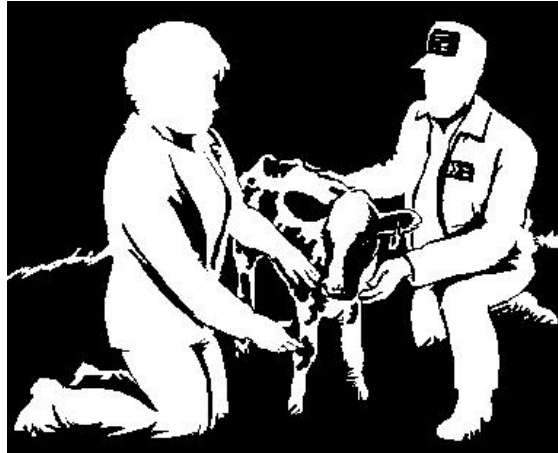




LEADING WITH CHARACTER



SHOWING CHARACTER THROUGH ALABAMA 4-H ANIMAL SCIENCE PROJECTS

INTRODUCTION

THE SIX PILLARS OF CHARACTER

The purpose of the CHARACTER COUNTS!SM Coalition is to fortify the lives of America's young people with ethical values called the "Six Pillars of Character." These values, which transcend divisions of race, creed, politics, gender and wealth, are: trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, fairness, caring and citizenship

TRUSTWORTHINESS

BE HONEST • DON'T DECEIVE, CHEAT OR STEAL • BE RELIABLE — DO WHAT YOU SAY YOU'LL DO • HAVE THE COURAGE TO DO THE RIGHT THING • BUILD A GOOD REPUTATION • BE LOYAL — STAND BY YOUR FAMILY, FRIENDS AND COUNTRY

RESPECT

TREAT OTHERS WITH RESPECT; FOLLOW THE GOLDEN RULE • BE TOLERANT OF DIFFERENCES • USE GOOD MANNERS, NOT BAD LANGUAGE • BE CONSIDERATE OF THE FEELINGS OF OTHERS • DON'T THREATEN, HIT OR HURT ANYONE • DEAL PEACEFULLY WITH ANGER, INSULTS AND DISAGREEMENTS

RESPONSIBILITY

DO WHAT YOU ARE SUPPOSED TO DO • PERSEVERE: KEEP ON TRYING! • ALWAYS DO YOUR BEST • USE SELF-CONTROL • BE SELF-DISCIPLINED • THINK BEFORE YOU ACT — CONSIDER THE CONSEQUENCES • BE ACCOUNTABLE FOR YOUR CHOICES

FAIRNESS

PLAY BY THE RULES • TAKE TURNS AND SHARE • BE OPEN-MINDED; LISTEN TO OTHERS • DON'T TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OTHERS • DON'T BLAME OTHERS CARELESSLY

CARING

BE KIND • BE COMPASSIONATE AND SHOW YOU CARE • EXPRESS GRATITUDE • FORGIVE OTHERS • HELP PEOPLE IN NEED

CITIZENSHIP

DO YOUR SHARE TO MAKE YOUR SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY BETTER • COOPERATE • STAY INFORMED; VOTE • BE A GOOD NEIGHBOR • OBEY LAWS AND RULES • RESPECT AUTHORITY • PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT

CHARACTER COUNTS! and the Six Pillars of Character are service marks of the CHARACTER COUNTS! Coalition, a project of the Josephson Institute of Ethics.



TRUSTWORTHINESS

Have you ever thought about how Alabama's 4-H livestock projects are a great indicator of how *trustworthy* you are?

Take a moment to answer some questions:

1. Do you feed and water your animal or animals every day?
2. If you have to be gone, say to go on an overnight camping trip, do you make arrangements with someone to take care of your animal for you?
3. Do you have your 4-H animals by the ownership deadline and have all appropriate forms completed and turned in on time?
4. Do you read entry forms carefully and abide by the rules that you sign?
5. Do you read the labels on all medications you give your animals and follow the correct withdrawal times for those medications?
6. Do you use only approved medications on your animals?

If you answered *yes* to all of these questions, you are doing a great job of practicing the Character Pillar of **Trustworthiness**. Trustworthiness means being honest, loyal, and keeping promises.

