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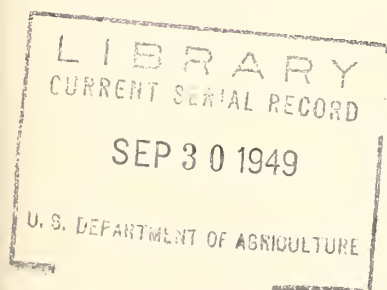
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BIBLIOGRAPHY ON EXTENSION RESEARCH

November 1943 through December 1948

CLASSIFIED AND ANNOTATED
CONTAINS INDEX TO RESEARCH FINDINGS



Compiled by
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Analyst
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PREFACE

This is the first supplement to the cumulated Bibliography on Extension Research, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Extension Service Circular 416 by Lucinda Crile. It contains references to 88 different research studies pertaining to the organization, administration, and methods of doing extension work. Subject-matter studies are not included. The references to the studies are arranged in classified form under 23 separate headings. This classification is shown on the contents page. A brief statement accompanies each reference telling the phases of the subject covered, how the study was made, and the size of the sample. A detailed index to the specific findings in these studies is presented alphabetically by subjects in the back of the circular. An alphabetical list of authors will also be found in the back of the circular.

It is the plan to issue additional bibliographies on extension research periodically. It will be appreciated if copies of new studies are sent to Lucinda Crile when they become available. This will assist also in keeping the Review of Extension Research and the reference file of this material in the Division of Field Studies and Training up-to-date. Studies made in the past, regardless of the date, should be submitted if they are not included in this circular or in the cumulated bibliography to which this is the first supplement.

WHERE TO CONSULT OR OBTAIN COPIES OF PUBLICATIONS: Many of the publications cited are on file in the agricultural college and experiment station libraries, where they may be consulted. State extension publications are not available for distribution by the Department of Agriculture but should be requested from the colleges issuing them. The post office address is included in the reference. U. S. Extension Service publications for free distribution should be requested from Extension Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C. Requests and remittances for publications for which there is a charge should be sent to Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. Call numbers following the citations are those of the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Photoprint or microfilm copies of any of the publications for which call numbers are given may be ordered from that Library at the following rates:

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When inquiring about publications **BE SURE TO GIVE THE FULL REFERENCE.**

DISTRIBUTION: A copy of this circular has been sent to each State extension director; State leader in county agricultural, home demonstration, and 4-H Club work; State leader of extension studies; extension editor; agricultural college library, and experiment station library; and to one subject-matter specialist in each project.

November 1943 through December 1948

ADMINISTRATION AND SUPERVISION

General Organization

1. BILLINGS, B., and COLLINGS, M. L. A study of home demonstration organization in the rural towns of six counties of Massachusetts. U. S. Ext. Serv. C. 442, 18 p., processed. 1947. 1.9 Ex892Esc

This is a digest of the study, "Study of Home Demonstration Organization in the Rural Towns of Six Massachusetts Counties" by the same authors, which follows.

2. BILLINGS, B., and COLLINGS, M. L. Study of home demonstration organization in the rural towns of six Massachusetts counties. 45 p., processed. Amherst, Mass. U. Agr. Ext., 1947. 275.2 M38Stu

Comparative information is given on the effectiveness of extension work with rural women in towns (townships) with a high degree of home demonstration organization and in towns with less or no organization. The following criteria for effective organization were used: Evidence of willingness to accept leadership responsibilities, evidence that the group knows the leaders, evidence of awareness of the organization's aims and program, evidence of knowledge of the organization's structure and processes, evidence of initiative and resourcefulness, and belief in and willingness to help carry out the organization's program. The data were obtained by personal interview with 153 leaders and 624 homemakers in 6 Massachusetts counties.

3. IOWA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE. Report on study of County Farm Bureau service activities. Rev., 29 p., processed. Ames, 1946.

In 1945 this study was made in all Iowa counties to obtain factual data with respect to the relations of extension workers to commercial and service activities. Information is given on kind of services available; manner in which services are handled with regard to finances, physical set-up and records; relationship of county Farm Bureau to service activities; relation of employed extension and office personnel to the handling of the services; extent to which services were used in 1944 and 1945; history of the service activities; and policies relating to the college and the Extension Service with respect to various service activities.

4. JOINT COMMITTEE OF THE U. S. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE AND ASSOCIATION OF LAND GRANT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ON EXTENSION PROGRAMS, POLICIES, AND GOALS. Joint Committee report on extension programs, policies, and goals. 72 p. Washington, 1948. 1 Ag85J

This report contains general recommendations for the future of extension work and also specific recommendations on relationships between the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Land-Grant Colleges; between the extension program and agricultural programs of other Federal and State agencies; and between the extension program and non-governmental groups. There is also an analysis and recommendations regarding teaching methods, procedures, and the training and professional status of extension career workers. It is based on a 2-year study by a committee representing the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Association of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities.

See also study 92.

5. MARTIN, T. T. The local 4-H Club organization. Mo. Agr. Col. Ext. Study 3, 32 p. 1947 275.29 M69Ex

The information used in this study of the status of the local 4-H Club was furnished by the club leaders in the 48 States and Puerto Rico. Kind, size, duration, organization methods, requirements, morale, relationships, and cycle of changes of local 4-H Clubs are factors studied.

Administrative Management

6. THOMPSON, C. A. 1947 Summary report on county office survey. 6 p., processed. [New Brunswick, N. J. Agr. Col. Ext.], 1947.

A survey was conducted in 21 county extension offices in New Jersey to determine the status and adequacy of such facilities as office labels, space, appearance, equip-

ment, arrangement, lighting, ventilation, telephones and extensions, buzzers, rest rooms, drinking water, mailing lists, office calendars of dates, handling of office callers, records and files, reference library, and demonstration equipment.

See also study 7.

Personnel - Job Analyses, Working Conditions, Office Tenure

7. ASSOCIATION OF LAND-GRANT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES; EXTENSION COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION AND POLICY, SUBCOMMITTEE ON DESIRABLE WORKING CONDITIONS. Working conditions of extension workers. 130 p., processed. Washington, U. S. Ext. Serv., 1947.

The following committee of extension workers was responsible for the study: H. C. Sanders, Chairman; M. L. Collings; C. U. Pickrell; N. Brumbaugh; P. C. Taff; L. C. Cunningham; A. M. Sikes; E. V. Ryall; J. F. Parker; T. H. Blow; J. Campbell; C. Johnson; F. Howard; and C. V. Ballard.

Each of the 48 States furnished data by questionnaire for this study of factors affecting the working conditions of extension workers. Information is included on the salaries of extension workers; retirement; employment; county clerical help, office space, equipment, and supplies; public relationships; administrative policies; health and insurance; leave; training; academic rank; and reports. The subcommittee prepared recommendations based on the findings.

