farmers must find ways to supplement their diet with fruits brought in from the outside. For the duration of the war we cannot count on the latter. Every farmer's number one war assignment, therefore, should be to have a garden and grow all that is necessary to keep his family in top-notch health - next year and for the duration.

Defense gardens offer a challenge to all of us who are not engaged in actual military service. They offer a special challenge to every farm family. Personally, I have confidence that every farm family will take part in the defense gardening program. For farmers, the first line of food defense is the home farm. Nutritional defense there is the farmers' most important obligation under national defense. We call on all of you who are among the leaders of scientific gardening; of education; and of nutrition, welfare, and health to carry this message to every farm home in America.

United States Department of Agriculture
E X T E N S I O N S E R V I C E
Washington, D.C.

COMMUNITY AND DEFENSE GARDENS *

Mrs. Florence Kerr
Work Projects Administration

I have come here today to talk with you about certain aspects of the food supply of the Nation, not as I would have come a few months or even a few weeks ago, but with the consciousness that these things which we discuss now are vital to the very existence of our Nation. There is about this whole occasion an air of solemnity and dedication to a great task which we are determined to plan wisely and execute skillfully. That task, as has been stated, is to provide adequate food for all people so that every man, woman, and child can be healthy and fitted to perform his or her allotted work. Such a task is a cooperative one. It calls for the services of those who are familiar with the nutritional needs of our people and who can tell us what foods we need to grow and of those who have had long experience in solving the problems of soil and seed and methods of cultivation; it calls for the services of people on their own farms and in their own home gardens; it calls for the services of commercial growers whose long experience in large-scale production is invaluable; it calls for the services of volunteers who are able to perform the work involved; and it calls for the services of paid workers where they are available.

We are all glad there is no plan to plow up our beautiful lawns and parks as was done during the last war. We know there is no need now and probably never will be one which will call for such action. But we know there is a great impetus over the whole Nation to produce additional food. We understand that the Office of Civilian Defense has been flooded with requests for information on how to carry on a community garden program. Just as a general recommendation I want to say, "Don't rush into such a program," for it seems just as foolish for an untrained person to plant seed without knowing something about the value of the seed he is planting, the kind of soil on which it will grow, how to take care of it after it comes up, and what use will be made of it after it matures, as it would be for an untrained gunner to shoot without knowing what kind of a gun he had, the size and kind of shot he was using, and the target at which he was aiming. In both instances there would be much lost motion and great expense, and this we know we cannot afford in any field of endeavor at the present time.

What is there in the general situation which makes it desirable or necessary to increase the food supply in any given community, over and above what has already been planned there by large-scale production?

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* Presented before the National Defense Gardening Conference, Washington, D. C., December 20, 1941.

It is obvious that if there were not drastic changes in conditions within communities there would be only the normal development of the garden program, with expansion or contraction as economic or social conditions varied from time to time. But times are strange - this is war - and the imagination of the people is stirred. Action is demanded and is as necessary to civilians as it is to the Army or the Navy. But in this wild scramble to do something, it is more than necessary than ever before that we be basic in our thinking regarding what needs to be done.

I think we may more clearly understand the position in which we find ourselves relative to "community and defense gardens" if we define what we mean by such a term. It would appear that such a term implies a garden program operated by people within a given community to provide food for the people within its own boundaries because some element of national defense has made such action expedient. I think it might be well also to examine some of the possible or anticipated elements of national defense, which do or would affect the food supply in any given community, to see if they are valid reasons for encouraging an expanded community garden program.

First, of course, there may be an actual decrease in the amounts and kinds of food available in given locations. This could be due to an acute shortage of labor which would prevent large-scale production; to a tie-up in the transportation facilities by movement of troops and war materials which would prevent shipment of food even if it were available; or to the shipment of large quantities of food abroad, especially of those types known as surplus commodities, on which so many of our low-income groups now depend.

A second condition that might make it desirable to produce food in communities is the rising cost of living. With other than food costs constantly increasing there is less money to spend for food, and with food prices rising also it is certainly conceivable that many people may now consider it necessary and economical to try to produce their own food. As the population of public and private institutions increases, as it usually does in times like these, budgets are not likely to be increased; in fact they are more likely to be decreased. Under these circumstances many institutions will begin to produce food as a matter of economy. The great increase in population of defense areas - including, as it does, many needy people - calls for increased food supplies. And in instances of great unemployment due to the shutting down of regular industries or to other emergencies, additional quantities of food will be needed. Strange as it may seem, a factor which has had a great deal to do with the increased demand for community gardens is the distribution of surplus commodities. For these commodities have been made available to thousands of schools for use in the school-lunch program. We are told that last year some 64,000 schools benefited from this program. But communities are becoming educated in matters pertaining to nutrition and the nutritional needs of their children, so they are planning the production of additional food to supplement the types generally supplied by the Surplus Marketing Administration to meet these nutritional needs.

I think we would all agree that these are valid reasons why any community would wish to produce more food. But I think we would also agree that they are not valid reasons for executing those wishes unless the community has studied its own situation, has analyzed its present and potential needs, and knows all the facts in the case; they are not valid reasons to permit the indiscriminate promotion of community garden programs. We know that before any such program is launched or given publicity there are basic factors which must be studied and given careful appraisal. And provision must be made for such study and appraisal, preferably by one garden committee in each locality. This committee should assume responsibility for planning and integrating the program into all phases of the community life with which it is related.

