

THE EDUCATION AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF NEGRO HOME DEMONSTRATION
AGENTS IN TEXAS

by

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	1
REVIEW OF LITERATURE	3
METHOD OF PROCEDURE	3
FINDINGS	5
DISCUSSION	34
SUMMARY	35
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	38
LITERATURE CITED	39
APPENDIX	40

INTRODUCTION

The Smith-Lever Act which was passed by congress in 1914, united the demonstration work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture with the land-grant colleges of the states, forming the Extension Service. This Act also made extension work in Texas a division of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas and provided funds for its development. Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, the state college for Negroes, was made headquarters for the Division of Negro Extension Service. During 1914 several Negro home demonstration agents were appointed for the purpose of bringing healthful ways of living to the rural Negro homes. By the end of 1915, various phases of the Negro Extension work were started with the demonstration phase being carried on with women and girls.

The headquarters staff consists of a state leader for all of the Negro Extension work in the state, and district agents for both agricultural and home demonstration work. These form an administrative group which supervises the work of the agents in the counties, under the guidance of the Director of Extension Work at Agricultural and Mechanical College at College Station, Texas. These county agents, agricultural and home demonstration, are the ones who carry on the extension work in the county. This consists of work with men and boys in agriculture, and with women and girls in home-making. In planning and conducting extension work in the county the two agents cooperate in matters of joint interest. There may be in a county two Negro agents: an agricultural agent and a home demonstration agent. Some of the counties employ both of these agents, some only one and others none. In 1940 there were 34 counties in which home demonstration agents were employed.

County home demonstration agents are selected for Extension Service by the district home demonstration agents upon the recommendations given by the head of the home economics department and president of the college at Prairie View. These agents must be single or widows and under 40 years of age. They must have a Bachelor of Science degree in home economics and some experience or knowledge of farm life. They are selected to direct the demonstration work and to develop leadership in the counties. The agents must have scientific knowledge, common sense, tact, energy, courage, a good command of subject matter and a desire to work for the advancement of others as well as for that of themselves.

The responsibility for the pre-service education of Negro home demonstration agents in Texas has been primarily one of the college at Prairie View. The importance of preparing prospective home demonstration agents adequately for their future work has long been recognized by the college. Continued efforts have been made from the beginning to offer effective pre-service preparation for these Extension workers. However, if the goal of improving the rural Negro home so that it will be a source of health, happiness, comfort culture and income to the family is to be reached, further improvements in this present educational program must be made. In order to provide the type of pre-service education needed by Extension workers in home economics, information on the present education and responsibilities of Negro home demonstration agents now in service would be helpful. For this reason it seemed desirable to obtain information concerning the education and responsibilities of Negro home demonstration agents in Texas and the conditions under which they live and work; and to offer suggestions for the pre-service education of Negro home demonstration agents in this state.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A review of literature indicated that no study relative to the education and responsibilities of Negro home demonstration agents had been made. However, two studies somewhat of this nature concerning Negro home economics teachers have been reported.

May (1933) studied the in-school and out-of-school activities of home economics teachers in Negro schools in Texas. She found that the activities of these teachers covered a wide range, and that they had full teaching schedules as well as many other school and community responsibilities. She also found that the wise use of leisure time presented a difficulty to these teachers because of the inadequacy of recreational facilities in most communities. Her study showed, too, that their living conditions were far from satisfactory in many instances.

Smith (1937) studied the responsibilities and training of Negro home economics teachers in the high schools of Mississippi. She found that a majority of the 48 teachers had Bachelor of Science degrees in home economics. She also found that these teachers had many and varied responsibilities relating to their teaching, communities, and social organizations. Her study indicated that a majority of the teachers were single and maintained their own homes. Most of the teachers who did not maintain their homes roomed and cooked for themselves, which was due to low salaries.