8. COLLINGS, M. L. An analysis of the home demonstration agent's use of time. 26 p., processed. Washington, U. S. Ext. Serv., 1947. 1.913 S2An12

Among the major factors in the use of the home demonstration agent's time studied are the length of the work-week, the kinds of jobs she is asked to do, the relation of her experience and the season to the use of time, the kinds of teaching done, the emphasis given to the different kinds of subject matter, individuals and groups with whom the agent works and the time devoted to each, and the methods used to reach these individuals and groups. The study is based on 2-week records of 173 home demonstration agents covering 2,422 days in May and June 1944, and January and February 1945.

9. MCNELLY, C. L. A study of county agent tenure. 24 p., processed. St. Paul, Minn. U. Agr. Ext., 1948.

Personnel records and related studies were reviewed, 49 county agents and a number of former agents were interviewed, and conferences were held with State extension administrators and supervisors and county agents in 15 States to get the information in this study on length of county agent tenure, reasons for leaving the service, unsatisfactory elements in the work, and possible remedies.

10. [NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE]. County agents' replies to questionnaires on extension work. 8 p., processed. [Ithaca, N. Y. Agr. Col. Cornell Ext.], 1945. 275.2 N482Cr

This is a study of subject-matter specialists based on the replies of 48 county agents in New York. The functions and assistance of the specialist were evaluated and suggestions were given for the proportion of specialists and agents, time distribution, when to plan and how to plan schedules, emphasis to be given to 4-H Club work, less direct teaching by specialists vs. more training of agents, and training of vocational teachers.

11. NEW YORK STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. Summary of reports of extension specialists in agriculture, New York State College of Agriculture, regarding field and office work in 1944 and in the future. 10 p., processed. Ithaca, N. Y. Agr. Col. Cornell Ext., 1945. 275.2 N482Sum

Forty agricultural specialists in New York furnished the data for this study of the distribution of their time, both actual and recommended. Some other suggestions regarding the specialists' work, particularly that with 4-H Clubs, are given. Some information on relationships between the subject-matter departments and extension is also included.

12. CRILE, L. Review of extension studies, January to June 1948. U. S. Ext. Serv. Ext. Serv. C. 454, 35 p., processed. July 1948. 1.9 Ex892Esc

This is the second issue of the Review of Extension Studies. Included are summaries of findings in 14 studies completed during the first half of 1948, reviews of 26 studies in progress, and 6 studies contemplated, some uses made of findings from extension studies, and an outline for preparing material to be sent in for future issues of the Review.

13. CRILE, L. Review of extension studies, 1946-1947. U. S. Ext. Serv. Ext. Serv. C. 449, 57 p., processed. March 1948. 1.9 Ex892Esc

This is the first issue of the Review of Extension Studies. Included are summaries of findings in 14 studies completed in 1946 and 1947, reviews of 15 studies in progress and 9 studies contemplated, some uses made of findings from extension studies, and an outline for preparing material to be sent in for future issues of the Review.

14. CRILE, L. Bibliography on extension research. U. S. Ext. Serv. Ext. Serv. C. 416, 161 p., processed. 1944. 1.9 Ex892Esc

This cumulated, classified, and annotated bibliography contains references to extension research studies available to the author up to November 1943. References to 418 studies pertaining to the organization, administration, and methods of doing extension work are included. The studies are classified under 36 subject groups and there is a detailed subject index of over 4,700 references. The annotations tell the phases of the subject covered, how the study was made, and the size of the sample. The index of authors contains the names of 348 extension workers whose contributions to the field of extension research are included.

Training Extension Workers

15. BILLINGS, B., BURNS, K. VAN A., and CRESSWELL, M. Training the home demonstration agent. J. Home Econ., 38: 341, 342. June 1946. 321.8 J82

This is a digest of the study, "Training of Home Demonstration Agents" by the same authors, which follows.

16. BILLINGS, B., BURNS, K. VAN A., and CRESSWELL, M. Training of home demonstration agents. 65 p., typewritten. Washington, U. S. Ext. Serv. 1946.

An article giving a digest of the findings was published in J. Home Econ., 38: 341, 342, June 1946. 321.8 J82

The Extension Service Department of the American Home Economics Association Committee on Training Home Demonstration Agents sponsored this study which covers pre-service, induction, and in-service training of home demonstration agents. Data are presented on how well the training being given meets the needs of home demonstration agents, what further training is needed, and how it can best be provided. The home demonstration leaders in 48 States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico furnished the information by mail questionnaire.

17. HOLCOMB, J. M. Summary of study "Education for County Extension Workers in Iowa." 2 p., processed. Ames, Iowa State Col., 1946.

Brief of thesis (M.S.) Iowa State College.

This is a summary of a study by the same author and title which follows.

18. HOLCOMB, J. M. Education for county extension workers in Iowa. 122 p., typewritten. Ames, Iowa State Col., 1946.

Thesis (M.S.) Iowa State College.

The county extension workers in Iowa rated the different courses they studied in college as to helpfulness in doing extension work. The helpfulness of more training in the same subjects was also rated. Their opinions regarding apprentice training, induction training, and in-service training are given. The information is reported separately for county extension directors (county agricultural agents) and county extension home economists (home demonstration agents). Questionnaires were filled out by 91 county extension directors and 60 county extension home economists.

19. HOTCHKISS, P. U. Effect of supervisory teaching methods and planning upon agent behavior. 235 p., typewritten. Columbia, U. of Mo., 1946.

Thesis (M.S.) University of Missouri.

The teaching methods and techniques generally used by the supervisors are given. Planning, agent participation, and the method of procedure were studied in relation to their effect upon agent behavior. The activities in the supervisor's and agent's annual plan of work that indicate a planned method are pointed out. Personal interviews were held with 6 State supervisors and 39 home demonstration agents in Ohio and Arkansas.

20. HUFF, K. B. Home and farmstead improvement, study of effectiveness of agent training. 48 p., typewritten. Columbia, Mo. Agr. Col. Ext., 1947.

Training was given to the agents in kitchen planning, bathroom planning, and farmstead planning, after which they were asked to prepare plans on these subjects and fill out a questionnaire to show the results of the training. The results were also studied in relation to the degree of specialist training given, the presence of a home demonstration agent in the county (in the kitchen planning training), and agents working alone and with other agents. Seventy of 114 questionnaires mailed out to the counties were returned.

21. JOY, B. Induction training of county extension agents. U. S. Ext. Serv. Ext. Serv. C. 421, 24 p., processed. 1944. 1.9 Ex892Esc

Digest of thesis (Ed. D.) George Washington University.

The data were obtained by mail questionnaire from extension workers, review of annual reports of extension workers, personnel records, special visits to States, and conferences with extension supervisors. Phases of induction training covered are adequacy of induction training programs, characteristics of an effective induction training program, the job of a county extension agent, qualifications of new agents, induction training needed and received by agents, and methods of induction training used. A suggested induction training program is given.