There are, of course, several types of community gardens which may be operated; but regardless of the type there are certain fundamental factors that must be given first consideration. There are four basic necessities for this program: Land, seed, equipment, and labor. The lack of any one of these or the inadequacy of any one of these should be the determining factor in deciding whether to operate or not to operate a garden program, regardless of the apparent necessity for such a program. When land is being considered it is a general policy to select fertile soil, for if soil is substandard the cost of preparing it for adequate production is likely to be greater than the value of the crop produced. Therefore, unless it is certain that good land, or land that can be made productive at small expense, is available, the venture had better be discarded. High-grade seed must be obtained from reliable seed houses, and provision must be made at the outset for funds with which to make economical purchases of seed; otherwise the venture should be discarded. Equipment suited to the available labor must be obtained and it should be such that maximum efficiency can be maintained, or the venture had better be discarded. Labor must be available to cultivate all land, and this is the most important factor of all. For although land and seed and equipment can be more or less controlled, it is difficult to plan wisely enough to see in advance all the problems connected with the labor supply. Therefore, unless a community is assured of regular and satisfactory labor the venture had better be discarded. But if all these conditions have been met - if it appears there will be adequate land, seed, equipment, and labor - then the next step is to consider the type of garden to be operated. A study of community garden programs shows they are usually of two kinds: First, an educational program the prime objective of which is to teach people how to produce food for themselves either in their own back yards or in individual plots that may be available in some other location; and second, a production program that has for its specific objective the production of large amounts of food to meet a community need for such food.

Both of these types of garden programs can, of course, be integrated into a community defense garden plan, but they should be safeguarded so that the results will be in proportion to the need and to the effort expended.

I believe the two strong arms that must hold up this community garden plan are technical direction and careful supervision. Technical direction is the strong right arm. No community garden program should ever be initiated unless a trained agriculturist has been consulted regarding all the problems involved. The Government through its various agencies in Washington, in the States and in local communities; colleges; universities; commercial and industrial concerns; and many welfare agencies and other agencies have these services available. And it should be only on the advice of some such qualified man or woman that a community garden program should ever be undertaken. Careful supervision is the left arm of the program and, of course, parallels the right arm of technical direction. Long experience has proved that in all community garden programs systematic and careful supervision is essential. For even though they have the best of intentions in the beginning, many people permit their own gardens to go to waste through carelessness, neglect, or ignorance. In this emergency we cannot permit such waste to occur. Every seed planted must produce, and it is our job to see to it that every seed has a real chance of doing so.

If the community defense garden is to be an educational program initiated to encourage people to produce more food, it is absolutely essential that such a program be carefully organized, regardless of whether the labor utilized is paid or volunteer. In this connection I should like to describe a State-wide community garden program that has been in operation in Iowa for a number of years. While the supervision in this instance was paid by the WPA, such a program could operate entirely with volunteer supervision or supervision paid from any source. The important thing to remember is that a trained agriculturist was in charge of the program and that adequate supervision of all gardens was provided. Preliminary as well as in-service training was given all workers during the life of the program.

In 1939-40, 13,166 individuals worked in their own gardens. The WPA supervisors met with groups and later visited each garden spot a number of times to consult with and advise each individual gardener on his progress. The results from this program were encouraging. A total of 7,995 acres were cultivated, and food valued at $1,301,301 was produced; 2,409,010 quarts of food were canned, and 9,665,001 pounds of food were stored. In 1941, due to a lack of WPA labor, only 8,050 individuals participated in the program, but 1,834 acres were cultivated. The value of the food produced was at $304,600; 406,060 quarts of food were canned, 1,826,185 pounds were stored, and 6,828,800 pounds were used fresh.

Although the primary emphasis of this State-wide program in 1939-40 was on the educational phase, 420 acres were cultivated with WPA-paid labor. From these acres 2,134,020 pounds of food were produced, 393,828 quarts were canned, and 1,033,120 pounds were stored. The total cost of the whole program was $151,000, and those public officials who were the sponsors of the project felt it was well worth the expenditure of that sum.

If we see this emergency through, as of course we shall, it will not be solely because political leaders and military commanders are competent, or because editors get loud and sententious, or because inventors work out new mass formulas of social salvation. It will be largely because decent, hard-working, everyday citizens carry on in their own communities and in their own occupations with sober cheerfulness; because they meet the limitations of the emergency with American adaptability; because they see their work as a necessary part of the over-all pattern; because they are good neighbors, not from an unwilling sense of duty but as a matter of course; in short, because they have the practical pioneer faith in the country, in themselves, in the good will of neighbors, and in the practical power of cooperation.

Community life and community social weather will have a large part in making or breaking national morale; so community leadership takes on an even larger responsibility. It is so immediate and so personal that the local leader is judged by what he is as well as by what he knows and by what he can do for local welfare.

I have no desire to sermonize. The things mentioned here are musings prompted by a letter from a man who has watched the industry for many years and who has an infinite pride in it and an anxiety that it meet its opportunities in this emergency. He speaks of a personal stewardship; a sober and enduring faith in the country and in its people; the courage to believe in the country's great objectives; a common denominator of harmonious action. The things a man does and says have more value than a sermon. A man should live a life that will justify his leadership. We are not going to convert the world by masses. The responsibility for the future lies upon each individual. A man must measure up. It is time for a personal inventory. Hindrances may be personal habits, doubtful associates, or even a slovenly way of doing business. The world is made better by individuals who establish within themselves an understanding of their own responsibilities and of their duty to live up to these responsibilities.

I think it is easier to see how the educational program that I have described can operate than it is to visualize the operation of a large-sized tract of land for production purposes. Certainly this latter program should never be undertaken except in relation to specific purposes, among the most important of which are those listed as valid reasons for proposing a community defense garden program. Specifically these are to provide supplementary food for school lunches, needy people, and public institutions.

I hope you will be interested in examining these community needs for a moment because I believe they are vital enough to receive consideration. We find that the first need of a community for food is in relation to the school-lunch program. And here it must be pointed out that the phrase "school lunch" does not adequately interpret what is actually happening. Such a term would imply that only lunch at school is being served. In reality children are being fed in school, in camps, in

recreational and play centers, in nursery schools, in dormitories, in hospitals, and probably in many other places, too. Children, wherever they are, are being fed. The term would also imply that the feeding is limited to a "lunch." Now I think you would say that when you have lunch you have a mid-day meal which is supposed to be light in nature. But children are receiving hot steaming breakfasts; milk at recess; well-balanced, adequate meals at noon; and, when necessary, supper in the evening. The program has gone far beyond feeding needy children a hot dish at noon. Schools have seized on it as one way to improve attendance and conduct at school and to make health education come alive for the children. Health officials are encouraging it as one of the surest and best methods of preventing diseases and building up resistance of children. People of low-income groups have seen it as a way by which their meager food supply is supplemented so that their children become well and happy. Welfare agencies have seized on it as one way of stretching their inadequate State relief dollars. The Surplus Marketing Administration has seized on it as one way of distributing huge quantities of agricultural surplus. And now the war situation has brought to the front other groups that see in the school-lunch program one way of releasing women from some of their home duties so they may offer their services in some field of national defense, and one way in which the men and women who will be the future defenders of our Nation will be better prepared than many of those who are now drafted for that service. The school lunch is in reality a "band wagon," and many are the riders thereon. There is a real need for it which we cannot ignore.

