

A STUDY OF THE INSTITUTIONAL ON-
" FARM TRAINING PROGRAM IN
CENTRAL VIRGINIA

by

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INTRODUCTION

Webster describes education as "a science dealing with the principles and practice of teaching and learning". Vocational Agricultural Education endeavors to train present and prospective farmers for proficiency in farming.

The end of World War II found this country faced with the problem of readjusting to civilian life many millions of men and women who so ably served their country in the armed forces.

The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, Public Law 346, and The Act Providing for Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Veterans, Public Law 16, commonly called the G. I. Bill of Rights, was formulated by the 78th Congress of the United States with the expressed idea in mind of rehabilitating and re-establishing veterans of World War II into a more permanent and satisfactory way of life. The application of the provisions of these laws, as amended by Public Law 377, 80th Congress, makes specific provisions for training veterans who elected to pursue a course of institutional on-farm training.

The responsibility for training those veterans who had returned to the farm to live, finally rested with the Virginia State Department of Education. Much work has been done in connection with this program. Supervisors and instructors have spent many hours of concentrated work and study in carrying out a program designed to meet the requirements of the law, with specific emphasis placed on the needs of

the individual veteran.

The purpose of this study was to show some of the conditions and practices being followed in carrying out the institutional on-farm training program, and any evidences of success that the program may show.

It cannot be over-emphasized that if proper advantage is taken by all concerned, the service rendered to veterans taking the institutional on-farm training course should be reflected in the strength or weaknesses of the program. There still remain many problems that may be solved if a study is made of institutional on-farm training in Central Virginia.

The selected area for study, Central Virginia, was chosen because the writer comes in direct contact with instructors and veterans in the capacity of District Supervisor Vocational Agriculture of the institutional on-farm training program.

Limitations of the Study

1. This study has been limited to that part of the institutional on-farm training program dealing with the provisions for carrying out the program, and a brief summary of results as of June 30, 1950.
2. All information and factual data compiled for this study were figured as of June 30, 1950.
3. The factual data compiled for this study was based on

records and opinions of the forty-nine (49) white veterans instructors in Central Virginia.

4. This study includes information and factual data on institutional on-farm training classes conducted in white schools in Central Virginia. The negro schools were not under the supervision of the author, and the increased number would have made the scope of the problem so large that results could not have been secured in a reasonable period of time.

Definitions

In order to clarify any misunderstanding that may develop in connection with this study, the following terms are more specifically defined:

1. P. L. 346 - Public Law 346, 78th Congress of the United States, makes provision for the training of non-disabled veterans.

2. P. L. 16 - Public Law 16, 78th Congress of the United States, makes provision for the training of disabled veterans.

3. P. L. 377 - Public Law 377, 80th Congress of the United States, provides amendments to Public Law 346.

4. Institutional On-Farm Training - The course name designated by the 78th Congress for veterans taking farm training.

5. Agricultural Instructor - The instructor for the high school boys taking vocational agriculture.

6. Veterans Instructor - The teacher for the institutional on-farm training program.

7. District Supervisor Vocational Agriculture - The title designated to the supervisor of the institutional on-farm training program of a supervisory area of Virginia.

8. Department of Vocational Agriculture - The division of the local high school where vocational agriculture is taught.

9. Vocational Agriculture - The name given to the vocational program designed to meet the needs of high school boys enrolled in a course of agriculture.

10. Veteran - The veteran of World War II taking institutional on-farm training.

11. Central Virginia - The twenty-three (23) counties that comprise the supervisory area in which this study was conducted. See map on page 10.

PLAN OF STUDY

Statement of the Problem

The purpose of this study was to show the relationship between some of the conditions and practices now being followed in the institutional on-farm training program in Central Virginia to certain evidences of success in the training program.

Nature of the Problem

The institutional on-farm training program for veterans of World War II is now well in its fourth year of operation. Supervisors and instructors are vitally concerned over the strengths and weaknesses of the program. Evidences of success and weakness may be indicated through a study of the practices being followed in carrying out the institutional on-farm training program in Central Virginia.

Objectives

Objectives of the study were:

1. To present a history of institutional on-farm training in vocational agriculture in Central Virginia.
2. To determine the present status of institutional on-farm training in vocational agriculture in Central Virginia.
3. To determine the number of veterans who have reached the objectives of the program.

Procedures used in Conducting the Study

The following procedures were used in obtaining and organizing the data for this study:

1. Copious material has been written on institutional on-farm training; however, as a basis for organizing this study the following sources of information were used:

- a. 78th Congress, Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, Public Law 346, and The Act Providing for Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Veterans, Public Law 16, United States Printing Office, August 25, 1948 (80th Congress, 2nd Session, House Committee Print No. 371).
- b. Veterans Administration, Application of the Provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act, Title II, as Amended by Public Law 377, 80th Congress, Instruction No. 9, August, 1947.
- c. State Board of Education, Handbook for Institutional On-Farm Training, Agricultural Education Service, December, 1947 (Revised November, 1948 and November, 1950).

2. Twenty-nine (29) departments of vocational agriculture in Central Virginia where forty-three (43) institutional on-farm training classes are conducted, and four (4) schools with no department of vocational agriculture where six (6) institutional on-farm training classes are conducted, were visited and specific information on the history of

institutional on-farm training, teaching procedure and results were obtained.

3. Questionnaires were developed to secure desired information, and were submitted to all veterans instructors in Central Virginia.

4. The data obtained from the veterans instructors were tabulated on prepared forms.

5. The data obtained from all sources were summarized.

Location of Counties and Schools in Central Virginia where Institutional
On-Farm Training Classes are Conducted that Contributed to this Study

The following counties and schools in Central Virginia were visited and questionnaires submitted to obtain the information necessary in the preparation of this study:

County	School
Albemarle	Crozet Meriwether-Lewis Scottsville
Amelia	Amelia
Brunswick	Alberta Lawrenceville
Caroline	Caroline
Chesterfield	Thomas Dale
Culpeper	Culpeper
Dinwiddie	Dinwiddie Sunnyside-McKenney
Fluvanna	Fluvanna
Goochland	Goochland
Greene	James Monroe
Greensville	Greensville
Hanover	Montpelier Warrington Henry
Henrico	Varina
King George - Stafford	Falmouth
Louisa	Louisa
Lunenburg	Kenbridge Victoria

County	School
Madison	Madison
Nelson	Lovingston
Nottoway	Blackstone Burkeville
Orange	Unionville
Powhatan	Powhatan
Spotsylvania	Spotsylvania

Response to Questionnaires Submitted to Veterans Instructors in
Central Virginia

The response to questionnaires submitted to veterans instructors in Central Virginia in connection with this study was as follows:

Table 1 - RESPONSE TO QUESTIONNAIRES

	: Number	: Number	: Percent
	: submitted	: returned	: completed
	:	:	: and
	:	:	: returned
Form A	: 49	: 49	: 100
Form B	: 49	: 49	: 100
Form C	: 49	: 49	: 100
Form E	: 49	: 49	: 100

CHAPTER I

HISTORY OF INSTITUTIONAL ON-FARM TRAINING

Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944

The Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, Public Law 346, 78th Congress of the United States, amended by Public Law 377, 80th Congress of the United States, makes specific provisions for training non-disabled veterans who elect to pursue a course of institutional on-farm training. A brief outline of these laws which apply directly to the farm veteran is as follows:

"Any person who served in the active military or naval service on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, and who shall have been discharged or released therefrom under conditions other than dishonorable, and who either shall have served ninety days or more . . . shall be eligible for and entitled to receive education or training under this part: Provided, That such course shall be initiated not later than four years after either the date of his discharge or the termination of the present war, whichever is the later: Provided further, That no such education or training shall be afforded beyond nine years after the termination of the present war¹.

"Any such eligible person shall be entitled to education or training at an approved education or training institution for a period

1. Termination of the war fixed at July 25, 1947, by Public Law 239, 80th Congress, July 25, 1947.

of one year plus the time such person was in the active service on or after September 16, 1940, and before the termination of the war but in no event shall the total period of education or training exceed four years: Provided, That his work continues to be satisfactory throughout the period, according to the regularly prescribed standards and practices of the institution. . . .

"While enrolled in and pursuing a course under this part, (including an institutional on-farm training course) such person, upon application to the Administrator, shall be paid a subsistence allowance of \$65.00 per month, if with a dependent, or \$90.00 per month, if he has a dependent or dependents, including regular holidays and leave not exceeding thirty days in a calendar year in no event shall the rate of such allowance plus the compensation received exceed \$210.00 per month for a veteran without a dependent, or \$270.00 per month for a veteran with one dependent, or \$290.00 for a veteran with two or more dependents

"No department, agency, or officer of the United States, in carrying out the provisions of this part, shall exercise any supervision or control, whatsoever, over any state educational agency, or State apprenticeship agency, or any educational or training institution

"As used in this part the term 'institutional on-farm training' shall include any course of instruction approved by the appropriate agency of the State or the Administrator. Such course shall be considered a full-time course when it combines (1) organized group instruction in agriculture and related subjects of at least two hundred

hours per year (and of at least eight hours each month) at an educational or training institution, with (2) supervised work experience on a farm or other agricultural establishment. To be approved, such a course shall be developed with due consideration to the size and character of the farm on which the veteran is to receive his supervised work experience and to the need of the veteran, in the type of farming for which he is training, for proficiency in planning, producing, marketing, farm mechanics, conservation of resources, food conservation, farm financing, farm management, and the keeping of farm and home accounts. Such a course shall, in addition, satisfy the requirements of either of the following:

"1. If the veteran performs part of his course on a farm under his own control--

"a. he shall receive not less than one hundred hours of individual instruction per year, not less than fifty hours of which shall be on such farm (with at least two visits by the instructor to such farm each month). Such individual instruction shall be given by the instructor responsible for the veteran's institutional instruction and shall include instruction and homestudy assignments in the preparation of budgets, inventories, and statements showing the production, use on the farm, and sale of crops, livestock, and livestock products;

- "b. he shall be assured of control of such farm, (whether by ownership, lease, management agreement, or other tenure arrangement) until the completion of his course; and
- "c. such farm shall be of a size and character which (1) together with the group instruction part of the course, will occupy the full time of the veteran, (2) will permit instruction in all aspects of the management of a farm of the type for which the veteran is being trained, and (3) if the veteran intends to continue operating such farm at the close of his course, will assure him a satisfactory income under normal conditions.

"2. If the veteran performs part of his course as the employee of another--

- "a. he shall receive, on his employer's farm, not less than fifty hours of individual instruction per year (with at least one visit by the instructor to such farm each month). Such individual instruction shall be given by the instructor responsible for the veteran's institutional instruction;
- "b. his employer's farm shall be of a size and character which (1) together with the group instruction part of the course, will occupy the full time of the veteran, and (2) will permit instruction in

all aspects of the management of a farm of the type for which the veteran is being trained;

- "c. his employer shall agree to instruct him in various aspects of farm management in accordance with the training schedule developed for the veteran by his instructor, working in cooperation with his employer. If it is found by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs or the State approving agency that any approved course of institutional on-farm training has ceased to meet the requirements of this Act, the Veterans' Administration shall cut off all benefits under this part as of the date of such withdrawal of approval. Where it has been found that a variation in the proportion of hours of group instruction and individual instruction on the farm will better serve the conditions in a certain area, any program acceptable to the State approving agency which meets the total number of training hours called for in this Act (including assembled instruction, individual instruction, and assigned and supervised related home study and supervision in operational skills by the farmer trainer under the direction of the institution) shall be recognized as complying with the requirements of this

Act;¹

Public Law 377, 80th Congress established institutional on-farm training as a full-time course.

Recent interpretation of regulations governing institutional on-farm training by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs established subsistence allowances at \$67.50 for a veteran with no dependents, \$93.75 for a veteran with one dependent, and \$97.50 for a veteran with two or more dependents.

1. Part VIII, Chapter IV, Education of Veterans, Title II, Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, Public Law 346, 78th Congress, June 22, 1944, with amendments prior to August 21, 1948, House Committee Print No. 371, 80th Congress, 2nd Session, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

The Act Providing for Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Veterans

The Act Providing for Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Veterans, Public Law 16, 78th Congress of the United States, makes specific provisions for training disabled veterans who elect to pursue a course of institutional on-farm training. A brief outline of this law which applies directly to the farm veteran is as follows:

"Any person who served in the active military or naval service at any time on or after September 16, 1940, and prior to the termination of the present war, who is honorably discharged therefrom, and who has a disability incurred in or aggravated by such service for which pension is payable under laws administered by the Veterans' Administration, or would be but for receipt of retirement pay, and is in need of vocational rehabilitation to overcome the handicap of such disability, shall be entitled to such vocational rehabilitation as may be prescribed by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to fit him for employment consistent with the degree of disablement: Provided, That no course of training in excess of a period of four years shall be approved except with the approval of the Administrator, nor shall any training under this part be afforded beyond nine years after the termination of the present war¹.

"The Administrator shall have the power and duty to prescribe and provide suitable training to persons included in paragraph one, and

1. Termination of the war fixed at July 25, 1947, by Public Law 239, 80th Congress, July 25, 1947.

for such purposes may employ such additional personnel and experts as are deemed necessary, and may utilize and extend existing Veterans' Administration facilities and utilize those of any other governmental agency as well as those maintained by joint Federal and State contribution; and, in addition, he may, by agreement or contract with public or private institutions or establishments, provide for such additional training facilities as may be suitable and necessary to accomplish the purposes of this part.

"While pursuing training prescribed herein and for two months after his employability is determined, each veteran pursuing a course under this part, shall be paid a subsistence allowance¹"

The subsistence allowance paid to disabled veterans is comparable to that paid non-disabled veterans plus the compensation allowed for the degree of disability.

That part of Public Law 346 which deals with the training of non-disabled veterans, where part of the course is performed on a farm under his own control or where part of the course is performed as the employee of another, applies to disabled veterans under the interpretation of these laws.

1. Part VII, The Act Providing for Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Veterans, Public Law 16, 78th Congress, March 24, 1943, with amendments prior to August 11, 1948, House Committee Print No. 371, 80th Congress, 2nd Session, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Application to Virginia Veterans

Early in 1945, Mr. Dowell J. Howard, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Commonwealth of Virginia, then State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture, met with officials of the State Department of Education and the Veterans' Administration to organize the institutional on-farm training program for Virginia veterans.

The foundation was definitely established by supervisors and teachers of vocational agriculture, and the final plans developed were presented to the division superintendents of public instruction for their approval. The institutional on-farm training program became a reality for Virginia veterans as of January 1, 1946.

Mr. T. J. Horne, Head of Agricultural Education at V. P. I., was appointed Assistant State Supervisor Veterans' Training in Agriculture on February 1, 1946.

Development of the Handbook for Institutional On-Farm Training

The rules and regulations governing institutional on-farm training for Virginia veterans were first published in mimeographed form and forwarded to the veterans instructors and supervisory personnel. However, the many changes that took place during the early stages of this program required numerous corrections to the already existing instructions. The first official publication consolidating the regulations was entitled "Institutional On-Farm Training in Agriculture for Virginia Veterans", Department Mimeograph No. 77, dated July 1947. These instructions were revised in December 1947, again in November 1948,

and November 1950, when the title was changed to "Handbook for Institutional On-Farm Training".

The material presented in the existing publication is for the expressed use of the veterans instructors and the school administrators. This publication contains the interpretation of Public Law 346 and Public Law 16 as they apply to veterans taking institutional on-farm training in the State of Virginia so that a unified procedure may be followed throughout the entire program.

Development of the Institutional On-Farm Training Program
in Central Virginia

Based on the procedure and policies governing institutional on-farm training for the State of Virginia, Mr. Jesse C. Green, Area Supervisor Vocational Agriculture, then District Supervisor Vocational Agriculture, for Central Virginia, proceeded to organize institutional on-farm training classes. The first veteran to be enrolled in Central Virginia was Mr. Charles Hoover of Jetersville, Virginia. Mr. Kenneth W. Lindsay, Itinerant Instructor, then Agricultural Instructor at the Amelia department of vocational agriculture, enrolled veteran Hoover into training.

The first full time institutional on-farm training class was organized in Central Virginia at the Dinwiddie High School, Dinwiddie, Virginia, with Mr. R. M. Ritchie employed as the first regular full time veterans instructor.