22. LEAGANS, J. P. Suggestions for induction training of county extension workers. U. S. Ext. Serv. Ext. Serv. C. 417, 12 p., processed. 1944. 1.9 Ex892Esc

Much of the material used in this report was based on the study "Induction Training of County Extension Workers" by B. Joy, which was unpublished at the time. The need for induction training, methods used, fields in which new extension workers desire training, and a suggested program of training are included.

23. PUTNAM, H. J. The training and experience of Mississippi county and home agents. 23 p., processed. Columbia, U. of Mo., 1948. 275.2 M692Ste

Included in this study is information on years in Extension Service, institution from which graduated, undergraduate majors, experience, subjects studied, helpfulness of subjects, subjects in which more study is needed, time and place preferred for additional training, and length of course preferred. The information was obtained by mail questionnaire from 108 county agricultural and home demonstration agents, white and Negro. The data are given separately for men and women and white and Negro agents.

EFFECTIVENESS OF EXTENSION TEACHING AND METHODS EMPLOYED

Relative Influence of Methods and Other Factors

Agricultural and general extension work.

24. GALLUP, G., and CRILE, L. What do we get out of extension research? 19 p., processed. Washington, U. S. Ext. Serv., 1944. 1.913 S2W55

The most significant facts brought out by research in several fields of extension are summarized and the implications of some of these findings are pointed out. The relative effectiveness of extension methods; the effectiveness of home demonstration work; the problems, training, and effectiveness of local leaders; the educational growth of 4-H Club members; induction training of county extension workers; the effectiveness of a news article; and readability of extension written materials are subjects on which information is given. The major premises regarding extension research and some of the problems are discussed and a brief history of extension research is included.

25. LEIGH, R. How Alabama farmers get agricultural information. 42 p., processed. Auburn, Ala. Polytech. Inst. Research Interpretation Council, 1947.

The specific means of communication used by the farmers in Alabama, the agricultural information they received through each means, and the means that have been most effective in providing ideas were studied. High-school students in vocational agriculture schools collected the information in personal interviews with 523 white and 142 Negro farmers.

See also studies 64 and 66.

Home economics extension work.

26. CRILE, L., SUNDQUIST, A., and MELOCHE, G. Relative effectiveness of three combinations of extension

methods in Wisconsin. U. S. Ext. Serv. C. 446, 41 p., processed. 1947. 1.9 Ex892Esc

The care and repair of hats was taught three ways: Project leader, leaflet, and radio; project leader and leaflet; and radio and leaflet. Personal interviews were held with 293 homemakers to learn the relative effectiveness of the three groups of methods. The findings include the number of broadcasts in the hat series heard, reasons for listening and for not listening to the broadcasts, what they did while they listened, the extent to which the leaflet was read, whether the project leaders both showed and told or only told how to do the work, the number and kind of ideas or practices tried, reasons why no ideas were tried by some homemakers, the homemakers' opinion of the adequacy of the training received, and the relationship of age, education, size of family, and other factors to the effectiveness of the teaching methods.

27. NASON, E., and GALLUP, G. Home situations, vegetable and fruit production on different classes of land, and effectiveness of the home demonstration program. U. S. Ext. Serv. C. 388, 65 p., processed. 1944. 1.9 Ex892Esc

Included in this study are the relationship to class of land of home situations and conveniences; fruits and vegetables raised, bought, and preserved; reasons for inadequate gardens; participation in extension work and reasons for not participating; the relationship to effectiveness of extension teaching of class of land, roads, automobiles, age, education, reading material, financial situation, housing and equipment, and gardening and food preservation; extent of changed practices due to extension and teaching methods responsible; and problems and suggested solutions. The data were obtained by personal interview with 181 families in Maine.

28. RADKE, M., and CASO, E. K. Lecture and discussion-decision as methods of influencing food habits. Amer. Dietet. Assoc. J. 24: 23-31. Jan. 1948. 389.8 Am34

The lecture method and the discussion-decision method were used in an attempt to teach junior high school students to eat adequate school lunches. This study compares the results of the two methods. Five questionnaires were filled out by the students concerning the lunches eaten at school, one questionnaire preceding and four following the lecture and discussion-decision meetings. Approximately 850 students served as subjects.

29. SUNDQUIST, A. You can teach by radio. 6 p., processed. Washington, U. S. Ext. Serv., 1947. 1.913 A2G8

This is a brief of the study "Relative Effectiveness of Three Combinations of Extension Methods in Wisconsin" by L. Crile and others.

See study 26.

30. U. S. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS. Summary of homemakers' acceptance of nutrition information in an urban community. 3 p., processed. Washington, 1948.

This is a digest of the study, "Homemakers' Acceptance of Nutrition Information in an Urban Community" by the same author, which follows.

31. U. S. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS. Homemakers' acceptance of nutrition information in an urban community. 71 p., processed. Washington, 1948. 1.941 P4 H812

The findings given fall under the following major items: The level of information on nutrition among homemakers and their attitudes toward nutrition information, the effectiveness of various media of public education used in dissemination of nutrition information, prime motivating factors that can be used as a basis for educational procedure to promote wider use of nutrition information by homemakers. The data were gathered by personal interview from 400 urban homemakers in Richmond, Va.

See also studies 69 and 70.

Individual Teaching Means and Agencies

Bulletins.

32. ARBOUR, M. B., and MASON, I. C. An evaluation of the Louisiana Farmers' Almanac. U. S. Ext. Serv. C. 434, 8 p., processed. 1946. 1.9 Ex892Esc

The study was made to determine whether the families who received the Louisiana Farmers' Almanac read it, understood it, and used it. Suggestions for improvement resulted. The data were collected in personal interviews with 216 farm families in 4 parishes.

33. CLARK, R. R., and MASON, I. C. Effectiveness of "With the Connecticut Homemaker." 14 p., processed.

Washington, U. S. Ext. Serv., 1947. 1.913 S2Ef32

The study was conducted to learn to what extent homemakers who receive the publication read it, to what extent they use the information in the articles, their preferences as to paper and type used, and the kind and length of articles they desire to have included in the leaflet.

Personal interviews were held with 288 homemakers to obtain the data.

34. CRILE, L. Findings from studies of bulletins, news stories, and circular letters. U. S. Ext. Serv. C. 424, 10 p., processed. 1945. 1.9 Ex892Esc

The chief findings from 31 studies of the use of bulletins, news stories, and circular letters in the Extension Service are summarized. The data include the following: Bulletins: Cost of publication, distribution, farmers receiving, use of illustrations, practices adopted as the result of bulletins, the use of bulletins by farmers in relation to various factors, and suggestions for improvement. News stories: Column inches devoted to subjects, number families reading, preferences of newspaper editors, preferences of farmers, practices adopted due to news stories. Circular letters: Content, cost, effectiveness in relation to color, farmers receiving, number illustrated, and authority for subject-matter content.