But if children are to be fed and if this need of the communities is to be met, there must be food; and communities use many methods to obtain it. First, they say, "We will buy the food if we can find the money." So they use tax funds if they can legally do so; they require all children who can afford to pay for their food to do so or they ask the family to make a contribution for this purpose; they take up subscriptions; they hold bazaars and pie suppers and do countless other things to raise money. They seek the aide of the welfare agencies to obtain surplus commodities for which needy children are eligible. And still many of them find that after all these fields have been exhausted there just isn't enough money to buy the meat and milk and eggs, the fruit and vegetables, and the other foods so necessary for the growth of children. Then community gardens are proposed. Sometimes these take the form of a community undertaking, with people who have home gardens planting extra rows to be donated to the school-lunch program. Sometimes a garden is operated by school children; sometimes by volunteers, or by 4-H boys or girls; and sometimes with paid labor.

The second "need" which many communities have for food is for needy people, the aged and infirm, the blind, the mothers with small children who cannot work, the sick, and many other needy in public institutions the budgets of which are not sufficient to provide adequate food for all their inmates. It is a known fact that except for a few progressive urban areas, few State welfare agencies have adequate funds, either from Federal funds allocated to special groups or from State or local government bodies, to provide even a minimum standard of living

for the families they service. So communities turn again to other sources to provide food for these groups of needy persons.

The experience which the WPA has had with production garden projects stands in good stead now. We have discovered over a long period of time that certain practices are mandatory if paid labor of any kind is to be used. We say first of all that if the garden program is to operate on a large scale within a State a trained agriculturist should be in charge, and that such additional supervisory trained personnel should be added as the program requires. We recommend that no garden plot be less than 5 acres in size, and we say that garden units of 20 acres are more desirable. We recommend in general that garden crops planted for canning purposes should be limited to tomatoes, green beans, and greens, and that tomatoes should contribute approximately 50 percent of the output. We urge States to plant basic articles of food, such as tomatoes, beans, greens of all kind, carrots, cabbage, and beets, since these are the garden foods needed to supplement the foods provided by the Surplus Marketing Administration for school lunches and needy people. We recommend the use of only high-grade or certified seed, to be purchased in an economical manner from reliable seed houses. We urge that all State and local garden projects be integrated with all existing garden programs within the State and local communities, and that all the available resources of the Department of Agriculture, the State agricultural colleges, and the farm and home demonstration agents be utilized to the fullest extent.

We require that the need for a WPA garden project be clearly defined in exact figures and statements. If food is to be produced to be used for school lunches, then it must be known how many school children are to be fed, what other foods are already available for the program, and whether the foods are to be used fresh or stored, frozen or canned. If food is to be produced for needy people in public institutions the problems are the same. It is not enough just to produce food - you must know who will use the food, their age groups, their number, their food habits, and many other things.

I have gone into detail in this description of the policies of the WPA production garden program because I believe the principles established in this connection are sound and should be taken into consideration in planning any community garden program. If such basic principles are ignored in a garden program, it will be a failure and a costly experiment. This again is a thing we cannot afford in this emergency.

In summing up, I want to say that I believe all agencies - Federal, State, and local - want to meet community needs. We not only want to meet them but we believe it is our responsibility. But in this hour of emergency our responsibility is not solely to one community. Our first responsibility is to the Nation as a whole. Any plans I have suggested, any recommendations I have made, are predicated on the assumption that such plans or recommendations, when put into effect, benefit not only the individual community but the country as a whole. I believe in community effort to produce food if there is a need for such effort and if the program can be planned and executed efficiently.

United States Department of Agriculture
EXTENSION SERVICE
Washington, D. C.

THE SPIRITUAL VALUE OF FLOWERS *

Mrs. Ruth K. Strawbridge
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

"Flowers for the flowerless" has become a real slogan in Philadelphia and now I am happy to say our organization is becoming national. This slogan is going out to many parts of the world.

Some of us who live mechanically, doing the same thing in the same way, I am afraid, find ourselves robbed of that inflow of spiritual power which steadies us and makes us look beyond our imprisoned selves.

The growing of flowers and carrying them to those who live and have their being where flowers do not grow and are seldom seen will bring to us a certain awareness of life's sweetness in being able to carry gladness to those living in drab places.

We can help ourselves to happiness by helping others.

If for every shot fired in a war there were instead the smallest act of kindness, the world would be a paradise in a short while. These great forces of evil at war today can be overcome and we will be victorious by and from the powers of the spiritual. Let us not lose sight of the spiritual values in our great driving force for munition production. Let us preserve all cultural work. We must not destroy our landscapes, but must keep our flower gardens and continue to plant and develop all floral interests.

Flowers bring to us God's message, either at the noonday of happiness or in our days of distress when they bring us peace. In this time of war we must keep before us always our spiritual values.

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* Extracts from an extemporaneous address given at the National Defense Gardening Conference, Washington, D. C., December 20, 1941.

1847-41

United States Department of Agriculture
EXTENSION SERVICE
Washington, D. C.

WE RECOMMEND *

By M. L. Wilson, Director of Extension Work and Assistant Director of Defense Health and Welfare Services in Charge of Nutrition

We came here yesterday to take part in the National Defense Gardening Conference. We go home this evening, each to his or her home State and community, with the knowledge that we have helped launch the National Victory Garden Program of the second world war.

This change in name and designation of purpose is symbolic of the change in attitude which this country has witnessed since Pearl Harbor. Today we no longer speak of defense. We speak of victory. And we do so with the confidence derived from knowing that the cause of democracy is just; that a united will to victory will see us through to a successful decision.