When you faithfully feed and water, as well as groom and train your animals every day, you are being loyal and keeping a promise to yourself to do the best possible job you can with your 4-H project. When you begin a 4-H animal project, you accept an important responsibility for taking the best possible care of those animals every day. You are also keeping a promise to your parents or guardians, your neighbors, and other people who help you get started with your project. When someone helped you purchase your animal, they put their trust in you to take care of it. When you are loyal and keep promises, people will say you are trustworthy!

When you have raised your own animals or purchased them by the deadlines and turned in the forms according to 4-H rules and regulations, you are being honest and fair. You expect everyone else that has a 4-H animal to follow the rules and to take care of their animals for the same amount of time and with the same dedication that you do. So, if everyone follows the same rules and time schedules, the whole project and resulting shows are honest and fair to everyone.

The last two questions deal with being honest and keeping promises to a much larger group of people: every person who consumes food.

Consumers have a right to know that their food is safe and free from drug residues. When you use only approved drugs and medications, according to the label, and follow the withdrawal times on all medications, you are keeping a promise to consumers that their food will be safe and free of any drug residues.

While you are not the only person responsible for assuring the safety of the food supply, you are a very important part. If every livestock producer follows these principles, consumers will be



confident of the safety of their food. So, when you follow withdrawal times and use only approved drugs, you are being honest and keeping a promise to consumers.

Now some questions for you to think about:

1. What happens if you don't feed and water your animal every day like you are supposed to?
2. What happens when you take advantage of other people's help and let them feed and water your animals for a longer time than what you really need help?
3. What happens if you don't own your animals by the entry deadline? Why?
4. If you didn't have your signed entry forms in on time, what would you do if a neighbor offered to "loan" you one of his animals for a livestock show? What happens if someone other than your neighbor knew about this?
5. What happens if you don't read the labels or follow the withdrawal times on a medication you use on your market animal and it is condemned at the packing plant for having a drug residue? How does this affect you? How might it affect other exhibitors?
6. What would happen if people read in the paper about 4-H animals that had drug residues? How would it reflect on 4-H? How would it reflect on you and your club?



RESPECT

How would you define or describe *respect*? What does it mean to you? How is respect something that you learn and practice through your Alabama 4-H livestock projects?

One definition of respect is *showing courtesy and proper treatment of people and things*. The *things* should include your 4-H animals. Take a moment to answer the following questions:

1. Do you handle your animals properly and treat them humanely?
2. Do you realize that your 4-H animals depend on you for daily feed, water, and care?
3. Do you listen to and follow the advice of advisors and professionals?
4. Do you believe that consumers and other people not involved in livestock production should expect you to take proper care of your animals?

If you answered yes to all of these questions, you are practicing the Character Pillar of **Respect**. Respect should be shown to your animals, to other 4-H members, to your county extension staff and to the public, just to name a few.

When you handle your animals properly, treat them humanely, and take care of them daily, you are showing respect for the animals. Handling animals properly will help prevent stress on both you and your animals and will reduce injuries to both you and the animals. You will need both patience and skill to handle animals. However, the rewards for proper handling include less time spent on tasks, fewer injuries to yourself and the animals, and a high quality end product for consumers.

Treating animals humanely means treating animals with consideration for their comfort and discomfort. For example, providing animals with protection from wind and snow and giving them additional dry bedding during a storm would show that you were concerned about the animals' comfort and were treating them humanely.

Although nearly all livestock producers and 4-H members treat their animals humanely, it is the occasional case of inhumane treatment that can give the public a very negative impression of livestock producers. We must always treat our own animals humanely and be sure that others are also treating their animals humanely. An example of inhumane treatment would be neglecting to feed and water your animals. Daily feeding and watering are part of the proper care and respect you show your animals. What might happen if your animals had nothing to eat or drink for two days?

No matter how long you've been working with livestock, there is always something more you can learn. If a trusted advisor, educator or professional offers you advice, you should show respect for that person and listen to what he or she has to say. Chances are they've learned from past experience and just want to help you.



Finally, we'll talk about the last question - should consumers expect you to take proper care of your animals?

Consumers do have right to expect that of you. Every livestock owner has the responsibility to take proper care of their animals, and by doing so, they show respect for the livestock and for the many thousands of people who know very little about livestock. If all livestock producers show respect to the public, the public will be more likely to respect our ways of handling and caring for livestock. Showing respect for the public will help build a positive image of 4-H and the livestock industry!