35. HOFFER, C. R. Acceptance of approved farming practices among farmers of Dutch descent. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Spec. B. 316, 35 p. 1942. 100 M58S

The importance of foreign culture patterns in accelerating or retarding the adoption of new practices, the way in which experiment station research bulletins may modify agricultural practices, and the need for foreign-language translations of these bulletins were studied. The effectiveness of English and Dutch editions of a bulletin were compared with the results where no bulletin was used. The study was made in a Dutch community in Michigan.

36. PORTER, W. D., and SUMNER, W. A. Measuring format and style of agricultural college bulletins. U. of Wis., Col. of Agr. Dept. of Agr. Journalism, B. 7-9, 3 v., processed. Madison, 1936. 238.9 W75

Thirty agricultural college and United States Department of Agriculture editors of bulletins wrote their opinions concerning factors of format and style that make popular and unpopular bulletins. An outline based on the opinions of editors, printers, psychologists, and others was prepared and used as a guide in making a statistical analysis of format and style of 27 good and 27 poor bulletins sent in by editors. Vocabulary is also given emphasis.

See also studies 26 and 29.

Circular letters.

37. BURLESON, G. L. A brief report on study of circular letters prepared and sent to farm people by parish extension agents in Louisiana. 3 p., processed. [University Station, Baton Rouge, La. Agr. Col. Ext.], 1947. 275.2 L93Br

Circular letters written by county extension agents and sent to farm people were analyzed for content and graded on appearance, illustrations, simplicity of language, accuracy and suitability of information, and human appeal. A total of 351 letters were studied.

See also study 34.

Meetings.

38. ARVIDSON, D. Report of a study of county-wide 4-H Club events. 36 p., processed. Lafayette, Ind., Purdue U. Agr. Ext., 1948.

Digest of thesis (M. A.) George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

Some principles that may serve as a guide to the county extension agent in the planning, execution, and evaluation of county-wide 4-H Club events are set forth. Thirty-six county-wide club events in 18 States were studied by correspondence. Three counties were visited to get more detailed information.

39. REHL, D. F. A study of rural camp programs in Ohio. 33 p., typewritten. Columbus, Ohio Agr. Col. Ext., n. d.

A total of 360 campers who attended Camp Ohio in 1937 filled out check sheets telling why they attended camp, what camp activities they got the most out of, their attitude toward making crafts compulsory, and the type of evening program preferred. Thirteen former 4-H Club members who attended camp in 1928 were interviewed personally.

News stories.

40. HILGENDORF, R. D. The importance of dissemination of information in the effectiveness of an agricultural extension agent. 54 p., typewritten. Manhattan, Kans. State Col. Agr. Ext., 1947.

Thesis (M.S.) Kansas State College of Agriculture and Applied Science.

This study shows what the newspaper editors desire in regard to agricultural news, the desires of the county agricultural agents in their dealings with the publicity department of the State Extension Service, and the suggestions of editors and agents for furthering a program of agricultural publicity. Mail questionnaires were used to obtain the opinions and suggestions of 61 daily and weekly newspaper editors in 61 counties and from 80 county extension agents.

41. HODGSON, J. G. Rural people get their reading from many sources. 9 p., typewritten. Fort Collins, Colo. Agr. and Mech. Col., 1946.

Summary of findings in "Rural Reading Matter as Supplied by Land-Grant Colleges and Libraries, 1946." Dissertation (Ph. D.) Graduate Library School, University of Chicago.

The amount and kind of reading matter available in 300 rural farm and nonfarm homes in Illinois and Indiana was studied. Visits were made to the homes. Newspapers, magazines, books, bulletins, and library resources were included. Some information is given on the use of Land-Grant College and Extension bulletins and news releases.

42. MURPHY, D. R. How plain talk increases readership 45% to 66%. Printers' Ink, 220(9): 35-37. Sept. 19, 1947. 238.8 P933

Wallace's Farmer and Iowa Homestead wrote some articles at the 3.5 level on the Flesch index then rewrote them at the 1.5 level. Half of the subscribers received copies with the articles at the 3.5 level and the other half got copies of the articles at the 1.5 level. They then sent out interviewers to a representative sample of farm people to learn the results.

43. WALKER, J. R. The use of newspapers and radio in the agricultural extension service. 145 p., typewritten, bibliog. Moscow, U. of Idaho, 1944.

Thesis (M.S.) University of Idaho.

Information on the proportion of newspapers using farm news provided by extension editors, the length of article desired, the time copy is wanted, subject content of articles preferred, and the use of mats is given. Also included are the subjects desired in radio farm news copy, and the type of presentation preferred. The information used in this study was obtained by the review of other publications and by mail questionnaires filled out by 102 newspaper editors and 17 radio stations in 4 northwestern States and by 44 agricultural extension editors.

See also study 34.

Radio

44. CRILE, L. Some findings from studies of farm and home radio programs. U. S. Ext. Serv. C. 447, 14 p., processed. Revised September 1947. 1.9 Ex892Esc

This circular is a revision of Extension Service Circular 426, by the same title, which it supersedes. The findings from 28 studies of the use of radio in the Extension Service are summarized. The chief topics on which radio information is presented are: The nature and extent of action taken as the result of extension radio programs, number who hear the programs, extension nonparticipants reached, relative effectiveness of some combinations of extension methods including radio and the relation of various factors to the effectiveness, use of radio instruction by local leaders to supplement their project work, subjects preferred, subjects desired, cost, presentation techniques preferred, entertainment features desired, best time of day for broadcasts, length of program preferred, extent of note taking during broadcasts, and attitude toward transcriptions.

45. CRILE, L. Some findings from studies of farm and home radio programs. U. S. Ext. Serv. C. 426, 8 p., processed. 1945. 1.9 Ex892Esc

The findings from 19 studies of the use of radio in the Extension Service are summarized. The chief topics on which radio information is presented are: The nature and extent of action taken as the result of extension radio programs, number who hear the programs, extension nonparticipants reached, cost, presentation techniques preferred, entertainment features desired, best time of day for broadcasts, length of program preferred, subjects desired, extent of note taking during broadcast, and attitude toward transcriptions.

46. CRILE, L., MORRILL, S. D., and NESSET, G. The effectiveness of the Ward County, North Dakota, extension radio program. U. S. Ext. Serv. C. 429, 21 p., processed. 1945. 1.9 Ex892Esc

Included in this study are number of families with a radio; type and condition of radios; extent of listening to the Ward County extension radio program; families reached by the program that have not participated otherwise in Extension; nature and extent of action as the result of the county extension radio program; relationship of age, education, and participation in Extension to listening to the county extension radio program and taking the action recommended; preferences and suggestions of farm families regarding the county extension radio program and other farm and home programs. The data were obtained by personal interview from 197 representative farm families in Ward County, N. Dak.