As a result of its deliberations the National Victory Garden Conference, as we shall call it from now on, recognizes that the success of our Nation's military operations and war-industry operations depends in no small degree on the efficient production, conservation, and proper consumption of food by all our people.

The conference recognizes the wisdom of the national food policy as formulated at the National Nutrition Conference, and as developed under the Food for Freedom Program. It pledges to make the Victory Garden Program an important factor in the support of this food policy. It cautions all people against anxiety about food shortages, but urges the sound and intelligent use of scientific knowledge on every farm and in every home.

The conference recognizes vegetables and fruits as an important phase of nutritional defense and the growing of them, where conditions warrant, as an insurance for an improved health, morale, and spiritual defense; it recognizes that, as a wartime activity, attention should be directed toward improving our food habits so as to provide a diet that will bring the highest degree of health and efficiency. This is necessary among our military forces, our industrial workers and among all classes on all income levels. The conference recognizes that national stock piles of food must be accumulated for contingencies; that shipment of food to the people of Britain and all countries enrolled in the cause of democracy may become the deciding factor in this war; that, while present supplies are well capable of taking care of our present needs, the Nation must insure ample supplies a year or two hence.

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* Remarks summarizing the recommendations of the National Defense Gardening Conference. A complete list of committee recommendations as adopted by the conference will be sent to each delegate in attendance.

1844-41

The many organizations represented at this conference will seek to stimulate national and local interest in gardens for victory. Within the State, leaders in the garden program will encourage demonstration gardens and otherwise teach people how to plant and handle farm gardens. In the interest of avoiding waste in effort and materials, people will be cautioned against plowing up unsuitable land such as backyards, parks, and cities.

The conference urges the use of all existing public agencies, and invites the cooperation of all private agencies such as radio stations and networks; the daily and weekly press; farm, trade, and professional publications; church; and civic organizations. The Victory Garden Program as an activity offers the widest possible wartime participation to citizens not engaged in the military service or the emergency services of civilian defense.

The conference calls on youth groups, such as the 4-H Clubs, Future Farmers of America, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and all other such patriotic groups to take an intelligent part in the Victory Garden Program. The conference urges that people look to the Department of Agriculture (on the national level) and to the State land-grant colleges (on the State level) for technically sound information and guidance; and that every effort be made to plan victory gardens so as to fit them in closely with the activities of the nutrition committees and the Civilian Defense councils in each State and community.

A national advisory committee will be appointed by Secretary Wickard and Governor McNutt to serve, on the national level, in an advisory way, just as everyone here will be called upon to serve in his home community on a State and local level. We shall look to the National Defense Health and Welfare Coordinating Committee for the encouragement of teamwork between public agencies, close cooperation of Government with private agencies, and the prevention of blind spots and unnecessary duplication of effort.

In closing, I have been asked to announce that the recommendations of each committee, as adopted by the conference, will be forwarded to every delegate attending.

As we go home, we may look forward to participation in what each one of us recognizes as one of the vital efforts for victory in the second world war. We do not know today how long that war will last, but we do know that irrespective of its duration we have -- in the past two days -- welded together, in outline form, a plan which we are confident will make a real contribution to victory.

United States Department of Agriculture
E X T E N S I O N S E R V I C E
Washington, D. C.

CLOSING REMARKS*

Hon. Prentice D. Cooper,
Governor of Tennessee

This National Defense Gardening Conference about to close, is, in my judgment, one of the most important and timely conferences that has ever been held in our capital. We all are indebted to its originators, our distinguished Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wickard, and to Governor McNutt, Director of the Office of Defense Health and Welfare Services, as well as to many others inside and outside the Government for their leadership in calling this conference and making it such a success. And I feel we have been especially fortunate to have as our Chairman Dr. M. L. Wilson whose wide knowledge has been so helpful.

As a Governor I have attended many conferences, but I have never got so much out of any as from this one. Distinguished horticulturists, nutritionists, educators, and editors, representing all parts of the Nation have given us the benefit of their views, and the recommendations of the National Defense Gardening Conference will, I am sure, result in a Victory Garden Program that will win the enthusiastic cooperation and approval of every Governor and Defense Council in America.

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*Presented before the National Defense Gardening Conference, Washington, D. C., December 20, 1941.

United States Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL DEFENSE GARDENING CONFERENCE

Washington, D. C.
December 19-20, 1941

RECOMMENDATIONS

SECTION I. - FARM VEGETABLE GARDENS

Chairman - Miss Connie Bonslagel, State Home Demonstration Leader, Arkansas
Co-chairman - Phillip F. Aylesworth, Farm Security Administration, United States Department of Agriculture
Secretary - H. P. Moffett, Chairman, United States Department of Agriculture Defense Board, Oklahoma

The Committee endorses the coordinated Farm and Home Garden Program to meet Defense needs suggested by the Garden Committee of the United States Department of Agriculture and the Coordinating Subcommittee of the Nutrition Committee of the Federal Security Agency as to the goals set and general program outlined. The Committee also recognizes the work that is under way on gardening programs in the various States.

In its considerations, the Committee construed its field to include farm gardens, gardens of part-time farm families, and village gardens.

The Committee undertook to outline only basic principles, recognizing that details of any enduring garden program must be worked out in the States.

In an understanding of the needs to meet an emergency situation and to develop an enduring program based on good nutrition, the Committee recommends:

1. The development of many more gardens and particularly better gardens.

2. An adequate garden calculated on the basis of needs for the family. These needs are to be determined on a State basis.

3. That seedsmen be consulted by horticulturists, home economists, and other agricultural specialists as to kinds, varieties, and amounts of available seeds.

4. That as far as possible the existing channels of trade be used in the distribution of seed, to discourage free distribution.

5. That seed regulatory agencies be requested to make a careful check on the quality of seeds offered for sale, to insure that such seed meet all specifications of the Federal Seed Act and seed laws of the several States.

6. That State and Federal research agencies conduct research work on the production of vegetable seeds, to provide new sources of supply.