Since then, forty-nine classes have been organized in the twenty-three counties that comprise Central Virginia. The order in which

these institutional on-farm training classes were organized was as follows:

Date	School	County
February 1946	Amelia	Amelia
March 1946	Dinwiddie	Dinwiddie
March 1946	Goochland	Goochland
March 1946	Sunnyside-McKamey	Dinwiddie
April 1946	Fluvanna	Fluvanna
May 1946	Meriwether-Lewis	Albemarle
July 1946	Spotsylvania	Spotsylvania
September 1946	Culpeper	Culpeper
December 1946	Livingston	Nelson
January 1947	Varina	Henrico
January 1947	Falmouth	King George - Stafford
February 1947	Alberta	Brunswick
February 1947	Louisa	Louisa
February 1947	Kenbridge	Lunenburg
February 1947	Burkeville	Nottoway
July 1947	Caroline	Caroline
July 1947	Victoria	Lunenburg
August 1947	Scottsville	Albemarle
August 1947	Culpeper (2nd class)	Culpeper
August 1947	Madison	Madison
September 1947	Fluvanna (2nd class)	Fluvanna
September 1947	Blackstone	Nottoway

Date	School	County
September 1947	Unionville	Orange
October 1947	Anelia (2nd class)	Anelia
October 1947	Powhatan	Powhatan
January 1948	Victoria (2nd class)	Lunenburg
January 1948	James Monroe	Greene
March 1948	Lawrenceville	Brunswick
March 1948	Alberta (2nd class)	Brunswick
April 1948	Montpelier and Washington Henry	Hanover
April 1948	James Monroe (2nd class)	Greene
June 1948	Lovington (2nd class)	Nelson
June 1948	Alberta (3rd class)	Brunswick
July 1948	Thomas Dale	Chesterfield
July 1948	Louisa (2nd class)	Louisa
August 1948	Grozet	Albemarle
October 1948	Lawrenceville (2nd class)	Brunswick
September 1948	Kenbridge (2nd class)	Lunenburg
October 1948	Madison (2nd class)	Madison
October 1948	Greensville	Greensville
April 1949	Unionville (2nd class)	Orange
May 1949	Culpeper (3rd class)	Culpeper
July 1949	Greensville (2nd class)	Greensville
July 1949	Montpelier	Hanover
October 1949	Caroline (2nd class)	Caroline

Date	School	County
October 1949	Spotsylvania(2nd class)	Spotsylvania
November 1949	Victoria (3rd class)	Lunenburg
January 1950	Blackstone (2nd class)	Nottoway
February 1950	Lawrenceville (3rd class)	Brunswick

Enrollment by Counties in Central Virginia

The consolidated enrollment by counties, for veterans taking institutional on-farm training in Central Virginia, is given in Table 2. The enrollment figures given in these tables do not show a breakdown of the number of veterans which have completed their training, nor veterans that have been interrupted, dropped, or transferred, but shows the growth by enrollment for each individual county.

Table 2 - ENROLLMENT OF VETERANS TAKING INSTITUTIONAL ON-FARM TRAINING BY COUNTIES IN CENTRAL VIRGINIA

Albemarle County					
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
JAN.		23	30	66	75
FEB.		23	31	71	74
MAR.		23	40	76	74
APR.		23	43	78	69
MAY	11	23	46	77	63
JUNE	16	23	47	77	71
JULY	18	23	44	78	XXXX
AUG.	19	22	56	78	XXXX
SEPT.	21	24	54	78	XXXX
OCT.	25	23	57	78	XXXX
NOV.	26	27	55	74	XXXX
DEC.	22	32	61	73	XXXX
Total enrollment to date					148

Table 2 - (Continued)

Amelia County					Brunswick County						
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950		1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
JAN.		27	50	61	65	JAN.			24	136	146
FEB.	1	34	53	63	64	FEB.		5	25	148	170
MAR.	2	34	56	66	62	MAR.		10	80	150	165
APR.	2	34	55	67	64	APR.		15	87	151	166
MAY	6	36	61	68	62	MAY		25	87	151	163
JUNE	8	33	60	67	59	JUNE		27	110	151	163
JULY	10	35	61	67	XXXX	JULY		28	111	151	XXXX
AUG.	16	35	66	68	XXXX	AUG.		29	116	150	XXXX
SEPT.	20	35	65	67	XXXX	SEPT.		30	121	151	XXXX
OCT.	19	38	60	63	XXXX	OCT.		30	139	151	XXXX
NOV.	20	43	60	66	XXXX	NOV.		30	137	150	XXXX
DEC.	24	53	57	64	XXXX	DEC.		29	137	150	XXXX
Total enrollment to date					115	Total enrollment to date					230

Table 2 - (Continued)

Caroline County					Chesterfield County						
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950		1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
JAN.			13	26	39	JAN.				16	19
FEB.			20	25	39	FEB.				19	20
MAR.			20	26	38	MAR.				18	21
APR.			22	26	36	APR.				25	21
MAY			26	27	33	MAY				27	21
JUNE			27	27	35	JUNE				26	21
JULY	2	27	27	XXX	XXX	JULY			17	26	XXX
AUG.	2	27	26	XXX	XXX	AUG.			14	27	XXX
SEPT.	2	27	25	XXX	XXX	SEPT.			15	24	XXX
OCT.	2	27	36	XXX	XXX	OCT.			15	23	XXX
NOV.	2	27	39	XXX	XXX	NOV.			16	21	XXX
DEC.	2	27	38	XXX	XXX	DEC.			15	22	XXX
Total enrollment to date					50	Total enrollment to date					38

Table 2 - (Continued)

Culpeper County					Dinwiddie County						
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950		1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
JAN.		15	38	48	67	JAN.		31	44	52	50
FEB.		18	39	44	65	FEB.		33	46	52	55
MAR.		20	39	47	65	MAR.	37	32	47	54	58
APR.		21	45	48	62	APR.	33	32	47	52	51
MAY		22	48	48	58	MAY	37	31	47	56	52
JUNE		21	47	49	55	JUNE	37	31	48	52	52
JULY		21	51	60	XXXX	JULY	36	31	51	56	XXXX
AUG.		27	46	75	XXXX	AUG.	35	30	51	56	XXXX
SEPT.	1	30	47	71	XXXX	SEPT.	34	30	49	55	XXXX
OCT.	7	33	45	74	XXXX	OCT.	32	29	48	54	XXXX
NOV.	9	40	46	68	XXXX	NOV.	31	28	47	52	XXXX
DEC.	12	39	47	67	XXXX	DEC.	31	26	54	51	XXXX
Total enrollment to date					119	Total enrollment to date					113

Table 2 - (Continued)

Fluvanna County					Gooshland County						
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950		1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
JAN.		21	36	40	40	JAN.		16	XX	25	26
FEB.		24	37	41	40	FEB.		24	XX	24	26
MAR.		24	40	43	42	MAR.	10	24	XX	25	26
APR.	4	24	42	43	41	APR.	10	26	XX	24	25
MAY	7	24	42	43	37	MAY	10	25	14	26	24
JUNE	9	24	42	43	37	JUNE	10	23	16	27	24
JULY	9	25	45	45	XXXX	JULY	10	25	20	25	XXXX
AUG.	9	23	46	40	XXXX	AUG.	10	25	24	24	XXXX
SEPT.	14	31	46	40	XXXX	SEPT.	10	XX	26	26	XXXX
OCT.	15	32	46	44	XXXX	OCT.	16	XX	26	26	XXXX
NOV.	16	33	44	40	XXXX	NOV.	15	XX	26	28	XXXX
DEC.	16	34	44	39	XXXX	DEC.	17	XX	26	27	XXXX
Total enrollment to date					82	Total enrollment to date					59

Table 2 - (Continued)

Greene County					Greensville County						
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950		1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
JAN.			24	47	48	JAN.				23	55
FEB.			24	47	47	FEB.				24	59
MAR.			24	44	50	MAR.				24	56
APR.			25	44	49	APR.				25	56
MAY			42	44	40	MAY				25	57
JUNE			50	45	41	JUNE				25	57
JULY			50	46	XXXX	JULY				45	XXXX
AUG.			49	47	XXXX	AUG.				48	XXXX
SEPT.			48	46	XXXX	SEPT.				51	XXXX
OCT.			48	49	XXXX	OCT.			19	52	XXXX
NOV.			48	50	XXXX	NOV.			23	54	XXXX
DEC.			46	50	XXXX	DEC.			23	54	XXXX
Total enrollment to date					70	Total enrollment to date					65

Table 2 - (Continued)

Manover County					Henrico County						
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950		1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
JAN.				20	39	JAN.		6	16	28	20
FEB.				24	37	FEB.		11	19	26	20
MAR.				25	40	MAR.		15	20	24	17
APR.			24	24	45	APR.		13	21	25	18
MAY			25	25	46	MAY		16	23	25	18
JUNE			27	30	47	JUNE		16	22	25	20
JULY			20	30	XXXX	JULY		15	24	24	XXXX
AUG.			27	34	XXXX	AUG.		15	25	25	XXXX
SEPT.			27	31	XXXX	SEPT.		13	25	24	XXXX
OCT.			20	35	XXXX	OCT.		17	20	21	XXXX
NOV.			24	40	XXXX	NOV.		18	30	21	XXXX
DEC.			22	39	XXXX	DEC.		18	30	22	XXXX
Total enrollment to date					54	Total enrollment to date					66

Table 2 - (Continued)

King George - Stafford Counties					Louisa County						
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	
JAN.		1	1	13	22	JAN.		24	46	47	
FEB.		1	1	13	21	FEB.		7	25	48	
MAR.		1	1	15	22	MAR.		9	26	51	
APR.		2	2	19	21	APR.		14	34	47	
MAY		2	3	21	23	MAY		16	34	47	
JUNE		2	3	22	24	JUNE		16	31	52	
JULY		2	3	22	XXXX	JULY		16	33	52	
AUG.		2	3	22	XXXX	AUG.		15	39	51	
SEPT.		2	6	22	XXXX	SEPT.		18	38	52	
OCT.		2	8	20	XXXX	OCT.		21	39	53	
NOV.		2	12	20	XXXX	NOV.		24	41	50	
DEC.		2	3	20	XXXX	DEC.		24	42	49	
Total enrollment to date					33	Total enrollment to date					84

Table 2 - (Continued)

Lunenburg County					Madison County						
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950		1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
JAN.			84	113	137	JAN.			17	57	50
FEB.		27	82	116	132	FEB.			27	56	50
MAR.		30	89	119	156	MAR.			28	58	49
APR.		30	89	121	141	APR.			28	57	52
MAY		30	89	120	130	MAY			28	58	52
JUNE		30	89	119	131	JUNE			28	57	52
JULY		60	89	118	XXXX	JULY			28	57	XXXX
AUG.		60	89	116	XXXX	AUG.		10	28	58	XXXX
SEPT.		30	112	116	XXXX	SEPT.		12	28	55	XXXX
OCT.		60	111	114	XXXX	OCT.		17	63	52	XXXX
NOV.		60	114	139	XXXX	NOV.		17	60	53	XXXX
DEC.		59	113	138	XXXX	DEC.		17	62	52	XXXX
Total enrollment to date					253	Total enrollment to date					88

Table 2 - (Continued)

Nelson County					Hottorway County						
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950		1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
JAN.		7	27	35	59	JAN.			43	52	52
FEB.		15	25	58	58	FEB.		13	46	55	52
MAR.		17	25	60	61	MAR.		17	47	57	55
APR.		22	25	58	61	APR.		17	50	57	53
MAY		22	25	60	60	MAY		19	50	59	52
JUNE		22	38	62	56	JUNE		19	53	59	50
JULY		22	39	60	XXXX	JULY		19	54	59	XXXX
AUG.		24	46	59	XXXX	AUG.		19	52	59	XXXX
SEPT.		30	50	59	XXXX	SEPT.		33	50	59	XXXX
OCT.		28	53	57	XXXX	OCT.		35	49	59	XXXX
NOV.		28	52	59	XXXX	NOV.		16	51	56	XXXX
DEC.	9	20	53	58	XXXX	DEC.		16	59	56	XXXX
Total enrollment to date					84	Total enrollment to date					123

Table 2 - (Continued)

Orange County					Powhatan County						
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950		1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
JAN.			20	22	47	JAN.			18	28	XX
FEB.			25	22	45	FEB.			20	29	28
MAR.			25	22	53	MAR.			23	32	29
APR.			24	53	51	APR.			27	33	29
MAY			27	37	50	MAY			30	32	29
JUNE			27	40	51	JUNE			30	33	29
JULY			30	40	XXXX	JULY			30	37	XXXX
AUG.			28	40	XXXX	AUG.			29	38	XXXX
SEPT.		15	28	41	XXXX	SEPT.			27	38	XXXX
OCT.		22	26	46	XXXX	OCT.		20	30	36	XXXX
NOV.		27	26	47	XXXX	NOV.		20	30	31	XXXX
DEC.		27	25	47	XXXX	DEC.		20	30	32	XXXX
Total enrollment to date					74	Total enrollment to date					50

Table 2 - (Continued)

Spotsylvania County					
	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
JAN.		7	17	25	32
FEB.		7	18	26	30
MAR.		7	18	26	29
APR.		18	20	25	30
MAY		21	20	26	29
JUNE		21	19	24	32
JULY	4	21	20	23	XXXX
AUG.	3	21	19	24	XXXX
SEPT.	3	18	19	24	XXXX
OCT.	3	21	19	26	XXXX
NOV.	3	18	24	30	XXXX
DEC.	3	18	24	34	XXXX
Total enrollment to date					50

Enrollment for Central Virginia

The consolidated enrollment for Central Virginia for veterans taking institutional on-farm training is given in Table 3. The enrollment figures given do not show a breakdown of the number of veterans which have completed their training, nor veterans that have been interrupted, dropped or transferred, but shows the growth of institutional on-farm training in Central Virginia from its beginning, February, 1946, to June 30, 1950.

Table 3 - ENROLLMENT OF VETERANS TAKING INSTITUTIONAL ON-FARM TRAINING
IN CENTRAL VIRGINIA

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
JAN.		156	526	1001	1135
FEB.	1	242	563	1031	1176
MAR.	43	263	648	1062	1211
APR.	49	291	710	1084	1163
MAY	71	312	768	1102	1143
JUNE	80	308	814	1112	1153
JULY	87	345	839	1148	XXXX
AUG.	92	359	866	1165	XXXX
SEPT.	103	353	908	1155	XXXX
OCT.	117	428	948	1169	XXXX
NOV.	120	433	979	1188	XXXX
DEC.	134	444	1000	1182	XXXX
Total enrollment to date					2046

District Supervisor Vocational Agriculture, Veterans' Training
in Agriculture

Early in June 1948, Mr. F. B. Cals, State Supervisor Vocational Agriculture, recognized the need for an assistant to the Area Supervisors, then District Supervisors Vocational Agriculture, in the five supervisory areas for the State of Virginia. Permission was granted by the State Board of Education to create the positions of District Supervisor, then Assistant District Supervisor, Vocational Agriculture in charge of institutional on-farm training. Instructions were forwarded to the Area Supervisors to locate an assistant of their choice. Final selecting of the candidates rested with the State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture, who recommended those selected to the State Board of Education for employment.

The duties of the District Supervisor are more clearly defined on page 69.

Appointment of District Supervisor for Central Virginia

Mr. J. C. Green, Area Supervisor for Central Virginia, is responsible for the entire program of vocational agriculture, including institutional on-farm training, in his supervisory area. On August 1, 1948, a District Supervisor, then Assistant District Supervisor, was appointed for Central Virginia, whose primary duty is to administer the institutional on-farm training program.

Place of Institutional On-Farm Training in the Total
Program of Vocational Agriculture

Vocational Agricultural Education endeavors to train present and prospective farmers for proficiency in farming. The institutional on-farm training program for veterans was designed to parallel that type of training offered to farm boys in high school, but on a more advanced level.

"The responsibility for institutional on-farm training of veterans under Public Law 346, as amended by Public Law 377, rests with the educational system. All training, supervision, and reporting of veterans enrolled under Public Law 346 is the responsibility of the institution (high school) offering the training. This will be accomplished by the assistant agriculture teacher who is employed to teach institutional on-farm training to veterans, in the agriculture department of the high school.¹"

The information presented in Table 4 indicates the feeling of forty-nine veterans instructors in Central Virginia. It is interesting to note 93.87 per cent of these instructors definitely feel that institutional on-farm training should be a part of vocational agriculture, while 73.46 per cent definitely feel that this program should be a part of the total school program. No specific reason is given for this difference.

1. State Department of Education, Handbook, Institutional On-Farm Training for Veterans in Virginia, Vocational Agriculture Service, pp. 2, November, 1950

Figure 2 is provided to show the line of responsibility from the state level down in the administration and supervision of the vocational agriculture program, including the institutional on-farm training program.

Table 4 - PLACE OF INSTITUTIONAL ON-FARM TRAINING IN THE TOTAL PROGRAM OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Question	Yes	Per cent	No	Per cent	Did not reply	Per cent	Total
Do you think institutional on-farm training should be a definite part of vocational agriculture?	46	93.87	2	4.08	1	2.04	100
Do you think institutional on-farm training should be a part of the total school program?	36	73.46	11	22.44	2	4.08	100

State Board of Education

President V. P. I.