47. GALLUP, G. Radio as a source of agricultural and homemaking information. A summary of recent extension surveys. U. S. Ext. Serv. C. 453, 12 p., processed. 1948. 1.9 Ex892Esc

Information is given on how many rural people listen to extension radio programs, the effectiveness of these programs as a teaching medium, and ways to make the programs more effective. This is a summary of some significant findings in extension radio studies.

48. HANSON, H. P. Radio listening analysis. 22 p., processed. University Farm, St. Paul, Minn. Univ. Agr. Ext., 1946. 275.2 M66Ra

The extension radio program in St. Louis County, Minn. was studied by obtaining information by personal interview from 223 farm families and 120 town families. The results for the two groups are given separately. The data include the number of families with radio, radio listening habits, participation in extension, farm and home programs heard, and preferences regarding length of program, subjects for programs, local experiences, style of presentation, amount and type of music, use of transcripts, and time of broadcast.

49. JACKSON, C. W., and BANISTER, C. A study of the value of the Texas farm and home radio program in twenty northeast Texas counties. 17 p., typewritten. College Station, Tex. Agr. Col. Ext., 1946.

Included in this study is information on the number who listen to the Texas farm and home radio program, frequency of listening, reasons for not listening, suggestions for program subjects and time of broadcast, the number who find the information helpful, and the sources from which the people get most of their agricultural and homemaking information. The county agents had personal interviews with 273 farmers in 10 counties, 63 reports were obtained by mail from persons who ordered bulletins, and 1,442 cards were returned by farmers selected at random.

50. MAINE UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE. WABI radio study, Maine 1948. 15 p., processed. Orono, Maine Agr. Col. Ext., 1948. 275.2 M28Wa

In cooperation with the U. S. Extension Service.

The extent of radio listening by rural people; listening habits of the farmer, homemaker, and children; farm programs heard; number listening to the WABI extension program; location of radio; preferences of the people; and action taken as the result of the WABI program are included. Over 350 farm and nonfarm families were interviewed.

51. PAGE, E. C. Learn to sew by radio. 12 p., processed. Amherst, Mass. U. Agr. Ext., 1947.

A total of 9,120 homemakers enrolled in the WBZ-WBZA and University of Massachusetts Agricultural Extension Service cooperative "Sewing is Easy" series. Reports were sent in by 15 percent. The data include the area reached by the broadcasts, the number of the thirteen 15-minute broadcasts heard, reasons for not listening, number and types of garments made, results with project leaders used, and other values gained by the extension personnel and others. The teaching procedure is explained fully.

52. REIST, H. N., and FRUTCHEY, F. P. Pennsylvania radio study. 16 p. State College, Pa. State Col. Agr. Ext., [1948].

The study was made by personal interview in three counties and the findings are presented separately by counties and by men and women. About 600 records were obtained. Included are the extent of listening to extension broadcasts, the relation of various factors to listening to extension broadcasts, time preferred, nonparticipants in extension reached by radio, and the action taken as result of broadcasts.

53. SCHMITZ, H. J. What farm people want from radio. 14 p., processed. Lafayette, Ind., Purdue U. Agr. Ext., 1948. 335 Sch53

Thesis (B.S) Purdue University.

Data are given on preferences as to time for broadcasting, music, methods of presentation, broadcasters, and program content. The information was received by mail from 450 farm men and women.

54. SMITH, H. P. "Let's Make A Dress" radio program. [This is the second of two studies bearing the same title. The first one was published in 1944.] 15 p., processed. Ithaca, N. Y. Agr. Col. Cornell Ext., 1945.

Reports were sent in by 1,917 of the 11,235 enrollees in a radio school of 15 lessons conducted over station WGY, Schenectady, in 1945. The teaching plan used is set forth in the report. Among the findings included are the area reached by the broadcasts, the number of talks heard, the number of dresses made, new sewing ideas learned and the number reporting them, number of nonparticipants in extension reached by the broadcasts, and the results with the use of project leaders in connection with the radio series.

55. SMITH, H. P. "Let's Make A Dress" radio program. [This is the first of two studies bearing the same title. The second one was published in 1945.] 9 p., processed. Ithaca, N. Y. Agr. Col. Cornell Ext., 1944.

Reports were sent in by 400 of the 1,270 enrollees in a radio clothing school consisting of 15 broadcasts over the Cornell University radio station in 1944. The teaching procedure followed is given. The findings in the report include number of enrollments, number of broadcasts heard, number of garments made during broadcasts, types of new sewing ideas learned and number reporting, choice of listening time, and number of extension nonparticipants reached.

56. U. S. BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS. Attitudes of rural people toward radio service. 133 p., processed. Washington, 1946. 1.941 R6At82

A Nation-wide survey of farm and small-town people. Stratified random sampling was used to select the 2,535 rural households in 116 counties where 4,293 interviews were made. The chief points on which information is given are the importance of radio to rural people, the ways in which it is important, factors in not listening, their attitudes toward the program service they are receiving, programs preferred, programs disliked, range of interest in programs, rural interest in farm programs, how quality of reception affects rural people's attitude toward radio, socio-economic characteristics of rural people who have no radios or whose radios do not work, and changes desired in the time schedule of programs.

57. WHITE, H. M. Gallatin County farm radio survey. 11 p., processed. Bozeman, Mont. State Col. Ext., [1947].

The size of the audience and the effectiveness of two Extension Service radio programs broadcast weekly from Bozeman were studied. The data were obtained by personal interview with 76 farmers.

See also studies 26, 29, and 43.

Visual aids.

58. MCKAY, G. R. A study of the use made of visual aids by the agricultural extension service in 38 States. 9 p., processed. [St. Paul, Minn. U. Agr. Ext.], 1945.

The extension editors in 38 States furnished the information for this study by filling out a questionnaire which asked what visual aids they were using and to what extent they were being used.

Leader-training meetings.

59. PAGE, E. C., FORBES, M. E., and FRUTCHEY, F. P. Results of 4-H tailoring schools for local leaders, Massachusetts, 1941. 19 p., processed. Washington, U. S. Ext. Serv., 1945. 1.913 F3R312

Thirty-seven local leaders of 4-H clothing clubs attended three tailoring schools in 1941. At the close of the instruction the leaders filled out a questionnaire to show how much they had learned. A year later a follow-up study was made to determine the use the leaders made of the tailoring information during the year.

Progress and Effectiveness of Agricultural and General Extension Work

60. FRUTCHEY, F. P., and WING, R. E. Extension work in Windham County, Connecticut, 1944. 28 p.,

Storrs, Conn. Agr. Col. Ext., 1944. 275.2 C76Ex

The purposes of this study were to determine the extent to which certain practices have been adopted, the extent of participation by farm families in extension work, and to obtain information for planning the extension program for the period after the war. Personal interviews were held with 206 commercial, part-time, and resident farm families in Windham County. The information is presented separately for the three groups.