7. That due recognition be given to obstacles encountered in carrying out the garden program, and that an active attack on the solution of these problems be undertaken.

Recognizing such obstacles and limitations as -

(a) Shortage of seed, fertilizers, insecticides, fungicides;

(b) Fencing, tools, and equipment;

(c) Availability of land for tenants in certain sections;

(d) Need for instruction and guidance;

(e) Specialized farming;

(f) Shortage of labor;

(g) Lack of water in arid and semiarid regions; and

(h) Lack of adequate storage

the Committee recommends:

(a) Listing first, second, and third choice of varieties of seed;

(b) Checking quantity of seed recommended because of shortage of seed of certain kinds;

(c) Adopting efficient use of fertilizers and methods of application;

(d) Making available funds or sources of credit where needed for necessary supplies and equipment;

(e) Improving leases to provide adequate productive land for gardens for tenants;

(f) Planning gardens of proper size, lay-out, and giving instruction in planting and management;

(g) Expanding use of demonstration gardens;

(h) Carrying on additional research on home gardens;

(i) Expanding training and use of local leaders;

(j) Providing simplified and attractive garden literature; and

(k) Coordinating the garden program with the nutrition program and implementing the garden phase of the Food for Freedom Program in every practical way.

8. That the contribution of the various agencies and organizations involving any change or intensification in their programs be determined on a local basis.

9. That the Extension Services at the land-grant colleges and the United States Department of Agriculture take the lead in working with other educational and action agencies, together with farm men and women leaders and boys and girls, the press, effective trade groups, and other interested persons and agencies, in formulating and carrying out the Farm Garden Program on State, county, and community levels.

10. That the committee of the Department be continued, and that an advisory committee composed of representatives of this Conference be appointed to work with the Committee in furthering the garden program.

For the Committee

Connie Bonslagel
Chairman

United States Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL DEFENSE GARDENING CONFERENCE

Washington, D. C.
December 19-20, 1941

RECOMMENDATIONS

SECTION II. FARM FRUIT GARDENS

Chairman - Former Governor Lloyd C. Stark, Missouri
Co-chairman - John R. Magness, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture
Secretary - M. Glen Kirkaptrick, Associate Editor, Farm Journal and Farmer's Wife.
Meeting Room - 211 West Wing, Admin. Bldg.

Need for Home Planting of Fruit

It is the consensus of the members of the Farm Fruit Garden Committee that the Nation's needs for adequate nutrition can not be met satisfactorily without the inclusion of fruits in the diet. Fruits are essential not only because they supply essential vitamins but also because they furnish variety in the diet.

In recognition of these facts, it is recommended that the home planting of fruit be included in a well-balanced national program of food production, in order to meet present and long-time needs.

Since most farm families will not have all the fruit they need unless they raise a large portion of it, this committee recommends that the home planting of various types of fruit(including berries and nuts), which experience has shown can be grown with a minimum of attention, be encouraged throughout the United States. Such a program would serve not only to balance the Nation's diet but would also help to provide security against the future when the supply of fruits and vegetables for civilian use may not be so plentiful as now.

Program of Action

To facilitate the carrying out of a program to obtain greater production of vegetables and fruits(including nuts and berries), it is recommended that the Secretary of Agriculture appoint an advisory committee made up of members outside the United States Department of Agriculture. The function of this committee would be to work with officials of United States Department of Agriculture in continuing the program of food production outlined by the National Victory Gardening Conference..

It is suggested that State meetings be arranged to inaugurate home vegetable and fruit planting programs, and that the United States Department of Agriculture make an effort to give assistance in these meetings where such assistance is requested.

In order that home fruit planting efforts may be sound and effective, it is suggested that the United States Department of Agriculture take the lead in developing or adapting informational material on home fruit planting and care.

So that this informational material will be applicable to local conditions of soil and climate, we recommend that it be prepared on a regional basis, in cooperation with State experiment stations and State extension services.

In order to adapt the program still more closely to local conditions, it is recommended that the State Extension agencies prepare similar informational material (or adapt material already available) to supplement the United States Department of Agriculture bulletins and other types of publications with data on most dependable varieties of fruits (including berries and nuts) for home planting and best cultural practices to insure crops in various parts of their States.

Specific Recommendations

1. In connection with home fruit plantings already established, the immediate step should be attention to such practices as pruning, manuring, cleaning up trash, mulching, and keeping down weeds; and spraying or dusting to control insects and diseases should be practiced where necessity demands and facilities permit.

2. The designation of that phase of the food production program which relates to fruit should be changed from "Farm Fruit Gardens Program" to "Home Fruit Planting Program."

3. Change the general designation "National Defense Garden Program" to "National Victory Garden Program."

4. Such information as is needed by those participating in the National Victory Garden Program should be made available without delay, so that orders can be placed for seeds, plants, and trees

For the Committee

LLOYD C. STARK
CHAIRMAN

United States Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL DEFENSE GARDENING CONFERENCE

Washington, D. C.
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RECOMMENDATIONS

SECTION III. CONSERVATION AND PRESERVATION OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

Chairman - Dr. Louise Stanley, Chief, Bureau of Home Economics, United States Department of Agriculture
Co-chairman - Margaret Batjer, Work Projects Administration
Secretary - Miss Miriam Birdseye, Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture.

The committee on conservation and preservation of fruits and vegetables presents the following recommendations:

1. Organization

That there be appointed a small continuing National Committee on Conservation and Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables, whose function would be (1) to make available material on recommended methods; (2) to stimulate and coordinate research on home dehydration and other methods of preservation and the effect of these on nutritive value of foods; (3) to keep in touch with the citizens' supply committee of the Office of Production Management with regard to priorities on food-preservation materials, and inform that committee of material needs as reported from the States, and also inform the States of probable shortages in supplies; (4) to help direct priorities in force to the areas where need is greatest; (5) to insist upon and inform upon use of accepted processing standards for fruits and vegetables so that such products may be safely used.