METHOD OF PROCEDURE

The data for this study were obtained from personal interviews, check lists, and official monthly reports of Negro home demonstration agents in

Texas (Appendix). Interviews were held with the 34 home demonstration agents in Texas at the Annual State Short Course at Prairie View in August, 1940. The lists were checked and returned by 33 of the agents. Most of the checking was done at the time of the interview. The official monthly reports of the agents for March, 1941 were used. This month was selected because it is considered their most typical month of the year for the agents. Interviews were also held with the district agents for information concerning salaries, needs in education, and the responsibilities of home demonstration agents to their counties. The data were tabulated, analyzed and evaluated. Findings were listed and a summary made.

FINDINGS

Texas is divided by the extension service into two districts of adjacent counties. They are known as the northern and southern districts. Fifteen of the home demonstration agents in this study were from the northern district and 18 were from the southern district. Five of these agents in the northern district and four in the southern lived in cities with a population of 25,000 and over. Nine of the agents in the northern district and 12 in the southern lived in towns with a population between 500 and 25,000. One agent in the northern district and one in the southern lived in villages of 500 or less. One agent in the southern district lived on a farm.

The ages of the home demonstration agents ranged from 23 to 68 years and the median was 37 years. The range of the ages of the agents of the northern district was the same as that for the agents as a whole. The median for the ages of the northern group was 29 years. The range of the ages for the agents of the southern district was 26 to 56 years. The median was 44 years. On the whole, the agents in the northern district were younger than those in the southern district.

The colleges attended and amount of college work done by these home demonstration agents are shown in Table 1. All had attended college somewhere and most of them had attended colleges in Texas. The greater portion of the agents from both districts had Bachelor of Science degrees from Prairie View State College at Prairie View, Texas. Fourteen agents of the northern district and 11 agents of the southern district had Bachelor of Science degrees from colleges out of the state. One agent of the northern district and one of the southern had attended several colleges out of the

state but had not completed the four year degree course. Two agents of the southern district who did not have degrees had completed six or more summers of work at Prairie View State College.

Table 1. Colleges attended and amount of work done.

	One year	Two years	Three years	Four years	Total number
Northern district					
Prairie View State College				11	11
Texas College				1	1
Tuskegee Institute				1	1
Tougaloo College				1	1
Leland College			1		1
Total			1	14	15
Southern district					
Prairie View State College			1	10	11
Farmers' Industrial School		2			2
Mary Allen College	1				1
Houston College for Negroes				1	1
Tuskegee Institute		1			1
Total	1	3	1	11	16

Thirteen of the home demonstration agents of the northern district and 16 agents of the southern district had undergraduate majors in home economics (Table 2). Two agents of the northern district had undergraduate majors in English and mathematics. Two agents of the southern group had majors in sociology and science.

Eight agents of the northern district and six agents of the southern district had minors in education. Two agents of each district had minors in English; one agent from each group had a minor in history; one agent of the northern group had a minor in photography; two agents of the southern group had minors in music; one of the southern group had a minor in mathematics;

one agent of the southern group had a minor in physical education.

Table 2. Undergraduate majors and minors.

	;	;	;	;		
	;	Northern	;	Southern	;	Total
	;	Number	;	Number	;	Number
Undergraduate majors	;		;		;	
Home economics	;	13	;	16	;	29
English	;	1	;	--	;	1
Mathematics	;	1	;	--	;	1
Sociology	;	--	;	1	;	1
Science	;	--	;	1	;	1
	;		;		;	
Total	;	15	;	18	;	33
	;		;		;	
Undergraduate minors	;		;		;	
English	;	2	;	2	;	4
Education	;	8	;	6	;	14
Photography	;	1	;	--	;	1
History	;	1	;	1	;	2
Music	;	--	;	2	;	2
Mathematics	;	--	;	1	;	1
Physical education	;	--	;	1	;	1
No answer	;	3	;	5	;	8
	;		;		;	
Total	;	15	;	18	;	33
	;		;		;	