61. GARLAND, J. Studying extension work in Winston County. 39 p., processed. State College, Miss. State Col. Ext., 1948. 275.29 M6815

Chief among the phases of extension on which information is given are: The knowledge and understanding the men and women have of extension programs, services, and objectives and their attitudes toward the programs and services; and the needs and interests of the people as they recognize them and the assistance they desire from the county extension agents. The data were obtained by personal interview with 204 white farm, part-farm, and nonfarm families in Winston County.

62. HOFFER, C. R. Selected social factors affecting participation of farmers in agricultural extension work. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Spec. B. 331, 39 p. 1944. 100 M58S

The nature and relative significance of social factors including type of program, which affect participation in agricultural extension programs were studied. The data were obtained primarily from 73 annual statistical reports of county agricultural agents in Michigan in 1940, and the census.

63. JORGENSEN, E. A., and others. A study of Dairy Herd Improvement Association in seven Wisconsin counties. 12 p., processed. Madison, Wis. Agr. Col. Ext., 1948. 275.2 W75St

The following committee assisted with this study: E. E. Heizer, chairman; J. E. Stallard; A. J. Cramer; R. T. Harris; A. O. Follett; and R. V. Hurley.

The purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of the Dairy Herd Improvement Association program. Information is given on which farmers join, who gets them to join, why they join, why they discontinue to test, the use they make of records, and whether it pays to be a member. The data were collected by personal interview from 440 members and 105 nonmembers.

64. MISSISSIPPI STATE COLLEGE EXTENSION SERVICE, EXTENSION STUDIES COMMITTEE. Study of extension education in Pontotoc County, Mississippi. Miss. State Col. Ext. B. 141, 27 p. 1947. 275.29 M68

The following committee of extension workers is responsible for the study: Q. S. Vail, E. Patton, O. Pound, M. L. Collings, I. Mason, M. Haddon, S. S. Swann, O. Dowell, M. Cresswell, J. R. Williams, J. E. Stanley, H. J. Putnam, K. H. Buckley, M. S. Shaw, J. Matthews, and J. Garland.

Among the chief phases of extension included in the study are participation in extension activities, adoption of practices, farm and home equipment, the relationship of various factors to adoption of practices, and sources and methods of learning. The data were obtained by personal interviews with 212 white farm and nonfarm families in Pontotoc County.

65. TEXAS AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE, AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE. The Lubbock County study; an evaluation of the effectiveness of extension work in Lubbock County, Texas, 1947. Tex. Agr. Col. Ext., R-11, 30 p. 1948. 275.29 T31Cs

Report prepared by E. J. Niederfrank, M. L. Collings, and K. A. Hill.

The study was made to determine the extent of participation in extension work, what people participate, reasons for nonparticipation, the kind of practices adopted, knowledge of and attitude toward the Extension Service, the interests of the people and their suggestions for improvements in the extension program and methods, and the strengths and weaknesses of the organization and methods used by the Extension Service in Lubbock County, Texas. The data were obtained by personal interviews with 336 rural families, and from 130 home demonstration club members in club meetings.

66. U. S. EXTENSION SERVICE. The Extension Service in Vermont. Part One: Farmers and the Extension Service. 109 p., processed. Washington, 1947. 1.913 A2Ex827

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The effectiveness of extension work in Vermont was

studied. Information is given on the various media through which farmers receive information, the relative effectiveness of the media in putting ideas across, farming practices changed, and the attitudes of farmers toward the Extension Service and the county agents. Personal interviews were held with 369 full-time farmers to obtain the data.

See also studies 35, 89, and 92.

Progress and Effectiveness of Home Economics Extension Work

67. DELANY, D., and CAULUM, V. A. Farm women look at the Home Bureau. N. Y. Agr. Col. Cornell Ext. B. 754, 20 p. 1948. 275.29 N48E

The reasons for nonmembership in the Home Bureau are summarized in this circular which is a digest of the study. A complete report will be published later. Personal interviews were held with 106 farm women who were members of the Chemung County Home Bureau in 1946 and 104 representative farm women who were not members.

68. GALLUP, G. The effectiveness of the home demonstration program in reaching rural people and in meeting their needs. 11 p., processed. Washington, U. S. Ext. Serv., 1944. 1.913 H2EF3

This is a summary of findings in studies made by personal interview and by mail. Over 2,000 records were included. Participation in extension activities, characteristics of participants and nonparticipants, reasons for nonparticipation, relative effectiveness of extension teaching methods used, and the needs of rural families are the chief topics covered.

69. U. S. EXTENSION SERVICE. The Extension Service in Vermont. Major findings of Part Two: Farm women and the Extension Service. 10 p., processed. Washington, 1947. 1.913 A2Ex832

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

This is a digest of the study, "The Extension Service in Vermont. Part Two: Farm Women and the Extension Service," by the same authors, which follows.

70. U. S. EXTENSION SERVICE. The Extension Service in Vermont. Part Two: Farm women and the Extension Service. 119 p., processed. Washington, 1947. 1.913 A2Ex827

In cooperation with the U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The effectiveness of extension work in Vermont was studied. Information is given on the various media through which homemakers receive information, the relative effectiveness of the media in putting ideas across, home-making practices changes, and the attitudes of homemakers toward the Extension Service and the home demonstration agents. Personal interviews were held with 357 farm homemakers.

See also study 24.

Progress and Effectiveness of 4-H Club Work

71. ANDERSON, W. A., and FALES, D. B. Farm youth in the 4-H Club. N. Y. (Cornell) Agr. Expt. Sta., Mimeog. B. 13 and 14, 2 v., processed. 1944. 100 N48Cm

Factors that affect enrollment of farm youth 10 to 21 years of age in 4-H Clubs are pointed out. The characteristics of 174 4-H Club members, 231 stable nonmembers, and 250 mobile nonmembers are compared to determine why stable nonmembers are not in 4-H Club work. The data were obtained in 1939 in Cortland County, N. Y., in a survey of the social participation of 788 farm families.

72. BURLESON, G. L. Statistical study of accomplishments in 4-H Club work in Louisiana from 1933 to 1947. 9 p., processed. Baton Rouge, La. Agr. Col. Ext., 1948. 275.2 L93St

The relationship of 4-H Club enrollment and completion to number of agents employed and size of parish were studied for the years 1933 to 1947. The data were taken from the annual reports of the parish extension agents in Louisiana.

73. GRANDY, M. C. Statistical analysis of 4-H Club work in Colorado, 1926-1946. 44 p., typewritten. Fort Collins, Colo. Agr. Col. Ext., 1947.