Superintendent of Public Instruction

Dean of Agriculture

Director Vocational
Education

Head, Dept. Voc. Education

Division Superintendent

State Supervisor
Vocational Agriculture

Head, Dept. Agr. Education

School Principal

Area Supervisor
Vocational Agriculture

Staff Members Dept. Agr.
Education

Instructor Voc. Agr.

District Supervisor
Vocational Agriculture

Veterans Instructor

Itinerant Instructor

Figure 2 - ORGANIZATION CHART SHOWING THE LINE OF RESPONSIBILITY FROM THE STATE LEVEL DOWN.

In presenting a history of the institutional on-farm training program for Central Virginia, it is not difficult to follow through from the beginning, when Congress passed The Serviceman's Readjustment Act of 1944, and The Act Providing for Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Veterans, to the present status of the program. It is evident that much time and effort has been spent in developing a training program designed to meet the needs of those veterans who were interested in becoming established in the business of farming.

CHAPTER II

THE PROVISIONS FOR TEACHING

Organization of Departments of Vocational Agriculture

A department of vocational agriculture is never completely organized. In an effort to improve the department constant changes are taking place each day, month and year.

The facilities provided for the department should include:

1. Office
2. Classroom
3. Farm shop
4. Cannery

A more detailed discussion of the facilities may be found under the heading of Facilities on page 55.

The agricultural instructor is the head of the department. He is responsible for its complete coordination, which includes the following:

1. Setting up the annual program of work.
2. Setting up the calendar of work.
3. Organizing classes in vocational agriculture to include all-day instruction, part-time instruction, evening classes, farm machinery repair classes, food production and conservation classes, and institutional on-farm training classes.
4. Arranging for class schedules.
5. Securing and organizing equipment and supplies.

6. Securing and organizing reference material.
7. Securing and organizing technical and professional publications.
8. Securing and organizing illustrative material.
9. Organizing the filing system.
10. Organizing an advisory council on agriculture.

The typical department of vocational agriculture normally has the following staff:

1. Agricultural instructor
2. Assistant agricultural instructor
3. Veterans instructor
4. Secretary (related instructional personnel)
5. Advisory council on agriculture

A more detailed discussion of the above personnel may be found under the heading of Personnel on page 60.

There are thirty-three (33) departments of vocational agriculture in Central Virginia. In twenty-nine (29) of these departments, forty-three (43) institutional on-farm training classes are conducted. There are six (6) institutional on-farm training classes conducted in four (4) schools where there are no departments of vocational agriculture.

Table 5 - ORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENTS

Question	Yes	Per cent	No	Per cent	Did not reply	Per cent	Total
Is there an agricultural instructor at the head of your department?	43	87.75	6	12.24	0	0	100
Is there an assistant agricultural instructor in your department?	18	36.73	30	61.22	1	2.04	100
Do you have a secretary to help you with your work?	47	95.91	2	4.08	0	0	100
Do you think her pay is adequate?	31	63.26	18	36.73	0	0	100
Does she give you enough time to do your work properly?	40	81.63	8	16.32	1	2.04	100
Does the agricultural instructor take an interest in working with the veteran?	38	77.55	5	10.20	6	12.24	100
Does the agricultural instructor teach any of your classes?	20	40.81	24	48.77	5	10.20	100
Would he do so if you asked him?	42	85.71	0	0	7	14.28	100
Does the shop instructor teach your veterans farm shop?	15	30.61	18	36.73	16	32.65	100
Have you ever conducted any all-day classes for the agriculture instructor?	34	69.38	10	20.40	5	10.20	100
Do you work closely with the other veterans instructors?	42	85.71	3	6.12	4	8.16	100
Have the other veterans instructors taken you class when you could not be there?	33	67.34	9	18.36	7	14.28	100
Do the other veterans instructors cooperate with you?	42	85.71	1	2.04	6	12.24	100
Do you think your department needs another veterans instructor to take care of veterans on the waiting list?	3	6.12	44	89.79	2	4.08	100

Table 5 - (Continued)

Question	Yes	Per cent	No	Per cent	Did not Reply	Per cent	Total
Do you have an advisory council?	48	97.95	0	0	1	2.04	100
Does it function properly?	41	83.67	8	16.32	0	0	100
Do you think the advisory council is necessary?	44	89.79	5	10.20	0	0	100

The organizational set-up of departments of vocational agriculture is portrayed in Table 5. Some of the most essential and rather evident facts presented in this table are as follows:

1. There are forty-three (43) institutional on-farm training classes conducted in high schools where an agricultural instructor is employed as head of the department.

2. Thirty-eight (38) or 77.55 per cent of the veterans instructors reported that the agricultural instructor took an active interest in working with the veterans taking institutional on-farm training.

3. Forty-two (42) or 85.71 per cent of the veterans instructors indicated that they worked closely with the other veteran instructors in their department.

4. Forty-eight (48) or 97.95 per cent of the veterans instructors reported that they have an advisory council to assist them in carrying out the institutional on-farm training program for their respective classes, while only forty-one (41) or 83.67 per cent reported that their committee functioned properly.

Table 6 - STATUS OF INSTITUTIONAL ON-FARM TRAINING CLASSES WHERE THERE ARE DEPARTMENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE AND WHERE THERE ARE NO DEPARTMENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

	Number in category	Per cent	Veterans enrolled to date	Per cent	Veterans that have completed training	Per cent	Veterans that have been interrupted, dropped, or transferred	Per cent
Institutional on-farm training classes conducted where there are departments of vocational agriculture	43	87.75	1788	37.39	222	88.44	586	90.43
Institutional on-farm training classes conducted where there are no departments of vocational agriculture	6	12.24	258	12.60	29	11.55	62	9.56
Total	49	99.99	2046	99.99	251	99.99	648	99.99

Table 7 - SUMMARY OF STATUS OF INSTITUTIONAL ON-FARM TRAINING CLASSES
WHERE THERE ARE DEPARTMENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE AND
WHERE THERE ARE NO DEPARTMENTS OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

Status	Number of veterans per department (average)		
	Enrolled	Completed training	Interrupted, dropped or transferred
Departments of vocational agriculture	41.45	5.16	13.26
No departments of vocational agriculture	43.00	4.83	10.33

A summarization of Table 6 is given in Table 7. It is interesting to note the relationship between the status of the institutional on-farm training classes conducted in schools where there are departments of vocational agriculture and where there are no departments of vocational agriculture. In classes where there are departments less veterans have been enrolled, more veterans have completed their training and more veterans have been interrupted, dropped or transferred. The reason for this difference may be explained as follows: In schools where there are departments of vocational agriculture the departments are usually better equipped, better staffed, and instructors are better trained. Again, the veterans applying for enrollment are better processed, better trained, and those veterans that do not live up to the required standards after being enrolled are more quickly interrupted, dropped or transferred.

Table 8 - STATUS BY TIME PERIODS THAT INSTITUTIONAL ON-FARM TRAINING CLASSES HAVE BEEN IN OPERATION TO ENROLLMENT, TO THE VETERANS THAT HAVE COMPLETED TRAINING, AND TO THE VETERANS THAT HAVE BEEN INTERRUPTED, DROPPED OR TRANSFERRED.

Months class in operation	Classes in category	Per cent	Veterans enrolled to date	Per cent	Veterans that have completed training	Per cent	Veterans that have been interrupted, dropped, or transferred	Per cent
0 - 11 months	5	10.20	151	7.38	3	1.19	10	1.54
12 - 23 months	8	16.33	274	13.39	16	6.37	67	10.33
24 - 35 months	17	34.69	690	33.72	57	22.70	252	38.38
36 - 47 months	12	24.48	545	26.63	91	36.25	157	27.77
48 - 59 months	7	14.28	386	18.87	34	33.46	152	23.45
Total	49	99.97	2046	99.98	251	99.97	648	99.97

Table 9 - SUMMARY OF STATISTICS CONCERNING THE PRACTICAL ON-FARM TRAINING CLASSES HAVE BEEN IN OPERATION TO ENROLLMENT, TO THE VETERANS THAT HAVE COMPLETED TRAINING, AND TO THE VETERANS THAT HAVE BEEN INTERRUPTED, DROPPED OR TRANSFERRED.

Months classes in operation	Number of veterans per class (average)		
	Enrolled	Completed Training	Interrupted, dropped or transferred
0-11 months (5 classes in category)	30.20	0.06	2.00
12-23 months (3 classes in category)	34.25	2.00	8.37
24-35 months (17 classes in category)	40.59	3.35	14.82
36-47 months (12 classes in category)	45.42	7.58	13.91
48-59 months (7 classes in category)	53.14	12.00	21.44

A summarization of Table 8 is given in Table 9. The only interesting and conclusive fact that may be drawn from Table 9 is the distinct relationship between the months the classes have been in operation to the number of veterans that have been enrolled, veterans that have completed their training, and veterans that have been interrupted, dropped or transferred. The longer the classes have been in operation greater the number of veterans that fall in each category.

Facilities

The responsibility for providing facilities, where institutional on-farm training classes are conducted, rests with the Division Superintendent. Any high school where there is a department of vocational agriculture may be considered as being properly equipped to offer this instruction.

The following facilities should be provided:

1. Adequately equipped classroom.
2. Adequately equipped farm shop.
3. Additional facilities as may become necessary to successfully carry out this program.

Teaching supplies for institutional on-farm training classes are provided through the local school board by the Vocational Agriculture Service, State Department of Education, and are called instructional supplies and consumable teaching aids. The veterans instructor, together with the agricultural instructor, should order and maintain only those supplies which are necessary for the successful execution of this program.

Table 10 - FACILITIES

Question	Yes	Per cent	No	Per cent	Did not reply	Per cent	Total
Do you hold your classes in the agricultural department?	39	79.59	8	16.32	2	4.08	100
Are the desks comfortable for a grown man to sit in for two hours?	42	85.71	7	14.28	0	0	100
Do you consider the class room adequate?	39	79.59	9	18.36	1	2.04	100
Are the electric lights adequate?	41	83.67	7	14.28	1	2.04	100
Is there adequate blackboard space?	46	93.87	3	6.12	0	0	100
Is there an office for the instructor?	34	67.38	15	30.61	0	0	100
Is the office crowded?	29	59.18	7	14.28	13	26.55	100
Can you work in the instructor's office during the day?	33	67.34	8	16.32	8	16.32	100
Is there an instructor's desk?	42	85.71	5	10.20	2	4.08	100
Do you use this desk?	39	79.59	7	14.28	3	6.12	100
Do you have adequate reference material?	30	61.22	18	36.73	1	2.04	100
Is it properly filed?	28	57.14	19	38.77	2	4.08	100
Do you have adequate teaching aids (film strips) (visual material)?	23	46.93	24	48.97	2	4.08	100
Is there a typewriter for use by the agricultural department?	47	95.91	2	4.08	0	0	100
Does it stay at the school?	38	77.55	9	18.36	2	4.08	100
Do you have a filing cabinet for your records?	49	100.00	0	0	0	0	100

Table 10 - (Continued)

Questions	Yes	Per cent	No	Per cent	Did not reply	Per cent	Total
Do you keep the records at school?	41	83.67	8	16.32	0	0	100
Is there a way to blackout your classroom when you hold day classes for veterans, if you want to use the opaque projector?	35	71.42	13	26.53	1	2.04	100
Is there a farm shop available for shop instruction?	46	93.87	3	6.12	0	0	100
Do you consider the shop adequately equipped?	25	51.02	21	42.85	3	6.12	100
Is there a community cannery available for food preservation classes?	38	77.55	11	22.44	0	0	100
Did your school get surplus war material?	45	91.83	3	6.12	1	2.04	100
Do you consider the instructional supply and consumable teaching aide money adequate?	43	87.75	6	12.24	0	0	100
Do you think there should be any restriction on instructional supply and consumable teaching aide money?	34	69.38	13	26.53	2	4.08	100
Do you purchase farm magazines for your class?	45	91.83	4	8.16	0	0	100

The facilities of departments vary as illustrated in Table 10, which is provided to give an idea of the facilities available where institutional on-farm training classes are conducted. Some of the most essential and rather evident facts presented in this table are as follows:

1. Thirty-nine (39) or 79.59 per cent of the veterans instructors reported that they held their classes in the agriculture department. Eight (8) or 16.32 per cent replied in the negative because facilities were not available to them. This reaction was probably due to fact that six (6) institutional on-farm training classes are conducted in schools where there are no departments, while the remaining two (2) classes are held in schools as a convenience to the veterans.

2. Thirty-four (34) or 69.38 per cent of the instructors reported that there is an office for the instructors; however, twenty-nine (29) or 59.18 per cent reported that the office was crowded.

3. Thirty (30) or 61.22 per cent of the instructors reported that they had adequate reference material for teaching, while only twenty-eight (28) or 57.14 per cent reported the reference material properly filed.

4. All veterans instructors reported that adequate filing cabinets were provided for their records, while forty-one (41) or 83.67 per cent reported that their records were kept at school. The reasons for not keeping records at school are:

a. No department of vocational agriculture.

b. Crowded office facilities.

5. Forty-six (46) or 93.07 per cent of the veterans instructors reported a farm shop available for farm shop instruction; however, only twenty-five (25) or 51.02 per cent consider the farm shop adequate.

6. Forty-three (43) or 87.75 per cent of the veterans instructors reported that the instructional supply and consumable teaching aide money was adequate.

Personnel

The agricultural instructor, assistant agricultural instructor, and veterans instructor are appointed by the local school board.

So far as possible the instructional personnel should meet the following qualifications:

1. Farm reared or have at least four years of successful farming experience.
2. Graduate of a recognized agricultural college.
3. Trained as a teacher of vocational agriculture or the equivalent.

The secretary (related instructional personnel) is employed by the local school board to assist the instructional personnel with administrative duties.

The advisory council to the department of vocational agriculture should serve on all matters that pertain to the department. The council should be composed of leading men in the community. Appointments should be made for a one-year period by the Division Superintendent of Schools with the High School Principal serving as ex-officio member.

The advisory council may contribute much to the institutional on-farm training program by assisting in the following:

1. Determining the adequacy of the veterans training situation.
2. Evaluating progress of the veterans in training.
3. Approving and disapproving training programs.

4. Performing any duties that may be required by the veterans instructor for a sound institutional on-farm training program.

The veterans instructors for Central Virginia indicated that their advisory council met as follows:

1. When called
2. Monthly
3. Quarterly
4. Yearly
5. When necessary

The qualifications of the veterans instructors, appointed by local school boards, may indicate the strength or weakness of the institutional on-farm training program.

Table 11 - QUALIFICATIONS OF VETERANS INSTRUCTORS BY COUNTIES IN CENTRAL VIRGINIA

County	Born and reared on farm	Not farm reared	Owms and operates a farm	Does not own and operate a farm	Lives on farm	Does not live on farm	College trained	Not college trained	College trained in agriculture	Not college trained in agriculture	Trained as vocational agriculture instructor	Not trained as vocational agriculture instructor
Albemarle County	3	-	3	-	2	1	3	-	-	3	-	3
Amelia County	2	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-
Brunswick County	6	-	5	1	5	1	5	1	1	5	-	6
Caroline County	1	1	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	2	1	1
Chesterfield County	1	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1
Gulpeper County	2	1	3	-	2	1	3	-	2	1	1	2
Dinwiddie County	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-
Fluvanna County	2	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	2
Goochland County	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
Greene County	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	2	-	2
Greensville County	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	2	-	2
Hanover County	2	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	1

Table 11 - (Continued)

County	Born and reared on farm	Not farm reared	Owms and operates a farm	Does not own and operate a farm	Lives on farm	Does not live on farm	College trained	Not college trained	College trained in agriculture	Not college trained in agriculture	Trained as vocational agriculture instructor	Not trained as vocational agriculture instructor
Henrico County	2	-	1	1	2	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
King George and Stafford Co.	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Louisa County	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	1	1
Lunenburg County	4	1	-	5	4	1	5	-	4	1	-	5
Madison County	2	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	1	1	1	1
Nelson County	2	-	2	-	2	-	1	1	2	2	-	2
Nottoway County	2	1	2	1	3	-	3	-	3	-	-	3
Orange County	2	-	1	1	2	-	2	-	1	1	-	2
Powhatan County	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Spotsylvania County	2	-	1	1	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	2
Totals	45	4	33	16	41	8	44	5	24	25	11	38

Table 12 - QUALIFICATIONS OF VETERANS INSTRUCTORS AND STATUS OF VETERANS

	Number of instructors in category	Per cent	Veterans enrolled to date	Per cent	Veterans that have completed training	Per cent	Veterans that have been interrupted, dro- pped or transferred	Per cent	
Born and reared on farm	45	91.83	1884	92.08	233	92.82	587	90.58	
Not farm reared	4	8.16	162	7.91	18	7.17	61	9.41	
Total	49	99.99	2046	99.99	251	99.99	648	99.99	
Owns and operates farm	33	67.34	1395	68.18	143	56.97	470	72.53	
Does not own and operate farm	16	32.65	651	31.81	108	43.02	178	27.46	
Total	49	99.99	2046	99.99	251	99.99	648	99.99	
Lives on farm	41	83.67	1792	87.58	220	87.64	576	88.88	
Does not live on farm	8	16.32	254	12.41	31	12.35	72	11.11	
Total	49	99.99	2046	99.99	251	99.99	648	99.99	
College trained	44	89.79	1865	91.15	232	92.43	618	95.37	
Not college trained	5	10.20	181	8.84	19	7.56	30	4.62	
Total	49	99.99	2046	99.99	251	99.99	648	99.99	

Table 12 - (Continued)

	Number of instructors in category	Per cent	Veterans enrolled to date	Per cent	Veterans that have completed training	Per cent	Veterans that have been interrupted, dro pped or transferred	Per cent	
College trained in agriculture	24	48.97	1109	54.20	164	65.33	385	59.41	
Not college trained in agriculture	25	51.02	937	45.79	87	34.66	263	40.58	
Total	49	99.99	2046	99.99	251	99.99	648	99.99	
Trained as a vocational agricultural instructor	11	22.44	542	26.49	85	33.86	191	29.47	
Not trained as a vocational agricultural instructor	38	77.55	1504	73.50	166	66.13	457	70.52	
Total	49	99.99	2046	99.99	251	99.99	648	99.99	

There is provided in Table 11 a list of some of the qualifications of the veterans instructors in Central Virginia.