That at the State level, responsibility for the conservation and preservation of fruits and vegetables should be the joint responsibility of the State nutrition committee and the State council of defense. Their joint duties would include the following: To make plans to locate trained or experienced personnel; to work out for the States a survey blank to be used by local communities to locate the equipment available and determine probable need, with emphasis on location of small steam plants or canteens that can be used as community plants; to make plans for any special studies needed; to establish centers for gage testing and for training leaders and workers. Further recommendation is made that State food budgets be reviewed to take into consideration greater use of fresh products and methods of preservation other than canning.

That at the county and community level, responsibility rest jointly with the local nutrition committee and local Civilian Defense Office working under the direction of the State nutrition committee and the State council of defense. For the local programs, the following recommendations are made: Surveys should be made to locate available personnel, equipment, containers, and probable supplies. Every family with a garden should be reached to insure that no waste or spoilage occurs. Wherever a community garden is located, there should be community preservation facilities. Insofar as possible, families should be urged to use community facilities, because of greater economy of equipment, labor, and possibility of supervision. Instruction should be made available to families unable to reach community facilities. Of first importance is planned organization. Decision should be made on whether or not to have a collection of containers, and if such collection is agreed upon, plans should be laid to make it in an orderly fashion. Plans should also be made for orderly locating and collecting of supplies; for training of workers in canning methods and processes; for setting up the business organization, for deciding upon methods of collecting the local surpluses. Each community should lay careful plans to supply the needs of the school lunch program, institutions, and needy families.

2. Methods

In carrying forward this national program of conservation and preservation of fruits and vegetables, the following specific recommendations are made with regard to the use of local surpluses:

a. Every effort should be made to use methods of preservation other than canning, so as to keep canning equipment and supplies for those products that cannot be handled by other methods. Since many foods must be canned, it is important that careful calculations be made of the metals required for canning equipment. Although every consideration should be given to the development of community programs that allow maximum use of equipment, due consideration should be given to allocation of metals for the equipment needed in the isolated farm home not accessible to community facilities.

Foods for which canning is desirable are tomatoes, peas, lima beans, berries, peaches, asparagus, green beans, leafy vegetables.

b. Since each step of food processing increases expense of handling and lowers food value, every effort should be made to increase consumption of fresh vegetables and fruits as a conservation measure. Local surplus supplies should, so far as possible, be gotten to needy families, public institutions, and the school lunch. To accomplish this, attention should be given to repeated plantings so as to prevent gluts, and to methods of preparing vegetables so as to conserve food value and maximum palatability.

c. When necessary to take care of local surpluses or to provide supplies for out-of-season use, processing methods should be carefully considered with regard to each vegetable or fruit crop to be preserved. The following types of preservation are suggested:

Storage for less perishable crops, pit storage being suitable for carrots, turnips, parsnips, cabbage, Chinese cabbage, and beets; cellar storage for potatoes, carrots, turnips, cabbage, parsnips, sweetpotatoes; basement storage for onions, squash, and pumpkin.

Storage of fruits.

Salting, pickling, krauting for cabbage, cucumbers, turnips, lettuce, mixed vegetables.

Preserving and jelly-making of such local surpluses as may lend to adding variety to the diet through this method.

Fruit and tomato juices.

Dehydration for home and community use.

Cold storage at 35 degrees.

Freezing storage to be extended as rapidly as priorities permit.

d. Accepted processing standards for fruits and vegetables should not be lowered because of the present emergency.

For the Committee

DR. LOUISE STANLEY, CHAIRMAN

United States Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL DEFENSE GARDENING CONFERENCE

Washington, D. C.
December 19-20, 1941

RECOMMENDATIONS

SECTION IV.--HOME, SCHOOL, AND COMMUNITY GARDENS

Chairman - W. Atlee Burpee, President, Burpee Seed Co.
Co-chairman - J. H. Pearson, Office of Education
Secretary - Mrs. Julius H. Amberg, Office of Civilian Defense
Meeting Room - 5913 South Building

This Committee was unanimous in expanding its scope to include home gardens along with community and school gardens.

Subcommittees working on these divisions defined them as follows:

1. Home gardens are those on home or other home-controlled grounds, planted and cared for by members of the family, the products of which are primarily used for home consumption.

2. School gardens are those worked by children or adults under the supervision of the school. They may be at the home, on school grounds, or on nearby land.

3. Community gardens are those in which the members of a community participate and from which they benefit.

General objective:

1. To increase the production and consumption of garden fruits and vegetables for building a stronger and healthier Nation.

Home Gardens

An effort should be made to encourage every family controlling a fertile plot of land to produce at least part of the family's food supply, both for immediate use and for preservation for future use.

The objectives of home gardens are:

1. To produce food for home consumption to the end that the food habits of the family may be improved from the standpoint of nutrition.

2. To maintain the morale of the individual family and the public.

3. To save family food expenditures.

4. To conserve labor materials and transportation facilities.

Realizing there are many agencies which may contribute to the home garden program and that these agencies are not the same in all States, we recommend that the Federal and State agencies take the land and ask the cooperation of all other agencies which may be helpful. This suggestion is made in full recognition of the following:

1. The responsibility of the volunteer adult gardeners of the several garden organizations to raise and care for bigger and better gardens for home and family use, and to train and help others to maintain home gardens.

2. The opportunity of boys and girls to serve in the gardening program under the trained leadership of their separate organizations.

3. The opportunity of the individual, either adult or youth, who may not be a member of an organization with a gardening program, either to become affiliated with such an organization or to register for home garden service with the local Civilian Defense office.

Recognizing the need for unity and cooperation among all agencies concerned with home gardening, the following procedures are suggested:

1. That all organizations related to home gardening, publicize the common goals and the practices recommended, as well as the training procedures evolved.

2. That information concerning efficient gardening practices be made available to home gardeners throughout the Nation through the facilities of the United States Department of Agriculture, State colleges of agriculture, and all other agencies in a position to do so.

3. That all organizations recommend to their local groups complete cooperation with all other agencies and organizations interested in the garden program.

School Gardens

The school gardens should furnish projects around which instructional programs in the school can be organized and carried on, these programs having especially to do with nutrition and health, elementary science and nature study, and other subject-matter fields wherever these fill a pupil need.

