

A STUDY OF THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS
BY TRAINEES WHILE ENROLLED IN "THE VETERANS
AGRICULTURAL TRAINING PROGRAM" IN OKLAHOMA

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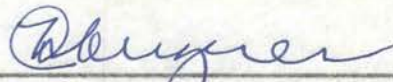
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The Veterans' Agricultural Training Program in Oklahoma was started in April 1946 as a division of the State Board for Vocational Education under the leadership of Mr. J. B. Perky, State Director. The first organized classes were started May 6, 1946, as an outgrowth of "on the job" farm training. Under the State Board for Vocational Education's contract with Veterans' Administration of Muskogee, the schools received \$20.00 per trainee per month and trainees received \$65.00 or \$90.00 per month subsistence, depending upon their dependency status.

Personnel

Earl May, Velden Swigart, and Marvin Anderson were the early organizers of the program, which expanded rapidly. The writer, Carl Smith, joined the staff on June 14, 1946, followed closely by Oris Taylor. In October 1946 Mr. Bonnie Nicholson, who was then Assistant State Supervisor of Vocational Agricultural Education, became State Supervisor of Veterans' Agricultural Training. Later, William R. Hare and Dale Dupy joined the supervisory staff. Cecil Maynard joined Earl May as Assistant State Supervisor and Dr. G. J. Dippold became Teacher Trainer.

Professor D. C. Jones of Langston University helped in organizing and supervising Negro classes. Dr. Jones was replaced later by Sam Fuhr of Okmulgee.

In 1947 eight additional District Supervisors joined the staff.

They were Sewell Skelton, Foreman Carlile, Jack Houser, W. D. Wyatt, Von Long, John Hightower, Clifford Burton, and Howard Richardson. These eight men as well as Taylor, Dupy, and Hare were instructors on Veterans' Agricultural Training Program before they became District Supervisors.

S. D. Center and L. O. Hansen served as auditors and accountants. Charles Thompson joined the Teacher Training Department and was assisted for a time by Joe Holmes. Murl Rogers replaced W. D. Wyatt as Southeast District Supervisor and served until June 1951. At the present time, June 1952, there are nine district supervisors, two auditors, one teacher trainer, one assistant state supervisor and State Supervisor Nicholson on the State office staff. This list would not be complete without mention of the clerical personnel who handled the detail work so capably.

Classification of Training

The Veterans' Agricultural Training Program designed to meet the requirements of farm veterans under the G.I. Bill of Rights, quickly replaced the loosely organized "on the job" farm training program which operated with the veteran under a Farmer-Trainer, in most cases the trainee's father or father-in-law.

The State Board for Vocational Education was approved by the Veterans' Administration and the State Accrediting Agency to give training through the high schools to eligible veterans. The three status groups approved for training were as follows:

- (1) Self-employed farm veterans having control of a unit of such size and character that it would support him and his family at the end of training.

- (2) Employer-Trainees, specialized, those working as herds-men or managers on large ranches or dairies where pure-bred herds were kept.
- (3) Employer Trainee-Farmer General, where the veteran did not have managerial control but worked for wages under a superior farmer who agreed to teach him the business.¹

Due to certain irregularities and abuses this last phase was later limited to one year by the State Accrediting Agency to protect the veterans' interests.

Previous Studies

The employer-trainees, as a group, made less material progress than trainees starting further up the agricultural ladder.² Married trainees with financial backing from their relatives but living on separate places and operating independently have made the most satisfactory progress on the program.

Robert T. McMillan³ made an early, brief study comparing ninety-three farm veterans with fifty-three non-veteran farmers and found the non-veterans on better farms and having bigger operation than veterans in the same community. Fortunately, most of the heated talk of "draft-dodging" and "gobbling up all the good land" has subsided over the past few years.

Nicholson⁴ made an intensive study of the veterans' agricultural training and wrote a progress report on the Veterans' Agricultural

¹State Plan of Operation, Veterans' Agricultural Training Program

²Progressing from hired hand, to renter, to part-owner, to full owner-operator.

³Robert T. McMillan, Socio-Economic Study, (1947)

⁴Bonnie Nicholson, A Progress Report on the Veterans' Agricultural Training Program, (May 1, 1949)

Training Program in May 1949. This report dealt with the administrative problems and organizational operations on the state level, as well as trainees progress through 1948.

Nature of Instruction

The local program and course of instruction is based on needs of the trainees in that particular community and much of it is brought right home to problems pertaining to the particular farm the veteran is on. The law specifies that a large part of the instructor's time be spent giving individual instruction on the farm operated by the veteran trainee.

This type of organization has resulted in instruction being based on the farm as a unit, rather than an isolated enterprise or activity that might have very little influence on the success of the farm as a whole. Most of the veteran trainees have, from boyhood observations and experience, a working knowledge of the skills and operational jobs on the home farms but they lack the experience and self-confidence to successfully manage a complex farm set-up. This guided experience in farm management has accounted for the superior progress of self-employed veterans as compared to employer-trainees.

The core of the farm management teaching is based on Dr. Dippold's¹ "Major Factors of Successful Farming." These are:

1. Superior size of business
2. Superior livestock efficiency
3. Superior crop production efficiency
4. Superior labor efficiency
5. Superior marketing efficiency
6. Superior farm family food production

¹G. J. Dippold, Major Factors of Successful Farming, (1950)

A more detailed explanation may be found in "Major Factors of Successful Farming." The major purposes of the program were stated by Dr. G. J. Dippold early in 1947 as follows:

Wishing to be successful farmers alone will not guarantee them that they will be such. Most young farmers do not know definitely the variations so commonly prevalent in success. They are generally hazy, too, about the specific requirements essential to future success. In the Veterans' Agricultural Training Program we hope to combine the basic urges of the individual veteran with a sound understanding of the needs for superior performance or attainment in agriculture. In guiding these trainees we accept the patterns of achievement made available to us by performance records of outstanding farmers within a community and by studies made by the colleges of agriculture. We want our programs to be realistic and true to life. We believe in the old proverb, "Half the fight is won when we know it can be done."¹

Over 30,000 veterans have participated in the Veterans' Agricultural Training Program in Oklahoma from May 1946 through December 1951. All these veterans had four years or less of eligibility and entitlement so it is possible that in some cases the same veteran might be covered in all three of the surveys considered. Recent surveys in Regional Veterans' Administration offices revealed that the disabled (P.L. 16) trainees who were rehabilitated averaged forty-seven months in training. These veterans are allowed up to forty-eight months training regardless of their time in service. Non-disabled veterans (Public Law 346 or P.L. 377 trainees) received eligibility and entitlement up to four years based on one year plus time in service of nine months or more of honorable service.

¹G. J. Dippold, The Veterans' Agricultural Training Program in Efficiency Crop Production. Report Given at Annual Oklahoma Crops and Soils Conference, (1947)

It is the observation of the author out of his experience working with instructors, district supervisors, Veterans' Administration training officers, and veteran trainees indicates that Public Law 16 trainees tend to group at the extremes on the range of training facilities and progress toward successful establishment in farming, being among the poorest and the very best.

In Chapter I an attempt has been made to briefly review the history of the Veterans' Agricultural Training Program. References were made to certain progress reports and studies which had previously been made, and a background presented for consideration of this study. Chapter II will attempt to show purposes, delimitations and method of procedure used in this study.

CHAPTER II

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The major objective of this study was to bring the review of accomplishments of veterans enrolled in the Veterans' Agricultural Training Program in Oklahoma up to date. Another purpose of the study was to discover how the program has developed in three contrasting types of farming areas. Still another purpose was to evaluate teaching in terms of accomplishments in farming by trainees while in Veterans' Agricultural Training.

Delimitations

This study covers all schools reporting the three progress reports conducted on state level by Veterans' Agricultural Training Division of the State Board for Vocational Education. The first report went out to schools in December of 1948 designed to cover the period from the beginning of the local program to date, the possible inclusive period being May 1946 through 1948. The second report was requested in April 1950 and designed to cover the period January 1, 1949 through December 1949. The third report, currently in the process of completion, was requested in December 1951 and designed to cover the period January 1, 1950 through December 31, 1951.

Procedure

Mr. Bonnie Nicholson, State Supervisor for Veterans' Agricultural Training Program in Oklahoma, prepared a Survey Questionnaire and tested it on a number of schools in June 1948. After slight revision this questionnaire was sent to all schools then conducting Veterans' Agricul-

tural Training Program classes. Information on present and potential enrollment, farming status of trainees, and various accomplishments by trainees was secured. This information is included in Nicholson's Report on Trainee Progress of May 1949.¹

Early in 1950 Mr. Charles Lee Thompson, with the aid of the Veterans' Agricultural Training Program Staff, revised the Survey Questionnaire and gathered information from all schools with Veterans' Agricultural Training Program classes, reflecting progress and accomplishments by trainees for the calendar year 1949.²

Mr. Clifford Burton and Mr. Howard Richardson, Veterans' Agricultural Training Program District Supervisors, revised the Survey Questionnaire again in 1951, with the help of Robert Price of the Agricultural Education Staff at Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College and the State Office Staff of the Veterans' Agricultural Training Program. This Questionnaire covered accomplishments by trainees covering years 1950 and 1951.

Variations brought about by the repeated revisions of the three questionnaires of the survey mentioned above has tended to make compilation of the data for this study somewhat difficult.

In the case of each survey progress report blanks were furnished each Veterans' Agricultural Training Instructor who completed the report on the veterans in his class. Where more than one class operated in the same high school, these class progress reports were combined into a single progress report including all classes conducted and a copy was submitted to the Stillwater office.

¹Bonnie Nicholson, A Progress Report on the Veterans' Agricultural Training Program, May 1, 1949.

²Charles Lee Thompson, A Progress Report on the Veterans' Agricultural Training Program, 1949

This report attempts to summarize, contrast, and evaluate the three surveys which were completed on a state-wide basis. In addition to this the three schools which varied greatly in types of farming areas were selected for a more intensive study and contrast.

Atoka, Guthrie, and Mangum were selected for this comparison and analysis. These were schools that operated several classes each and each school area is representative of a different type of farming area of the state. These School Progress Reports along with some 350 other high schools are represented in the state totals.

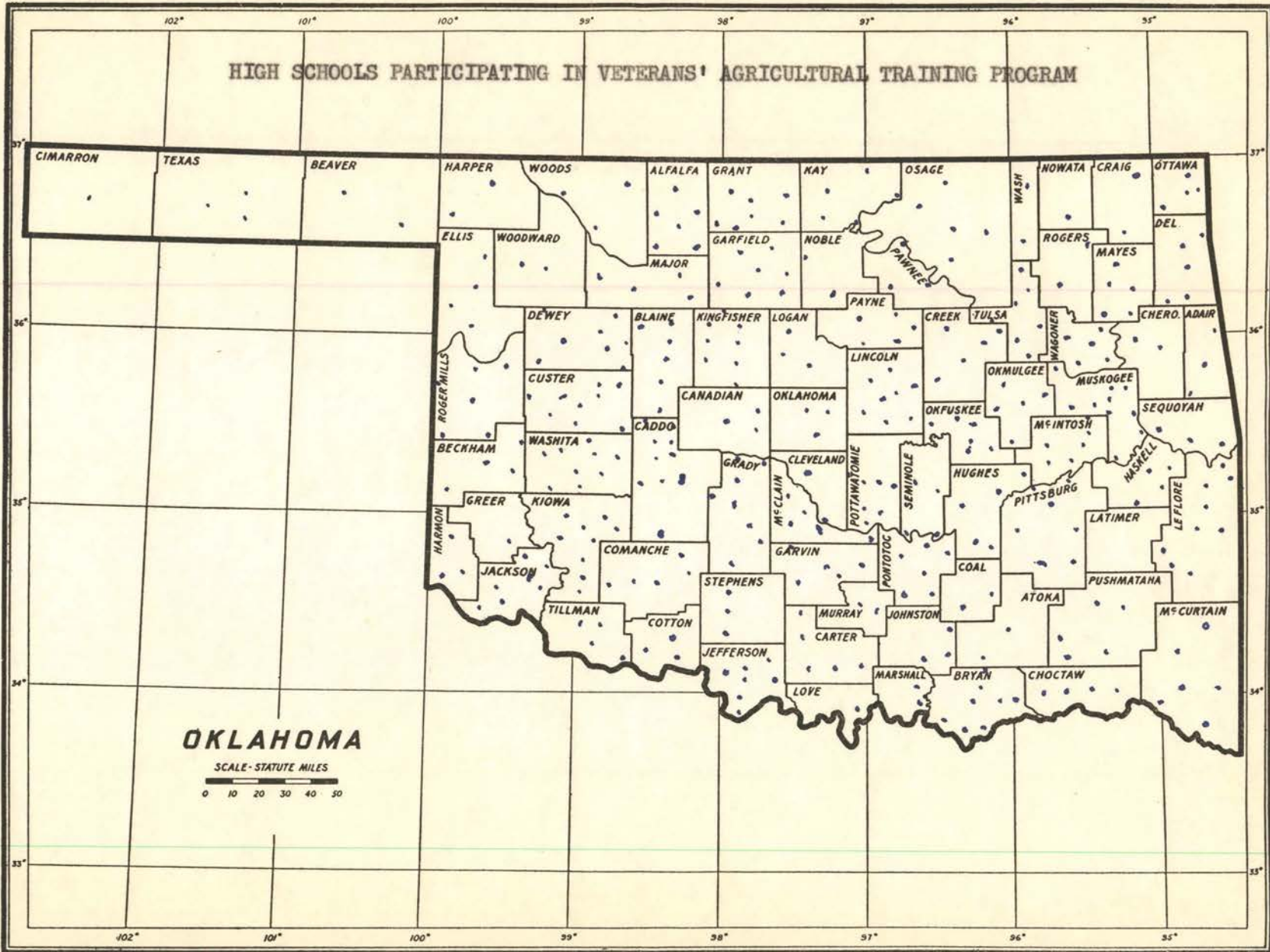
The three progress reports from Atoka for 1946-1948, 1949, and 1950-1951 were totaled. The same procedure was used on the progress reports from Guthrie and Mangum covering all three periods, 1946-1948, 1949 and 1950-1951.