All of the home demonstration agents, regardless of their major and minor, had completed at least eight courses in home economics as shown in Table 3. On the whole their courses represented a fairly wide distribution of the different areas and phases of home economics. Twenty-one or more of the agents had had work in care of dairy products, care of poultry, care of the sick, child care, home furnishings, home management, meal planning, preparation and serving, methods in teaching home economics, chemistry, bacteriology, biology, physiology and rural education. Fifteen agents of

the northern district and 16 of the southern group had studied clothing. All agents of the northern district and 17 of the southern group had studied food preservation. Home management and home furnishings were each studied by 14 agents of the northern district and 15 agents of the southern. Thirteen agents of the northern district and 15 of the southern had studied methods in teaching home economics. Of the related subjects, 14 agents of the northern district and 17 of the southern group had studied economics. Fifteen agents of the northern district and 16 of the southern group had studied chemistry. Ten of the northern district and 12 agents of the southern group had studied bacteriology, and 14 agents of the northern district and 17 of the southern group had studied physiology.

Table 3. Courses studied.

	§ § Northern § § Number	§ § Southern § § Number	§ § Total § § Number
Adult education	6	10	16
Art	13	13	26
Care of dairy products	8	13	21
Care of the sick	11	14	25
Care of poultry	7	14	21
Child care	12	14	26
Clothing	15	16	31
Family finance	5	5	10
Family health	11	14	25
Family relations	10	7	17
Food preparation	15	17	32
Food preservation	13	17	30
Gardening	10	14	24
Home furnishings	14	15	29
Home management	14	15	29
Household physics	5	7	12
Landscaping	6	12	18
Meal planning, preparation and serving	14	16	30
Methods in teaching home economics	13	15	28
Chemistry	15	16	31

Table 3. Concluded.

	Northern	Southern	Total
	Number	Number	Number
Bacteriology	10	12	22
Biology	1	--	1
Economics	14	16	30
Physiology	14	17	31
Psychology	14	14	28
Rural education	12	11	23
Sociology	14	11	25

Most of the home demonstration agents had taught school before entering extension service. The years of teaching experience ranged from 1 1/2 to 18 years and the median was nine years. The range of the years of teaching experience of the agents from the northern district was the same as that for the agents as a whole. The median for the years of teaching experience of the agents from the northern district was five years. The range of the years of teaching experience of the agents from the southern district was two to 17 years. The median was 12 years.

The subjects that had been taught by these home demonstration agents varied, as Table 4 shows. The six subjects that had been taught most frequently by the agents of the northern district were English, health, reading, writing, history and mathematics. The six subjects that had been taught most frequently by those of the southern district were mathematics, clothing, foods, health, home living, and spelling.

Table 4. Subjects taught.

	Northern	Southern	Total
	Number	Number	Number
Art	1	5	6
Clothing	4	11	15
English	9	10	19
Foods	4	11	15
Geography	7	8	15
Health	9	10	19
History	7	8	15
Home living	2	10	12
Mathematics	7	12	19
Reading	9	9	18
Spelling	9	10	19
Writing	9	7	16
Science	1	2	3
Physical education	1	2	3

The salaries of these home demonstration agents ranged from \$1,350.00 to \$1,850.00 a year. The median for these salaries was \$1,480.00 a year. The salaries of the agents of the northern district ranged from \$1,350.00 to \$1,750.00 dollars a year, the median salary being the same as that for the agents as a whole. The salaries of the agents of the southern district ranged from \$1,400.00 to \$1,850.00 a year. The median was \$1,510.00 a year. Five agents of the northern district and twelve of the southern indicated that their salaries were inadequate for maintaining a satisfactory standard of living.

A majority of the home demonstration agents were single. Of all the agents 18 were single, seven were married and eight were widows. Ten agents of the northern district and eight of the southern district were single. Two of the northern district and five of the southern group were married. Three agents of the northern district and five of the southern group were widowed.