In Table 12 the qualifications of the veterans instructors are listed in terms of their relationship to the status of the veterans. The most evident facts presented in Table 12 are as follows:

1. Forty-five (45) or 91.83 per cent of the veterans instructors were born and reared on the farm.
2. Thirty-three (33) or 67.34 per cent own and operate their own farms.
3. Forty-one (41) or 83.67 per cent of the veterans instructors live on a farm.
4. Forty-four (44) or 89.79 per cent of the veterans instructors were college trained, while only 48.97 per cent were college trained in agriculture.
5. Eleven (11) or 22.44 per cent of the veterans instructors were trained in vocational agriculture.

Table 13 - SUMMARY OF QUALIFICATIONS OF VETERANS INSTRUCTORS AND STATUS OF VETERANS

Qualification	Number of veterans per instructor (average)		
	Enrolled	Completed training	Interrupted, dropped or transferred
Born and reared on farm	41.86	5.17	13.04
Not farm reared	40.50	4.50	15.25
Owms and operates farm	42.27	4.33	14.24
Does not own and operate farm	40.68	6.75	11.12
Lives on farm	43.70	5.36	14.04
Does not live on farm	31.75	3.87	9.00
College trained	42.38	5.27	14.04
Not college trained	36.20	3.80	6.00
College trained in agriculture	46.20	6.83	16.04
Not college trained in agriculture	37.48	3.48	10.52
Trained as a vocational agricultural instructor	49.27	7.72	17.36
Not trained as a vocational agricultural instructor	39.57	4.36	12.02

The most essential and rather evident facts presented in Table 13 are as follows:

1. The higher the qualifications of the veterans instructors the greater the number of veterans that appear in each category.

2. The positive qualifications for the instructors show the largest number of veterans enrolled, veterans that have completed their training, and veterans that have been interrupted, dropped or transferred. There is no explanation given for the difference in the number of veterans that have completed their training and those instructors who own and operate farms and those that do not.

3. The most outstanding differences noted in this table are between those veterans instructors who live on a farm and those that do not; instructors that were college trained and not college trained; instructors that were college trained in agriculture and not college trained in agriculture; and those instructors that were trained in vocational agriculture and those that were not.

Supervision

The responsibility for supervision of the institutional on-farm training program rests with the local Division Superintendent of Schools. He is responsible for seeing that adequate facilities are provided, and instruction given meets the requirements of Public Law 346 and Public Law 377.

The High School Principal supervises the institutional on-farm training program through the agricultural instructor of the department of vocational agriculture. Since the agricultural instructor and the veterans instructor are members of the high school faculty, routine administrative problems are cleared through the principal's office.

The agricultural instructor is responsible for the total program of vocational agriculture in the high school in which he teaches. Active supervision of the institutional on-farm training program, consequently, falls under his control. The agricultural instructor and the veterans instructor should coordinate their efforts for a sound institutional on-farm training program.

The Area Supervisor and the District Supervisor of vocational agriculture actively supervise the institutional on-farm training program through the Division Superintendent of Schools.

The District Supervisor coordinates the efforts of all veterans instructors in his supervisory district. The District Supervisor is responsible to the Area Supervisor and the Division Superin-

tendents for the following:

1. Administration of the institutional on-farm training program.
2. Interpretation of training policies established by the State Department of Education and the Veterans' Administration, and seeing that they are carried out.
3. Approval of training programs for veterans taking institutional on-farm training for the State Department of Education.
4. Making recommendations to the Division Superintendents for the employment of veterans instructors.

The veterans instructors for Central Virginia indicated that the Area Supervisor and the District Supervisor of vocational agriculture could best render assistance by doing the following:

1. Keeping them posted on training policies, and giving advice on specific problems.
2. Giving advice on difficult training situations.
3. Reviewing borderline cases with them on the farms.
4. Approving farm programs on the farm.
5. Supporting the veterans instructors in principles that are just, and turning down those that are unjust.
6. Duplicating instructional material.
7. Holding district meetings at intervals.
8. Keeping reports brief and concise.
9. Coordinating the efforts of all veterans instructors.
10. Helping to get better teaching facilities.

11. Seeing that each department of vocational agriculture receives its share of supplies and equipment.

12. Providing jobs in vocational agriculture when veterans' training ends.

13. Offering sound advice when called upon.

The Assistant State Supervisor in charge of institutional on-farm training for the State of Virginia is responsible for the total institutional on-farm training program. The Assistant State Supervisor coordinates the efforts of the Area Supervisors and the District Supervisors in carrying out the institutional on-farm training program. The Assistant State Supervisor is responsible to the State Supervisor of vocational agriculture for the administration of this program. He establishes policy and interprets regulations governing the institutional on-farm training program.

The veterans instructors for Central Virginia indicated that the Assistant State Supervisor in charge of institutional on-farm training for the State of Virginia could best render assistance by doing the following:

1. Simplifying records so as to allow more time to devote to training the veterans.

2. Supervising and planning a more efficient program of instruction.

3. Clarifying and coordinating information, personnel, and efforts between the local departments of vocational agriculture and the Veterans' Administration.

4. Offering time and suggestions in carrying out the veterans program.
5. Recommending outstanding reference books and teaching material.
6. Securing factual data on conflicting ideas before passing or making decisions.
7. Keeping them supplied with forms which are needed.
8. Establishing a long-time training program that will be workable for share-croppers.
9. Keeping instructors up to date on policy changes.

The Department of Agricultural Education, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, trains prospective agricultural instructors. They establish teaching procedures and coordinate technical information for use by agricultural instructors throughout the state.

The veterans instructors for Central Virginia indicated that the Department of Agricultural Education, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, could best render assistance by doing the following:

1. Supplying more teaching material.
2. Supplying technical information.
3. Supplying lesson plans and visual aids material.
4. Keeping instructors posted on new developments.
5. Supplying lesson plans that are based on the needs of the farmers which can be quickly and easily understood.
6. Admitting there is a difference between teaching veterans and all-day boys and act accordingly.

The Veterans' Administration has contracted with the Virginia State Board of Education to carry out the institutional on-farm training program. This contract establishes policies for veterans taking institutional on-farm training in accordance with Public Law 346, Public Law 377, and Public Law 16, Congress of the United States.

The veterans instructors for Central Virginia indicated that the Veterans Administration could best assist them by doing the following:

1. Approving training programs promptly.
2. Making prompt and specific answers to letter written in connection with the program.
3. Reducing red tape and paper work.
4. Being brief and simple when conducting business with the veterans.

The Veterans' Administration actively supervises the Public Law 16 (disabled) veterans. Training specialists are employed to carry out this phase of the institutional on-farm training program with the assistance of the veterans instructors, District Supervisors, and Division Superintendents.

Itinerant instructors were appointed to work with the veterans instructors in a given area to strengthen the institutional on-farm training program. They should assist the veterans instructors in the following:

1. Organizing courses for veterans.
2. Planning lessons.

3. Classroom instruction.
4. Carrying out the long-time farming program.
5. Arranging teaching calendars.
6. Coordinating the efforts of the instructor with the veterans in his class.

7. Assisting the veterans instructors in any way necessary to obtain the ultimate objectives of the institutional on-farm training program, so that the veterans in training may become established in the business of farming.

The veterans instructors for Central Virginia indicated that the itinerant instructors could best assist them by doing the following:

1. Offering suggestions and constructive criticism to teaching procedures.
2. Helping to prepare long range teaching calendars.
3. Distributing teaching material.
4. Helping in the organization of teaching material.
5. Aiding in the preparation of lesson plans.
6. Conducting demonstrations in good teaching procedure.
7. Passing along good ideas of other classes.
8. Visiting veterans in training to check their progress.

Table 14 - SUPERVISION

Question	Yes	Per cent	No	Per cent	Did not reply	Per cent	Total
Does the division superintendent take an active interest in your work?	43	87.75	6	12.24	0	0	100
Has the superintendent ever visited your class and offered suggestions for improvement?	15	30.61	34	69.39	0	0	100
Does the division superintendent cooperate with you in carrying out a successful program?	47	95.91	2	4.08	0	0	100
Does the high school principal take an active interest in your work?	36	73.46	12	24.48	1	2.04	100
Has the high school principal ever visited your class and offered suggestions for improvement?	14	28.57	35	71.42	0	0	100
Does the agricultural instructor take an active interest in your work?	43	87.75	1	2.04	5	10.20	100
Has the agricultural teacher ever visited your class and offered helpful suggestions?	35	71.42	8	16.32	6	12.24	100
Do you object to the itinerant instructor sitting in on your classes?	1	2.04	48	97.95	0	0	100
Have you ever had any difficulty with the Veterans Administration in Roanoke?	9	18.36	40	81.63	0	0	100
Does the Veterans Administration cooperate with you?	48	97.95	1	2.04	0	0	100
Do you think the Veterans Administration Training Specialist is necessary?	16	32.65	28	57.14	5	10.20	100

Table 14 - (Continued)

Question	Yes	Per cent	No	Per cent	Did not reply	Per cent	Total
Could the State handle its own P. L. #16 cases?	31	63.26	12	24.48	6	12.24	100
Does the soil conservation service and county agent cooperate with you in carrying out your program?	47	95.91	1	2.04	1	2.04	100
Do you derive any benefit from one-day teacher conferences?	48	97.95	0	0	1	2.04	100
Do you think the groups should be smaller?	10	20.40	37	75.51	2	4.08	100
Do you think teachers conferences should be more than one-day?	6	12.24	39	79.59	4	8.16	100
Is your travel allowance adequate?	18	36.73	29	59.18	2	4.08	100
Do you think five cents (5¢) per mile is adequate?	4	8.16	44	89.79	1	2.04	100

As a whole supervision has been adequate as indicated in Table 14 which summarizes the degree of supervision given the institutional on-farm training program. Some of the most evident facts presented in this table are as follows:

1. Forty-three (43) or 87.75 per cent of the veterans instructors reported that the division superintendent took an active interest in their work, while only thirty-six (36) or 73.46 per cent reported that the high school principal took an active interest in their work.

2. Forty-three (43) or 87.75 per cent of the veterans instructors reported that the agricultural instructor took an active interest in their work.

3. Forty-eight (48) or 97.95 per cent of the veterans instructors reported that they did not mind the itinerant instructor observing their classes.

4. Forty-eight (48) or 97.95 per cent of the veterans instructors reported that the Veterans Administration cooperated with them in carrying out their program.

5. Forty-seven (47) or 95.91 per cent of the veterans instructors reported that they had complete cooperation with the soil conservation service and the county agent.

6. Forty-eight (48) or 97.95 per cent of the veterans instructors reported that they derived benefit from the one-day teacher conferences held, however, thirty-nine (39) instructors feel the conferences should not be more than one day.

CHAPTER III

TEACHING PROCEDURES

Course Organization

The course offered veterans taking institutional on-farm training should be designed to meet the needs of the individual veteran. In no case may the training period be extended beyond four years. The number of years of training recommended for an individual veteran should be based on the following:

1. The ultimate training objective of the veteran.
2. The category in which the veteran is to receive training, i. e., the self-propietorship plan or the employer-trainer plan.
3. Individual preference of the veteran based on his training and experience.

The course, designed to meet the individual needs of the veteran, should include classroom instruction, farmshop instruction, on-farm instruction, preservation of food, and field trips. The total minimum number of hours of instruction provided should not be less than three hundred (300). Classroom instruction should consume a minimum of two hundred (200) hours, including; not less than twenty-five (25) hours of farm shop instruction and fifteen (15) hours of food preservation instruction. The on-farm instructional program should provide not less than one hundred (100) hours of instruction, fifty (50) hours of which should be given on the individual veteran's farm. Field

trips and related instruction should consume fifty (50) hours.¹

The farm survey and long-time farming program should be used as a basis for all individual and group instruction. The farm survey should be used as a means of helping the veterans to get a better understanding of their farming situation, available resources and farm potentialities. The long-time farm program is a systematic plan to be developed from information secured through the survey, which may enable the veterans to obtain the largest long-time net income from the farm as a whole, and at the same time to maintain or increase the productive capacity of the farm. This program should -

1. Be developed to fit the peculiarities of the individual farm. No single plan can be adapted to all conditions, yet each plan will have certain things in common.

2. Include all phases of the farming operations.

3. Be carefully worked out to reach certain objectives, and carefully executed so that each step ties in with the plan as a whole.

4. Include a rather detailed study of the individual's farming business. This should be started when the veteran enters training.

Planning

The teaching calendar prepared by the veterans instructor, in conjunction with the agricultural instructor, should be designed to meet the needs of the veterans' in class. The teaching calendar should be prepared on or before January 1st of each year, and should include

1. State Dept. of Ed., Handbook, Institutional On-Farm Training for Veterans in Virginia, Vocational Agriculture Service, p 9, Nov. 1950.

all phases of the instructional program.

Some of the more important reasons for preparing the teaching calendar are as follows:

1. Assuring attention to seasonal farm activities.
2. Avoiding duplication of jobs taught in the past.
3. Allowing the instructor to prepare for his classes well in advance of teaching date.

4. Aiding the supervisors and itinerant instructor to cooperate with the veterans instructor.

A typical teaching calendar prepared for an institutional on-farm training class in Central Virginia may be found in the appendix.

Classroom Procedure

The manner in which the veterans instructor presents the material to be taught is an important factor in the success of the institutional on-farm training program. The instruction given may be effective, or it may be very monotonous and ineffective. There are a number of ways in which the veterans instructor can make his classes effective and worthwhile. Some of the more important ways are as follows:

1. Teaching jobs which are needed.
2. Teaching jobs which are seasonal.
3. Using teaching aids.
4. Developing constructive problems to encourage thinking.
5. Encouraging discussion of problems on the part of class.
6. Equipping and heating classroom comfortably.
7. Allowing a 10-minute break every hour.
8. Duplication a summary of the important points in the lesson for the veterans to take home.
9. Being honest with class members. (If you do not know the answer to a specific problem, say so and look it up).
10. Preparing lessons in advance of teaching the job. (Know subject)
11. Keeping up to date with teaching procedures.

There are four (4) general steps that may be used in teaching veterans taking institutional on-farm training classes. They are as follows:

1. Preparation
2. Presentation
3. Application
4. Execution

The following lesson plan outline is provided to show the procedure that may be used in preparing and presenting the material for teaching a lesson, and how the four steps in teaching a lesson may be carried out. The procedures used by the veterans instructors may be found in Table 15, TEACHING PROCEDURES, on page 84.