The objectives of school gardens are:

1. To produce food for the consumption of families of the children producing it.

2. To furnish food for school lunches.

3. To give recreational activities to children and parents.

4. To cultivate an appreciation of the land and growing things as fundamental to life.

5. To offer opportunity for participation in the National Victory Program.

School gardening activities should be greatly expanded. It is not intended that school gardening programs are to be made compulsory. However, communities, schools, and pupils should be encouraged and stimulated to undertake this activity wherever feasible. Whenever possible, teachers and supervisors trained in gardening should be utilized; where such trained personnel is not available, it should be trained through short courses or similar methods. The work of such personnel should be continuously implemented through technical bulletins, simply written and adapted to the several regions and localities where these will be used.

The committee recommends:

1. That the school gardening program be launched and promoted cooperatively by the Department of Agriculture and the Office of Education through the land-grant colleges, State departments of education, district, county, and city superintendents of schools, and other agencies that may be able to assist.

2. That a survey be made of the materials available for the use of teachers and supervisors of gardening, and selective annotated bibliographies of such materials be prepared and circulated.

3. That the Department of Agriculture and the Office of Education jointly assume the responsibility for the production of bulletins, simply written and adapted to the conditions, necessary to the several States and regions.

4. That the State departments of education be urged immediately to set up State and local committees to study the needs for school gardening and its feasibility, and that such committees advise the various Government agencies concerning the services such agencies can best render.

Community Gardens

Communities that have a need for community gardens and suitable land and equipment available or procurable, should be encouraged to have such gardens.

The objectives of community gardens are:

1. To produce vegetables and fruits that will supply foods, fresh or preserved, for district nurse services, neighborhood houses, school-lunch projects, and similar services.

2. To develop gardens on large plots allocated to and operated by individuals and families.

3. To plan municipally and county operated community gardens for the purpose of growing, storing, and preserving vegetables for community feeding in view of possible transportation and other war-emergency problems.

In developing community gardens the committee recommends:

1. The appointment of a competent, well-informed advisory committee or the use of one already existing, this being the responsibility of the local Defense council, where such council exists. But lack of a local defense council, or inactivity on its part should not result in failure to develop a garden committee.

2. Community survey to determine nutritional needs for such gardens; available, adaptable, and accessible land; labor, seeds, tools, and other supplies; transportation facilities; storage and preservation of surplus.

3. Technical direction from the Extension services of State colleges of agriculture.

4. Trained supervision by competent amateur or professional gardeners.

5. Planned and systematic education through articles, pictures, and short courses.

The community garden program should be promoted and publicized through newspapers, magazines, posters, meetings of out-of-the-center sections in the community, lectures for garden units, radio, and movies and slides.

General Suggestions to the Conference

The Committee expresses to the Conference its approval of the general garden program and hearty cooperation in it.

1. We suggest to the Conference that the official name of the movement be "Victory Garden Program."

2. We suggest that a small advisory committee be selected from the members of the General Conference to serve for the duration of the war in assisting in the continuation of this garden program.

3. We suggest that an emblem of recognition be furnished to those participating in the garden program, this to be designed to represent two carrots forming a V, holding a tomato on which appear the words, "I Have a Garden."

4. We suggest the adoption of the slogan, "Vegetables for Vitality for Victory," and that the various organizations be encouraged to devise supplementary slogans.

5. We suggest the careful consideration and planning of all victory gardens to conserve supplies, equipment, and human energy.

6. We suggest that a conference of all interested organizations be called at the colleges of agriculture in the several States by the Extension Service, as early in January 1942 as possible, to formulate plans for the successful execution of the Victory Garden Program.

United States Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL DEFENSE GARDENING CONFERENCE

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RECOMMENDATIONS

SECTION V.-CONSERVATION OF LAWNS, FLOWERS, AND SHRUBS

Chairman - Andrew Wing, Editor, Garden Digest
Co-Chairman - Mrs. Ruth G. K. Strawbridge, Philadelphia,
Secretary - T. A. Weston, New York City

With full awareness of the national need for a coordinated effort in a Gardening for Victory Campaign and with a knowlege through experience gained in the First World War --

Section I.

Your Committee, appointed to consider the conservation of lawns, flowers, and shrubs, submits the premise that any program for the development of gardens for victory must include the growing of trees, shrubs, and flowers, for the health of the mind, as well as vegetables for the health of the body; because ornamental gardening is a vital and absolutely essential part of American life today, and its value as a stimulus to national, physical, and spiritual well-being, is beyond calculation. The conservation and expansion of the home garden is, therefore, a goal that must be maintained.

It has already been pointed out by the Secretary of Agriculture that, in urban areas particularly, growing flowers and shrubs seems wiser than to tear up yards and playgrounds for the sake of trying to grow a few vegetables as was done during the last war.

The importance of ornamental horticulture is made apparent by the fact that the British Government has given encouragement to home owners to continue the culture of flowers as a form of recreation and a relief from war strain.

Section II.

We also believe that the importance of municipal ornamental gardening should not be overlooked in these times. In the growing of community flowers, ornamental shrubs and trees, large groups of people, particularly in urban areas, may find release, keep up morale, and render valuable service in improving the appearance and increasing the assets of community plantings.

This community effort has already made itself felt through the work of garden clubs which have improved the appearance of military camp areas by landscape plantings.

Ample opportunity is present for the same kind of effort among the new and rapidly built residence areas for defense workers, also school grounds, church yards, roadsides, and towns. It is suggested that in connection with this type of work, a special effort should be made to enlist the cooperation of town and municipal officers, managers of business enterprises such as factories and railroads, together with cemetery officials, churches, hospitals, schools, park officials, road commissioners, and even the Army and Navy. It is of course taken for granted that if this new force is enlisted, existing horticultural groups and individuals would cooperate with them in the work.

Section III.

For the purpose of giving maximum effectiveness to the work of the many available organizations and agencies, it is recommended that coordinating committees be established on a National, State, county and community basis, in order that individual efforts may be assisted in the most efficient and direct manner possible. It is specifically recommended that a National Victory Garden Advisory Committee be created to coordinate the activities of Federal and private agencies and groups.