Now some questions for you to think about:

1. What are some ways you can show respect to other 4-H members and to your county extension staff?
2. Suppose that two days before the Market Hog Show, your best show pig weighs 20 pounds more than the maximum weight. You would have to severely restrict your pig's feed and water to get him under the maximum weight. What would you do? How does respect and humane treatment apply to your decision?
3. What would you do if you saw someone slapping his or her lamb so that it would handle better and have a better chance of winning a show? What would the public think if they saw this?
4. If you have your cattle at a show and a member of the public who knows nothing about cattle stopped to ask you a lot of questions about your cattle, how would you respond? What impression would this leave with that person?



RESPONSIBILITY

As a 4-H livestock exhibitor you are representing more than just yourself and your family when you exhibit livestock at a show. You are also representing the 4-H organization, the sponsoring show, and youth exhibitors as a whole.

Many people are counting on you to do your job well, to be a good role model, and to be a responsible exhibitor.

Being responsible is a phrase you may hear often - from your parents, your 4-H leaders, your teachers, and your extension staff. What does it really mean? A **responsibility** is a duty, an obligation, or a commitment to do something. So being **responsible** means being accountable for what we do and who we are and for carrying out our obligations and duties at all times. Being **irresponsible** means the opposite - you don't carry out your duties, you cannot be relied upon to do what you say you will do, and you do things that you know are not right.

A livestock project takes many months of work. During that time there are many different ways to show that you are responsible. Which of the following actions demonstrate responsibility and which are ones that demonstrate irresponsibility?

1. Being truthful, honest and encouraging with other exhibitors who ask for your opinion in selecting animals.
2. Purchasing your animals and completing ownership affidavits by the appropriate date.
3. Intentionally giving other exhibitors incorrect or unethical information about animal care and handling.
4. Feeding your animals on schedule every day.
5. Using drugs on your animals that are not approved to be used on your species of animal.
6. Borrowing another member's equipment without asking permission.
7. Being ready to enter the show ring when your class is called.
8. Participating with other club members in keeping your area of the barn clean and neat.
9. Complaining about the show judge.
10. Promptly writing thank you notes to award sponsors.

You should recognize statements 1, 2, 4, 7, 8, and 10 as responsible behavior. Statements 3, 5, 6, and 9 demonstrate irresponsible behavior.



At the beginning of a project, responsible members will work to develop their knowledge and skills about the desirable traits of their animals, and they will be honest and encouraging with other members who ask for advice. Responsible members will follow all ownership rules and deadlines.

Throughout a project, a major responsibility is feeding, watering and caring for the animals. Exhibitors will also need to spend more time and attention to train and groom the animals.

There are many responsibilities involved in preparing for and showing the animals, also. Some of these include:

- Keeping tools and equipment clean and organized, always asking permission to borrow equipment and returning borrowed equipment promptly and in good condition.
- Handling your animals in a way that does not interfere with other exhibitors.
- Following all show and 4-H rules about grooming animals.
- Avoiding put-downs, complaining and barn gossip. Following schedules and being prompt when called.
- Being active and helping other members maintain good herdsmanship in your area of the barn.

After the fair or show is completed, there are a couple of other things that responsible exhibitors will do. One of these is writing thank you notes to sponsors of awards and other people who have helped you with your project. Completing your record book is another responsible thing to do. By completing your record book, you are following a project through to the finish. Someday, that record book will also be fun to look at and to see how much you really have learned since you first started 4-H!

Here are a few additional questions for you to think about and discuss with your parents and 4-H leader:

1. This is your first year exhibiting a dairy heifer. How should you go about learning how to take care of your animal and prepare it for exhibiting?
2. You are 15 years old and have some experience in clipping and fitting your steers, but are not as good at it as you'd like to be. You think your calf might rank higher in the show if you could do a better job of fitting it. Another, slightly older, and very experienced person offers to do all your clipping and fitting for you. What would you do?
3. Your family is planning a vacation for the last week of June, so you will be away from home for 7 days, but you have 5 pigs that need to be taken care of while you are away. What is a responsible way to handle this situation?
4. A responsible exhibitor should know before beginning a project what the important dates are in regard to ownership. They should also plan ahead for entering projects at fairs, so that entry deadlines are not missed. What are the ownership deadlines for your projects?



What are the entry deadlines for your county or regional events? For state events? Where do you find this information?