LESSON PLAN OUTLINE

Enterprise:

Date:

Job:

Objectives (teachers):

References:

Materials needed:

I. Preparation

- A. Motivation - appropriate story - questions - experiences, etc.
 1. General importance of the unit
 2. Local situation and local practices
 3. Analysis of local situation
- B. Statement of job - written on board)
- C. Analysis - steps, operation, or decisions to be made

II. Presentation

- A. Techniques used in presenting new material or practices
 1. Questioning
 2. Discussion
 3. Explanation
 4. Supervised study
 5. Demonstration
 6. Illustration
 7. Reporting
 8. Factual data
 9. Visual aids
 10. Telling
 11. Experiences of groups
 12. Field trips
 13. Observation
 14. Analysis
 15. Note taking

- B. Continue to use experience of the group in presenting information.
- C. Summary of generally accepted practices in performing the job.

III. Application

(The chief purpose of this step is to insure the use of information as given in presentation in the practical performance of the job on the farm. Without this step no lesson can be considered properly taught)

- A. Develop with the group a plan to be put into operation on an individual farm of a member of the class
- B. Each member prepare plan to fit his particular situation.
- C. Discussion and approval of plans of class members.
- D. Performing the job under supervision.

IV. Execution of individual plan on the members home farm.

On-Farm Instruction

Individual on-farm instruction should be given to veterans taking institutional on-farm training by the veterans instructors to aid the veteran with his individual problems, evaluate progress, and to provide instruction in those phases of agriculture which are not taken up in class. As a basis for the on-farm instruction, the veterans instructors should use the farm survey and long-time farming program.

Follow-up Instruction

When the veteran has completed his course of institutional on-farm training, the veterans instructors should make periodic visits to the farm to encourage the veteran in carrying out his long-time farming program. There are several important instructional phases of the program of vocational agriculture in which the veteran may participate, if he so desires. They include evening school, part-time school, farm machinery repair classes, and the Young Farmer Club. The veterans instructors and the agricultural instructors should encourage veterans who have completed their course to participate in these activities.

Table 15 - TEACHING PROCEDURES

Question	Yes	Per cent	No	Per cent	Did not Reply	Per cent	Total
Do you prepare a teaching calendar every year?	48	97.95	1	2.04	0	0	100
Is the calendar based on the needs of the veterans?	44	89.79	2	4.08	3	6.12	100
Are you in favor of a teaching calendar?	45	91.83	3	6.12	1	2.04	100
Do you think the long-time farming program will be a good teaching device?	47	95.91	1	2.04	1	2.04	100
Do you think the long-time farming program will help you help the veterans?	46	93.87	2	4.08	1	2.04	100
Does the agricultural instructor help you prepare your teaching calendar?	12	24.48	31	63.26	6	12.24	100
Does the itinerant instructor help you prepare your teaching calendar?	18	36.73	27	55.10	4	8.16	100
Do you plan your year's work with the other veterans instructors in your department?	24	48.97	16	32.65	9	18.36	100
Do you prepare your work alone?	32	65.30	14	28.57	3	6.12	100
Do you prepare a lesson plan:							
a. For all your classes?	19	38.77	22	44.89	8	16.32	100
b. For part of your classes?	31	63.26	0	0	18	36.73	100
c. For none of your classes?	0	0	11	22.45	38	77.55	100
Do you ever use the lesson plans prepared by the agricultural instructor?	21	42.85	22	44.89	6	12.24	100
Do you think a detailed lesson plan is necessary?	19	38.77	27	55.10	3	6.12	100

Table 15 - (Continued)

Questions	Yes	Per cent	No	Per cent	Did not reply	Per cent	Total
When teaching a lesson, do you follow through with the four steps in teaching, i.e., preparation, presentation, application and testing?	34	69.38	11	22.45	4	8.16	100
Do you ever teach from just reference material?	31	63.26	17	34.69	1	2.04	100
Do you start your class on time?	43	97.95	1	2.04	0	0	100
Do you end your class on time?	46	95.87	2	4.08	1	2.04	100
Do you give your veterans a ten minute break every hour?	27	55.10	21	42.85	1	2.04	100
Do you require your veterans to keep notes?	9	18.36	39	79.59	1	2.04	100
Do you have note books for your veterans?	25	51.02	23	46.93	1	2.04	100
Do you require your veterans to prepare a plan for doing the job that has been taught?	10	20.40	38	77.55	1	2.04	100
Do you let the veterans take part in the discussion?	49	100.00	0	0	0	0	100
Do you pass out reference material during the class for the veterans to read and study?	40	81.63	8	16.32	1	2.04	100
Do you usually have a study period?	10	20.40	37	75.51	2	4.08	100
Do you think movies should be shown just to take up class time?	0	0	49	100.00	0	0	100
Do you give your veterans shop instruction?	39	79.59	8	16.32	2	4.08	100

Table 15 - (Continued)

Question	Yes	Per cent	No	Per cent	Did not reply	Per cent	Total
Do you think forty (40) hours of shop instruction per year is adequate?	38	77.55	10	20.40	1	2.04	100
Do you instruct your veterans in food conservation?	37	75.51	12	24.48	0	0	100
Do the veterans and their wives take an interest in the cannery?	25	51.02	18	36.73	6	12.24	100
Do the veterans attend farm machinery repair classes in conjunction with the regular agricultural program?	26	53.06	17	34.17	6	12.24	100
Will you follow your veterans up on the farm after they have completed their entitlement?	33	67.34	11	22.45	5	10.20	100
Do you think follow-up is necessary?	39	79.59	5	10.20	5	10.20	100
Should the follow-up be done by the regular agricultural instructor?	10	20.40	34	69.38	5	10.20	100
Do you encourage your veterans to attend meetings held by the other professional workers in the county?	47	95.91	1	2.04	1	2.04	100
Do you give them class time for this?	38	77.55	8	16.32	3	6.12	100
Do you visit a veteran regardless of the need for it?	32	65.30	14	28.57	3	6.12	100
Do you think farm visits necessary?	43	97.95	0	0	1	2.04	100
Do you think field trips are necessary?	47	95.91	1	2.04	1	2.04	100

Table 15 - (Continued)

Question	Yes	Per cent	No	Per cent	Did not reply	Per cent	Total
Do you hold classes two nights weekly?	49	100.00	0	0	0	0	100
Do you think a two-hour class period is too long?	15	30.61	32	65.30	2	4.08	100
Would you be willing to hold one four-hour class period weekly?	11	22.44	35	71.43	3	6.12	100
Should employer-trainers be limited to two years of training?	37	75.51	11	22.44	1	2.04	100
Should share-croppers be limited to two years of training?	22	44.89	24	48.97	3	6.12	100
Do you have a Young Farmers' Club?	30	61.22	18	36.73	1	2.04	100
Does it function?	26	53.06	8	16.32	15	30.61	100
Do you think the Young Farmers' Clubs are beneficial?	39	79.59	4	8.16	6	12.24	100
Which type of lesson do you use most?							
a. Lecture - discussion	16	32.65					
b. Lecture - question-answer	1	2.04					
c. Discussion - question-answer	18	36.73					
d. Discussion - development	10	20.40					
e. Lecture - discussion-question-answer	2	4.08					
f. Did not reply					2	4.08	
g. Total							100

Table 15 - (Continued)

Question	All of the time		Some of the time		Not at all		Did not reply		Total
	0	Per cent	0	Per cent	0	Per cent	0	Per cent	
Do you pass out printed material with lesson?	0	0	49	100.00	0	0	0	0	100
Did you use the opaque projector when teaching your classes?	0	0	47	95.82	1	2.04	1	2.04	100
Do you use the film-strip projector when teaching your classes?	0	0	47	95.82	2	4.08	0	0	100
Do you duplicate essential information for your veterans?	1	2.04	43	87.75	4	8.16	1	2.04	100

The procedures used in teaching, where institutional on-farm training classes are conducted, is indicated in Table 15.

Some of the areas where actual procedures differ greatly from suggested procedures are as follows:

1. The teaching calendar prepared by the veterans instructors, in conjunction with the agricultural instructor, should be designed to meet the needs of the veterans in class; however, only twelve (12) or 24.48 per cent of the veterans instructors reported that the agricultural instructor helped them to prepare teaching calendars.

2. The itinerant instructors were appointed to work with the veterans instructors to strengthen the institutional on-farm training program. The veterans instructors indicated that the itinerant instructor could best render assistance by "helping to prepare long range teaching calendars", yet only eighteen (18) or 36.73 per cent of the instructors reported that the itinerant instructor helped them to prepare teaching calendars.

3. Eighty-five (85) per cent of the veterans instructors reported in Table 5, ORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENTS, that they worked closely with the other veterans instructors in their department; however, twenty-four (24) or 48.97 per cent reported that they planned their years' work alone, while thirty-two (32) or 65.30 per cent reported they worked entirely alone. This condition exists in schools where there is only one veterans instructor. There are eleven (11) schools that fall in this category.

4. A planned lesson is essential for good training. Nineteen (19) or 38.77 per cent of the veterans instructors reported they prepared lessons for all of their classes. Thirty-one (31) or 63.26 per cent reported they prepared lessons for part of their classes. Nineteen (19) or 38.77 per cent reported that they did not think a detailed lesson plan was necessary.

5. Thirty-four (34) or 68.38 per cent of the veterans instructors reported they used the four steps in teaching a lesson, i.e., preparation, presentation, application, and testing.

6. A plan for doing the job taught is essential for the proper execution of the job; however, only ten (10) or 20.40 per cent of the veterans instructors require the veterans to prepare a plan for doing the job at home. Again, only nine (9) or 18.36 per cent of the veterans instructors require veterans to keep notes. Twenty-five (25) or 51.02 per cent of the veterans instructors have note-books for their class members.

7. A follow-up of the veterans after they have completed their training is an essential phase of good teaching. Thirty-nine (39) or 79.59 per cent of the veterans instructors think follow-up is necessary, while only thirty-three (33) or 67.34 per cent of the instructors indicated they will do this.

CHAPTER IV

RESULTS OF THE INSTITUTIONAL ON-FARM TRAINING PROGRAM IN
CENTRAL VIRGINIA

The institutional on-farm training program for veterans of World War II had its beginning with the 78th Congress of the United States. Administrators have endeavored to set up the procedures for operation, while veterans instructors have followed through with a course of instruction that should have been designed to meet the needs of the individual veteran.

The net worth of the institutional on-farm training program can best be measured in terms of results based on the ultimate objectives of the program. However, it must be pointed out here that no effort was made to determine the influence of the size and scope of the farming operation upon the number of veterans who reached the objective of the program.

To avoid any misunderstanding in the interpretation of tables in Chapter IV, the following abbreviations are more clearly defined:

1. E. T. to E. T. - Veteran started training as an employer-trainer and ceased training as an employer-trainer.
2. E. T. to S. C. - Veteran started training as an employer-trainer and ceased trained as a share-cropper.
3. E. T. to Renter - Veteran started training as an employer-trainer and ceased training as a renter.

4. E. T. to Partner - Veteran started training as an employer-trainer and ceased training as a partner.

5. E. T. to Owner - Veteran started training as an employer-trainer and ceased training as an owner.

6. Other - Veteran started training in one of the higher categories and ceased training in one of the lower, i.e., partner to share-cropper.

Table 16 - STATUS OF VETERANS ENROLLED IN INSTITUTIONAL ON-FARM TRAINING PROGRAM IN CENTRAL VIRGINIA

Status	: Number	: Per cent
Total number of veterans that have completed their training	: 251	: 12.26
Total number of veterans that have been interrupted, dropped or transferred	: 648	: 31.67
Total number of veterans now in training	: 1,147	: 56.06
Total number of veterans that have been enrolled to date	: 2,046	: 100.00

A summary of the status of veterans enrolled in the institutional on-farm training program in Central Virginia is given in Table 16. It can be seen that few veterans have completed their training as of June 30, 1950.

It is interesting to note that 2,046 veterans were enrolled in- to training as of June 30, 1950. Of this number, 251 or 12.26 per cent have completed their training, 648 or 31.67 per cent have been interrupted, dropped or transferred, and 1,147 or 56.06 per cent are still in training.

Table 17 - STATUS OF VETERANS THAT HAVE COMPLETED THEIR TRAINING BY COUNTIES IN CENTRAL VIRGINIA

County	Total number of veterans enrolled	Total number of veterans that have completed training	E. T. to E. T.	E. T. to S. C.	E. T. to Renter	E. T. to Partner	E. T. to Owner	S. C. to S. C.	S. C. to Renter	S. C. to Partner	S. C. to Owner	Renter to Renter	Renter to Partner	Renter to Owner	Partner to Partner	Partner to Owner	Owner to Owner	Other	Total
Albemarle County	148	18	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	5	-	18
Amelia County	115	21	2	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	3	1	-	2	4	6	1	21
Brunswick County	230	16	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	4	1	16
Caroline County	50	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	4
Chesterfield County	38	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Culpeper County	119	17	5	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	1	1	17
Dinwiddie County	113	24	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	9	6	2	1	24
Fluvanna County	82	12	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	3	1	12
Goochland County	59	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	6
Greene County	70	8	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	8
Greensville County	65	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Hanover County	54	5	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5

Table 17 - (Continued)

County	Total number of veterans enrolled	Total number of veterans that have completed training	E. T. to E. T.	E. T. to S. C.	E. T. to Renter	E. T. to Partner	E. T. to Owner	S. C. to S. C.	S. C. to Renter	S. C. to Partner	S. C. to Owner	Renter to Renter	Renter to Partner	Renter to Owner	Partner to Partner	Partner to Owner	Owner to Owner	Other	Total
Henrico County	66	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	6
King George-Stafford Co.	33	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Louisa County	84	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	7
Lunenburg County	250	54	-	-	-	-	-	11	6	2	2	3	1	-	15	8	6	-	54
Madison County	88	16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	7	1	16
Nelson County	84	13	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	1	-	13
Nottoway County	123	8	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	8
Orange County	74	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
Powhatan County	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spotsylvania County	50	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	7
Total	2,046	251	30	-	1	4	2	22	11	2	6	13	3	3	71	29	43	11	251

Table 18 - SUMMARY IN PER CENT FOR STATUS OF VETERANS THAT HAVE COMPLETED THEIR TRAINING IN CENTRAL VIRGINIA

The percentages below are figured on the 2,046 veterans that have been enrolled.

Status	Number	Per cent
1. Employer-trainer to employer-trainer	30	1.46
2. Employer-trainer to share-cropper	0	0.00
3. Employer-trainer to renter	1	0.05
4. Employer-trainer to partner	4	0.19
5. Employer-trainer to owner	2	0.10
6. Share-cropper to share-cropper	22	1.07
7. Share-cropper to renter	11	0.54
8. Share-cropper to partner	2	0.10
9. Share-cropper to owner	6	0.29
10. Renter to renter	13	0.63
11. Renter to partner	3	0.15
12. Renter to owner	3	0.15
13. Partner to partner	71	3.47
14. Partner to owner	29	1.42
15. Owner to owner	43	2.10
16. Other	11	0.54
Total	251	12.26
17. Veterans that changed training status while in training	61	2.98
18. Veterans that did not change training status while in training	179	8.74
19. Other	11	0.53
Total	251	12.26

The status of veterans that have completed their training by counties in Central Virginia is indicated in Table 17.

Table 18 is a summary of Table 17. The percentages in Table 18 are figured on the 2,046 veterans that have been enrolled. Some of the most interesting and rather evident facts presented in Table 18 are as follows:

1. The number of veterans that have completed their training, based on the total number enrolled, fall in the following categories:
 - a. Owners - Eighty-three (83) or 4.06 per cent.
 - b. Partners - Eighty (80) or 3.91 per cent.
 - c. Employer-trainers - Thirty (30) or 1.46 per cent.
 - d. Renters - Twenty-five (25) or 1.22 per cent.
 - e. Share-croppers - Twenty-two (22) or 1.07 per cent.
 - f. Other categories - Eleven (11) or 0.54 per cent.
2. Based on the total number of veterans enrolled:
 - a. Sixty-one (61) or 2.98 per cent of the veterans that have completed their training changed their training status while in training.
 - b. One hundred seventy-nine (179) or 8.74 per cent did not change their training status while in training.

Table 19 - SUMMARY IN PER CENT FOR STATUS OF VETERANS THAT HAVE COMPLETED THEIR TRAINING IN CENTRAL VIRGINIA

The percentages below are figured on the 251 veterans that have completed training

Status	Number	Per cent
1. Employer-trainer to employer-trainer	30	11.95
2. Employer-trainer to share-cropper	0	0.00
3. Employer-trainer to renter	1	0.39
4. Employer-trainer to partner	4	1.59
5. Employer-trainer to owner	2	0.79
6. Share-cropper to share-cropper	22	8.76
7. Share-cropper to renter	11	4.38
8. Share-cropper to partner	2	0.79
9. Share-cropper to owner	6	2.39
10. Renter to renter	13	5.17
11. Renter to partner	3	1.19
12. Renter to owner	3	1.19
13. Partner to partner	71	28.28
14. Partner to owner	29	11.55
15. Owner to owner	43	17.13
16. Other	11	4.38
Total	251	99.93
17. Veterans that changed training status while in training	61	24.26
18. Veterans that did not change training status while in training	179	71.29
19. Other	11	4.38
Total	251	99.93

A summarization of Table 17 is given in Table 19. The percentages are figured on the 251 veterans that have completed their training. Some of the most interesting and evident facts presented in Table 19 are as follows:

1. The total number of veterans that have completed their training fall in the following categories:

- a. Owners - Eighty-three (83) or 33.05 per cent.
- b. Partners - Eighty (80) or 31.85 per cent.
- c. Employer-trainers - Thirty (30) or 11.95 per cent.
- d. Renters - Twenty-five (25) or 9.94 per cent.
- e. Share-croppers - Twenty-two (22) or 8.76 per cent.
- f. Other categories - Eleven (11) or 4.38 per cent.