These home demonstration agents had few dependents. The greater portion of the dependents were among the single and widowed agents of both northern and southern districts. Seven single agents had mothers as dependents, two of whom lived with the agents. One agent had a father as a dependent; five agents had brothers and four had sisters as dependents. Table 5 shows that the majority of these dependents did not live with the agents. Two married agents of the southern district had children living with them. The married agents of the southern group had few dependents including children at home. None of the agents of the northern group had children or dependents. The widowed agents had few dependents and those of the northern district had no dependents living with them.

Table 5. Dependents of agents.

	Northern			Southern		
	Live with you Number	Live elsewhere Number	Total Number	Live with you Number	Live elsewhere Number	Total Number
Single						
Mother	1	3	4	1	2	3
Father	--	--	--	--	1	1
Brother	--	6	6	--	5	5
Sister	1	2	3	1	3	4
Total	2	11	13	2	11	13
Married						
Father	--	--	--	--	2	2
Sister	--	--	--	--	1	1
Son	--	--	--	2	--	2
Daughter	--	--	--	--	--	--
Niece	--	--	--	--	1	1
Nephew	--	--	--	--	1	1
Total	--	--	--	2	5	7
Widowed						
Mother	--	1	1	2	--	2
Brother	--	2	2	--	2	2
Sister	--	2	2	--	1	1
Son	--	1	1	--	--	--
Daughter	--	1	1	--	--	--
Total	--	7	7	2	3	5

A majority of the single home demonstration agents lived in the homes of other people (Table 6). Seven agents maintained a home and of these, three were home owners. The remaining four agents rented the houses in which they lived. One agent rented rooms to a local school teacher. Nine

agents had rooms in private homes and three of these agents took their meals with the family. One agent lived in a dormitory at Prairie View State College and had meals in the college cafeteria.

Table 6. Housing and living practices of single agents.

	Northern	Southern	Total
	Number	Number	Number
Maintain a home	4	3	7
Have roomers	--	1	1
Own your home	2	1	3
Rent home	2	2	4
Light housekeeping rooms	1	--	1
Live in college dormitory	--	1	1
Room and board	1	2	3
Eat at home	7	6	13
Cook for self	6	4	10
Have meals prepared at home	--	3	3
Eat at cafe	1	1	2

All of the married home demonstration agents and their husbands maintained homes (Table 7). One agent from the southern district was a home owner but did not own a home in the county where she worked. Five agents of both districts ate at home and cooked for themselves. Two agents had their meals prepared at home and one agent ate at a cafe. The occupations of the agents' husbands varied. They were; rural school teacher, letter carrier, mechanic, janitor, farmer, and insurance agent. Only four agents indicated the incomes of their husbands. These ranged from \$560.00 to \$2,000.00 a year.

Table 7. Housing and living practices of married agents.

	§	§	§	§		
	§	Northern	§	Southern	§	Total
	§	Number	§	Number	§	Number
Maintain a home	§	2	§	5	§	7
Have roomers	§	--	§	--	§	--
Own home	§	2	§	4	§	6
Rent home	§	--	§	--	§	--
Room in private home	§	--	§	1	§	1
Eat at home	§	2	§	3	§	5
Cook for self	§	2	§	3	§	5
Meals prepared at home	§	1	§	1	§	2
Eat at cafe	§	--	§	1	§	1

An equal portion of the widowed home demonstration agents maintained and owned their homes and lived in homes with others (Table 8). Four agents owned their homes and four lived in private homes. One agent took meals with the family in whose home she lived. Seven agents had their meals at home and six cooked for themselves. One agent had meals prepared at home and one agent ate at a cafe.

Table 8. Housing and living practices of widowed agents.