5. You have a heifer that you expect to do well in the county fair show. She leads and handles reasonably well when just you or your family are around; however, when anyone else approaches her, she becomes uncontrollable and you can't hold on to her. (You've tried this with many different friends and neighbors.) What would you do?



CARING

Caring means showing concern for others' welfare. *Caring* means being kind, compassionate, and doing things to show you care. Caring people express thanks to others, they forgive others for mistakes, and they help others in need. Caring people consider how their decisions, words, and actions might affect everyone around them. They treat others as they would like to be treated themselves.

As a 4-H livestock or small animal exhibitor, you have many opportunities to show that you are a caring person. First, you can show caring behavior with the other exhibitors, club members and family members with whom you work. Second, you can show caring behavior toward the animals themselves.

We must consider both the needs and feelings of other people. An example of another exhibitor's need would be the need of a first time exhibitor to learn proper showmanship skills. An example of their feelings would be their sadness if they asked people for tips on showmanship, and no one would tell them anything. As for the animals, while they don't have feelings, we still must consider their needs, such as the need for daily feeding and watering.

Caring exhibitors will show caring behavior to other people by:

- Showing kindness and understanding to **ALL** people;
- Sharing resources and equipment with other exhibitors;
- Including first time exhibitors in their circle of friends;
- Encouraging exhibitors who seem to be struggling and offering to assist or coach them;
- Helping exhibitors with handicaps or special needs;
- Saying "thank you" to people for even the small things they do;
- Congratulating other exhibitors who have worked hard and achieved success;
- Working unselfishly to improve the lives of other people by sharing time and resources without expecting anything in return;
- Avoiding being mean or cruel, or disregarding others' feelings.

Caring exhibitors will show caring behavior with their animals by:

- Staying alert to the needs of the animals;
- Carrying through on responsibilities, such as daily feeding and watering;
- Using grooming and training methods that do not cause any physical stress to the animals.

Now let's look at some examples and identify whether they are examples of caring or uncaring behavior.

1. Offering tips on fitting to first time exhibitors. C or U
2. Teasing another exhibitor whose animal got loose in the show ring. C or U



3. Providing clean, cool water for your animals at all times. C or U
4. Practicing showmanship with another exhibitor who has asked you for help. C or U
5. Doing ALL the grooming and fitting on your little brother's calves. C or U
6. Offering to share your fitting equipment with another exhibitor who doesn't have any C or U
7. Taking a sick animal to a show. C or U
8. Piling manure in an unused stall in the barn, rather than taking it to where you know it should go. C or U
9. Saying "thank you " to the volunteers and extension staff who organized the show. C or U
10. Raising a lamb's feet off the ground while showing it. C or U

You should recognize numbers 1, 3, 4, 6, and 9 as examples of caring behavior; and numbers 2, 5, 7, 8, and 10 are examples of uncaring behavior.

What could you do to turn the examples of uncaring behavior into examples of caring behavior? Discuss these and other situations with your parents and 4-H leaders.

- Teasing is cruel. Rather than teasing, you should try to make that exhibitor feel better by encouraging him/her to try again.
- Why isn't doing the grooming for your brother showing that you care? Helping your brother would be showing that you care. However, simply doing everything for him does not show caring. If you care, you should want him to learn and develop his own skills. You should offer to help and give advice, but not do everything for him. Then he will develop his own skills.
- Taking a sick animal to a show is showing uncaring behavior, both to the animal and to other exhibitors. The animal should be allowed to stay in familiar surroundings and recover. Other exhibitors should not have to risk their animals getting sick because they were exposed to a sick animal at a show. To show you care in this situation, you should not take the animal to the show.
- Who is going to clean up that unused stall? Maybe you don't know who it will be, but someone will have to do it! By dumping the manure where you know you shouldn't, you are ignoring the feelings of the person who will have to clean up after you.



- Raising the lamb off the ground is unnecessary. It may appear to the public that this causes the lamb discomfort. This practice shows uncaring behavior toward the lamb and may leave the public with a negative impression about how 4-H animals are treated.



FAIRNESS

Justice, justness, fair treatment, fair play, fair trial, square deal, fair shake - these are all words or phrases that have similar meanings to **Fairness**. **Fairness** means being equally good to everyone. **Fairness** involves being consistent in the application of rules and standards.