The totals from each school on the three reports were added and the percentages which each school contributed toward these grand totals were calculated.

To facilitate analysis and comparison, averages were calculated from each school and from the totals from the three schools on pertinent accomplishments. Similar averages were computed from the grand totals of all three progress reports received from all schools reporting on progress of trainees enrolled in Veterans' Agricultural Training Program in Oklahoma.

A brief attempt was made to analyze both the state-wide study and the more intensive study of the three selected schools. A few suggestions were presented with regard to the implications which achievements by trainees enrolled in this program might have in developing future programs of education for farmers.

HIGH SCHOOLS PARTICIPATING IN VETERANS' AGRICULTURAL TRAINING PROGRAM



CHAPTER III

SUMMARY OF THE THREE PROGRESS REPORTS ON THE VETERANS' AGRICULTURAL TRAINING PROGRAM IN OKLAHOMA

The total number of veterans in training at any one time during the periods covered by the surveys shows 25,014 from the beginning through 1948. There were 14,565 veterans during 1949 and 16,805 trainees during 1950-51. This would indicate that the average veteran trainee would appear on two progress reports since there have been some 30,000 different veterans enrolled on the program since the beginning.

There were 15,337 veterans currently enrolled at the time the 1948 survey was made. The 1949 report covered 14,565 trainees and the 1950-51 report covered 13,871 trainees.

The 1948 progress report shows there were 2,141 eligible veterans on the waiting list at that time. This situation varied in different areas with some schools adding instructors as fast as trainees were available to form classes while other schools either held off some veterans to stabilize and lengthen the program, or were unable to employ qualified instructors.

TABLE I

NUMBER OF FARM VETERANS IN TRAINING IN OKLAHOMA
AND THOSE INCLUDED IN THIS REPORT

Status	Beginning to December 1948	1949	1950-51
Number in training during period	25,014	14,565	16,805
Number included in this study	15,337	14,565	13,871

There were 5,183 veterans who owned their farms during 1948, including 2,186 who bought farms upon or after entering training. A total of 1,363 trainees bought farms during 1949 and 1,966 more purchased farms during 1950-51. This makes a total of 8,512 trainees who owned farms while in training.

More farms might have been bought by trainees if suitable financing had been readily available and if our staff had not preached so much conservatism. Many trainees will eventually inherit the farms they now rent and numerous veterans have purchased farms since completing their training. Most veteran trainees were limited on capital and had to buy livestock and equipment at high prices to start farming after the war. A high percentage of the veterans have farm ownership as one of their long-time objectives.

The bulletin "Oklahoma's Farm Population" by O. D. Duncan shows the average age of farm owners is increasing. "In 1950, owners and part owners reached their largest numbers despite the number of farms being the smallest since 1910."

The 1948 progress report showed 10,024 trainees renting farms. In 1949 there were 9,539 renters and in 1950-51 there were 10,871.

Trainees farming in partnership numbered 1,709 in 1948, 1,642 in 1949, and 1,419 in 1950-51. This study reveals that 19.5% of the trainees were farm owners, 69.5% were renters, and nearly 11% farmed in partnership.

Trainees who have moved from hired hand status to self-employed farmers were as follows: In 1948 there were 689, in 1949 there were 312, and in 1950-51 there were 331 for a total of 1,332. As mentioned

earlier, the employer-trainee, or veteran who trained while in the employment of another farmer, has not been altogether satisfactory on this program. In numerous instances it worked against the best interests of the trainee involved.

TABLE II
FARMING STATUS OF OKLAHOMA VETERAN TRAINEES
AS SHOWN BY PROGRESS REPORTS

Status	Beginning to December 1948	1949	1950-51	Percent
Purchasing farms	5,183	1,363	1,966	19.46
Renting farms	10,024	9,539	10,871	69.57
Farming partnership	1,709	1,642	1,419	10.97
Employer-trainee to self proprietorship	689	312	331	

Purchase of Equipment

The 1948 report showed that trainees had purchased 6,169 tractors, 3,765 harvesting machines, 6,332 seeders, 11,834 plows, and 9,867 other machines.

TABLE III
MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT PURCHASED BY TRAINEES
THROUGH 1948 AS SHOWN BY PROGRESS REPORTS

Equipment Purchased By Trainees	Beginning to December 1948
Tractors	6,169
Harvestors	3,765
Seeders	6,332
Plows	11,834
Others	9,867

The 1949 report showed a total machinery inventory of \$21,566,474.00. Machinery and equipment purchases by trainees during 1950-51 totaled \$11,176,998.46 which with the 1949 inventory totals \$32,743,472.46.

TABLE IV
 JANUARY 1, 1950 INVENTORY VALUE AND 1950-51 INCREASE
 IN INVENTORY VALUE OF FARM EQUIPMENT OF TRAINEES
 AS SHOWN BY PROGRESS REPORTS

Equipment	Dollar Value
Inventory January 1, 1950	\$21,566,474.00
Purchased 1950-51	11,176,998.46
Total	32,743,472.46

Veteran trainees owned 62,891 dairy cattle on the 1948 report, 68,538 head in 1949, and increased their herds by buying or raising 39,751 head of dairy cattle in 1950-51.

They owned 88,660 head of hogs by 1948, 91,923 in 1949, and increased 83,814 head during 1950-51.

These veterans owned 10,274 head of sheep according to the 1948 report, 9,368 head for 1949, and increased 18,237 head in 1950-51.

On the 1948 report there were 95,782 head of beef cattle owned by veterans, the 1949 report showed 100,462 head, and the increase by raising or buying in 1950-51 was 89,571 head.

Poultry owned on the 1948 report numbered 733,336, for 1949 there were 893,361 birds reported with an increase of 643,294 in 1950-51.

The 1948 report showed trainees owned 22,290 horses and mules. This was the only report in which horses and mules were shown due to their dwindling economic importance.

The totals for the three reports on livestock above show: 171,180 head of dairy cattle, 264,397 head of hogs, 37,879 head of sheep, 285,815 head of beef cattle, and 2,269,991 head of poultry.

TABLE V
NUMBER AND KIND OF LIVESTOCK OWNED BY VETERAN TRAINEES
AS SHOWN BY PROGRESS REPORTS

Kind of Livestock	Beginning to December 1948	1949	1950-51	Totals
Dairy Cattle	62,891	68,538	39,751	171,180
Hogs	88,660	91,923	83,814	264,397
Sheep	10,274	9,368	18,237	37,879
Beef Cattle	95,782	100,462	89,571	285,815
Poultry	733,336	893,361	643,294	2,269,991
Horses and Mules	22,290			

The 1949 report showed veterans owned \$8,234,951.00 worth of dairy cattle with increase by raising and buying during 1950-51 valued at \$6,585,040.49 for a three-year total of \$14,819,991.49. This averaged \$565.39 per trainee in 1949 and \$521.17 for the three years.

Hogs and sheep together were valued at \$2,105,820.97 in 1949 with increases of \$1,789,519.17 on hogs and \$415,403.03 on sheep in 1950-51. This hog and sheep inventory value and increase totaled \$4,310,743.17 with \$144.58 average per trainee in 1949 and a three-year average of \$151.59.

Beef cattle valued at \$9,850,356.35 appeared on the 1949 survey with the increase from raising and buying during 1950-51 amounting to \$12,528,827.77. These figures give a total of \$22,379,184.72 for beef cattle with trainee averages of \$676.30 for 1949 and \$787.00 for 1949-51.

Trainees valued their poultry at \$838,520.38 for 1949 and \$696,714.62 for 1950-51, making a total of \$1,535,235.00. Average values per trainee amounted to \$57.57 in 1949 and \$53.99 for a three-year average on poultry.

The grand total valuation on livestock and poultry showed \$21,029,647.00 in 1949 or an average of \$1,443.84 per trainee. The increase during 1950-51 was valued at \$22,015,505.08 making a total of \$43,045,152.08 or an average of \$1,513.75 per trainee for the three years.

TABLE VI

INVENTORY VALUE OF LIVESTOCK OWNED BY VETERAN TRAINEES
 JANUARY 1, 1950 AND INVENTORY VALUE INCREASE 1950-51
 AS SHOWN BY PROGRESS REPORTS

Kind of Livestock	1949	1950-51	Totals	Average Investment 1949-51	Average Investment 1949
Dairy Cattle	\$ 8,234,951.00	\$ 6,585,040.40	\$14,819,991.49	\$ 521.17	\$ 565.39
Beef Cattle	9,850,356.35	12,528,827.77	22,379,184.72	787.00	676.30
Other: Hogs and Sheep	2,105,820.97	1,789,519.17	4,310,743.17	151.59	144.58
Poultry	838,520.38	415,403.03 696,714.62	1,535,235.00	53.99	57.57
Total	\$21,029,647.00	\$22,015,505.08	\$43,045,152.08	\$1,513.75	\$1,443.84

The total acres in trainees' farms was 3,053,179 on the 1949 report. (There were no figures shown for acres farmed on the 1948 report.) Acres in trainees' farms on the 1950-51 survey totaled 2,872,231, making a total of 5,925,410 which averages 208.38 acres in trainees' farms compared with 253.1 acres average for all farms in Oklahoma, according to the 1950 census.

There were 1,257,319 acres of cropland on trainees' farms in 1949. During 1950-51 their cropland was 1,356,699 acres. This figures 2,614,018 acres of cropland for an average of 91.93 acres per trainee.

The 1948 report showed veterans terraced 118,412 acres. In 1949 the report showed 95,470 acres were terraced and in 1950-51 the figures were 174,847 acres terraced by trainees, thus making a total of 388,729 acres terraced.

The number of acres contour tilled by veterans was 151,311 at the time of enrollment and 309,504 acres in 1948. The 1949 survey showed 382,473 acres contour tilled while in 1950-51 the report showed 378,962 acres were contour tilled. Total contouring was 1,070,939 acres.

Up to 1948 veterans used regular crop rotation on 350,901 acres. The 1949 report shows rotation on 415,115 acres and the 1950-51 survey indicated 766,147 acres were in regular crop rotation. The three survey total is 1,532,163 acres in a regular crop rotation system.

