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### International Farm Youth Exchange

Cooperative Extension South Dakota State University

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# INTERNATIONAL FARM YOUTH EXCHANGE

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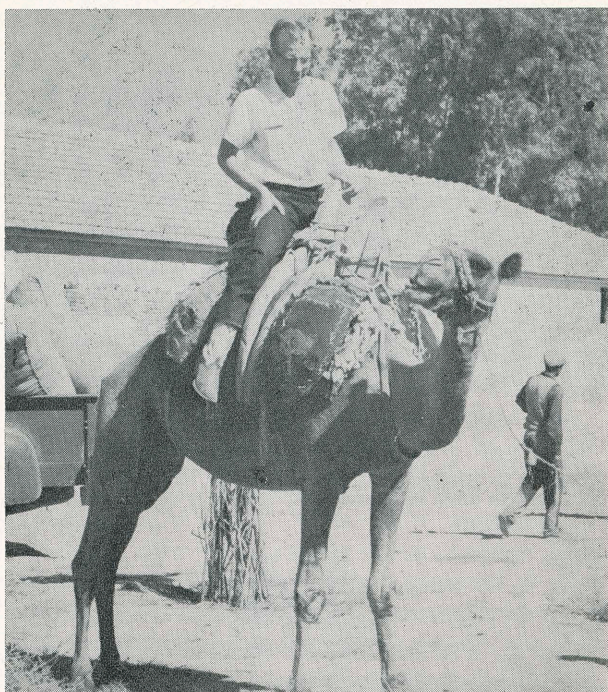


Marjorie Hill, Lincoln County, 1962 IFYE to Germany, poses before a map representing South Dakota's participation in the IFYE program since 1949.

Cooperative Extension Service  
SOUTH DAKOTA STATE COLLEGE  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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Ray Larsen finds the camel a slow, rough riding means of transportation. The small Turkish farmers still use the camel to carry their sacks of cotton to market, while the large farmers use trucks.

## *How IFYE Began*

"What can we do to make certain it doesn't happen again?" was a topic of conversation for rural young people whenever they gathered together at the close of World War II. Greatly concerned about the terrible suffering brought on by the war, they sent food and clothing abroad, adopted refugees.

But these young people decided something more was needed—a better understanding between rural people around the world. Since the family is the basis of all society, they decided they could best make a contribution to world peace by helping to further an understanding between rural people at the family level.

This wasn't left in the talk stage—these young people went into action. They decided if young men and women from farms in the United States could live and work on farms in other countries, and if their counterparts abroad could learn the way of life here, on American farms, better understanding would result.

## *An Ideal*

The International Farm Youth Exchange grew from the desire of young people after World War II to make sure such destruction could never happen again. IFYE began on the premise that to have peace there must first be understanding between people of the world.

It was decided there was no better way to do this than through the daily sharing by rural people of another way of life. By living in another land, the IFYE participant learns not only to understand that way of life but also increases in understanding of himself and his own country.

When they return home, the IFYE's transmit these understandings to others through talks, the mass media, and through instigating study and discussion of their own and other lands.



These young people, striving for world peace, took this inspiration to the Cooperative Extension Service. There, they were encouraged and received the support necessary to transform their idea into the International Farm Youth Exchange Program.

The exchange became a reality late in 1947 when six young British farmers spent about 3 months in the United States, living on farms of 4-H Club and Future Farmers of America members and participating in the national conventions of these groups.

In 1948, 17 United States delegates visited 7 European countries and 6 exchangees came to America. From that modest beginning the exchange has grown until, with the completion of the 1961 exchange, 1,293 United States delegates have participated and 1,477 exchangees have come to the United States. Sixty-four countries, 48 states, and Puerto Rico have cooperated,



# *They Come and Go to Live and Work with Farm Families.*

## *What is IFYE?*

The International Farm Youth Exchange is a 4-H Club people-to-people program. Young people from the United States are selected to live and work with rural people in other countries; and young people from cooperating countries come to the United States for a similar experience. Most of the exchanges are for 6 months.

The program is conducted by the National 4-H Club Foundation in behalf of the cooperative Extension Service of the state Land-Grant colleges and universities, and the United States Department of Agriculture. Other Government agencies, rural organizations, foundations and educational institutions also cooperate in the program which is supported financially by voluntary contributions. In other countries the exchange is conducted by cooperating rural youth organizations, farm groups and ministries of agriculture.