2. Based on the total number of veterans that have completed training:

- a. Sixty-one (61) or 24.26 per cent changed their training status while in training.
- b. One hundred seventy-nine (179) or 71.29 per cent did not change their training status while in training.

Table 20 - DISPOSITION OF VETERANS THAT HAVE COMPLETED THEIR TRAINING BY COUNTIES IN CENTRAL VIRGINIA

County	P. L. 16	P. L. 346	Total	Months in training				Now on farm	Progress					Total
				0-11	12-23	24-35	36-48		Excel- lent	Good	Fair	Poor	In other work	
Albemarle County	3	15	18	-	11	4	3	17	6	8	3	-	1	13
Amelia County	1	20	21	1	4	7	9	19	5	11	3	-	2	21
Brunswick County	-	16	16	-	13	1	2	16	6	5	4	1	-	16
Caroline County	-	4	4	-	-	2	2	3	1	2	-	-	1	4
Chesterfield County	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	2
Gulpeper County	1	16	17	-	6	6	5	14	13	1	-	-	3	17
Dinwiddie County	1	23	24	1	9	6	8	20	3	13	4	-	4	24
Fluvanna County	-	12	12	-	3	3	6	10	4	6	-	-	2	12
Coochland County	1	5	6	-	1	2	3	6	2	3	1	-	-	6
Greene County	-	8	8	-	1	7	-	8	3	2	2	1	-	8
Greensville County	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	2
Hanover County	-	5	5	1	3	1	-	5	1	3	1	-	-	5

Table 20 - (Continued)

County	P. L. 16	P.L. 346	Total	Months in training				Now on farm	Progress				In other work	Total
				0-11	12-23	24-35	36-48		Excel- lent	Good	Fair	Poor		
Henrico County	2	4	6	-	3	1	2	6	5	-	1	-	-	6
King George-Stafford Co.	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Louise County	-	7	7	2	1	4	-	7	3	2	2	-	-	7
Lunenburg County	-	54	54	3	6	24	21	52	15	30	7	-	2	54
Madison County	-	16	16	-	4	11	1	15	4	7	3	1	1	16
Nelson County	1	12	13	-	5	3	5	13	7	3	3	-	-	13
Nottoway County	-	8	8	-	5	2	1	8	3	3	2	-	-	8
Orange County	-	4	4	-	2	2	-	3	-	3	-	-	1	4
Powhatan County	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spotsylvania County	-	7	7	-	-	7	-	7	1	6	-	-	-	7
Total	11	240	251	9	80	73	69	234	84	110	37	3	17	251

Table 21 - SUMMARY IN PER CENT FOR DISPOSITION OF VETERANS THAT HAVE COMPLETED THEIR TRAINING IN CENTRAL VIRGINIA

Per cent of the 251 veterans that have completed training.

Disposition	Number	Per cent
1. Public Law 16	11	4.38
2. Public Law 346	240	95.61
Total	251	99.99
3. Months in training		
a. 0-11	9	3.58
b. 12-23	80	31.87
c. 24-35	93	37.05
d. 36-48	69	27.49
Total	251	99.99
4. Now on the farm	234	93.22
5. In other work	17	6.77
Total	251	99.99
6. Progress in farming (veterans now farming):		
a. Excellent	84	35.89
b. Good	110	47.00
c. Fair	37	15.81
d. Poor	3	1.28
Total	234	99.98

The disposition of veterans that have completed their training is indicated in Table 20. Table 21 is a summary of Table 20. Some of the most interesting and evident facts presented in Table 21 are as follows:

1. The largest number of veterans completed their training between twelve (12) and forty-eight (48) months.
2. Two hundred thirty-four (234) or 93.22 per cent of the veterans that have completed their training are now on the farm.
3. The majority of the veterans now on the farm are making excellent and good progress.

Table 22 - STATUS OF VETERANS THAT HAVE BEEN INTERRUPTED, DROPPED OR TRANSFERRED BY COUNTIES IN CENTRAL VIRGINIA

County	Total number of veterans that have been enrolled to date	Total number of veterans that have been inter., drop. trans.	E. T. to E. T.	E. T. to S. C.	E. T. to Renter	E. T. to Partner	E. T. to Owner	S. C. to S. C.	S. C. to Renter	S. C. to Partner	S. C. to Owner	Renter to Renter	Renter to Partner	Renter to Owner	Partner to Partner	Partner to Owner	Owner to Owner	Other	Total
Albemarle County	148	72	43	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	13	-	14	-	72
Amelia County	115	35	5	-	-	-	1	10	1	-	1	2	-	-	11	-	3	1	35
Brunswick County	230	44	7	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	2	10	-	-	4	-	5	1	44
Caroline County	50	14	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	-	2	3	14
Chesterfield County	38	12	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	12
Culpeper County	119	51	34	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	3	2	51
Dinwiddie County	113	38	3	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	2	-	-	19	-	2	1	38
Fluvanna County	82	42	6	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	2	5	-	-	6	-	6	1	42
Goochland County	59	29	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-	3	1	29
Greene County	70	13	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	1	-	1	-	13
Greensville County	65	6	2	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Hanover County	54	11	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	11

Table 22 - (Continued)

County	Total number of veterans that have been enrolled to date	Total number of veterans that have been inter., drop., trans.	E. T. to E. T.	E. T. to S. C.	E. T. to Renter	E. T. to Partner	E. T. to Owner	S. C. to S. C.	S. C. to Renter	S. C. to Partner	S. C. to Owner	Renter to Renter	Renter to Partner	Renter to Owner	Partner to Partner	Partner to Owner	Owner to Owner	Other	Total
Henrico County	66	22	16	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	22
King George and Stafford Counties	33	8	6	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	8
Louisa County	84	31	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	13	-	1	-	31
Lunenburg County	253	70	-	-	-	-	-	38	1	-	-	14	1	-	10	-	4	2	70
Madison County	88	20	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	3	2	20
Nelson County	84	15	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	3	-	15
Nottoway County	123	48	7	-	-	1	-	7	3	-	1	7	1	1	-	5	11	4	48
Orange County	72	18	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	1	-	-	6	-	18
Powhatan County	50	21	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	4	-	21
Spotsylvania County	50	28	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	14	-	2	-	28
Total	2,046	648	214	-	1	1	1	110	5	-	6	60	3	4	131	14	79	19	648

Table 23 - SUMMARY IN PER CENT FOR STATUS OF VETERANS THAT HAVE BEEN INTERRUPTED, DROPPED OR TRANSFERRED IN CENTRAL VIRGINIA.

The percentages below are figured on the 2,046 veterans that have been enrolled.

Status	Number	Per cent
1. Employer-trainer to employer-trainer	214	10.46
2. Employer-trainer to share-cropper	0	0.00
3. Employer-trainer to renter	1	0.05
4. Employer-trainer to partner	1	0.05
5. Employer-trainer to owner	1	0.05
6. Share-cropper to share-cropper	110	5.37
7. Share-cropper to renter	5	0.25
8. Share-cropper to partner	0	0.00
9. Share-cropper to owner	6	0.29
10. Renter to renter	60	2.94
11. Renter to partner	3	0.14
12. Renter to owner	4	0.19
13. Partner to partner	131	6.40
14. Partner to owner	14	0.68
15. Owner to owner	79	3.87
16. Other	19	0.92
Total	648	31.66
17. Veterans that changed training status while in training	35	1.71
18. Veterans that did not change training status while in training	594	29.03
19. Other	19	0.92
Total	648	31.67

The status of veterans that have been interrupted, dropped or transferred by counties in Central Virginia is indicated in Table 22.

Table 23 is a summary of Table 22. The percentages in Table 22 are figured on the 2,046 veterans that have been enrolled. Some of the most interesting and evident facts presented in Table 23 are as follows:

1. The number of veterans that have been interrupted, dropped or transferred, based on the total number enrolled, fall in the following categories:

- a. Employer-trainers - Two hundred fourteen (214) or 10.46 per cent.
- b. Partners - One hundred thirty-five (135) or 6.59 per cent.
- c. Share-croppers - One hundred ten (110) or 5.37 per cent.
- d. Owners - One hundred four (104) or 5.06 per cent.
- e. Renters - Sixty-six (66) or 3.24 per cent.
- f. Other categories - Nineteen (19) or 0.94 per cent.

2. Based on the total number of veterans enrolled:

- a. Thirty-five (35) or 1.71 per cent of the veterans that have been interrupted, dropped or transferred changed their training status while in training.
- b. Five hundred ninety-four (594) or 29.03 per cent did not change their training status while in training.

Table 24 - SUMMARY IN PER CENT FOR STATUS OF VETERANS THAT HAVE BEEN INTERRUPTED, DROPPED OR TRANSFERRED IN CENTRAL VIRGINIA

The percentages below are figured on the 648 veterans that have been interrupted, dropped or transferred.

status	Number	Per cent
1. Employer-trainer to employer-trainer	214	33.02
2. Employer-trainer to share-cropper	0	0.00
3. Employer-trainer to renter	1	0.15
4. Employer-trainer to partner	1	0.15
5. Employer-trainer to owner	1	0.15
6. Share-cropper to share-cropper	110	16.97
7. Share-cropper to renter	5	0.77
8. Share-cropper to partner	0	0.00
9. Share-cropper to owner	6	0.92
10. Renter to renter	60	9.25
11. Renter to partner	3	0.46
12. Renter to owner	4	0.61
13. Partner to partner	131	20.21
14. Partner to owner	14	2.16
15. Owner to owner	79	12.19
16. Other	19	2.93
Total	648	99.94
17. Veterans that changed training status while in training	35	5.37
18. Veterans that did not change training status while in training	594	91.61
19.. Other	19	2.93
Total	648	99.94

A summarization of Table 22 is given in Table 24. The percentages are figured on the 648 veterans that have been interrupted, dropped or transferred. Some of the most interesting and evident facts presented in Table 24 are as follows:

1. The total number of veterans that have been interrupted, dropped or transferred fall in the following categories:

- a. Employer-trainers - Two hundred fourteen (214) or 33.02 per cent.
- b. Partners - One hundred thirty-five (135) or 20.82 per cent.
- c. Share-croppers - One hundred ten (110) or 16.97 per cent.
- d. Owners - One hundred four (104) or 16.03 per cent.
- e. Renters - Sixty-six (66) or 10.17 per cent.
- f. Other categories - Nineteen (19) or 2.93 per cent.

2. Based on the total number of veterans that have been interrupted, dropped or transferred:

- a. Thirty-five (35) or 5.37 per cent changed their training status while in training.
- b. Five hundred ninety-four (594) or 91.61 per cent did not change their training status while in training.

Table 25-DISPOSITION OF VETERANS THAT HAVE BEEN INTERRUPTED, DROPPED OR TRANSFERRED BY COUNTIES IN CENTRAL VIRGINIA

County	P. L. 16	P. L. 346	Total	Months in training				Reason veteran was inter., dropped								Transferred	Total I.D.T.*	Now on farm	In other work	Transferred	Total I.D.T.*	Number eligible that may be reinstated
				0-11	12-23	24-35	36-48	Own request	Insufficient progress	Have no money to pay for	Lack of funds	Sickness	Discipline	Hours behind	Other reasons							
Albemarle County	3	69	72	45	18	9	-	22	3	-	-	3	1	7	16	20	72	21	31	20	72	22
Amelia County	7	28	35	14	17	4	-	8	7	2	2	-	1	1	6	8	35	16	11	8	35	24
Brunswick County	3	39	44	24	16	4	-	30	3	-	-	-	1	2	2	6	44	12	27	6	44	5
Caroline County	1	13	14	8	3	1	-	6	-	-	-	3	-	-	2	3	14	4	7	3	14	10
Chesterfield County	1	11	12	8	4	-	-	5	4	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	12	7	4	1	12	2
Culpeper County	2	49	51	27	14	6	1	25	3	-	-	1	1	2	19	-	51	23	28	-	51	21
Dinwiddie County	2	36	38	15	13	9	1	22	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	8	38	12	18	3	38	14
Fluvanna County	5	39	42	21	17	2	2	31	2	2	-	-	-	-	6	1	42	7	34	1	42	1
Goochland County	2	27	29	13	10	5	1	16	5	-	-	1	1	-	6	-	29	5	24	-	29	19
Greene County	-	13	13	11	2	-	-	6	-	1	1	1	2	1	1	-	13	2	11	-	13	8
Greensville County	1	5	6	4	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	6	1	3	2	6	1
Hanover County	-	11	11	9	2	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	11	5	3	3	11	7

* Interrupted, dropped or transferred

Table 25 - (Continued)

County	P. L. 16	P. L. 346	Total	Months in training				Reason veteran was inter., dropped								Transferred	Total I.D.T.*	Now on farm	In other work	Transferred	Total I.D.T.*	Number eligible that may be reinstated
				0-11	12-23	24-35	36-48	Own request	Insufficient progress	Farm not large enough	Lack of funds	Sickness	Discipline	Hours behind	Other reasons							
Henrico County	3	19	22	15	3	3	1	3	6	1	-	1	-	-	6	5	22	9	8	5	22	10
King George and Stafford Counties	-	8	8	4	3	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	8	2	6	-	8	7
Louisa County	3	28	31	20	7	4	-	-	25	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	31	5	25	1	31	19
Lunenburg County	7	63	70	35	23	9	3	30	12	4	-	1	2	4	4	13	70	25	32	13	70	17
Madison County	-	20	20	5	9	6	-	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	20	9	10	1	20	17
Nelson County	2	13	15	7	3	5	-	6	2	-	1	-	3	-	2	1	15	7	7	1	15	4
Notoway County	4	44	48	30	13	5	-	17	3	2	-	-	4	1	14	7	48	26	15	7	48	24
Orange County	1	17	18	11	7	-	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	18	4	10	4	18	-
Powhatan County	-	21	21	10	7	4	-	11	-	-	-	-	1	-	9	1	21	8	12	1	21	-
Spotsylvania County	2	26	28	15	9	4	-	15	-	-	-	1	-	1	10	1	28	9	18	1	28	5
Total	49	599	648	354	204	80	10	315	63	14	4	14	18	23	111	86	648	218	344	86	648	237

* Interrupted, dropped or transferred

Table 26 - SUMMARY IN PER CENT FOR DISPOSITION OF VETERANS THAT HAVE BEEN INTERRUPTED, DROPPED OR TRANSFERRED IN CENTRAL VIRGINIA

Per cent of the 648 veterans that have been interrupted, dropped or transferred.

Disposition	Number	Per cent
1. Public Law 16	49	7.56
2. Public Law 346	599	92.43
Total	648	99.99
3. Months in training		
a. 0-11	354	54.62
b. 12-23	204	31.48
c. 24-35	80	12.34
d. 36-48	10	1.54
Total	648	99.98
4. Reason veterans were interrupted or dropped		
a. Own request	315	48.61
b. Insufficient progress	63	9.72
c. Farm not large enough	14	2.16
d. Lack of funds	4	0.61
e. Sickness	14	2.16
f. Discipline	18	2.77
g. Hours behind	23	3.54
h. Other reasons	111	17.27
5. Transferred	86	13.27
Total	648	99.96

Table 26 - (Continued)

Disposition	Number	Per cent
6. Veterans now on farm	218	33.64
7. Veterans in other work	344	53.08
8. Transferred	86	13.27
Total	648	99.99
9. Number of eligible veterans that may be reinstated into training	237	36.57
10. Veterans that may be reinstated into training, per cent of total enrollment - 2,046	237	11.58

Major reasons for veterans leaving the program are summarized in Table 25, along with the disposition of veterans that have been interrupted, dropped or transferred. Pertinent facts from Table 25 are summarized in Table 26. Some of the most interesting and evident facts presented in Table 26 are as follows:

1. The largest number of veterans were interrupted, dropped or transferred during the first twenty-four (24) months of training.

2. The largest number of veterans were interrupted or dropped at their own request. No reason was given as to why a veteran was transferred.