The number of acres farmed by trainees on which either commercial fertilizer or barnyard manure has been applied showed 282,843 acres on the 1948 report, 399,985 acres on the 1949 report, and 506,896 acres on the 1950-51 report. These total 1,189,724 acres receiving applications of commercial fertilizer or barnyard manure.

The 1948 survey showed 231,758 acres seeded to legumes, in 1949 there were 246,010, and in the 1950-51 report there were 82,259, thus making a total of 560,027 acres of legumes seeded.

TABLE VII
 TOTAL ACRES OF LAND OPERATED BY TRAINEES
 AND SCOPE OF CERTAIN IMPROVED PRACTICES USED
 AS SHOWN BY PROGRESS REPORTS

Acres	Beginning to December 1948	1949	1950-51	Totals	Average 1949-51
In trainees' farms		3,053,179	2,872,231	5,925,410	208.38
Cropland in trainees' farms		1,257,319	1,356,699	2,614,018	91.93
Terraced by veterans	118,412	95,470	174,847	388,729	
Contour tilled	309,504	382,473	378,962	1,070,939	
Regular crop rotation	350,901	415,115	766,147	1,563,163	
Commercial fertilizer or barnyard manure	282,843	399,985	506,896	1,189,724	
Seeded to legumes	231,758	246,010	12,259	560,027	

Veterans participating in some phase of a soil conservation and improvement program on the 1948 report showed 4,312 at the time of enrollment and 10,016 at the time the report was made. The 1949 report showed 11,692 participating, for a total of 21,708 or 72.6 of the trainees covered in the two reports.

Veteran farms on which soil tests were made are as follows: 8,662 on the 1948 report, 6,710 on the 1949 report, and 7,906 for 1950-51. On this basis 23,278 veterans or 53.22% tested their soils. A large number of these soil tests were complete analyses run in the soils laboratory at Oklahoma A. and M. College under the direction of Dr. Horace J. Harper, Head of the Soils Department.

On the 1950-51 report there were 7,181 veterans using commercial fertilizer and 7,410 using barnyard manure to make a total of 14,591 on only this one report.

There were 2,295 veterans using commercial fertilizer or lime at the time of enrollment and 6,981 using one or both by the end of 1948. The 1949 report shows 12,729 using fertilizer or lime, and the 1950-51 survey shows 7,181 using commercial fertilizer and 2,177 using lime. These figures total 29,068 trainees or 66.45% of those covered in the reports. The Veterans' Agricultural Training Program has taken the lead in promoting wise use of lime and fertilizers.

There were 4,053 veterans planting legumes at the time of enrollment, 8,993 in 1948, 8,634 in 1949, and 8,286 in 1950-51. These totaled 25,913 and made up 59.24% of the trainees included in the reports.

There were 10,692 veterans planting certified seed on the 1948 survey, 10,679 in 1949, and 9,123 in 1950-51 for a total of 30,494

trainees representing 69.71% of the trainees covered by the three reports.

There were 1,770 veterans using chemicals to control weeds in the 1948 report, 2,150 in 1949, and 2,013 in 1950-51 for a total of 5,933 or 13.56% of the trainees covered by the reports. The use of chemical weed control shows promise but has not become a common practice in Oklahoma.

TABLE VIII
NUMBER OF VETERANS COMPLETING CERTAIN SOIL IMPROVEMENT PRACTICES
AS SHOWN BY PROGRESS REPORTS

Practice	Beginning to December 1948	1949	1950-51	Totals	Percent
Using soil conservation and improvement program	10,016	11,692		21,708	72.60
Having soil tests made on farms	8,662	6,710	7,906	23,278	53.22
Using commercial fertilizer or barnyard manure			7,181		
Using commercial fertilizer or lime			7,410	14,591	
	6,981	12,729	2,177	29,068	66.45
Planting legumes	8,993	8,634	8,286	25,913	59.24
Planting certified seed	10,692	10,679	9,123	30,494	69.71
Using chemical weed control	1,770	2,150	2,013	5,933	13.56

This section deals with livestock efficiency and brings out overall improvements as reflected in a few important approved practices.

From the 1948 survey we see 3,458 trainees were using purebred bulls at the time they enrolled, and there were 7,264 trainees using purebred bulls by December 1948. In 1949 some 8,026 trainees were reported using purebred bulls, while the 1950-51 report shows 8,721 trainees using this approved practice. Disregarding those using purebred bulls at the time of enrollment we find 24,011 trainees or 54.89% of those covered in the three reports using this improvement program.

For use of purebred boars we find 1,557 trainees using them at the time of enrollment, and 4,332 at the time the 1948 report was submitted. During 1949, 5,302 trainees used such sires and in 1950-51 there were 5,135 trainees reported using purebred boars. Not including those in the beginning, 14,769 trainees, or 33.76% of those included in the reports, have used purebred boars.

Sheep have not been a major livestock enterprise with our veteran trainees as is shown by the report. Only 658 or 1.50% of the trainees surveyed used purebred rams. The surveys showed 102 trainees using purebred rams at the time of enrollment, 194 at the time the 1948 report was made, 210 trainees in 1949 and 254 trainees in 1950-51 using purebred rams. To me, these figures indicate a scarcity of sheep on veterans farms rather than a widespread practice of using grade or scrub rams.

TABLE IX
NUMBER OF VETERANS IMPROVING LIVESTOCK BY USING PUREBRED SIRES
AS SHOWN BY PROGRESS REPORTS

Practice	*Beginning	To December 1948	1949	1950-51	Totals	Percent
Purebred bulls	3,458	7,264	8,026	8,721	24,011	54.89
Purebred boars	1,557	4,332	5,302	5,135	14,769	33.76
Purebred rams	102	194	210	254	658	1.50

*Beginning figures not included in total column

From the 1948 progress report, there were 192,087 head of livestock treated or sprayed for fly control, 139,733 head treated for lice control, and 73,459 head treated for grub control. The 1949 report shows 12,871 trainees treated livestock for control of external parasites. On the 1950-51 survey 11,196 trainees treated 358,912 head for external parasites, thus making a total of 24,067 trainees using this approved practice from 1949 through 1951.

There were 7,391 trainees who treated 730,810 head of livestock for internal parasite control, and 10,835 who vaccinated 357,482 head of livestock and practiced a definite disease control program in 1950-51.

Pasture improvement is deemed essential in developing livestock enterprises for a balanced farming program. Below are figures indicating the scope of certain pasture improvement practices.

The 1948 report shows 178,967 acres were returned to native pasture. In 1949 this was practiced on 80,643 acres and the 1950-51 report shows 90,430 acres returned to native pasture and 142,029 acres seeded to tame pasture. These figures total 492,069 acres returned to pasture.

On the 1948 survey 104,675 acres of permanent pasture were improved by mowing. In 1950-51 there were 4,478 trainees who mowed 168,192 acres of permanent pasture for a total of 272,867 acres on the two reports.

There were 47,385 acres of pasture fertilized by veterans on the 1948 report. The 1950-51 survey showed that 2,330 veterans fertilized 72,907 acres, making a total of 120,292 acres of permanent pasture fertilized.

By 1948 veteran trainees had reseeded 71,503 acres of pasture. The 1950-51 report has 3,455 trainees reseeding 108,020 acres of permanent pasture for a two-survey total of 179,523 acres reseeded.

TABLE X

TOTAL ACRES ON WHICH CERTAIN PASTURE IMPROVEMENT PRACTICES WERE COMPLETED BY TRAINEES AS SHOWN BY PROGRESS REPORTS

Practice	Beginning to December 1948	1949	1950-51	Totals
Returning to native or tame pasture	178,967	80,643	232,459	492,069
Mowing	104,675		168,192	272,867
Fertilizing	47,385		72,907	120,292
Reseeding	71,503		108,020	179,523
Other practices	89,550		596,950	686,500

In the 1948 report 89,550 acres of permanent pasture were improved by other practices. For the years 1950-51 a total of 2,530 veterans improved 36,832 acres of pasture by eradicating brush and 5,546 trainees maintained and improved 560,118 acres of pasture by deferred and controlled grazing. The 1949 report shows that 9,196 trainees used one or more of the above practices in their pasture management.

Farm family living is an important phase of successful establishment in the farming business. The 1948 report indicates 1,062 veterans constructed dwelling houses on their farms. The figures for 1949 show 753 and for 1950-51 show 1,065 dwelling houses constructed by trainees. These three reports total 2,880 veterans constructing new houses on their farms or 6.58%.

In addition to this, numerous dwellings were remodeled or had major repairs made. In 1948 there were 3,651 of this nature, in 1949 there were 3,238 and in 1950-51 there were 2,804 thus making a total of 9,693. This amounted to 22.16% of veterans reported on and with those building new or making major repairs the total was 12,573 veterans or 28.74% of those surveyed.

The 1948 report showed 4,819 veterans did landscaping and yard improvement work.

The 1948 report shows trainees constructed 2,134 new barns on their places and remodeled or made major repairs on 2,889 other veteran's barns. This item was not included on the 1949 questionnaire but the 1950-51 report showed 1,845 trainees built barns.

The 1948 survey revealed that 25% of the veterans built poultry houses and 2,552 trainees built hog houses on their farms.

Farm ponds constructed on veterans' farms were 4,640 in 1948, 2,143 in 1949, and 2,760 in 1950-51 which makes a grand total of 9,543. This represents 21.82% of the farms surveyed.

TABLE XI
 FARM HOME AND FARMSTEAD CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES OF TRAINEES
 AS SHOWN BY PROGRESS REPORTS

Item	Beginning to December 1948	1949	1950-51	Totals	Percent
Dwelling houses constructed	1,062	753	1,065	2,880	6.58
Dwelling houses remodeled or major repairs made	3,651	3,238	2,804	9,693	22.16
Barns constructed	2,134		1,845	3,979	
Landscaping and yard improvement	4,819				
Barns remodeled or major repairs made	2,889				
Poultry houses constructed	2,570				
Hog houses constructed	2,552				
Farm ponds constructed	4,640	2,143	2,760	9,543	21.82

Numerous trainees improved their living conditions by the addition of home conveniences and services. There were 403 trainees using butane or propane in their dwellings at the time of enrollment and 3,108 with this convenience at the time of the 1948 report. During 1949 there were 2,145 trainees who installed butane or propane and 4,948 more added this item in 1950-51. The three reports totaled 10,201 trainees, or 23.32% of those covered in the three surveys.

There were more telephones already in service at the time of enrollment than any of the other conveniences studied. A total of 1,467 veterans had telephones when they started on the program and 2,033 reported having phones by 1948. The 1949 report shows 1,008 trainees who had added the telephone service. The years 1950-51 saw 2,588 telephones installed by trainees for a grand total of 5,629 or 12.87% of those covered.

The addition of electric power service paves the way for numerous other conveniences around the farmstead. Studies show the addition of electric power is followed closely by such conveniences as hot and cold running water, refrigeration, butane or propane and a general increase in the level of living. Our surveys show that 1,143 trainees had electricity wired in when they enrolled and 4,114 had this by 1948, 1949 added 3,340 while 1950-51 contributed 6,406 trainees with electric power on their farms. This makes a grand total of 13,860 trainees or 31.68%.

There were 475 trainees who had running water piped into their houses when they enrolled with 1,747 having this convenience when the 1948 report came in. A total of 1,139 trainees installed running water during 1949 and 2,679 reported running water on the 1950-51 survey. The totals indicate 12.72% of those surveyed had running water.

TABLE XII
 CONVENIENCES ADDED TO DWELLINGS BY VETERAN TRAINEES
 AS SHOWN BY PROGRESS REPORTS

Convenience Added	*Beginning	December 1948	1949	1950-51	Totals	Percent**
Butane	403	3,108	2,145	4,948	10,201	23.32
Telephone	1,467	2,033	1,008	2,588	5,629	12.87
Electricity	1,143	4,114	3,340	6,406	13,860	31.68
Running water	475	1,747	1,139	2,679	5,565	12.72

*Beginning figures not included in total column
 **Percent of trainees adding conveniences

Farm family food production is of major importance in certain types of farming areas of Oklahoma. It is of considerable economic importance at all times, but particularly now with high priced labor, processing and distribution. It is essential that farm families on the smaller size farm units produce most of their food at home. This gives more days of productive work per year, and if quality of product is stressed makes for healthier, happier living.