Section IV.

Available aids are: Horticultural societies, teachers of vocational agriculture, professional and trade associations, garden and civic clubs and federations, periodical and daily press, radio, municipal park commissions, botanic gardens, land-grant colleges with their extensively developed research and teaching facilities, including the National and State agricultural departments and Extension agents in nearly all counties in every State - all are natural channels for dissemination of information. The exact nature of their work and its execution will vary, it is felt, with conditions in individual communities, but the working plan should be to achieve the most economical and effective conservation of their efforts.

Section V.

It is the view of this committee that the facilities offered by this broad framework should be utilized to encourage in every feasible way those phases of gardening which deal with flowers, shrubs, trees, and other plants that are essentially ornamental in character. By assigning these to their proper and justified place in the whole Gardening for Victory plan the full potentialities and benefits of the national effort can best be attained.

Section VI.

We recommend that the title, "National Defense Garden Program" be changed to the title, "National Victory Garden Program."

For the Committee

ANDREW WING
CHAIRMAN

United States Department of Agriculture
Washington, D. C.

NATIONAL DEFENSE GARDENING CONFERENCE

Washington, D. C.
December 19-20, 1941

RECOMMENDATIONS
SECTION VI - EDUCATIONAL MATERIALS AND TECHNIQUES

Chairman - E. L. D. Seymour, Garden Editor, American Home
Co-chairman - Ernest Moore, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture
Secretary - Frances M. Miner, President, Garden Education Department, N. E. A.

Guided and inspired by the comprehensive program outlined for this conference, and by the outstanding addresses delivered during its opening session, your committee has focused its deliberations upon these two main objectives:

A - The widest possible dissemination of a clear understanding of what the National Defense Garden Program is.

B - The widest possible dissemination of ways and means for its accomplishment.

The committee attempted first to outline the main features of the problem involved, realizing, of course, that the following synopsis will require revision and amplification before it will be complete:

A - The Audience To Be Reached Includes:

The Public

1 - Farm families
2 - Suburban families
3 - Urban families and individuals anxious to cooperate

Commercial and Professional Interests:

4 - Members of the seed and bulb industry
5 - Members of the nursery industry
6 - Members of the florist-growing industry
7 - Landscape architects and garden planners

Leaders and Molders of Public Opinion

8 - Teachers
9 - Leaders of boy and girl activities (Boy and Girl Scouts, 4-H Clubs, Future Farmers of America, camps), etc.
10 - Horticultural editors
11 - Horticultural writers
12 - Conservationists

B - Sources of Information and Advice:

1 - The U. S. Department of Agriculture
2 - State agencies: Agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and Extension Services
3 - Teachers of vocational agriculture and home economics
4 - Botanical gardens, arboreta, etc.
5 - Commercial plantsmen and gardeners
6 - Landscape architects
7 - Community planning experts
8 - Advanced amateur gardeners
9 - WPA leaders of community garden work

C - Channels of Dissemination for Inspirational and Informational Material:

1 - National organizations - farm, horticultural, garden, recreational
2 - National magazines - general or service, agricultural, gardening, trade
3 - Sectional, State, and local magazines in corresponding categories
4 - Newspapers:

(a) Metropolitan dailies with garden sections
(b) Rural and suburban weeklies and dailies

5 - Organization publications in fields mentioned above
6 - Radio - National networks
Local stations
7 - Motion pictures: News reels; educational films, both commercial and institutional
8 - Schools
9 - Libraries
10 - Exhibitions: Farm shows; flower shows; home and garden shows, etc.
11 - Window displays - promotional tie-ups
12 - Commercial advertising - in magazines, newspapers, etc., radio programs, etc.
13 - Lecturers - Sponsored by governmental agencies, organizations, etc.
- Independent, both paid and volunteer ("minute-men").
14 - The mails - for bulletins, seasonal instructions and reminders, envelope stuffers, stickers, etc.
15 - Demonstrations - Garden centers, gardens in parks, etc.

D - Types of Ammunition (Subject-matter information and inspirational stimuli):

1 - Detailed gardening directions - textual and tabular
2 - Charts and diagrams
3 - Posters
4 - Drawings
5 - Photographs - black and white and color; stills and motion pictures
6 - Planned exhibits and demonstrations
7 - Catch phrases or slogans, viz. Secretary Wickard's "Vegetables for Vitality for Victory"; "The Soil and Our Salvation"; "Spades - Sustenance - Survival"; etc.

E - Technique

1 - In all promotional efforts, fit the ammunition to the audience aimed at
2 - Use familiar, easily and generally understood terms
3 - Emphasize simplicity in all presentations

Detailed methods of making use of the foregoing factors must be worked out, of course, in relation to the conclusions arrived at and the recommendations offered by the other sections of this conference. This committee felt that its suggestions should be sufficiently general to be applicable to whatever plan might finally be decided on for promoting the Garden Program.

Your committee, therefore, respectfully submits the following recommendations:

I. We recommend that gardening be considered an active branch of the national war effort.

II. We recommend that the word "Victory" be substituted for the word "Defense" in this Garden Program.

III. We recommend that the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the State agricultural colleges and their services be the primary source of subject-matter information for the Victory Garden Program.

IV. We recommend that there be set up a continuing advisory committee on coordination to work with the interdepartmental committee of the Government.

V. We recommend that the experience gained during the last war and in England during the present war, be given due consideration.

VI. We recommend that opportunity be given boys and girls under adequate leadership to participate in this Victory Garden Program as part of their education.

VII. We recommend that State conferences be held for the purpose of outlining the objectives of the Victory Garden Program, and determining ways and means of furthering it.

VIII. We recommend that where urban dwellers who wish to garden are without suitable facilities for home gardening activities, efforts be made to give them opportunity to participate in planned community gardening under qualified guidance.

IX. We recommend that throughout this Program special emphasis be placed on effectively harvesting, handling, and utilizing garden products as no less important than growing them well.

X. We recommend that the cultivation of the soil be stressed in the Victory Garden Program as an invaluable part of a productive and satisfying life.

For the Committee

E. L. D. SEYMOUR
CHAIRMAN