3. Eighty-six (86) or 13.27 per cent of the veterans were transferred.

4. Two hundred eighteen (218) or 33.64 per cent of the veterans that were interrupted or dropped are now on farms, while three hundred forty-four (344) or 53.08 per cent are in other work.

5. It is interesting to note that the veterans instructors believe two hundred thirty-seven (237) or 36.57 per cent of the veterans that have been interrupted or dropped may be reinstated into training. This represents 11.58 per cent of the total number of veterans enrolled.

Table 27 - RECORD OF SOME OF THE OUTSTANDING ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF VETERANS THAT HAVE COMPLETED THEIR TRAINING

Unit	Number
Farms purchased	49
Milk cows procured	589
Beef cattle procured	766
Breeding hogs procured	341
Feeder hogs procured	1763
Broilers marketed	25712
Items made in shop	1899
Items repaired in shop	3264
Pints of food canned	84570
Soil Conservation plans	113
New homes constructed	29
Dwellings repaired	105
New farm buildings constructed	213
Homes painted	80
Homes landscaped	41
Home orchards established	23
Acres pasture developed	3399
Acres hand terraced	903
Tractors purchased	104
Farm machinery purchased	439
Acres forestry improved	763
Electricity installed	69
Bathrooms installed	35
Running water in house	48
Septic tanks installed	27

Opinions of the Institutional On-Farm Training Program in Central Virginia

The veterans instructors for Central Virginia gave the following opinions of the institutional on-farm training program:

1. The institutional on-farm training program has been the most successful program sponsored by the Federal Government. It has been a valuable aid to those who have taken an interest. Many have gone along for the ride.
2. For self-proprietors it has given a better opportunity to learn better farming methods. The program has influenced neighbors.
3. It is at present the best instruction offered in the field of vocational agricultural. All-day classes should swing away from too much theory and prepare boys to farm at the end of four years.
4. It is creating an interest in agriculture.
5. In the next 10 to 20 years this program will bear fruit. Of the veterans that are in training, 95% are more open-minded towards better farming methods.
6. If we cut off the chaff and work with the grain the program will be of tremendous value. Program seems to be scattered.
7. It is one of the best types of instruction a young farmer can get.
8. The program is good, but should be tailored more to fit the individual veterans needs.
9. It has been very helpful to those individuals who are serious and desire to become better established through the use of

sound farming practices.

10. The institutional on-farm training program has definitely helped to raise the standard of living in the community.

11. It has assisted many men in becoming established in the business of farming.

12. Making better farmers out of farmers.

13. The idea is good, the application fair, the results good in some cases and poor in others.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The magnitude of the study has made it difficult for the author to include in detail all phases of the institutional on-farm training program in Central Virginia. There has been no study, similar in scope, made in Virginia and it will be difficult to make many definite conclusions, recommendations and valid comparisons so essential for a thorough and complete study.

The limited time available in conducting and completing this study did not allow detailed explanations and interpretations of the many tables of factual data. It is suggested that interested persons study the tables further because many interesting facts may be found to further their interest in the cause of this program.

Summary

This study was conducted for the purpose of showing some of the conditions and practices being followed in the institutional on-farm training program in Central Virginia. These conditions and practices may be briefly summarized as follows:

1. The institutional on-farm training program for veterans of World War II is being conducted in all twenty-three (23) counties that comprise Central Virginia. Forty-nine (49) classes are in operation in these counties.

2. The provisions of Public Law 346 and Public Law 16, 78th Congress of the United States, have been incorporated in the

institutional on-farm training program developed in Central Virginia for veterans of World War II.

3. During the period covered by this study the peak in enrollment of veterans taking institutional on-farm training in Central Virginia was reached in March, 1950. The enrollment at that time totaled 1,211 veterans. As of June 30, 1950 a total of 2,046 veterans had been enrolled.

4. There are thirty-three (33) departments of vocational agriculture in Central Virginia, and forty-three (43) institutional on-farm training classes are being conducted in twenty-nine (29) of these departments. There are six (6) institutional on-farm training classes conducted in four (4) schools where there are no departments of vocational agriculture.

5. An agricultural instructor is at the head of the department where 87.75 per cent of the institutional on-farm training classes are conducted. An assistant instructor of vocational agriculture is employed in only 36.73 per cent of the cases.

6. A secretary is employed to assist 95.91 per cent of the veterans instructors.

7. An advisory council has been organized to assist 97.95 per cent of the veterans instructors.

8. In 87.75 per cent of the cases, classes are conducted in schools where there are departments of vocational agriculture. Fewer veterans have been enrolled, more veterans have completed their training and more veterans have been interrupted, dropped or transferred in classes where there are departments of vocational

agriculture.

9. The available facilities in schools where institutional on-farm training classes are conducted vary considerably. This is due primarily to the location of the school, the division superintendent, the agricultural instructor and the funds available to carry on the program of vocational agriculture. Instructional supply and consumable teaching aid funds are made available in all cases, based on the enrollment of each veterans' class.

10. Nineteen (19) of the veterans instructors in Central Virginia reported that they prepared lesson plans for teaching all of their classes, and thirty-one (31) instructors reported that they prepared lesson plans for part of their classes.

11. A working plan is essential for the job taught in class and for the proper execution of the job on the home farm. A plan for the home job is required by ten(10) or 20.40 per cent of the veterans instructors in Central Virginia.

12. The success of the institutional on-farm training program can best be measured in terms of results based on the ultimate objective of the program. Based on the number of veterans that have been enrolled, 2,046, or only 12.26 per cent have completed their training, 31.67 per cent have been interrupted, dropped or transferred and 56.06 per cent are still in training.

13. The largest number of veterans that have completed their training fall in the ownership class. This represents 33.05 per cent of the total that have completed their training.

14. Two hundred thirty-four (234) or 93.22 per cent of the veterans that have completed their training are now on the farm.

15. The largest number of veterans that have been interrupted, dropped or transferred fall in the employer-trainer class. This represents 33.02 per cent of the total.

16. Two hundred eighteen (218) or 33.64 per cent of the veterans that have been interrupted or dropped are now on the farm, while three hundred forty-four (344) or 53.08 per cent are in other types of work.

Conclusions

1. The institutional on-farm training classes, as a general rule, are more successful in schools where there are departments of vocational agriculture.

2. The author definitely feels that institutional on-farm training classes should never have been established in schools with no department of vocational agriculture.

3. There is a direct relationship between the qualifications of the veterans instructors and the status of the veterans. This study definitely indicates that the veterans instructors who are most successful operate a farm or live on a farm, and college trained as an instructor of vocational agriculture.

4. Available data indicates that in no case should a veterans instructor be employed with less education than a college degree.

5. The institutional on-farm training program in Central Virginia is adequately supervised.

6. The teaching procedures, as a general rule, followed in the institutional on-farm training classes in Central Virginia follow the recognized procedures for vocational agriculture.

7. In conducting the study the author's observations leads him to the conclusion that a lesson plan is absolutely necessary for good teaching in institutional on-farm training classes.

8. There appears to be a major weakness in this program in that only 20.40 per cent of the veterans instructors require the veterans to prepare a farm plan for carrying out the job taught.

9. Available data indicates that the institutional on-farm training program is assisting veterans in establishment in farming.

10. The author's observations in conducting the program leads him to the conclusion that the requirements for training employer-trainers have been too liberal.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are being made based on experiences in conducting this study:

1. Another study of the institutional on-farm training program should be made by 1956.

2. The 1956 study should be broken down into smaller components.

3. The following recommendations are made, based on factual data, for improvement of the institutional on-farm training program in Central Virginia:

- a. An institutional on-farm training class should in no case be started in a school with no department of vocational agriculture.
- b. Veterans instructors should not be employed to conduct institutional on-farm training classes unless they are qualified by training and experience.
- c. Lesson plans should be prepared by all instructors before teaching a class.
- d. The requirements for training employer-trainers should be strengthened.

4. It is further recommended that an extract of the current study be prepared and forwarded to all veterans instructors in Central Virginia for their information and guidance.

LITERATURE CITED

78th Congress, Service-~~men's~~ Readjustment Act of 1944, Public Law 346, and The Act Providing for Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Veterans, Public Law 15, United States Printing Office, August 25, 1948 (80th Congress, 2nd Session, House Committee Print No. 371). Part VIII, Chapter IV, and Part VII.

Veterans Administration, Application of the Provisions of the Service-~~men's~~ Readjustment Act, Title II, as Amended by Public Law 377, 80th Congress, Instruction No. 9, August, 1947.

State Board of Education, Handbook for Institutional On-Farm Training, Agricultural Education Service, December, 1947, (Revised November, 1948 and November, 1950).

APPENDICES

- APPENDIX A - Questionnaires submitted to Veterans Instructors in Central Virginia
- APPENDIX B - State Supervisory Staff
- APPENDIX C - Teacher-Training Staff, Department of Agricultural Education, V.P.I.
- APPENDIX D - Divisions Superintendents, Central Virginia
- APPENDIX E - Veterans Administration Training Specialists, Central Virginia
- APPENDIX F - Itinerant Instructors, Central Virginia
- APPENDIX G - Agricultural Instructors for Schools in which Institutional On-Farm Training Classes are Conducted, Central Virginia
- APPENDIX H - Veterans Instructors, Central Virginia
- APPENDIX I - Typical Teaching Calendar for Institutional On-Farm Training Classes in Central Virginia

June 15, 1950

Veterans Instructor _____

School _____

**RECORD OF OUTSTANDING ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF VETERANS IN INSTITUTIONAL ON-FARM
TRAINING IN CENTRAL VIRGINIA**

(In order that outstanding accomplishments of veterans who have completed their entitlement or will complete their entitlement on or before June 30, 1950 may be brought up to date, it is requested that the information listed below be compiled from your records and returned to the District Supervisor before June 15, 1950.)

A. Total number of veterans who have completed their entitlement or will complete their entitlement by June 30, 1950 _____

B. Outstanding accomplishments:	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
1. Farms purchased					
2. Milk cows procured					
3. Beef cattle procured					
4. Breeding hogs procured					
5. Feeder hogs procured					
6. Broilers marketed					
7. Items made in shop					
8. Items repaired in shop					
9. Pints of food canned					
10. Soil Conservation plans					
11. New homes constructed					
12. Dwellings repaired					
13. New farm buildings constructed					
14. Homes painted					
15. Homes landscaped					
16. Home orchards established					
17. Acres pasture developed					
18. Acres land terraced					
19. Tractors purchased					
20. Farm machinery purchased					

T

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
21. Acres forestry improved					
22. Electricity installed					
23. Bathrooms installed					
24. Running water in house					
25. Septic tanks installed					
26.					
27.					
28.					
29.					
30.					
31.					
32.					
33.					
34.					
35.					

(To be filled out by each Veterans Instructor in Central Virginia)

A STUDY OF INSTITUTIONAL ON-FARM TRAINING IN CENTRAL VIRGINIA

Directions

This is a study to show the relationship between conditions and practices now being followed in Institutional On-Farm Training in Central Virginia to certain evidences of success in the training program. This information will be compiled in an effort to secure factual data for future recommendations for Institutional On-Farm classes. Please be exact in your answers as far as possible. Where a check mark is indicated for your answer, please use same; where a number, use the number; where a choice is given, circle same; and where your opinion is asked, make it as brief and to the point as possible.

Instructor's Name _____ School _____

A. HISTORICAL DATA1. Give the date your Veterans Class was started _____
(Year) (Month) (Day)2. Give the date you started teaching your class _____
(Year) (Month) (Day)3. Give the date you started teaching veterans _____
(Year) (Month) (Day)

(Note: If same as question 2, mark question 3 "same". If not, give the following information:)

(County) (School) (Year) (Month) (Day)

4. How many teachers before you have taught your present class? _____

5. Please list the names of these teachers:

a. _____ Started _____ Stopped _____
(Year) (Year)b. _____ Started _____ Stopped _____
(Year) (Year)c. _____ Started _____ Stopped _____
(Year) (Year)

6. Has the Agricultural Instructor ever taught your class? _____

7. Give the dates the Agricultural Instructor taught: -

Started: _____ Stopped: _____
(Year) (Month) (Year) (Month)

8. Please give the Agricultural Instructor's name: _____

9. Please give the name of the first veteran enrolled in your class:

Name _____ Address _____

10. Give the date the first veteran was enrolled in your class _____

11. Classification of the first veteran enrolled: P.L. 16 P.L. 346
S.P. E.T.

12. Please give the enrollment of your class in the following chart:

	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG.	SEPT.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.
1946	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1947	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1948	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1949	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
1950	:	:	:	:	:	:	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX	XX

B. PLACE OF INSTITUTIONAL ON-FARM TRAINING IN THE TOTAL PROGRAM OF VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE

1. Do you think Institutional On-Farm Training should be a definite part of Vocational Agriculture? Yes No
2. Do you think Institutional On-Farm Training should be a part of the total school program? Yes No
3. Do you think the County Agent could handle the Institutional On-Farm Training program as effectively as it is now being handled? Yes No

C. ORGANIZATION OF DEPARTMENTS

1. Is there an Agricultural Instructor at the head of your department?
Yes No
2. Is there a Shop Instructor in your department? Yes No
3. Do you have a secretary to help with your work? Yes No
4. Do you think her pay is adequate? Yes No
5. Does she give you enough time to do your work properly? Yes No
6. Does the regular Agricultural Instructor take an interest in working with the veterans? Yes No

7. Does the Agricultural Instructor teach any of your classes? Yes No
8. Would he do so, if you asked him? Yes No
9. Does the Shop Instructor teach your veterans Farm Shop? Yes No
10. Have you ever conducted any All-day classes for the Agricultural Instructor? Yes No
11. Do you work closely with the other Veterans Instructors? Yes No
12. Have the other Veterans Instructors taken your class when you could not be there? Yes No
13. Do the other Veterans Instructors cooperate with you? Yes No
14. Do you think your department needs another Veterans Instructor to take care of veterans on the waiting list? Yes No
15. Do you have a Veterans Training Committee? Yes No
16. Does it function properly? Yes No
17. Do you think the Veterans Training Committee is necessary? Yes No
18. How often does your committee meet? _____
19. Do you hold classes two nights weekly? Yes No
20. Do you think a two-hour class period is too long? Yes No
21. Would you be willing to hold one four-hour class period weekly? Yes No
22. How long do you think a class period should last? _____
23. How many veterans do you recommend per teacher? _____
24. Is your travel allowance adequate? Yes No
25. Do you think 5¢ per mile is adequate? Yes No
If not, how much do you recommend? _____
26. Should Employer-Trainers be limited to two years of training? Yes No
27. Should Share-Croppers be limited to two years of training? Yes No

D. FACILITIES

1. Do you hold your classes in the Agricultural Department? Yes No
2. What is the seating capacity of your class room? _____
3. Are the desks comfortable for a grown man to sit in for two hours?
Yes No

4. Do you consider the class room adequate? Yes No
5. Are the electric lights adequate? Yes No
6. Is there adequate blackboard space? Yes No
7. Is there an office for the instructor? Yes No
8. Is the office crowded? Yes No
9. Can you work in the Instructor's Office during the day? Yes No
10. Is there an instructor's desk? Yes No
11. Do you use this desk? Yes No
12. Do you have adequate reference material? Yes No
13. Is it properly filed? Yes No
14. Do you have adequate teaching aids (film strips)(visual material)?
 Yes No
15. Is there a typewriter for use by the Agricultural Department? Yes No
16. Does it stay at the school? Yes No
17. Do you have a filing cabinet for your records? Yes No
18. Do you keep the records at school? Yes No
19. Please check the following pieces of equipment that are in your department:
 1. _____ opaque projector, 2. _____ Film strip projector, 3. _____ motion
 picture projector, and 4. _____ duplicator.
20. Is there a way to blackout your class room when you hold day classes for
 veterans, if you want to use the opaque projector? Yes No
21. Is there a farm shop available for shop instruction? Yes No
22. Do you consider the shop adequately equipped? Yes No
23. Is there a community cannery available for Food Preservation classes?
 Yes No
24. Did your school get surplus war material? Yes No
25. Do you consider the Instructional Supply and Consumable Teaching Aid money
 adequate? Yes No

26. Do you think there should be any restriction on Instructional Supply and Consumable Teaching Aid money? Yes No
27. Do you purchase farm magazines for your class? Yes No