There were 9,387 trainees slaughtering livestock for home use when they enrolled on the program. By December 1948 there were 12,666 trainees who were butchering meat animals for home use. The 1949 report had 12,514 trainees slaughtering their home meat supply, while 1950-51 listed 11,804 carrying out this activity. Since those slaughtering their own meat at the time of enrollment are included in 1948 present time category the grand total shows 36,984 trainees or 84.55% slaughtering their own home meat supply, in part at least.

For home vegetable garden to supply at least minimum family needs, the figures are: 10,201 trainees at time of enrollment, 13,415 when the 1948 report was submitted, 12,554 on the 1949 report, and 11,309 on the 1950-51 survey. This shows a total of 37,268 or 85.22% of the trainees had home gardens.

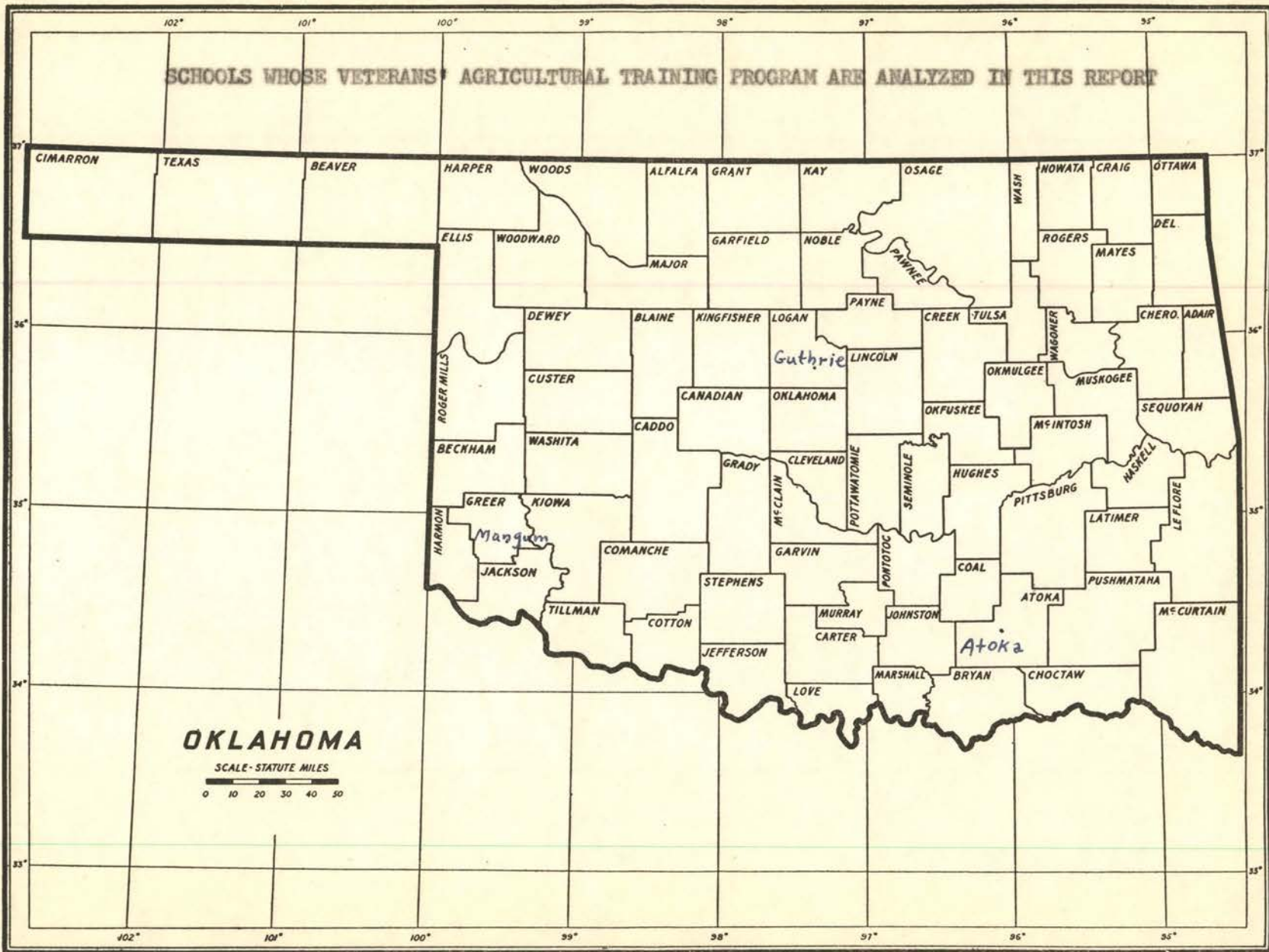
Veterans reporting home orchards for minimum family needs or more were: 3,055 at the time of enrollment, 4,611 up through 1948, 5,085 in 1949 and 2,433 in 1950-51 for a total of 12,129 representing 27.73% of the trainees surveyed.

TABLE XIII
 TRAINEES PRODUCING AND PROCESSING FOOD FOR HOME CONSUMPTION
 AS SHOWN BY PROGRESS REPORTS

Number Veterans	*Beginning	December 1948	1949	1950-51	Totals	Percent
Butchering livestock for home use	9,387	12,666	12,514	11,804	36,984	84.55
Having home gardens for minimum needs	10,201	13,415	12,544	11,309	37,268	85.22
Having home orchards	3,055	4,611	5,085	2,433	12,129	27.73

*Beginning figures not included in total column

SCHOOLS WHOSE VETERANS' AGRICULTURAL TRAINING PROGRAM ARE ANALYZED IN THIS REPORT



CHAPTER IV

REPORT ON INTENSIVE STUDY OF THREE REPRESENTATIVE SCHOOLS

There were 2,198 veterans reported in the three schools surveyed during the six-year period 1946 through 1951. Of these 675 or 31% were at Atoka, 707 or 32% were at Guthrie and 816 or 37% were at Mangum. The trainees enrolled when the 1948 survey was made plus those covered in the 1949 and the 1950-51 surveys totaled 1,549; 407 of these or 26% were enrolled at Atoka, 494 or 32% were at Guthrie, and 648 or 42% were at Mangum.

Trainees owning farms during training or buying farms in their community since they completed training shows Atoka 180 or 34%, Guthrie 103 or 19%, and Mangum 254 or 47%. Total for the three schools selected was 537 or 34.7% of the trainees included in the three progress reports of these schools.

There were 242 trainees in the three schools who bought farms during the time they were in training. These would be included in the previous group who owned farms while in training and might also be included in the renter or partnership categories as well. The 242 represent 15.6% of the trainees reported on from the three schools. By schools and percentage of the total from the three schools there were 74 trainees or 31% at Atoka, 54 trainees or 22% at Guthrie, and 114 or 47% at Mangum who bought farms. Trainees renting their farms were distributed in the following manner: 208 or 21% at Atoka, 317 or 32% at Guthrie, and 462 or 47% at Mangum. The total on the three schools was 987 renters representing 63.7% of those covered in the three reports as compared with 69.57% on a state-wide basis.

The report shows 173 trainees farmed in partnership at the three schools over the six years covered. These might have been included in the renter or owner groups on some reports. Atoka had 15 partnership trainees or 09% of the total, Guthrie trained 78 on partnership basis or 45%, Mangum listed 80 partnership trainees or 46% of the three school total in that classification.

There were 61 trainees who started at the bottom of the agricultural ladder and moved upward during their training at two of the three schools. Guthrie had 44 of these or 72% with the remaining 17 or 28% at Mangum. Atoka did not report a single employer trainer who moved up to self-proprietorship status. In some areas, especially where size of farms are small, there was little opportunity for veterans to qualify as full-time employees, necessary for training as employer-trainees.

Additional information concerning tenure arrangements and their social implications can be secured by reference to the bulletins, "Social Factors Related to Farm Housing in Southern Oklahoma" by Robert T. McMillan, or "Oklahoma's Farm Population" by O. D. Duncan, Head, Department of Sociology and Rural Life, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

TABLE XIV

NUMBER AND FARMING STATUS OF VETERAN TRAINEES INCLUDED
IN STUDIES OF ATOKA, GUTHRIE, AND MANGUM SCHOOLS

Trainees	Atoka Total	Guthrie Total	Mangum Total	3-School Totals	Percent	Atoka Percent of Total	Guthrie Percent of Total	Mangum Percent of Total
Included in 6-year report 1946-1951	675	707	816	2,198		31	32	37
Currently enrolled and covered by reports	407	494	648	1,549		26	32	42
Owning farms during and since training	180	103	254	537	34.7	32	19	47
Buying farms while on program	74	54	114	242	15.6	31	22	47
Renting farms while on program	208	317	462	987	61.7	21	32	47
Farming in partnership	15	78	80	173	11.2	09	45	46
Advancing from employer-trainee to self-proprietorship		44	17	61			72	28

There was a wide range shown in the kind and numbers of livestock reported by the three schools. The following totals were made up of stock owned on the 1948 and 1949 reports, and increase in inventory from buying and/or raising on the 1950-51 survey. There were significant differences in types of livestock kept due to differences in types of farming in the areas. On the dairy cattle report, Atoka reported 863 head or 23% of the total, Guthrie had 1,562 head or 42%, and Mangum showed 1,335 head or 35% of the total of 3,760 dairy cattle reported. The story on beef cattle was quite different. Atoka had 3,132 head for 40% of the total, Guthrie reported 2,893 head or 37% of the total, and Mangum had only 1,880 head or 23% of the 7,905 head of beef cattle reported by the three schools.

Hogs were even less uniformly distributed with Atoka having 50% or 2,967 head, Guthrie showed 35% or 2,083, while Mangum's 924 head made up only 15% of the total of 5,974 head of hogs reported over all.

Sheep again was a very minor enterprise with only 473 head reported by the three schools. Atoka had 59 head or 12%, Guthrie had 314 head making 66% and Mangum had 100 head or 22% of the total.

Distribution on poultry showed 10,631 birds or 19% at Atoka, 17,666 or 32% at Guthrie, and 26,516 fowls or 49% of the 54,813 bird total at Mangum.

TABLE XV

NUMBER AND KIND OF LIVESTOCK OWNED BY TRAINEES INCLUDED
IN THE STUDY OF ATOKA, GUTHRIE, AND MANGUM SCHOOLS

Kind of Livestock	Atoka 3-Survey Totals	Guthrie 3-Survey Totals	Mangum 3-Survey Totals	3-School 3-Survey Totals	Atoka Percent of Total	Guthrie Percent of Total	Mangum Percent of Total
Dairy cattle	863	1,562	1,335	3,760	23	42	35
Beef cattle	3,132	2,893	1,880	7,905	40	37	23
Hogs	2,967	2,083	924	5,974	50	35	15
Sheep	59	314	100	473	12	66	22
Poultry	10,631	17,666	26,813	54,813	19	32	49

The reports covering 1949 and 1950-51 give the following totals and breakdowns on inventory value of machinery and equipment owned by trainees in 1949 and the increase in such value during 1950-51:

TABLE XVI
INVENTORY VALUE OF MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT OWNED BY TRAINEES
IN 1949 AND THE INCREASE IN SUCH VALUE DURING 1950-51
AS SHOWN IN THREE SELECTED SCHOOLS

School	Inventory Value	Percent	Investment
Atoka	\$ 173,142.01	14%	\$ 660.85
Guthrie	484,544.00	39%	1,548.06
Mangum	590,518.00	47%	1,370.11
Total	\$1,248,204.01	100%	\$1,240.76

The figures on livestock numbers were combined from three different progress reports while the values, percentages, and averages reported in Table XVII were calculated from the inventory value at the end of 1949 and the increase by raising or buying during 1950-51. Atoka trainees had \$64,041.00 invested in dairy cattle, an average of \$244.43 per trainee and making up 18% of the dairy cattle value reported. Guthrie with \$176,738.00 worth of dairy cattle or 50% of total averaged \$564.66 investment in dairy cattle per man. Mangum had evaluation in dairy cattle of \$114,321.00, 32% of the three school total of \$355,100.00. An average per trainee of \$265.25 at Mangum compared to the three school average investment in dairy cattle of \$352.98.