## *You Can Participate By*

### **\*Becoming A Candidate—**

Any rural person can apply for the opportunity to become an IFYE or a "Grassroots Ambassador" to another country if they—

- are between 20 and 30 years of age.
- are a high school graduate.
- are not married.
- have a mature personality.
- were reared on a farm and know farm life and work.
- have experience with rural organizations.
- are eager to understand other people.
- are able to speak the language if going to a non-English speaking country, or are willing to learn the language of the host country.

Applications are secured from and submitted through the County Extension Agent. A state IFYE committee selects the state candidates and submits their applications to the National 4-H Club Foundation where final selection and placement is made, keeping in mind the interests and background of individuals and countries concerned.

### **\*Contributing To The IFYE Fund—**

Who pays the bills?

The IFYE program is sponsored by the South Dakota State College Agricultural Extension Service, working through the State 4-H Club Office, the County extension offices and the National 4-H Club Foundation.

The cost of the program is met by voluntary contributions from individuals and organizations.

### **Contributors to IFYE Include—**

- Local, County and State 4-H Club Organizations.
- Local, County and State Home Extension Organizations.
- Young Men and Womens Groups
- Farm Organizations
- Business Concerns
- Service Clubs
- Co-operations
- Interested private individuals

An average of \$1,400 is required to finance each two-way exchange. \$1,000 of the amount is raised within the participating county and state. Contributions should be directed to the State 4-H Club Office.

### **\*Becoming A Host Family—**

A family who would like to have an IFYE live and work with them may apply through the county extension office.

Families who have proved most successful with past IFYE'S have—

- accepted the exchange as a family member.
- children in the home.
- been active in community activities and organizations including extension or 4-H.
- realized the IFYE is not only anxious to learn but has much to give.
- given the IFYE an opportunity to attend group meetings and help him to understand the groups.
- helped IFYE attend the church of his choice.
- provided some privacy for sleeping, writing reports and letters.
- respected any religious customs, ideas, and food habits.

### **A 4-Seasons Program**

There are 4 seasonal phases to the IFYE program, depending on the part of the world to which the delegate is assigned: spring phase, April to October/November; summer phase, June to November/January; fall phase, August/September to January/March; and winter phase, October to March/April.

The program for outbound delegates involves—

- preparation and training at home through use of language and reference material.
- intensive orientation before departure (usually in Washington, D.C.)
- transocean passage by ship or plane, usually with a group; some orientation enroute.
- reception and program in foreign country planned and supervised by the United States agricultural attache in cooperation with host country.
- living and working with 2 to 10 farm families in one country 4 to 6 months.
- attending church, youth meetings, exhibitions and rural affairs with host family.
- returning by ship or plane, usually with a group.
- evaluation of experiences.
- reporting to the public — an intensive period of reporting to the people at home on his or her observances of the problems and way of life of the people in the country visited. This involves talks, radio broadcasts, and news articles.

A true and lasting partnership between the United States and other nations of the free world requires that we better understand each other's problems, needs and hopes. Economic, political, and even military cooperation depends on more than a superficial understanding of each other's countries and ways of life. The significance of the IFYE program to our foreign relations is that it opens the way for the young people of the United States and other countries to know each other better. Real understanding develops through person-to-person contacts and through experiencing another way of life by living it.





Ray Larsen learns more about one of his Turkish families by helping his host father and brother hoe corn. The corn, planted after a wheat crop was harvested, will be used for fodder. Irrigation is used to produce a good stand.