E. PERSONNEL

1. Were you born and reared on a farm? Yes No
2. Do you now live on a farm? Yes No
3. Are you a farm owner? Yes No
4. Were you trained as a teacher in Vocational Agriculture? Yes No
5. Were you trained as a teacher in another field? Yes No
6. Please indicate your education:
- a. High School _____
- b. College Other Fields _____
- c. College Agriculture _____
- d. B. S. Other Fields _____
- e. B. S. Agriculture _____
- f. M. S. Other Fields _____
- g. M. S. Agriculture _____
- h. B. S. or M. S. Vocational Education in Agriculture _____
7. Have you ever attended Summer School at V.P.I.? Yes No
8. Have you ever attended Forestry School? Yes No
9. Give the number of years you have taught Veterans? _____
10. Give the number of years you have taught school: _____
11. Please give your age: _____

F. SUPERVISION

1. Does the Division Superintendent take an active interest in your work?
- Yes No.

2. Has the Superintendent ever visited your class and offered suggestions for improvement? Yes No

3. Does the Division Superintendent cooperate with you in carrying out a successful program? Yes No

4. Does the High School Principal take an active interest in your work? Yes No

5. Has the High School Principal ever visited your class and offered suggestions for improvement? Yes No

6. Does the Agricultural Teacher take an active interest in your work? Yes No

7. Has the Agricultural Teacher ever visited your class and offered helpful suggestions? Yes No

8. In what way can the Itinerant Instructor aid you most? _____

9. Give a brief opinion of the Itinerant Instructor Program. _____

10. Do you object to the Itinerant Instructor sitting in on your classes? Yes No

11. In what way can the District Supervisor aid you best? _____

12. In what way can the Area Supervisor aid you best? _____

13. In what way can the Assist. State Supervisor in Charge of Veterans' Training help you best? _____

14. In what way can the Teacher-Training Staff at V.P.I. help you best?

15. Have you ever had an difficulty with the Veterans Administration in Roanoke? Yes No
16. Does the Veterans Administration cooperate with you? Yes No
17. Do you think the Veterans Administration Training Specialist is necessary?
Yes No
18. Could the State handle its own F. L. #16 cases? Yes No
19. Outline briefly how the Veterans Administration can best help you. _____

20. Does the Soil Conservation Service and the County Agent cooperate with you in carrying out your program? Yes No
21. Do you have a Young Farmers' Club? Yes No
22. Does it function? Yes No
23. Do you think the Young Farmer Clubs are beneficial? Yes No
24. Give your honest opinion of the Young Farmer movement: _____

25. Have you heard any criticism of the G.I. Bill of Rights? Yes No
26. Do the people in your community understand what Institutional On-Farm Training is all about? Yes No
27. Do you derive any benefit from one-day teacher conferences? Yes No

28. Do you think the groups should be smaller? Yes No
29. Do you think teachers conferences should be more than one day? Yes No
30. Give your honest opinion of the Teachers Conferences at V.P.I.: _____

31. What type of conference do you recommend? _____

G. TEACHING PROCEDURES

1. Do you prepare a teaching calendar every year? Yes No.
2. Is the calendar based on the needs of the veteran? Yes No
3. Are you in favor of a teaching calendar? Yes No
4. Do you think the Long-time Farming Program will be a good teaching device?
 Yes No
5. Do you think the Long-time Farming Program will help you help the
 veteran? Yes No
6. Does the Agricultural Instructor help you prepare your teaching calendar?
 Yes No
7. Does the Itinerant Instructor help you prepare your teaching calendar?
 Yes No
8. Do you plan your year's work with the other Veterans Instructors in your
 department? Yes No
9. Do you prepare your work alone? Yes No
10. Do you prepare a lesson plan:
 a. For all your classes? Yes No
 b. For part of your classes? Yes No
 c. For none of your classes? Yes No
11. Do you ever use the lesson plans prepared by the Agricultural Instructor?
 Yes No
12. Do you think a detailed lesson plan is necessary? Yes No

13. When teaching a lesson, do you follow through with the four steps in teaching, i.e. preparation, presentation, application and testing? Yes No
14. Do you ever teach from just reference material? Yes No
15. Which type of lesson do you use most: Lecture, discussion, questions and answers, or development type? (Circle two).
16. Do you start your class on time? Yes No
17. Do you end your class on time? Yes No
18. Do you give your veterans a ten-minute break every hour? Yes No
19. Do you require your veterans to keep notes? Yes No
20. Do you pass out printed material prepared for the lesson: All the time?
Some of the time? Not at all?
21. Do you have note books for your veterans? Yes No
22. Do you require your veterans to prepare a plan for doing the job that has been taught? Yes No
23. Do you let the veterans take part in the discussion? Yes No
24. Do you pass out reference material during the class for the veterans to read and study? Yes No
25. Do you usually have a study period? Yes No
26. Do you use the opaque projector: All the time? Some of the time?
Not at all?
27. Do you use the film strip projector: All the time? Some of the time?
Not at all?
28. Do you show movies: Whenever an interesting film can be secured based on the lesson? Whenever you get a film? Not at all?
29. Do you think movies should be shown just to take up class time? Yes No
30. Do you duplicate material for your veterans? All the time? Some of the time?
Not at all?
31. Do you give your veterans shop instruction? Yes No

- 32. Do you think 40 hours of shop instruction per year is adequate? Yes No
- 33. Do you instruct your veterans in food conservation? Yes No
- 34. Do the veterans and their wives take an interest in the cannery? Yes No
- 35. Do the veterans attend farm machinery repair classes in conjunction with the regular Agricultural Program? Yes No
- 36. Will you follow your veterans up on the farm after they have completed their entitlement? Yes No
- 37. Do you think follow-up is necessary? Yes No
- 38. Should the follow-up be done by the regular Agricultural Instructor?
Yes No
- 39. Do you encourage your veterans to attend meetings held by the other professional workers in the county? Yes No
- 40. Do you give them class time for this? Yes No
- 41. How many hours of class room instruction do you recommend per year? _____
- 42. How many hours of farm visitation per individual veteran do you recommend per year? _____
- 43. Do you visit a veteran regardless of the need for it? Yes No
- 44. Do you think farm visits necessary? Yes No
- 45. How many field trips do you recommend per year? _____
- 46. Do you think field trips are necessary? Yes No

- - - - -

Give your honest opinion of the value of the Institutional On-Farm Training Program in your county: _____

APPENDIX B

State Supervisory Staff

- Dowell J. Howard, State Superintendent of Public Instruction and
Executive Officer of Vocational Education
- R. N. Anderson, State Director of Vocational Education
- F. B. Cale, State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture
- R. Edward Bass, Assistant State Supervisor of Vocational Agriculture
- T. V. Downing, Assistant Supervisor Vocational Agriculture (Forestry)
- W. R. Crabill, Assistant Supervisor Vocational Agriculture (Institutional
On-Farm Training)
- J. L. Campbell, Assistant Supervisor Vocational Agriculture (Institutional
On-Farm Training)
- W. R. Legge, Area Supervisor Vocational Agriculture (Northern Virginia)
- Jesse C. Green, Area Supervisor Vocational Agriculture (Central Virginia)
- W. C. Dudley, Area Supervisor Vocational Agriculture (Southside Virginia)
- W. R. Emons, Area Supervisor Vocational Agriculture (Eastern Virginia)
- J. A. Hardy, Area Supervisor Vocational Agriculture (Southwest Virginia)
- J. O. Hoge, Area Supervisor Vocational Agriculture (Southwest Virginia)
- C. B. Yeter, Area Supervisor Vocational Agriculture (Negro)
- H. M. Davis, District Supervisor Vocational Agriculture (Institutional
On-Farm Training - Northern Virginia)
- R. W. Sparks, District Supervisor Vocational Agriculture (Institutional
On-Farm Training - Central Virginia)
- O. L. Waddell, District Supervisor Vocational Agriculture (Institutional
On-Farm Training - Southside Virginia)
- W. W. Craighead, District Supervisor Vocational Agriculture (Institutional
On-Farm Training - Virginia - Negro)

APPENDIX C

Teacher-Training Staff, Department of Vocational
Agriculture, V.P.I.

- H. W. Sanders, Head, Department of Vocational Education
- T. J. Horne, Head, Department of Agricultural Education
- C. E. Richard, Associate Professor, Department of Agricultural Education
- C. S. McLearn, Associate Professor, Department of Agricultural Education
- B. C. Bass, Associate Professor, Department of Agricultural Education
- T. J. Wakeman, Associate Professor, Department of Agricultural Education
(Shop)
- K. G. Thompson, Associate Professor, Department of Agricultural Education
(Shop)

APPENDIX D.

Division Superintendents
Central Virginia

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>SUPERINTENDENT</u>
Albemarle	Paul H. Cale
Amelia & Nottoway	Ray E. Reid
Brunswick	B. F. Walton
Caroline	W. A. Vaughan
Chesterfield	E. S. H. Greene
Culpeper	Paul Hounshell
Dinwiddie	W. A. Scarborough
Fluvanna	J. P. Snead
Goochland	Ashby W. Kay
Greensville	E. R. Riedel
Hanover	D. B. Webb
Henrico	G. K. Holsinger
King George & Stafford	T. Benton Gayle
Louisa	Byrd W. Long
Lunenburg	Macon F. Fears
Madison & Greene	S. C. Morgan
Nelson	W. E. Kidd
Orange	G. J. M. Kyle
Powhatan	J. B. M. Carter
Spotsylvania	C. Melvin Snow

APPENDIX E

Veterans Administration Training Specialists
Central Virginia

A. Dunham, Senior Training Specialist

M. F. Ball, Training Specialist

T. N. Broyles, Training Specialist

R. L. Flynn, Training Specialist

Charles J. Gose, Training Specialist

R. C. Layman, Training Specialist

R. F. Nelson, Training Specialist

George S. Rice, Training Specialist

Carl W. Rible, Training Specialist

APPENDIX F

Itinerant Instructors
Central Virginia

Kenneth W. Lindsay, Itinerant Instructor (South Central Virginia)

J. Roger Mansfield, Itinerant Instructor (North Central Virginia)

APPENDIX G

Agricultural Instructors for Schools in which
Institutional On-Farm Training Classes are Conducted
Central Virginia

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>
Albemarle	Grozet Meriwether-Lewis Scottsville	Robert W. Chambliss E. H. Puckett T. A. Allison
Amelia	Amelia	Robert F. Lane
Brunswick	Alberta Lawrenceville	H. A. Glenn G. R. Skinner
Caroline	Caroline	John C. Peers
Culpeper	Culpeper	R. R. Tolbert
Dinwiddie	Dinwiddie McKenny	P. A. Glass, Jr. F. E. Jones
Fluvanna	Fluvanna	G. B. Troxler
Goochland	Goochland	Royall W. Wheeler
Greensville	Greensville	M. D. Grizzard, Jr.
Hanover	Beaverdam - Montpelier Battlefield Park	A. P. Nuckols G. H. Piercy
Louisa	Louisa	E. M. Pennington, Jr.
Lunenburg	Kenbridge Victoria	L. G. Shelton J. W. Thweatt
Madison	Madison	W. H. Wetsel
Nottoway	Blackstone Burkeville	W. L. Thweatt J. S. Clingenpeel
Orange	Unionville	R. E. Taylor
Powhatan	Powhatan	E. C. Bolte
Spotsylvania	Spotsylvania	J. H. Zigler
Stafford	Stafford & Falmouth	L. A. Muse

APPENDIX H

Veterans Instructors
Central Virginia

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>
Albemarle	Crozet Meriwether-Lewis Scottsville	Michael H. Coiner J. R. Wingfield, Jr. John L. Morris, Jr.
Amelia	Amelia	U. K. Franken A. M. West
Brunswick	Alberta Lawrenceville	S. J. Brandon E. P. Sanford & L. P. Elmore Lloyd V. Bell, Jr. Richard O. Gaudin
Caroline	Caroline	Wm. A. Fraughnaugh Francis C. Green
Chesterfield	Thomas Dale	T. Foster Rose
Culpeper	Culpeper	S. C. Broyles Fred G. Buswell, Jr. C. W. Potts
Dinwiddie	Dinwiddie McKenney	R. M. Ritchie G. V. Nelson
Fluvanna	Fluvanna	Howard G. Black, Jr. Ellis P. Snead
Goochland	Goochland	J. F. Jenkins
Greene	James Monroe	Chas. E. Blue, Jr. W. C. Crigler
Greensville	Greensville	James N. Massey
Hanover	Beaverdam - Montpelier Battlefield Park	C. H. Bales M. E. Carpenter
Henrico	Varina	M. H. Pulley
Louisa	Louisa	W. L. Chisholm J. M. Russell

APPENDIX H (Cont'd)

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>SCHOOL</u>	<u>TEACHER</u>
Lunenburg	Kenbridge	George S. Potts James C. Potts
	Victoria	Andrew J. Fubank Nathaniel H. Jeter R. L. Kirby
Madison	Madison	Smith Blankenbaker Harold H. Estes
Nelson	Lovingston	William C. Lake F. D. Terry
Nottoway	Blackstone	Jack B. Irby Willie B. Irby
	Burkeville	W. F. Meyer
Orange	Unionville	D. D. Ball C. E. Schwarting
Powhatan	Powhatan	John W. Thornton
Spotsylvania	Spotsylvania	Roy E. Gwin Thomas H. Tyler
Stafford-King George	Falmouth	Thomas E. Thorburn

APPENDIX I
TEACHING CALENDAR
ON-THE-FARM TRAINING FOR VETERANS

Amelia High School
1950-51

U. K. Franken - Instructor

DATE	JOBS
January 1	Keeping Farm Accounts
3	Young Farmer's Club
4	Closing Out Farm Accounts
8	Analyzing Farm Business
11	Open
15	Filling Out Summary Sheet of Year's Work
18	Revising Farm Plan
22	Making Farm Budget
23	Making Plant Bed
25	Farm Shop
29	Farm Shop
	Field Trip - Checking Farm Plan and Recommending Important Practices and Improvements.
February 1	Planning Home Garden
5	Spring Out Production
7	Young Farmer's Club Meeting
8	Farm Repair Machinery
12	Top Dressing Small Grain

DATE**JOBS**

February 15 Farm Machinery Repair
19 Spotting and Seeding Pastures
22 Farm Machinery Repair
25 Control of Blue Mold and Insects in Plant Beds
Field Trip - Spotting and Seeding Pastures

March 1 Open
5 Home Ground Improvement
7 Young Farmer's Club
8 Selecting and Studying Building Plans
12 Selecting and Studying Building Plans
15 Farm Machinery Repair
19 Open
22 Farm Machinery Repair
26 Renting Pure and Popular Seedlings
29 Open
Field Trip - Selecting Locations and Planting Pine and Popular
Seedlings

April 2 Open
4 Young Farmer's Club Meeting
5 Fertilizing and Planting Corn
9 Weed Control and Cultivation
12 Laying Cinder Blocks
16 Farm Shop

<u>DATE</u>	<u>JOBS</u>
June	19 Suckering and Topping Tobacco
	23 Seeding Supplemental Pastures
	26 Open
	30 Open
	Field Trip - Vaccinating Pullets
July	2 Weed Control
	4 Federation Picnic
	9 Open
	11 Open
	16 Open
	19 Adjusting and Operating Hay Equipment
	23 Cutting and Curing Hay
	26 Open
	30 Farm Shop
	Tour of Pasture - Pasture Management
August	1 Young Farmer's Club
	6 Clipping Fence Rows - Improving Looks of Farm
	8 Checking Soil Conservation Plan
	13 Carrying Out Soil Conservation Plan
	16 Open
	20 Open
	23 Open

DATE		JOB
August	27	Open
	30	Open
		Field Trip - Soil Conservation Practices
September	3	Deciding on Variety of Oats, Barley, and Wheat
	5	Young Farmer's Club
	10	Seeding Supplemental Pastures
	13	Buying and Treating Seed - Cleaning
	17	Combining Soybeans
	20	Preparing Seed Bed and Fertilizing Small Grain
	24	Farm Shop
	27	Open
	30	Farm Shop
		Field Trip
October	1	Cleaning and Disinfecting Corn Cribs
	3	Young Farmer's Club
	8	Combining Lespedeza Seed
	11	Preparing Buildings for Winter
	15	Feeding and Care of Beef Cattle in Winter
	18	Vaccinating Cattle for Septicemia
	22	Culling Poultry
	25	Open
	29	Open
		Field Trip - Preparing Buildings for Winter

DATEJOB

November 1 Butchering, Cutting Meat, Curing Meat
5 Feed and Care of Fall Litters of Pigs
7 Young Farmer's Club
12 Farm Plumbing
15 Open
19 Farm Electricity
22 Open
26 Building - Cutting Rafters
29 Open
Field Trip - Farm Shop Location and Arrangement

December 3 Farm Machinery Repair
5 Young Farmer's Club
6 Farm Shop
10 Farm Shop
13 Farm Forestry
17 Open
20 Closing Out Farm Accounts
27 Making Out Summary Sheets
Field Trip