Atoka reported \$193,345.68 for beef cattle or 32% and trainee average of \$737.96. Guthrie showed \$235,352.00 or 38% with trainee

average of \$751.92. Mangum turned in \$182,955.00 or 30% with an average of \$424.49. Total for the three schools was \$611,652.68 giving an average investment per trainee reported of \$608.00 in beef cattle.

The inventory value on hogs at the end of 1949 together with dollar value increase by raising or buying shows Atoka leading with \$34,975.00 or 51% of the three school total of \$69,102.00. Guthrie was near the average for the three groups having \$22,415.00 or 32% with an average of \$71.61 per trainee as compared to the three school average of \$68.69 valuation on hogs. Mangum trainees reported \$11,712.00 or only 17% of the three school valuation on hogs. We can see from their average of \$27.17 each trainee had invested that hog raising is a minor enterprise and with few exceptions is more of a family food production item, at Mangum particularly. These figures might not reflect the economic importance of hog raising accurately since more hogs are raised and sold during a year's business and never show in an inventory, than with other classes of livestock.

Sheep production was very minor with only Guthrie reporting \$10,485.00 for an average of \$33.50 per trainee. Only a relatively few veterans raised sheep, however.

The inventory value for poultry on 1949 and increase during 1950-51 showed Atoka relatively lowest on this minor enterprise. Trainees reported from Atoka an average of \$32.69 or 19% of the three school total, and school total of \$8,566.20 invested in poultry. Guthrie led with \$17,890.00 or 41% of three school total of \$44,293.20 and averaged \$57.16 per trainee. Mangum had \$17,837.00 or 40% of the total but had only \$41.39 average investment in poultry while the three school average was \$44.03.

TABLE XVII

AVERAGE INVENTORY VALUE OF LIVESTOCK OWNED BY INDIVIDUAL TRAINEES PER
 TRAINEE VALUE ON LIVESTOCK REPRESENTED BY EACH OF THE THREE SCHOOLS
 INCLUDED IN THE STUDIES OF THE ATOKA, GUTHRIE, AND MANGUM SCHOOLS

Kind of Livestock	Atoka Average	Guthrie Average	Mangum Average	3-School Total Average	Atoka Percent of Total	Guthrie Percent of Total	Mangum Percent of Total
Dairy cattle	\$244.43	\$564.66	\$265.25	\$352.98	18	50	32
Beef cattle	737.96	751.92	424.49	608.00	32	38	30
Hogs	133.49	71.61	27.17	68.69	51	32	17
Sheep		33.50		10.42		100	
Poultry	32.69	57.16	41.39	44.03	19	41	40

From the 1949 and 1950-51 reports there were 54,010 acres in the 262 veterans' farms at Atoka. These made up 25% of the three school total acreage of 217,521 and averaged 206 acres as compared to the three school average of 216 acres per farm. At Guthrie there were 81,450 acres in 313 farms for an average of 260 acres, the largest of the three schools. Mangum reported 82,061 acres farmed by 431 veterans averaging 190 acres per farm on the smallest of the three schools. Guthrie had 37% of the total acres and Mangum had 38%. The average of 216 acres per trainee in these three schools was above the state average of 208.38 acres per trainee but below the 1950 Oklahoma census average of over 142,000 farms at 253.1 acres.

The picture changes drastically when we consider acres of cropland instead of total acres in the farms. From the 1949 and 1950-51 reports we see that Atoka had 12,554 acres of cropland or only 13% of the three school total. This made the average per trainee only 48 acres as compared with the three school average of 98.4 and the state average of 91.93 acres per trainee. Guthrie reported 30,534 acres of cropland or 31% of three school total and an average of 98 acres cultivated land per veteran reporting. Mangum had 55,926 acres of cropland or 56% of the three school total. While they averaged only 190 acres per trainee, 130 of those acres were in cultivation as compared to 98.4 acres for three school average and 91.93 acres for the average trainee in Oklahoma. This distribution of cultivated land helps to explain the apparent unbalance of livestock kept by trainees in the three types of farming areas.

On the amount of terracing done on trainees' farms, we find Atoka with 1,939 acres or 12%, Guthrie with 4,477 acres terraced or 27%, and

Mangum with 10,122 acres or 61% of the 16,538 acres terraced by trainees in three schools.

The three surveys at the three schools show Atoka veterans farmed 1,595 acres on the contour. This represented only 4% of the three school total of 39,487. Guthrie veterans contour tilled 18,137 acres or 46% and Mangum reported 19,755 acres or 50% of the contouring done.

The acres in regular crop rotation systems were Atoka 2,586 acres or 05%, Guthrie 17,753 acres or 34%, and Mangum 32,293 acres or 61% of the 56,632 acres in regular rotation.

There were 37,140 acres fertilized with commercial or organic fertilizer by trainees at these three schools. Atoka showed 13,280 acres fertilized or 36% of the three school total. Guthrie reported 40% on 15,038 acres while Mangum with 56% of total cropland fertilized only 8,823 acres or 24% of the three school total. This probably was due to rainfall tending to limit production further west and the idea of using fertilizer is newer in the Southwest than in Eastern Oklahoma.

Trainees at Atoka reported 9,569 acres of legumes seeded for 41%, Guthrie put out 11,644 acres or 49%, while Mangum lagged behind with 2,392 acres or only 10% of three school total of 23,605 acres.

From totals on all three surveys we find 282 trainees constructed ponds on their farms. These were fairly evenly divided with Atoka leading at 35% on 101 ponds built, Guthrie showed 89 or 32% and Mangum with 92 had 33% of the ponds built on trainees' farms.

The use of chemicals to control weeds is relatively a new practice and according to the surveys it had been tried only on a small scale. Atoka reported 152 acres treated, Guthrie had chemical weed control used on 173 acres, but Mangum with more row crops grown and less hand

labor available showed chemicals to control weeds were used on 1,670 acres there in 1948 (no report available 1949).

Atoka led the other two schools in returning cultivated land to native pasture with 3,662 acres or 52%, Guthrie followed with 2,546 acres or 36%, while Mangum apparently had little land too poor to raise profitable crops, there being only 809 acres or 12% of the 7,017 acres returned to native grass by trainees at the three schools.

TABLE XVIII

TOTAL SCOPE IN ACRES OF CERTAIN SOIL IMPROVING PRACTICES
CARRIED ON BY TRAINEES INCLUDED IN THE STUDIES OF
ATOKA, GUTHRIE, AND MANGUM SCHOOLS

Acres	Atoka Total	Guthrie Total	Mangum Total	3-School Totals	Atoka Percent of Total	Guthrie Percent of Total	Mangum Percent of Total
In trainees' farms 1949, 1950 and 1951	54,010	81,450	82,061	217,521	13	31	56
In cropland	12,554	30,534	55,926	99,014	24	40	36
Terraced	1,939	4,477	10,122	16,538	12	27	61
Contour tilled	1,595	18,137	19,755	39,487	04	46	50
In regular crop rotations	2,586	17,753	32,293	52,632	05	34	61
Being commercially or organically fertilized	13,280	15,038	8,823	37,140	36	40	24
Seeded to legumes	9,569	11,644	2,392	23,605	41	49	10
Having chemical weed control used on	152	173	1,670	1,995	08	08	84
Of cultivated land returned to pasture	3,662	2,546	809	7,017	52	36	12

The surveys conducted in 1948 and 1949 showed 732 trainees were using soil conservation and improvement practices in the three schools. These were distributed as follows: Atoka had 16 at the time of enrollment, total 173 or 24%, Guthrie had 48 at the time of enrollment, total 290 or 40%, and Mangum had 38 at the time of enrollment, total 269 or 36%. Guthrie's Red Plains Station and proximity to Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College might account for part of this difference.

The number of farms on which soil tests have been made follows the average rainfall, and goes opposite the average acres of cropland per farm. Atoka had 227 or 40% of farms tested in the three school total. Guthrie had 229, again 40% of the three school total but they reported on more trainees than Atoka did. Mangum with most trainees and highest average of cultivated acres reported only 111 testing their soils or 20% of the three schools reporting.

Concerning trainees who used commercial fertilizer and/or lime, we find Atoka reported 45 trainees using this practice when they enrolled and a total of 629 or 59% of trainees at three schools using one or both of these materials. Guthrie had 18 at time of enrollment and a total of 267 making 25% of the total. Mangum showed no trainees using lime or fertilizer at time of enrollment but 163 or 16% of the total of 1,059 for the three reports.

Another soil improving practice sampled on the three surveys showed Atoka had 225 trainees planting legumes, Guthrie had 300, and Mangum had 183 for a total of 708. Of those planting legumes 32% were at Atoka, 42% at Guthrie, and 26% at Mangum.

Atoka reported 49 trainees or 31% of the total who used chemical weed control, Guthrie reported 32 trainees or 18% while Mangum had 75 trainees using this practice or 51% of the three school total of 156.

TABLE XIX

NUMBER OF TRAINEES COMPLETING CERTAIN SOIL IMPROVEMENT PRACTICES
IN THE THREE SCHOOLS INCLUDED IN THE STUDIES
OF ATOKA, GUTHRIE, AND MANGUM

Practice	Atoka 3-Survey Totals	Guthrie 3-Survey Totals	Mangum 3-Survey Totals	3-School 3-Survey Totals	Percent	Atoka Percent of Total	Guthrie Percent of Total	Mangum Percent of Total
Using soil conservation and improvement pro- gram 1946-1949	173	290	269	732		24	40	36
Taking soil tests on their farms	227	229	111	567		40	40	20
Using commercial fertilizer and lime	629	267	163	1,059	68.4	59	25	16
Seeding legumes	225	300	183	708	45.7	32	42	26
Planting certified seed	333	216	467	1,016	65.6	33	21	46
Using chemical weed control	49	32	75	156	10.1	31	18	51

The approved practices checked on in livestock were fairly uniformly followed in the three schools. As indicated earlier, sheep production was a minor enterprise with only a few trainees raising sheep at all.

There were 12 trainees at Atoka using purebred bulls when they enrolled in training and 154 total on three surveys, making up only 21% of those surveyed yet they had about one-third of the cattle shown. Guthrie showed 46 veterans using purebred bulls at time of enrollment and 287 total for 39%. Mangum reported 34 trainees using purebred bulls at time of enrollment and 289 or 40% of the 730 reported in the three schools. Mangum had the highest percentage of purebred bulls with less than one-third of the total cattle reported.

On purebred boars used by trainees we have 145 or 39% at Atoka, 144 or 39% at Guthrie and 82 or 22% at Mangum. Guthrie had 12 trainees using purebred rams with one each from Atoka and Mangum.

TABLE XX

NUMBER OF TRAINEES USING PUREBRED SIREs INCLUDED IN THE STUDIES
OF ATOKA, GUTHRIE, AND MANGUM SCHOOLS

Practice	Atoka Total	Guthrie Total	Mangum Total	3-School Total	Percent	Atoka Percent of Total	Guthrie Percent of Total	Mangum Percent of Total
Purebred bulls	154	287	289	730	47.1	21	39	40
Purebred boars	145	144	82	371	23.9	39	39	22
Purebred rams	1	12	1	14	.9	7	86	7

The number of livestock treated for external parasite control was shown only on the 1948 and the 1950-51 progress reports. The number of trainees who treated livestock for control of external parasites was reported only on the 1949 and the 1950-51 surveys.

At Atoka 222 trainees treated 3,871 head of livestock for external parasite control. Guthrie listed 224 trainees treating 4,511 head while Mangum indicated 330 trainees treated 3,005 head of livestock for flies, lice, and for grubs.

The part of the study reflecting farm family living was probably inadequate in that quality, or relative value was not considered.

Fewer trainees at Atoka built more new homes, but remodeled or made major repairs on fewer homes accordingly than trainees at Guthrie or Mangum. This is borne out in Robert T. McMillan's study "Farm Housing in Southern Oklahoma", 1945.

The average replacement value of dwellings surveyed in Southwestern Oklahoma is \$574.00, and in Southeastern Oklahoma, \$189.00. In Southeastern Oklahoma, more than one-fourth of the farm dwellings were built during the past 10 years. In Southwestern Oklahoma less than one-tenth of the dwellings were built during the past decade.