	§	§	§	§		
	§	Northern	§	Southern	§	Total
	§	Number	§	Number	§	Number
Maintain a home	§	2	§	2	§	4
Have roomers	§	1	§	--	§	1
Own home	§	2	§	2	§	4
Rent home	§	--	§	--	§	--
Light housekeeping rooms	§	--	§	--	§	--
Room in private home	§	1	§	2	§	3
Room and board	§	--	§	1	§	1
Eat at home	§	3	§	4	§	7
Cook for self	§	3	§	3	§	6
Have meals prepared at home	§	--	§	1	§	1
Eat at cafe	§	--	§	1	§	1

A majority of the home demonstration agents stated that their housing and living conditions were satisfactory and of the type that made for comfort and happiness. Twenty-four agents had desirable housing and living conditions and nine did not. Criticisms of these conditions that were checked most frequently and in the order of frequency were; out door toilet; no place to entertain guest; rooms too small; and no running water. These and other housing and living conditions indicated are shown in Table 9. Nine single agents of the northern district and four of the southern group had desirable housing and living conditions. One agent of the northern district and four agents of the southern district did not have desirable housing and living conditions. Two widowed agents of the northern district and four of the southern group had suitable ones and two of the southern group did not. The agents in the northern district, as a group, had better living conditions than those in the southern group.

Table 9. Criticisms of housing and living conditions.

House too small for number in family
 Rooms too small
 Noises outside of home disturb study and rest
 Noises inside of home disturb study and rest
 No electricity
 No gas
 No running water
 Insufficient heat
 Insufficient ventilation
 Not enough privacy
 Out door toilet
 Pit type
 Surface
 No bathing center
 No provision for recreation
 No place to entertain guest
 Attitude of landlady

All of the home demonstration agents had some home responsibilities. Table 10 shows that the home activities done regularly by the agents of both districts did not vary greatly among them. The home activities checked most frequently were; plan meals, prepare breakfast, care for own room, wash dishes, make clothing for self, and darning and mending. These six activities were the responsibilities of nearly all the agents of both groups. Five of the married agents, ten of the single agents, and six of the widowed agents planned their own meals. All of the agents prepared breakfast more regularly than they did lunch or dinner. Five married, 14 single, and five widowed agents prepared breakfast. Two married, seven single, and two widowed agents prepared lunch. Three married, ten single and four widowed agents prepared dinner. Four married, 17 single and four widowed agents cared for own room. Four married, eight single and four widowed agents washed dishes. Four married, 15 single, and five widowed agents made clothing for themselves. Six married, 18 single, and seven widowed agents darned and mended for themselves.

Table 10. Home activities done regularly.

	;	;	;	;
	;	Northern	Southern	Total
	;	;	;	;
	;	Number	Number	Number
Plan meals	;	11	10	21
Care for entire house	;	4	8	12
Care for yard	;	3	3	6
Prepare breakfast	;	13	11	24
Prepare lunch	;	7	4	11
Prepare dinner	;	9	10	19
Care for own room	;	11	14	25
Wash dishes	;	10	7	17
Do the family washing	;	1	3	4
Do your own washing	;	3	5	8
Do the family ironing	;	--	1	1
Do your own ironing	;	3	4	7

Table 10. Concluded.

	Northern	Southern	Total
	Number	Number	Number
Make a flower garden	6	4	10
Make a vegetable garden	7	4	11
Make clothing for self	11	12	24
Make clothing for others	--	1	1
Darning and mending	14	16	31

The number of hours that the home demonstration agents had for leisure, that is, time to do as they wished, ranged from three to 32 hours weekly with the median being 14 hours weekly. The range of leisure hours weekly for the agents of the northern district was the same as that for the agents as a whole. The median for the leisure hours weekly for the agents of the northern district was 16 hours. The range of hours weekly for the agents of the southern group was seven to 32 hours weekly with the median being 12 leisure hours weekly.

These home demonstration agents spent most of their leisure time listening to the radio (Table 11). Twenty-seven agents indicated listening to the radio as one of the favorite ways of spending leisure time. Twenty-five agents indicated attending movies and reading as other favorite ways of spending leisure time. Twelve agents of the northern group and 15 of the southern group listened to the radio; 12 of the northern group and 13 of the southern group attended movies, and 12 agents of the northern group and 13 of the southern group spent their leisure time reading. The ways of spending leisure were limited and these agents tended to limit themselves to activities which gave them rest and relaxation. On a whole, there were not many activities in which they participated. The greater portion of the agents

participated in activities in which they were listeners and onlookers. Six communities of the southern district were opposed to dancing and four were opposed to playing cards. Two communities of the northern district were opposed to cards and dancing.