The annual statistical reports of the Colorado county extension workers furnished the data included on relation of number of 4-H Clubs to number of county extension workers, enrollment per county extension worker, completions, proportion of farm and nonfarm members,

percentage of eligible boys and girls reached, age at first enrollment, age distribution, length of membership, reenrollment, local leaders, and projects.

74. JONES, H. M., and others. Keeping high school youth in 4-H Clubs. A New England Cooperative Extension publication. Mass. U. Agr. Ext. Spec. 4-H C. no. 9, 11 p., processed. Amherst, 1947. 275.29 M381SF

The following committee of extension workers is responsible for the study: H. M. Jones, Chairman; A. J. Brundage; M. E. Forbes; M. P. Rowe; L. K. Sabrosky; E. W. Aiton; and B. Joy.

This is a digest of the study, "4-H Club Work and High School Youth" by the same authors, which follows.

75. JONES, H. M., and others. 4-H Club work and high school youth. A New England Cooperative Extension publication. 36 p., processed. Amherst, Mass. U. Agr. Ext., 1947.

The following committee of extension workers is responsible for the study: H. M. Jones, Chairman; M. P. Rowe; A. J. Brundage; M. E. Forbes; L. K. Sabrosky; E. W. Aiton; and B. Joy.

Three questions are answered at least in part by this study: (1) What are the characteristics of a local 4-H Club to which high-school youth belong? (2) Under what conditions are members most likely to continue their membership into high school? (3) What are the characteristics of local leaders who lead clubs in which high-school youth retain their membership? The data were gathered from 241 present and 147 former 4-H Club members in the first and second year in high school, 107 leaders of clubs, and 147 parents of former members in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Vermont.

76. LOVEJOY, K. C., and others. Parents and 4-H Club work; findings from an extension study made in Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, and Ohio in 1947. 12 p., [Chicago, National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, Inc., 1947.] 1.913 F3P21

The following committee of extension workers was responsible for the study: K. C. Lovejoy, Chairman; T. Bishop; L. F. Kinney, Jr.; C. C. Land; H. Leland; C. B. Wadleigh; L. K. Sabrosky; and E. W. Aiton.

This is a digest of the study, "A Study of How to Get Parent Cooperation in 4-H Club Work" by the same authors, which follows.

77. LOVEJOY, K. C., and others. A study of how to get parent cooperation in 4-H Club work; Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Ohio, 1947. U. S. Ext. Serv. C. 450, 31 p., processed. 1948. 1.9 Ex892Esc

The following committee of extension workers was responsible for the study: K. C. Lovejoy, Chairman; T. Bishop; H. Leland; C. B. Wadleigh; L. F. Kinney, Jr.; C. C. Land; E. W. Aiton; and L. K. Sabrosky.

The purpose of the study was to find out ways and means of obtaining better parent cooperation from parents of 4-H Club boys and girls of ages 10-14. One hundred and fifty-two leaders and 458 parents from 152 clubs were interviewed. Mail questionnaires were returned by 75 county extension agents. The sample was taken from 9 counties in 4 States.

78. MERTON, M. J. 4-H Club survey in the State of Florida - 1947. 17 p., processed. Batavia, N. Y., Genesee Co., N. Y., Ext. Serv., 1947. 275.2 M55

4-H Club members and former members, both boys and girls, were personally interviewed to obtain the data presented on length of membership, projects taken, difficulties, activities, reasons for nonmembership, and reasons for not reenrolling.

79. SABROSKY, L. K. Statistical analysis of 4-H Club work, 1914-43, with special emphasis on 1943. U. S. Ext. Serv. C. 427, 35 p., processed. 1945. 1.9 Ex892Esc

The number of 4-H Clubs, enrollment, enrollment per agent, percentage of boys and girls reached, local leadership in 4-H Club and Older Youth work, age of members, reenrollment, completion of work, projects carried, and number of older youth groups are given. The data are from annual statistical reports of county extension agents in the 48 States, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico.

See also study 24.

LOCAL LEADERSHIP

General - Adult and Junior Work

80. CRILE, L. Lay leadership in the Extension Service. U. S. Ext. Serv. C. 428, 16 p., processed. 1945. 1.9 Ex892Esc

The most important findings in 57 research studies of

the organization, functions, and effectiveness of local or project leaders and neighborhood leaders are brought together in this circular. Data from the annual statistical reports of county extension workers are also included. For local leaders the summary includes information on the number of leaders, age, education, selection, jobs performed, jobs that require the most time, time devoted to the work, meetings held by leaders with no agent present, problems and difficulties in the use of leaders, training, leader-training meetings, effectiveness, rewards, causes for discouragement, and reasons for discontinuing. For neighborhood leaders information is included on number of leaders, characteristics, selection, programs carried, training, coverage, response, and factors for success.

81. CRILE, L. A second Nation-wide status inventory of neighborhood-leader work. U. S. Ext. Serv. C. 415, 6 p., processed. 1944. 1.9 Ex892Esc

The percentage of counties with neighborhood leaders, number of neighborhood leaders, use of community committees, number of programs carried on by neighborhood leaders, and the number of programs carried in at least half of the counties with neighborhood leaders are given by States separately. Also reported are the number of men, women, and youth leaders; the kind of programs carried on and the number of States reporting each; the programs with which the States had the best and poorest coverage and response, and the reasons for the success or failure. Thirty-eight States, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico sent in replies to a mail questionnaire. Most of the information is as of August 1943.

82. GLASGOW, E. E. Some aspects of leadership in adult home economics extension clubs in Indiana in 1943. 84 p., typewritten, bibliog. LaFayette, Ind., Purdue U., 1944.

Thesis (M.S.) Purdue University.

Methods and time used by home economics leaders in presenting subject-matter lessons in local club meetings, organizational factors that influence the effectiveness of the presentation and acceptance of the information, and social factors relating to leadership participation were the subjects for this study. Questionnaires were distributed in meetings and by mail in 21 counties in Indiana. Reports from 824 leaders were included.

83. GORDON, W. R. Report of a canvass of the opinions of the field staff on extension leadership, March 1944. 51 p., typewritten. State College, Pa. State Col. Agr. Ext., 1944.

Members of the State extension staff in Pennsylvania interviewed 89 men and women county extension workers to obtain their opinions and suggestions regarding the use of local leaders and ways to increase their effectiveness.

84. KIRCHNER, C. [Leadership study.] 33 p., typewritten. University Farm, St. Paul, Minn. U. Agr. Ext., 1947.

In 1947, 5 years after the inauguration of the neighborhood leader plan this survey was made to evaluate results in the organization and use of the leadership and to sound out thinking for future procedure. Information was received by mail questionnaire from 97 county extension agents and by mail questionnaire and personal interview from 132 local leaders.