## THESE SOUTH DAKOTA FOLKS HAVE VISITED OTHER COUNTRIES:

Year	Name	County	Country Visited
1949	Llano Thelin,	Minnehaha	Switzerland
1950	Dean Sanderson,	Brookings	Denmark
1951	Adele Clark	Sudlow, Clay	Sweden
1951	Dwane Hammer,	Minnehaha	Mexico
1952	Marvel LaBrie	Troske, Spink	Belgium and Luxembourg
1952	Geneva Sanford	Foster, Minnehaha	Ireland
1952	Ruth Ann Oster	Cone, Davison	Australia
1953	Don Burkman,	Minnehaha	Finland
1953	Vern Larson,	Kingsbury	Puerto Rico
1954	Edward Kammerer,	Meade	Portugal
1955	Harlan Holsing,	Edmunds	Pakistan
1956	Mary Jane Stangl,	Walworth	Sweden
1956	Aletha Symens	Prouty, Marshall	Scotland
1957	Betty Shevling	Shay, Butte	Ireland
1957	Don Breidenbach,	Butte	Belgium
1957	Mark Keffeler,	Meade	India
1958	Janet Atkinson,	Pennington	Finland
1958	Herman Felstehausen,	Clark	Netherlands
1959	Lillis Larson,	Brookings & Charles Mix	England
1959	John Madden,	Campbell	Italy
1959	LeRoy Bergan,	Day	Uruguay
1960	Donna Marie	Campbell, Hand	Sweden
1960	Beverly Holsing,	Edmunds	Switzerland
1960	Walter Johnson,	Union	Norway
1960	David Merry,	Minnehaha	Denmark
1961	Lois Anderson,	Lake	Sweden
1961	Harlan Grosz,	Hutchinson	Ireland
1961	Ramon Larsen,	Brown	Turkey
1962	Marjorie Hill,	Lincoln	Germany

## THESE FOLKS HAVE BEEN HERE

1949

John Warwick, North Ireland  
Peter Gerber, Switzerland

1950

Diny Kroes, The Netherlands  
Jan Holmberg, Finland

1951

Ludwig Wohlfahrt, Germany  
Nils Dahlgren, Sweden

1952

Bernard Bollette, Belgium  
Vera "Dodo" Griffiths, Wales  
Inger Hansen, Denmark  
Mustafa Kemal Aytemur, Turkey  
Mario Pablo Capitaine, Mexico

1953

Marie Jo Kinnen, Luxembourg  
Vinay Kumar Singh, India  
Fred Hauser Rebmann,  
Switzerland  
Antonio Amici, Argentina

1954

Nuri Taysi, Turkey  
Celal Mehmet Karakurum,  
Turkey  
Manssur Safavi, Iran  
Anna Liza Ostlund, Sweden  
Gholamorza Aduli, Iran  
Jean Jacques Rulmont, France

1955

Isam Yaktin, Lebanon  
Basheer Khawaga, Jordan  
Iraj Behnam, Iran  
Abbas Ali Seilsepor, Iran  
Kamal Atya, Egypt  
Talib Khalel, Iraq  
Eileen Jackson, England

1956

Gopi Khanna, India  
Ravi Wandrekar, India  
Ved Prakash, India  
Nawab Sarkar, East Pakistan  
Mazhar Ali, West Pakistan  
Alexander Stirrat, Scotland  
Helena Rantala, Finland

1957

Nausher Wan Kahn,  
West Pakistan

Md. Abdus Sobhan Sarkar,  
East Pakistan

Mira Sondhi, India  
Rajya Chowdhary Sukh, India  
Surendra Mohan, India  
S. G. Nageshkar, India  
Mary Lawler, Ireland  
Torsten Lindberg, Sweden  
Rio Branco Brasil, Brazil  
Marie Forfang, Norway  
Rodolfo Catillo, Phillipines

1958

Jonnalagadda Rama Rao, India  
Daleep Singh (Rathore), India  
Mohamad Kheir Abbar, Syria  
Doreen Alice Rose, Australia  
Jill Claire Bentham, England  
Catalina Nybia Jorajuria,  
Uruguay  
Carlos Arturo Camacho C.,  
Colombia

1959

Ritva Hylli, Finland  
Shimshon Ben-Asher, Israel  
Robert Lombaert, Belgium  
Maria De Los Angeles Arias B.,  
Costa Rico  
Hansheiri Peter, Switzerland  
Cesar A. Correa F., Panama  
Devendra Kumar Pradhan, Nepal  
Rohit Kumar Thapa, Nepal

1960

Carlos Joas Schlieper, Brazil  
Elizabeth Hacker, Germany  
Leif Karlsson, Sweden  
Hubrecht C. van der Maas,  
Netherlands  
Victor Hugo Meza, Ecuador

1961

Annie Mayes, Northern Ireland  
Donald MacGregor, Scotland  
Edelmira Barron V., Peru  
Edgar Ugalde A., Costa Rico  
Calixto Chacon M., Honduras

1962

David Turpie, New Zealand  
Miss Gulseren Orsel, Turkey  
Richard Bailey L., Venezuela  
Muttiah Jeganathan, Ceylon

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