Table 11. Favorite ways of spending leisure.

	§ § Northern § § Number	§ § Southern § § Number	§ § Total § § Number
Listening to radio	§ 12	§ 15	§ 27
Attending movies	§ 12	§ 13	§ 25
Attending plays	§ 6	§ 2	§ 8
Week-end trips	§ 7	§ 8	§ 15
Reading	§ 12	§ 13	§ 25
Playing cards	§ 8	§ 5	§ 13
Sewing	§ 9	§ 9	§ 18
Hiking	§ 1	§ --	§ 1
Tennis	§ 4	§ 1	§ 5
Swimming	§ 1	§ --	§ 1
Parties	§ 3	§ 2	§ 5
Dancing	§ 5	§ 2	§ 7
Dates	§ --	§ 1	§ 1
Visiting	§ 3	§ 5	§ 8
Picnicing	§ 5	§ 5	§ 10
Fishing	§ 1	§ 3	§ 4
House cleaning	§ --	§ 1	§ 1
Writing	§ 1	§ --	§ 1

Table 12 shows that these home demonstration agents were generally active in religious services to the extent that they were attendants at these. The religious services most regularly attended were those that were held in the day time and commonly called "eleven o'clock" services. These were checked more frequently than any of the others. Fourteen agents attended "eleven o'clock" services and two attended services at night. Five single agents attended Sunday school regularly. One single agent did not attend any religious services. Three married agents attended Sunday school

six attended "eleven o'clock" services and three attended services at night. Only one married agent sang in the choir. One widowed agent taught a Sunday school class. Seven attended day services and three attended night services. One widowed agent did not attend any of the church services. Church responsibilities assumed by the single agents were: junior choir directress, choir members, pianist, and Sunday school teacher.

Table 12. Regular attendance of religious services.

	Northern	Southern	Total
	Number	Number	Number
Sunday school	5	4	9
Church, day services	13	16	29
Church, night services	3	5	8
Midweek church service	--	1	1
Young Peoples Union	1	--	1

The participation of these home demonstration agents in community organizations was very limited. It was chiefly confined to participation as followers rather than leaders (Table 13). In community organizations three agents of the northern district and one of the southern district were presidents of local clubs or organizations. Two agents of both groups were secretaries of community organizations. The organizations checked most frequently were: home mission society, literary club, and Y.W.C.A. This lack of participation was in all probability due to the limited amount of leisure time and the great amount of time required to carry on the extension activities.

Table 13. Community organizations.

	Northern				Southern			
	Member	President	Secretary	Total	Member	President	Secretary	Total
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Dramatic club	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	--
Chorus	2	--	--	2	2	--	--	2
Home mission society	2	1	--	3	4	1	--	5
Literary club	2	1	2	5	4	--	--	4
Lodge	3	--	--	3	2	--	2	4
Parent Teacher Association	--	--	--	--	3	--	--	3
Sewing circle	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Y.W.C.A.	4	1	--	5	1	--	--	1
Social club	3	--	--	3	--	--	--	--
Federated club	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1
Art club	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1

Home demonstration agents in Texas after 12 months service are entitled to 12 or 14 days away from their jobs with pay. This is known as annual leave. It may be taken all at one time or a few days at a time during the year, according to the approval of the district agent. Most of the agents of the northern and southern districts spent their annual leave attending the Extension Agents' School at Prairie View State College. The Agents' Extension School is a four week summer school, beginning in June and closing in July. It is designed for home demonstration agents and agricultural agents both in Texas and agents of neighboring states, who care to attend. Courses offered have been: Care of Poultry, Soil and Crop Rotation, Photography, Animal Husbandry, Landscaping, Rural Education, Rural Sociology, and Extension Organizations. All agents have been urged and, more or less, expected to attend this school unless their work in the county would not permit their leaving, or if the agent were financially unable to do so. During the two years preceding the time the data for this study was obtained, 13 agents of the northern district and all agents of the southern district had attended the agents' school the summer of 1938. Only 17 agents of both districts indicated that they had attended the summer of 1939; three were financially unable to attend; work in the county did not permit three agents to attend; three agents wanted summer trips; one needed rest; and one agent had illness in the family. Table 14 indicates how these agents liked to spend their annual leave. Attending the agents' school, traveling and resting were the most favored ways.