We all like to be treated fairly, but do we always treat others fairly? The Golden Rule -- *Do unto others as you would have others do unto you* -- is a standard measure of fairness. This is the kind of treatment that a fair and ethical person will display in all areas of their life, including when they are working with their livestock.

During the many months of work that a livestock project takes there are many different ways to demonstrate fairness. Which of the following actions demonstrate fairness and which demonstrate unfairness?

1. Accurately recording the dates your animals were born and/or purchased. F or U
2. Giving other exhibitors adequate space to properly position their animal in the show ring. F or U
3. Doing all the fitting and clipping on your animals yourself, or accepting help with some fitting from your brothers or sisters, but no one else. F or U
4. Teasing a new exhibitor whose fitting and clipping job on their animal needs a lot of improvement. F or U
5. "Hogging" the wash rack, using it for two hours for one or two animals. F or U
6. Saying that Suzie, who you don't really like, won the Market Steer show simply because she flirted with the judge. F or U
7. Gracefully accepting that you have to show your Angus heifer in the Commercial class, because you don't have registration papers. F or U
8. Turning in your animal ID forms by the deadline. F or U
9. Having someone else feed, water and train your animals throughout the spring and summer, except for the week before the show. F or U
10. When you didn't win showmanship, blaming the judge and saying he/she was unfair without ever asking the judge how you could improve. F or U

You should recognize statements 1, 2, 3, 7, and 8 as fair behavior. Statements 4, 5, 6, 9, and 10 are examples of unfair behavior.



It seems that for any activity in which we participate there are RULES to follow, and 4-H livestock projects are no different. When we don't follow the rules, we are not playing fair. In order to be fair, the same rules must apply to everyone involved.

Some of the rules that apply to nearly every 4-H show are discussed in the previous examples.

- 4-H members must own their animals by specific dates and must accurately report those dates
- 4-H members must do their own fitting and clipping of their animals, possibly with some help from family members
- Specific information, such as registration papers may need to be provided to participate in certain classes.
- 4-H members need to turn in accurate animal ID forms by a specific date.
- And, 4-H members should be responsible for and do their own work with their animals.

If you are an experienced exhibitor, teasing a new exhibitor isn't fair to them - they haven't had the time to learn all the things you have learned. Making assumptions about people without checking the facts is unfair to those people.

When you demonstrate fairness in dealing with people and in making decisions, you will earn the respect of other people. There are many important things that both exhibitors and parents can do to demonstrate fairness to other exhibitors. Some of these things are:

Treat ALL people fairly; regardless of their age, background, or previous successes or failures with their projects;

Consider all the facts and information, including opposing opinions, before making a decision;

- Make fair decisions by using the same rules for everyone;
- Record animal birth and purchase dates accurately;
- Share time and the use of limited resources; for example, don't spend more time than necessary on the wash racks, as other people also need to use them;
- Admit your own mistakes and work to correct them;
- Accept that people are different and don't pass judgment simply based on the fact that someone or something is different;
- Follow guidelines and show consideration of other exhibitors when positioning your animal in the ring;
- Accept winning or losing with grace.

Remember the Golden Rule! *Do unto others as you would have them do unto to you.*



CITIZENSHIP

A **citizen** is someone who is part of a city, town or community. Practicing **citizenship** means doing what you can to make your home, community, and country a better place to live for yourself and for others. Practicing citizenship has always been and always will be part of being an active 4-H member.

Truly practicing citizenship means getting involved. No one can make a difference without becoming personally involved in trying to make things better. In other words, if you think you have an idea of how things could be done better, don't just stand around and complain about how they are done now, tell your idea to others and get involved to make some changes. Your idea alone may not be able to make all the changes you want, but by getting involved and working with others who also care about the situation, you will be able to make a difference.

As a livestock exhibitor, you are part of an "exhibiting community", and are therefore responsible for knowing and obeying all rules, regulations, and laws regarding exhibiting. Other members of the "exhibiting community" include other exhibitors, family members, show or fair hosts and sponsors. When you are involved in livestock production and exhibiting, you represent the exhibiting community as a whole. What you do or say can reflect positively or negatively on the entire community.

Take a moment to answer the following questions:

1. Do you follow the rules and regulations related to the care and exhibition of your animals?
2. Do you respect the judge's decisions and accept those decisions graciously, regardless of how your exhibit placed?
3. Do you help younger members in your club?
4. Do you follow quality assurance guidelines that ensure the meat from your animals will be safe for consumers?