Fifty-two trainees at Atoka built 44% of the new houses. Guthrie came up with 34 new houses for 28% to match Mangum's 33 houses or 28% of the 119 dwellings that trainees built on their farms.

For dwellings remodeled or on which major repairs were made, Atoka was lowest with 79 or 25%. Guthrie reported 114 houses repaired or 36% and Mangum with 128 made up 39% of the total of 321.

According to the above figures 07.7% of the trainees surveyed built new houses, and 20.7% remodeled or made major repairs on their dwelling.

TABLE XXI

FARM HOME CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES OF VETERANS
 INCLUDED IN STUDIES OF ATOKA, GUTHRIE, AND MANGUM SCHOOLS

Activity	Atoka 3-Survey Total	Guthrie 3-Survey Total	Mangum 3-Survey Total	3-School 3-Survey Totals	Percent	Atoka Percent of Total	Guthrie Percent of Total	Mangum Percent of Total
Homes constructed on trainees' farms	52	34	33	119	7.7	44	28	28
Homes remodeled or having major repairs	79	114	128	321	20.9	25	36	39

There were numerous trainees who improved their living conditions by the addition of several home conveniences. Atoka, on three reports, showed a total of 60 trainees installing butane or propane gas, or 17% of the three school total. Guthrie had 73 trainees adding butane or propane for 21%, while Mangum went overboard on this showing 220 trainees or 62% of the 353 who installed butane or propane in their homes.

The telephones installed in trainees' homes were: Atoka had 39 or 22%, Guthrie had 72 or 40% and Mangum had 69 or 38%.

Electricity was wired into trainees' places as follows: Atoka had 119 or 32%, Guthrie had 80 or 22% and Mangum had 168 or 46%.

Trainees putting running water in their homes were: 6 at Atoka for 04% of the three school total, 38 at Guthrie for 24%, and 112 trainees at Mangum for 72% of the 156 who installed indoor water systems in three schools.

The 1948 report showed that 3 trainees at Atoka, 13 at Guthrie and 5 at Mangum put in sewage systems.

Of the total, 22.8% installed butane or propane, 11.6% put in telephones, 23.7% wired in electricity, and 10.1% put in running water systems.

TABLE XXII

CONVENIENCES ADDED TO DWELLINGS BY VETERAN TRAINEES
AS SHOWN BY PROGRESS REPORTS OF ATOKA, GUTHRIE, AND MANCUM SCHOOLS

Convenience Installed	Atoka 3-Survey Total	Guthrie 3-Survey Total	Mangum 3-Survey Total	3-School 3-Survey Totals	Percent	Atoka Percent of Total	Guthrie Percent of Total	Mangum Percent of Total
Butane or Propane	60	73	220	353	22.8	17	21	62
Telephones	39	72	69	180	11.6	22	40	38
Electricity	119	80	168	367	23.7	32	22	46
Running Water	6	38	112	156	10.1	4	24	72
Sewage	3	13	5	21	1.2	14	62	24

The figures from the surveys on farm family food production show Atoka had 130 trainees butchering livestock for home use at the time of enrollment and 389 on the three survey total. Guthrie had 56 at the time of enrollment and 320 total while Mangum reported 147 beginning and 511 total.

At the time of enrollment there were 39% of the trainees butchering livestock for home use from Atoka, 17% from Guthrie and 44% of the 333 reported were from Mangum. There were 78.8% of trainees reported on by the three schools who butchered livestock for home use distributed as follows: Atoka 32%, Guthrie 26%, and Mangum 42%.

The survey on trainees producing home vegetable gardens for minimum needs was similar to the above results. Those with gardens at time of enrollment were: Atoka 140 or 46%, Guthrie 61 or 21%, and Mangum 101 or 33% of the 302 trainees.

Those with home gardens on the three reports were: Atoka 381 trainees or 29%, Guthrie 375 trainees or 29%, and Mangum 540 trainees or 42% of the 1,296 trainees making up 83.7% of those trainees reported on by three schools.

It was surprising to find that so many trainees around Mangum had vegetable gardens and killed livestock for their home use.

Very few trainees had home orchards at the time they enrolled. There were 26 at Atoka or 38%, 29 at Guthrie or 42%, and 14 at Mangum or 20% of the 69 reported. The three report totals show Atoka had 102 trainees with home orchards or 26%, Guthrie had 142 or 36%, and Mangum had 153 or 38% of the total of 397 with home orchards for family needs. These last figures indicate that 25.6% of the trainees covered in the surveys had home orchards and on the final figures were about evenly

distributed among the trainees in the three schools surveyed. In my opinion, more orchards should be found in the Eastern half of the State than in the Western half even though this limited survey does not show it that way.

Effective leadership and a favorable weather cycle have combined to increase production of farm family food, especially in the Western half of Oklahoma. This same would hold true for use of fertilizers and legumes.

TABLE XXIII

NUMBER OF TRAINEES PRODUCING AND PROCESSING FOOD FOR HOME USE
AS SHOWN BY PROGRESS REPORTS OF ATOKA, GUTHRIE, AND MANGUM SCHOOLS

Total Number of Trainees	Atoka 3-Survey Total	Guthrie 3-Survey Total	Mangum 3-Survey Total	3-School 3-Survey Totals	Percent	Atoka Percent of Total	Guthrie Percent of Total	Mangum Percent of Total
Butchering livestock for home use:								
1948	130	56	147	333		39	17	44
Total	389	320	511	1,220	78.8	32	26	42
Having home gardens for minimum family needs:								
Beginning	140	61	101	302		46	21	33
Total	381	375	540	1,296	83.7	29	29	42
Having home orchards:								
Beginning	26	29	14	69		38	42	20
Total	102	142	153	397	25.6	26	36	38

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

More than 30,000 former service men and women have participated in the Institutional on Farm Training Program in Oklahoma. These veterans through their families and neighbors have exerted and will continue to exert a powerful influence upon the agriculture of the State.

The average veteran trainee in Oklahoma operates a farm of 208 acres with about 92 acres in cultivation. Some fairly representative samplings show trainees at Atoka averaged 206 total acres with 48 acres in cultivation, trainees at Guthrie averaged 260 acres total with 98 acres of cultivated land, and those at Mangum had 190 acres overall average but had 130 acres in cultivation.

These figures indicate marked differences in size of farming business and are directly related to farm income and level of living in various farming areas of Oklahoma.

Trainees at Mangum have initiated and increased the use of fertilizer and certain other soil improvement practices during the years the Veterans' Agricultural Training Program has operated more than trainees at Atoka or Guthrie. This may be due in part to above average rainfall favoring western Oklahoma where rainfall is generally a limiting factor, but part of this increase should be credited to effective teaching.

Veteran trainees at Guthrie showed the highest average investment in machinery and equipment despite the fact that Mangum trainees operate a higher average acreage of cultivated land. This is probably due

to more diversification in the Guthrie area and part of the equipment being used in livestock production, while Mangum trainees tend to specialize on either row crops or small grain farming.

Atoka's trainees are handicapped by small units of cultivated land and relatively small units of grassland of highly variable productivity. Consequently, they are unable, for the most part, to utilize the larger, more expensive equipment efficiently on their small farms.

Atoka, Guthrie, and Mangum schools, selected for intensive study, probably were not as careful in screening applicants for training as were schools where only one or two classes of veterans were in operation. They were inclined to enroll veterans as fast as they applied and covered rather large geographic areas. The practice of redistributing trainees on an area basis when other instructors were hired probably was a factor which in many cases interfered with the continuity of the veterans' farm training. Both group and individual instruction varied more in these schools than in schools where one instructor remained in charge of the trainee throughout his training period.

Guthrie operated for a time on the plan whereby instructors taught subjects dealing in their special interest field or college major only rather than each instructor giving the group instruction to the same veterans that he gave the individual on-farm instruction.

The experience gained from the Veterans' Agricultural Training Program in Oklahoma should prove valuable in planning and carrying out a continuing program of Adult Education in Agriculture. A report from

an opinion survey conducted by Clois Huffer¹ indicates that a high percentage of veteran trainees are interested in some form of a continuing program of Adult Vocational Agricultural Training.

Effectiveness of teaching in Vocational Agriculture is measured by the results shown on the farm. Therefore, it is necessary that veteran trainees have sufficient facilities to work with and guidance in planning to insure satisfactory farming programs. It is recommended that the trainee with his family, under the guidance of the instructor, work out objectives he plans to attain. These should be both long time objectives for the farm and farm home as a whole and short time objectives on an enterprise or activity. This procedure leads naturally to effective planning and measurement of progress.

Experience has shown that in many cases those veterans who were being trained while employed by another farmer have not made satisfactory progress toward establishment in farming.

It is recommended that organization of teaching material be based on needs of the individuals and designed to fit the problems of the particular farm. Time devoted to teaching of various enterprises should be allocated on the basis of the economic importance and frequency of occurrence of these enterprises on the farms of those enrolled.

The writer urges strongly that in future programs of veterans' training in agriculture, the provision for individual instruction on the trainee's farm be maintained and emphasized.

¹Clois Huffer. Thesis, Oklahoma A. & M. A Study of Opinions Received From Trainees in Eastern Oklahoma Regarding Procedures and Outcomes of Instruction Provided in the Veterans' Agriculture Training, (May, 1952).

It would be advisable to allow local option on discontinuing the training program for short periods of time during extremely busy seasons of the farming year. This applies particularly to the wheat area during the rush of harvest.

In order to maintain a coordinated program, the professional improvement conferences of instructors should be held each month, with a minimum of time devoted to administrative details. These professional improvement meetings offer great opportunities for the study of current problems common to the group. Such problems might deal with new developments in spray materials; new crops, such as castor beans; and revisions in crop and livestock production plans due to floods, droughts, or hail.

Agricultural marketing should be stressed at these meetings together with such improved production practices as fertilizing, which has increased greatly among veteran trainees; planting certified seed of approved varieties; using purebred sires with high productive capacity; feeding balanced, economical rations; and improving pastures.

Recommendations for future veterans training leading into young farmer classes might well stress the need for: (1) increased size of business, (2) greater labor efficiency, and (3) high rates of production both in crop and livestock enterprises. There is a definite need in the poorer agricultural areas for improved family food production for home consumption. Other areas of training recommended for adult farmer classes include: farm financing and efficient marketing, land appraisal, effective combinations of enterprises, and legumes in a rotation to make up the balanced farming programs.

In summary, the following recommendations are made with regard to future training programs for individual farm veterans:

Minimum entrance requirements of full managerial control of a farm that will provide at least 125 full days of work per year. This should be systematically increased to 225 or 250 days of productive work each year.

No trainee should enter or re-enter the training program with less than six months' training time available.

Each trainee should have a farming plan including more than one productive enterprise. He should work toward a balance of crop and livestock enterprises and have a complete program of family food production.

The trainee should be required to have access to adequate machinery and equipment to operate his farm successfully.

The experience gained in conducting the Veterans' Agricultural Training Program in Oklahoma should prove helpful in outlining future programs of training in agriculture for veterans of the Korean conflict. Upgrading of instruction and trainee progress should be stressed more in the future with less emphasis on finance and other administrative matters.