Table 14. Favorite ways of spending annual leave.

	Northern			Southern			Total
	Single	Married	Widowed	Single	Married	Widowed	
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	
Attend agents' school	3	2	1	7	2	3	18
Travel	5	2	1	3	1	3	15
Rest	4	1	1	2	4	3	15
Visit relatives	3	--	--	3	1	3	10
Work at home	1	--	1	--	3	1	6
Sew	--	--	--	--	3	1	4

The number of communities in the counties of the northern and southern districts in which the home demonstration agents worked, ranged from eight to 60 communities in number, the median being 31 communities. The range of the communities in which the agents of the northern group worked was the same as that for the agents as a whole with a median of 33 communities. The range of the communities of the southern group was 12 to 46. The median was 25 communities.

Most of these home demonstration agents did not have home demonstration clubs in all of the communities in their counties. Twenty-eight agents' travel schedules were too full; 14 had communities that were unorganized; 13 had clubs that had been actively engaged in the home demonstration program at one time; seven agents had communities that did not feel the need for an agent; and three agents had communities in which there were not enough Negroes to carry on an effective extension program.

The number of women's home demonstration clubs and girls' 4-H clubs with which the home demonstration agents of the northern district worked, ranged from eight to 19 with the median being 16 for the women's clubs. The range for the women's clubs in the southern district was the same as that for the women's club as a whole, the median being 16. The 4-H clubs in the southern district ranged from eight to 19, with a median of 11.

The extension activities engaged in by the home demonstration agents were much the same in both northern and southern districts. Those participated in most frequently were council meetings, bedroom improvement, making cotton mattresses, and making monthly reports (Table 15). Twelve agents of the northern district and 17 of the southern group had activities relating to bedroom improvement. Eight agents of the northern district and 13 of the southern district made monthly reports. Ten of the northern district and

nine of the southern participated in activities related to the making of cotton mattresses. Rural art, soap making, and yard improvement were activities not participated in by the southern agents and health week, food preparation, land use planning, and rug making were activities not participated in by agents of the northern group.

Table 15. Extension activities engaged in by agents according to the monthly reports of March, 1941.

	§	§	§
	§ Northern	§ Southern	§ Total
	§	§	§
	§ Number	§ Number	§ Number
Bedroom improvement	§ 10	§ 13	§ 23
Clothing	§ 5	§ 10	§ 15
Club organization	§ 1	§ 3	§ 4
Comfort making	§ 3	§ 2	§ 5
Cotton mattress program	§ 10	§ 9	§ 19
Council meeting	§ 12	§ 17	§ 29
Food preparation	§ 2	§ --	§ 2
Food preservation	§ 2	§ 4	§ 6
4-H sponsors' meeting	§ 4	§ 3	§ 7
Fruits	§ 1	§ 3	§ 4
Gardens	§ 5	§ 7	§ 12
Health week	§ 1	§ --	§ 1
Home food supply	§ 4	§ 4	§ 8
Kitchens	§ 3	§ 3	§ 6
Land use planning	§ 1	§ --	§ 1
Monthly reports	§ 8	§ 13	§ 21
Poultry	§ 3	§ 6	§ 9
Rug making	§ 2	§ --	§ 2
Rural art	§ --	§ 1	§ 1
Soap making	§ --	§ 1	§ 1

Demonstration materials, office supplies and equipment, office help, and office space were obtained by the home demonstration agents from several sources. Table 16 shows that six counties in both districts furnished the agents with demonstration materials; and in other counties the agents were responsible for purchasing demonstration materials with their own personal funds. Seventeen agents purchased their own office supplies. Sixteen

agents furnished their own offices. Eight were financially responsible for office helpers, and nine agents provided for offices with their own personal funds. Four agents of the southern district and three of the northern were not responsible for office and clerical maintenance. Obviously, this reduced the amount of the salaries of those agents who had office and clerical responsibilities; none of which were large enough to carry this financial load.