If you answered **yes** to all of these questions, you already have a great start on practicing good citizenship.

An important part of showing citizenship with your livestock and other 4-H projects is following the rules, regulations, and in some cases, the laws related to your animals. This includes following ownership and registration deadlines, using proper identification procedures, and using only approved drugs.

Showing respect to judges, show officials, and other exhibitors is another way of practicing citizenship.



Regardless of the ribbon or ranking your exhibit receives, you should accept the decisions of the judges with grace. This means you shouldn't brag and make fun of other exhibitors who didn't do as well as you, and you shouldn't complain and find fault with others if you didn't place as high as you thought you would.

Helping those in need is always a good way to show that you are a good citizen. Within your club, you may have members that are less experienced than you and would benefit from your advice. Or, you may have members that don't own all the equipment and supplies that you do, and would appreciate being able to borrow your equipment.

Using quality assurance methods to ensure that you are producing a product that is safe for consumers is an excellent way of practicing citizenship. Even though you may not have a lot of livestock, there are consumers in the United States that will eat the meat that comes from your animals. (Those consumers might include yourself and your family!) All consumers should be able to have confidence that their meat supply is safe and high quality. Practicing quality assurance methods will help build consumers' trust in our livestock industry.

Everything you do that shows good citizenship will also help create a positive image of the exhibiting community. So be a good citizen of your home town, and also of the exhibiting community!

Here are some questions for you to think about and discuss with your parents or leaders:

- Herdsmanship is one of the activities in which all members who are exhibiting animals should participate. How are herdsmanhip and citizenship related? What might happen if people come to a fair where everyone is doing a great job of herdsmanhip? What if people come to a fair where no one has fulfilled their herdsmanhip responsibilities?
- Club lamb fungus is a disease that causes red, sore spots on lambs. It is highly contagious, meaning the disease can easily be transferred from one lamb to another and can also easily be transferred to people. In people, it also causes red, sore and itchy patches on your skin and is difficult to cure. What would you do if you lamb developed active club lamb fungus just before the county fair? What could or would you do if your lamb developed the fungus just after your county show, but while still at the fairgrounds?
- Suppose you had two steers you planned to show at the County Fair. One of them got loose one night and was hit on the road and killed. Your neighbor offered to "loan" you one of his cattle, using the ear tag from your dead calf, so it would look like your calf. What would you do? How is this related to citizenship?



International Association of Fairs and Expositions (IAFE)
National Code of Show Ring Ethics
Eleven Point Condensed Version

All exhibitors in any event at a livestock show will at all times conduct themselves with honor, honesty and good sportsmanship. Those who violate the Code of Ethics will forfeit premiums, awards and auction proceeds, and be prohibited from future exhibition.

1. When requested by show officials, be able to show proof of ownership, length of ownership and age of all animals entered.
2. When requested by show officials, provide animal health certificates from a licensed veterinarian.
3. Junior exhibitors will care for and groom their own animals while at the fair or show.
4. Animals which will enter the food chain must be free of drug residues or foreign substances. For all animals, drugs may only be used in accordance with applicable federal, state and provincial laws. Any treatments at the show involving medications for the health of the animal must be administered by a licensed veterinarian. Show management or regulatory officials may take any samples they wish for testing.
5. Changing the animals performance, natural contour, conformation, or appearance through surgery, injection or application of substances such as irritants or counter-irritants is prohibited.
6. Showing and handling practices or devices to cause swelling are prohibited.
7. Direct criticism or interference with the judge, show management, other exhibitors or breed representatives is prohibited at all times. Problems will be resolved through appropriate channels.
8. No one may conspire, contribute to or cooperate with others to violate this code, either by their action or inaction.
9. Owners, exhibitors, fitters, trainers and participants are absolutely responsible for an animals condition whether or not they did something in violation themselves or knew of treatment that violates the code.
10. Exhibitors upon entry consent to disciplinary action for violation of the Code of Show Ring Ethics, including publishing the infraction and violators names.
11. Exhibitors verify that they have read and understand the Code of Ethics, as well as the consequences and penalties for violations. Exhibitors understand that evidence of violation of any law will be released to appropriate law enforcement authorities.

* Condensed from the full legal text of the *International Association of Fairs and Expositions, National Code of Show Ring Ethics* by the National Livestock Ethics Council.





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