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Smith

PROGRESS REPORT
OF VETERANS AGRICULTURAL TRAINEES
OKLAHOMA BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
DIVISION OF VETERANS' AGRICULTURAL TRAINING
STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA

December 1, 1948

Name of School _____

Enrollment status:

- a. Total number of individual veterans enrolled at your school since the beginning of the program. _____
- b. Number of veterans currently enrolled _____
- c. Number of eligible veterans on waiting list at the present time . . . _____
- d. What is your estimate of the trainee enrollment in your school
 - July 1, 1949. _____
 - January 1, 1950 _____
 - January 1, 1951 _____

Establishment in farming:

- a. Number of veterans who now own farms. _____
- b. Number of veterans who bought farms upon or since enrollment. _____
- c. Number of veterans who rent farms _____
- d. Number of veterans who farm in partnership. _____
- e. Number of veterans who are employer-trainees. _____
- f. Number of veterans who have moved from employer-trainee to self-proprietorship status since being enrolled in VATP. _____
- g. Equipment purchased by veterans:
 - Tractors (new and used) _____
 - Harvesting machines (new and used). _____
 - Seeding machines. _____
 - Plows _____
 - Others. _____

h. Livestock owned by veterans:

- Dairy cattle. _____
- Beef cattle _____
- Hogs. _____
- Sheep _____
- Horses and mules. _____
- Poultry _____

Soil conservation and improvement:

- a. Number of veterans participating in some phase of a soil conservation and improvement program:
 - At the time of enrollment _____
 - At the present time _____

- b. Number of veterans' farms on which soil tests have been made. _____
 - c. Number of acres terraced by veterans while in training. _____
 - d. Number of acres contour tilled by veterans in training:
 - At the time of enrollment _____
 - At the present time _____
 - e. Number of acres farmed by veterans on which regular crop rotation is practiced _____
 - f. Number of acres farmed by veterans on which either commercial fertilizer or barnyard manure has been applied _____
 - g. Tons of commercial fertilizer and lime applied on veterans' farms since their enrollment. _____
 - h. Number of veterans using commercial fertilizer or lime:
 - At the time of enrollment _____
 - At the present time _____
 - i. Number of veterans planting legumes:
 - At the time of enrollment _____
 - At the present time _____
 - j. Total number of acres seeded to legumes on veterans' farms. _____
 - k. Number of farm ponds constructed on veterans' farms _____
- Crop improvement:
- a. Number of veterans planting certified seed. _____
 - b. Number of veterans who treat seed _____
 - c. Number of veterans who have used 2,4-D or other chemicals for weed control _____
 - d. Total number of acres weeded chemically in 1948 _____
- Livestock improvement:
- a. Number of veterans using purebred bulls: At time of enrollment . . . _____
At present time _____
 - b. Number of veterans using purebred boars: At time of enrollment . . . _____
At present time _____
 - c. Number of veterans using purebred rams: At time of enrollment. . . . _____
At present time _____
 - d. Number of livestock sprayed or treated during 1948 for
 - Fly control _____
 - Lice control. _____
 - Grub control. _____

Number of veterans using purebred rams: At time of enrollment . . . _____
 At present time _____

Number of livestock sprayed or treated during 1948 for -

Fly control _____
 Lice control _____
 Grub control _____

pasture improvement:

Acres of cultivated land returned to native or tame pasture _____

Acres of permanent pasture improved:

By mowing. . . _____ By reseeding. . . _____
 By fertilizing. . . _____ By other practices _____

farmstead improvement:

Dwelling houses constructed _____

Dwelling houses remodeled or on which major repairs have been made _____

Dwelling houses which have been improved by the installation of the following conveniences:

Butane or Propane	Number installed	_____
Telephones	Number installed	_____
Electricity	Number installed	_____
Running Water	Number installed	_____
Sewage Systems	Number installed	_____

Landscaping and yard improvement _____

Barns constructed _____

Barns remodeled or on which major repairs have been made. _____

Poultry houses constructed _____

Hog houses constructed _____

farm Family living:

Number of veterans butchering livestock for home consumption: . . . _____

At the time of enrollment _____

At the present time. _____

Number of veterans with home gardens: At the time of enrollment . . . _____

At the present time _____

Number of veterans with home orchards: At the time of enrollment . . . _____

At the present time _____

Number of veterans participating in class or group cooperative projects:

Artificial insemination . . . _____	e. Livestock spraying organizations _____
Cooperative sire projects . . . _____	f. Farm machinery _____
Farm labor pools _____	g. Community recreation. . . _____
Organized fire control . . . _____	Others _____
	Specify _____

It is suggested that one copy of this report be retained for use locally.

Submitted by: _____
 V.A.T.P. Instructor

PROGRESS REPORT
OF VETERANS AGRICULTURAL TRAINEES
OKLAHOMA BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
DIVISION OF VETERANS' AGRICULTURAL TRAINING

April 10, 1950

Number of trainees covered by this report. _____

Establishment in farming:

a. Number of trainees who have purchased farms since January 1, 1949. _____

b. Total number of trainees enrolled or who have been enrolled who now own farms. _____

c. Number of trainees currently enrolled who rent farms _____

d. Number of trainees who farm in partnership _____

e. Number of trainees who have moved from employer-trainee to self-proprietorship status since January 1, 1949. _____

f. Total investment of trainees in machinery and equipment as of January 1, 1950 _____
(See Individual Instruction Guide and Record, page 2)

g. Livestock owned by trainees as of January 1, 1950
(See Farm Account Book, pages 2,3, and 4)

Dairy cattle _____ Beef cattle _____
Hogs _____ Sheep _____ Poultry _____

h. Investment in livestock and poultry by trainees as of January 1, 1950
(See Individual Instruction Guide and Record, page 2, or Farm Account Book, page 8)

Dairy cattle _____ Beef cattle _____
Other livestock _____ Poultry _____

Crop and soil improvement:

a. Total number of acres included in trainees' farms. _____

b. Acres of crop land included in trainees' farms. _____

c. Number of trainees participating in some phase of a soil conservation and improvement program. _____

d. Number of trainees' farms on which soil tests have been made since January 1, 1949. _____

e. Number of acres terraced by trainees since January 1, 1949 _____

f. Number of acres being contour tilled by trainees _____

g. Number of acres farmed by trainees on which regular crop rotation is practiced. _____

h. Number of acres farmed by trainees on which either commercial fertilizer or barnyard manure has been applied since January 1, 1949. _____

Number of trainees using commercial fertilizer or lime. _____

Number of trainees who have seeded legumes since January 1, 1949. _____

Total number of acres which have been seeded to legumes since January 1, 1949 _____

Number of farm ponds which have been constructed on trainees' farms since January 1, 1949 _____

Number of trainees who have planted certified seed since January 1, 1949. _____

Number of trainees who have used chemicals for weed or brush control since January 1, 1949 _____

vestock improvement:

Number of trainees using purebred bulls at the present time _____

Number of trainees using purebred boars at the present time _____

Number of trainees using purebred rams at the present time. _____

Number of trainees who have sprayed or treated for flies, lice, or grub control since January 1, 1949 _____

sture improvement:

Acres of cultivated land returned to native or tame pasture since January 1, 1949. _____

Number of trainees who have practiced permanent pasture improvement by mowing, fertilization, reseeding, brush eradication, or controlled grazing . _____

rmstead improvement:

(All figures to be those since January 1, 1949 unless otherwise specified)

Dwelling houses constructed by trainees _____

Dwelling houses remodeled or on which major repairs have been made. _____

Dwelling houses which have been improved by the installation of the following conveniences:	Number Installed Since Jan. 1, 1949	Total No. Having These Facilities
---	-------------------------------------	-----------------------------------

Electricity	_____	_____
Running Water	_____	_____
Gasoline or Propane	_____	_____
Telephones.	_____	_____
Electricity	_____	_____
Running Water	_____	_____

farm family living:

Number of trainees who have butchered livestock for home consumption since January 1, 1949 _____

Number of trainees who now grow home gardens sufficient to meet their minimum needs _____

Number of trainees who now have home orchards _____

PROGRESS REPORT NUMBER 3
OF VETERANS' AGRICULTURAL TRAINEES
STATE BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
DIVISION OF VETERANS' AGRICULTURAL TRAINING

is report covers the period January 1, 1950, to December 31, 1951, and should include trainees enrolled during this period.

Name of School _____

Total number of all trainees in training during this period _____

Number of trainees covered by this report _____

PART I
Farming Status

Number of trainees who became farm owners January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1951. _____

Number of trainees who rented land during period January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1951. _____

Number of trainees who owned and rented land during period January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1951. _____

Number of trainees who farmed in partnership during period January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1951. _____

Number of trainees who have moved from employer-trainee to self-proprietorship status January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1951. _____

Purchases of machinery and equipment January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1951. (Dollar Value) _____

Livestock increase January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1951. (This should include all increase in inventory either purchased or raised)

KIND	NUMBER	DOLLAR VALUE
Dairy		
Hogs		
Sheep		
Beef Cattle		
Poultry		
TOTAL		

PART II
Crop and Soil Improvement

Total number of acres included in all trainees' farms in attendance during period January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1951. _____

Acres of cropland included in above question. _____

Number of trainees participating in following phases of soil conservation and crop improvement program January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1951.

PRACTICE	NUMBER OF TRAINEES PARTICIPATING	ACRES
Soil Test		xxxxxxx
Terraces		
Contour Tillage		
Tillage Crop Rotation Practice		
Commercial Fertilizer		
Lime		
Organic and Barnyard Manure		
Seeded Legumes		
Farm Ponds		xxxxxxx
Seeded Approved Varieties		xxxxxxx
Seeded Certified Seed		xxxxxxx
Chemical Weed Control		
Insect Control		xxxxxxx

PART III
Livestock Improvement

Trainees participating in livestock improvement program January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1951.

PRACTICE	NUMBER OF TRAINEES PARTICIPATING	NUMBER OF ANIMALS
Using Purebred Bulls		xxxxxxx
Purebred Boars		xxxxxxx
Purebred Rams		xxxxxxx
Treatment External Parasite		
Treatment Internal Parasite		
Vaccination and Disease Prevention		

PART IV
Pasture Improvement

Trainees participating in pasture improvement January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1951.

PRACTICE	NUMBER OF TRAINEES PARTICIPATING	NUMBER OF ACRES
Returning Native Land to Pasture		
Seeding Tame Pasture		
Pasture Fertilized		
Pastures Reseeded and/or Overseeded		
Brush Eradication		
Controlled Grazing		
Pastures Mowed		

PART V
Farmstead Improvement

All figures to be those January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1951.

PARTICIPATION IN FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT	NUMBER OF TRAINEES PARTICIPATING	NUMBER OF UNITS
Dwelling Houses Constructed		
Dwelling Houses Remodeled		
Butane or Propane		xxxxxxx
Telephones		xxxxxxx
Electricity		xxxxxxx
Running Water		xxxxxxx
Grade A Dairies		
Barns Constructed		

PART VI
Farm Family Living

Trainees participating in farm family living January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1951.

PARTICIPATION	NUMBER OF TRAINEES PARTICIPATING	NUMBER OF UNITS
Grow Home Gardens Sufficient to Meet Minimum Needs		xxxxxxx
Have Home Orchards Sufficient to Meet Minimum Needs		xxxxxxx
Canned Vegetables		qts.
Farm Meats for Home Consumption		lbs.
Frozen Vegetables		lbs.
Have Access to Either Home or Commercial Freezer		xxxxxxx

PROGRESS REPORT
 OF VETERANS AGRICULTURAL TRAINEES
 OKLAHOMA BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
 DIVISION OF VETERANS AGRICULTURAL TRAINING
 STILLWATER, OKLAHOMA

1. Enrollment status:

a. Total number of individual veterans enrolled at your school since the beginning of the program.....	25,014
b. Number of veterans currently enrolled.....	15,337
c. Number of eligible veterans on waiting list at the present time.....	2,141
d. What is your estimate of the trainee enrollment in your school.....	15,503
July 1, 1949.....	15,503
January 1, 1950.....	14,232
January 1, 1951.....	10,904

2. Establishment in farming:

a. Number of veterans who now own farms.....	5,183
b. Number of veterans who bought farms upon or since enrollment.....	2,186
c. Number of veterans who rent farms.....	10,024
d. Number of veterans who farm in partnership....	1,709
e. Number of veterans who are employer-trainees..	486
f. Number of veterans who have moved from employer-trainee to self-proprietorship status since being enrolled in VATP.....	689
g. Equipment purchased by veterans:	
Tractors (new and used).....	6,169
Harvesting machines (new and used).....	3,765
Seeding machines.....	6,332
Plows.....	11,834
Others.....	9,867

h. Livestock owned by veterans:	
Dairy cattle.....	62,891
Beef cattle.....	95,782
Hogs.....	58,660
Sheep.....	10,274
Horses and mules.....	22,290
Poultry.....	733,336