85. WINSTON, S. Leadership in war and peace. N. C. Agr. Expt. Sta., Spec. P. 1, 152 p. 1946. 100 N81Spu

The operation and possibilities of the neighborhood leadership organization among the farm population was studied. The data were obtained by personal interview with 966 men and women in 6 counties in North Carolina who functioned as neighborhood leaders.

See also studies 24, 26, 29, and 59.

Junior Work

86. MARTIN, T. T. Junior leaders in the 4-H Club program. Mo. Agr. Col. Ext. Study 2, 44 p., bibliog. 1945. 275.29 M69Ex

While assembled in training groups 675 junior leaders from 5 States filled out a check sheet indicating the kinds of leadership responsibilities or jobs they had carried out. The State 4-H Club leaders in the Central States filled out a questionnaire giving information on the place of the junior leadership system in 4-H Club work.

See also studies 74, 75, 76, and 77.

PROGRAM DETERMINATION

Agriculture and General

87. CRILE, L. Supplement to Rural Handicrafts in

the United States. U. S. Ext. Serv. C. 439, 33 p., processed. 1946. 1.9 Ex892Esc

Detailed data, by individual States, that were obtained in a nation-wide survey of rural handicrafts, are presented in this supplement. The information which was obtained by mail questionnaire from county extension agents covers the number of persons engaged in this work, the purposes for which the work has been promoted, materials used, sources of designs, types of articles produced, and those that yield largest cash income. A summary of findings for the Nation as a whole is included.

88. EATON, A., and CRILE, L. Rural handicrafts in the United States. U. S. Dept. Agr. Misc. P. No. 610. 40 p., illus. 1946. (U. S. Govt. Print. Off., Price 20 cents.) 1 Ag84m

Contribution from Extension Service, published in cooperation with Russell Sage Foundation.

The first part of this publication deals with the place of handicrafts in rural life. It gives some idea of their economic, social, educational, therapeutic, and aesthetic values and cultural potentialities. The second part consists of the report of a nation-wide study of rural arts and handicrafts. The data which were obtained by mail questionnaire from the county extension agents cover the number of persons engaged in this work, the purposes for which the work has been promoted, materials used, sources of designs, types of articles produced, and those that yield the largest cash income.

89. HOFFER, C. R. Social organization in relation to Extension Service in Eaton County, Michigan. Mich. Agr. Expt. Sta. Spec. B. 338, 31 p. 1946. 100 M58S

The investigation was undertaken to learn how farmers get information about farming, whether they can identify potential leaders, what their opinion is of Extension, and other government-sponsored programs to aid agriculture, and what groups in the county aid in promoting the objectives of the Extension Service. The data were obtained chiefly by a survey of 115 farmers, interviews with county agricultural agents and other county officials, and analysis of information in county agricultural agents' annual reports and census reports.

90. IOWA STATE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE. AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE. Survey of postwar intentions of Iowa farmers. Summary made by F. Kutish and G. W. Snedecor. 16 p., processed. Ames, Iowa State Col. Agr. Ext., 1944.

In cooperation with Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station.

At the suggestion of the Iowa Postwar Rehabilitation Commission information was obtained by personal interview from 968 owner and tenant farmers about their postwar spending plan for farm business improvements, new dwellings and home equipment, electrification, and community needs and services.

91. LIONBERGER, H. F. Low-income farmers in Missouri: Situation and characteristics of 459 farm operators in four Social Area B counties. Mo. Agr. Expt. Sta., Res. B. 413, 32 p., Apr. 1948. 100 M693

The characteristics and attitudes of the 459 low-income farm operators interviewed include age, race, nativity, mobility, schooling, tenure, group membership, size and composition of family, size of farm and sources of income, household and farm facilities, problems considered important, attitude toward farming, recommendations of low-income farm operators to farm youth, and desire for more information about farming.

92. NIEDERFRANK, E. J. Brief analysis of the coordination of agencies in Ascension Parish, Louisiana, to improve rural living through education. 35 p., processed. University Station, Baton Rouge, La. Agr. Col. Ext., [1947]. 275.2 L93Co

Four major parish agencies and other local organizations worked together for a number of years on several projects. This study is a general appraisal of the organizational procedures and programs. Some of the results of the projects are reported and suggestions are made for broadening both the coordination between the agencies and the program of work. An analysis of what the findings mean for other areas is given. The information was obtained by talking with many of the parish people and from surveys made previously by the schools and by the experiment station.

93. WAKELEY, R. E., and TUDOR, W. J. Neighborhood and community extension technique as a means to effective adjustment of agricultural production. In Iowa State College of Agriculture. Report on agricultural research for the year ending June 30, 1946, Part 1, p. 219-224. Ames, 1946. 100 Io9

The central problem was to analyze changes in the

relationships between the organization factors and the program factors to indicate which changes in organization were most closely associated with changes in the program of the Extension Service. The analysis was made at the State level and all data were compiled from the combined annual reports of the county extension agents, covering the period by years 1924-1943.

See also studies 60, 61, 64, and 65.

Home Economics

94. NEWTON COUNTY, MISS. HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT, AND OTHERS. Report of recreational survey, sixty home demonstration club families, Newton County, Mississippi, 1947. 9 p., processed. [Decatur, County Ext. Serv., 1947.]

The community leaders in Newton County, Miss., and J. Garland assisted with this study.

Recreation facilities, needs, and practices in Newton County, Miss., and the amount of participation in recreation by the families are given. The data were obtained by questionnaire from the home demonstration agent and the members of a committee that assisted her, community leaders, and 60 home demonstration club families.

95. STASUKINAS, N. Schuylkill County survey, 1947. 8 p., typewritten. [Pottsville, Pa., Schuylkill Co. Agr. Ext. Assoc.], 1947. 275.2 Sch9

To learn whether the extension home economics program was meeting the needs of the people and whether

they knew about home economics extension work, information was obtained by personal interview from 100 homemakers in 2 communities in Pennsylvania.

See also studies 27, 30, and 31.

Older Youth

96. BRATTON, C. A. Summary of Delaware County older youth survey. 19 p., processed. Ithaca, N. Y. Agr. Col. Cornell Ext., 1947. 280.12 D372

The study shows the number of young men and women 18 to 29, married and single, in Delaware County, N. Y. A total of 283 rural homes outside of villages were visited to get the information. Some data on sources of agricultural information were also obtained from the farmers.

4-H Club Work

97. MARTIN, T. T. The learning situation in 4-H Club work. Mo. Agr. Col. Ext. Study 4, 45 p., bibliog., processed. June 1948. 275.29 M69EX

A questionnaire filled out by the State club leaders in 48 States and Puerto Rico, other related studies, and conferences with the Missouri 4-H Club leaders furnished the information for this study containing the following main sections: Finding the interests and needs of rural youth, arranging the learning situation, and application of the laws of learning to the project method in 4-H Club work.

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