3. Soil Conservation and Improvement:

a. Number of veterans participating in some phase of a soil conservation and improvement program:	
At the time of enrollment.....	4,312
At the present time.....	10,016
b. Number of veterans' farms on which soil tests have been made.....	
	8,662
c. Number of acres terraced by veterans while in training.....	
	118,412
d. Number of acres contour tilled by veterans in training:	
At the time of enrollment.....	151,311
At the present time.....	309,504
e. Number of acres farmed by veterans on which regular crop rotation is practiced.....	
	350,901
f. Number of acres farmed by veterans on which either commercial fertilizer or barnyard manure has been applied.....	
	282,843
g. Tons of commercial fertilizer and lime applied on veterans' farms since their enrollment.....	
	124,042
h. Number of veterans using commercial fertilizer or lime:	
At the time of enrollment.....	2,295
At the present time.....	6,981
i. Number of veterans planting legumes:	
At the time of enrollment.....	4,053
At the present time.....	8,933
j. Total number of acres seeded to legumes on veterans' farms.....	
	231,758
k. Number of farm ponds constructed on veterans' farms.....	
	4,649

4. Crop Improvement:	
a. Number of veterans planting certified seed..	10,692
b. Number of veterans who treat seed.....	8,427
c. Number of veterans who have used 2,4-D or other chemicals for weed control.....	1,770
d. Total number of acres weeded chemically in 1948.....	19,115
5. Livestock Improvement:	
a. Number of veterans using purebred bulls:	
At the time of enrollment.....	3,458
At the present time.....	7,264
b. Number of veterans using purebred boars:	
At the time of enrollment.....	1,557
At the present time.....	4,332
c. Number of veterans using purebred rams:	
At the time of enrollment.....	102
At the present time.....	194
d. Number of livestock sprayed or treated during 1948 for:	
Fly control.....	192,078
Lice control.....	139,733
Grub control.....	73,459
6. Pasture Improvement:	
a. Acres of cultivated land returned to native or tame pasture.....	178,967
b. Acres of permanent pasture improved:	
By mowing.....	104,675
By fertilizing.....	47,385
By reseeding.....	71,503
By other practices.....	89,550
7. Farmstead Improvement:	
a. Dwelling houses constructed.....	1,062
b. Dwelling houses remodeled or on which major repairs have been made.....	3,651
c. Dwelling houses which have been improved by the installation of the following conveniences:	
Butane or Propane Number installed.....	3,108

Telephones	Number installed.....	2,033
Electricity	Number installed.....	4,114
Running Water	Number installed.....	1,747
Sewage Systems	Number installed.....	947
d. Landscaping and yard improvement.....		4,819
e. Barns constructed.....		2,134
f. Barns remodeled or on which major repairs have been made.....		2,889
g. Poultry houses constructed.....		2,570
h. Hog houses constructed.....		2,552
8. Farm Family Living:		
a. Number of veterans butchering livestock for home consumption:		
At the time of enrollment.....		9,387
At the present time.....		12,666
b. Number of veterans with home gardens:		
At the time of enrollment.....		10,201
At the present time.....		13,415
c. Number of veterans with home orchards:		
At the time of enrollment.....		3,055
At the present time.....		4,611
9. Number of veterans participating in class or group cooperative projects:		
a. Artificial insemination.....		517
b. Cooperative sire projects.....		748
c. Farm labor pools.....		3,553
d. Organized fire control.....		1,459
e. Livestock spraying organizations.....		4,011
f. Farm machinery.....		2,305
g. Community recreation.....		4,709
Others.....		2,335

PROGRESS REPORT
OF VETERANS AGRICULTURAL TRAINEES
OKLAHOMA BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
DIVISION OF VETERANS' AGRICULTURAL TRAINING

Period Covering January 1, 1949 through December 31, 1949

Totals for All Districts

Number of trainees covered by this report.....14,565*

1. Establishment in farming:

a. Number of trainees who have purchased farms since January 1, 1949.....	1,363
b. Total number of trainees enrolled or who have been enrolled who now own farms.....	6,414
c. Number of trainees currently enrolled who rent farms.....	9,539
d. Number of trainees who farm in partnership.....	1,642
e. Number of trainees who have moved from employer-trainee to self-proprietorship status since January 1, 1949.....	312
f. Total investment of trainees in machinery and equipment as of January 1, 1950.....	\$21,566,474.00
g. Livestock owned by trainees as of January 1, 1950:	
Dairy cattle.....	68,538
Beef cattle.....	100,462
Hogs.....	91,923
Sheep.....	9,368
Poultry.....	893,361

*The sub-totals in this report do not equal the total because each trainee's situation did not apply to each factor used in the rating.

h. Investment in livestock and poultry	
by trainees as of January 1, 1950:	
Dairy cattle.....	\$8,234,951.00
Beef cattle.....	\$9,650,356.35
Other livestock.....	\$2,105,820.97
Poultry.....	\$ 838,520.38
Total livestock investment.....	\$21,029,647.00

2. Crop and soil improvement:

a. Total number of acres included in trainees' farms.....	3,053,179
b. Acres of crop land included in trainees' farms.....	1,257,319
c. Number of trainees participating in some phase of a soil conservation and improvement program.....	11,692
d. Number of trainees' farms on which soil tests have been made since January 1, 1949.....	6,710
e. Number of acres terraced by trainees since January 1, 1949.....	95,470
f. Number of acres being contour tilled by trainees.....	382,473
g. Number of acres farmed by trainees on which regular crop rotation is practiced.....	415,115
h. Number of acres farmed by trainees on which either commercial fertilizer or barnyard manure has been applied since January 1, 1949.....	399,985
i. Number of trainees using commercial fertilizer or lime.....	12,729
j. Number of trainees who have seeded legumes since January 1, 1949.....	8,634
k. Total number of acres which have been seeded to legumes since January 1, 1949.....	246,010
l. Number of farm ponds which have been constructed on trainees' farms since January 1, 1949.....	2,143

m. Number of trainees who have planted certified seed since January 1, 1949...	10,679
n. Number of trainees who have used chemicals for weed or brush control since January 1, 1949.....	2,150
3. Livestock improvement:	
a. Number of trainees using purebred bulls at the present time.....	8,026
b. Number of trainees using purebred boars at the present time.....	5,302
c. Number of trainees using purebred rams at the present time.....	210
d. Number of trainees who have sprayed or treated for flies, lice, or grub control since January 1, 1949.....	12,871
4. Pasture Improvement:	
a. Acres of cultivated land returned to native or tame pasture since January 1, 1949.....	80,643
b. Number of trainees who have practiced permanent pasture improvement by mowing, fertilization, reseeding, brush eradication, or controlled grazing.....	9,196
5. Farmstead improvement:	
a. Dwelling houses constructed by trainees.....	753
b. Dwelling houses remodeled or on which major repairs have been made.....	3,236
c. Dwelling houses which have been improved by the installation of the following conveniences: Number installed since January 1, 1949	Total No. having these facilities
Butane or Propane.....	2,145.....5,656
Telephones	1,008.....4,508
Electricity.....	3,340.....8,597
Running Water.....	1,139.....3,361

6. Farm family living:

a. Number of trainees who have butchered livestock for home consumption since January 1, 1949.....	12,514
b. Number of trainees who now grow home gardens sufficient to meet their minimum needs.....	12,554
c. Number of trainees who now have home orchards.....	5,085

PROGRESS REPORT NUMBER 3
OF VETERANS' AGRICULTURAL TRAINEES
STATE BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
DIVISION OF VETERANS' AGRICULTURAL TRAINING

This report covers the period January 1, 1950, to December 31, 1951, and should include all trainees enrolled during this period.

OKLAHOMA TOTALS

1. Total number of all trainees in training during this period	16,805
2. Number of trainees covered by this report	13,871

PART I

FARMING STATUS

A. Number of trainees who became farm owners January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1951	1,966
B. Number of trainees who rented land during period January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1951	10,871
C. Number of trainees who owned and rented land during period January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1951	5,027
D. Number of trainees who farmed in partnership during period January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1951	1,419
E. Number of trainees who have moved from employer-trainee to self-proprietorship status January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1951	331
F. Purchases of machinery and equipment January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1951 (Dollar Value)	\$11,176,998.46

- G. Livestock increase January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1951. (This should include all increase in inventory either purchased or raised.)

Kind	Number	Dollar Value
Dairy	39,751	\$ 6,585,040.49
Hogs	83,814	1,789,519.17
Sheep	18,237	415,403.03
Beef Cattle	89,571	12,528,827.77
Poultry	643,294	696,714.62
TOTAL	876,469	\$22,015,505.08

PART II

CROP AND SOIL IMPROVEMENT

- A. Total number of acres included in all trainees' farms in attendance during period January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1951 2,872,231
- B. Acres of cropland included in above question 1,356,699
- C. Number of trainees participating in following phases of soil conservation and crop improvement program January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1951.

Practice	Number of Trainees Participating	Acres
Soil Test	7,906	150,000
Terraces	3,350	174,847
Contour Tillage	5,585	378,962
Tillage Crop Rotation Practice	6,577	766,147
Commercial Fertilizer	7,181	380,320
Limings	2,177	87,203
Organic and Barnyard Manure	7,410	126,576
Seeded Legumes	8,286	82,259
Farm Ponds	2,760	100,000
Seeded Approved Varieties	11,638	100,000
Seeded Certified Seed	9,123	100,000
Chemical Weed Control	2,013	53,219
Insect Control	8,393	100,000

PART III

LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT

- A. Trainees participating in livestock improvement program
January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1951

Practice	Number of Trainees Participating	Number of Animals
Using Purebred Bulls	8,721	XXXXXXXX
Purebred Boars	5,135	XXXXXXXX
Purebred Rams	254	XXXXXXXX
Treatment External Parasite	11,196	358,912
Treatment Internal Parasite	7,391	730,810
Vaccination and Disease Prevention	10,835	357,482

PART IV

PASTURE IMPROVEMENT

- A. Trainees participating in pasture improvement January 1, 1950 to
December 31, 1951.

Practice	Number of Trainees Participating	Number of Acres
Returning Native Land to Pasture	3,202	90,430
Seeding Tame Pasture	4,408	142,029
Pasture Fertilized	2,330	72,907
Pastures Reseeded and/or Overseeded	3,455	108,020
Brush Eradication	2,530	36,832
Controlled Grazing	5,546	560,118
Pastures Mowed	4,478	168,192

PART V

FARMSTEAD IMPROVEMENT

A. All figures to be those January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1951.

Participation in Farmstead Improvement	Number of Trainees Participating	Number of Units
Dwelling Houses Constructed	849	1,065
Dwelling Houses Remodeled	2,813	2,804
Butane or Propane	4,948	XXXXXX
Telephones	2,538	XXXXXX
Electricity	6,406	XXXXXX
Running Water	2,679	XXXXXX
Grade A Dairies	510	753
Barns Constructed	1,864	1,845

PART VI

FARM FAMILY LIVING

A. Trainees participating in farm family living January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1951.

Participation	Number of Trainees Participating	Number of Units
Grow Home Gardens Sufficient to Meet Minimum Needs	11,309	XXXXXXXX
Have Home Orchards Sufficient to Meet Minimum Needs	2,433	XXXXXXXX
Canned Vegetables	11,520	2,696,134 qts.
Farm Meats for Home Consumption	11,804	4,425,894 lbs.
Frozen Vegetables	2,881	317,516 lbs.
Have Access to Either Home or Commercial Freezer	7,290	XXXXXXXX

Carl L. Smith, Jr.
candidate for the degree of
Master of Science

Report: A STUDY OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS BY TRAINEES
WHILE ENROLLED IN "THE VETERANS'
AGRICULTURAL TRAINING PROGRAM" IN
OKLAHOMA

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Minor: Agronomy

Biographical and Other Items:

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Undergraduate Study: Cameron State School of
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Graduate Study: O.A.M.C., 1947-52.

Experiences: Farming, 1935-37; Vocational
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Association.

Date of Final Examination: July 12, 1952.

REPORT TITLE: A STUDY OF THE ACCOMPLISHMENTS BY
TRAINEES WHILE ENROLLED IN "THE
VETERANS' AGRICULTURAL TRAINING
PROGRAM" IN OKLAHOMA

AUTHOR: CARL L. SMITH, JR.

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The content and form have been checked and approved by the author and report adviser. Changes or corrections in the report are not made by the Graduate School office or by any committee. The copies are sent to the bindery just as they are approved by the author and faculty adviser.

TYPIST: PAULINE HINRICHIS