Table 16. Office and clerical maintenance.

	County			Personal Funds			N. Y. A.			Chamber of Commerce			No office help		
	Northern	Southern	Total	Northern	Southern	Total	Northern	Southern	Total	Northern	Southern	Total	Northern	Southern	Total
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Demonstration materials	2	4	6	13	14	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office supplies	7	9	16	8	9	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office equipment	6	11	17	9	7	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Office help	7	3	10	3	5	8	2	6	8	--	--	--	3	4	7
Office	10	12	22	4	5	9	--	--	--	1	1	2	--	--	--

These home demonstration agents indicated, as Table 17 shows, that they were not without their difficulties. Their greatest difficulties were: travel allowance insufficient for in-county and out-of-county trips; insufficient time for professional development and no office help; the single agents had more difficulties than the married or widowed agents. The difficulties of the married and widowed agents varied little in kind and number.

Table 17. Difficulties as home demonstration agents.

	Northern	Southern	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Total
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Too many responsibilities to do best work	7	8	15	7	4	4	15
Too much is expected of home demonstration agent	3	9	12	6	3	3	12
Travel allowance insufficient for in-county trips	11	11	22	13	4	5	22
Travel allowance insufficient for out-of-county trips	7	10	17	7	5	5	17
No office help	9	9	18	10	4	4	18
No office equipment	2	4	6	4	1	1	6
Maintaining interest of club members	3	2	5	2	1	2	5
Insufficient time for home activities	4	5	9	5	2	2	9
Insufficient time for professional development	7	11	18	9	5	4	18

The cooperation of agricultural agents is most desirable for the home demonstration agents to have if the extension program is to reach all who need it most in the counties. These agricultural agents more or less, "sell the idea" of home demonstration activities and their relation to farm demonstrations activities to the men in the communities. This makes for more and a better understanding of the extension program and more cooperation from the men who might be concerned directly or indirectly. The agricultural agents are an asset in helping home demonstration agents with activities, for the most part, common to men. Twenty-three agents were helped with fairs and exhibits. Twenty agents were assisted with meat cutting demonstrations. Seventeen were assisted with field gardens, and 16 agricultural agents interested the men in the home demonstration activities in their counties. Table 18 shows that five agents had no agricultural agent and one indicated that no cooperation was given by the agricultural agent.

Table 18. Cooperation of agricultural agents.

	;	Northern	;	Southern	;	Total
	;	Number	;	Number	;	Number
Interest men in home demon-	;		;		;	
stration program	;	10	;	6	;	16
Assist with meat cutting	;	11	;	9	;	20
Assist with orchards	;	9	;	7	;	16
Assist with field gardens	;	9	;	8	;	17
Assist with fairs and exhibits	;	13	;	10	;	23
Assist with repairing the	;		;		;	
house demonstrations	;	8	;	4	;	12
Assist with poultry	;	8	;	6	;	14
Assist with poultry houses	;	8	;	5	;	13
Assist with pantries	;	6	;	1	;	7
Assist with landscaping	;	1	;	--	;	1
No agricultural agent	;	1	;	4	;	5
No cooperation of agricultural	;		;		;	
agent	;	--	;	1	;	1

Most of the home demonstration agents stated that they had insufficient time for their extension activities, other than women's home demonstration and girls' 4-H club meetings. Those activities checked most frequently and in the order of their frequency for which they had insufficient time were: professional development, 26; annual leave, 24; preparation of illustrative material, 21; compiling demonstrators records, 18; demonstrators training meetings, 17; and home visits, 16. Other activities checked were: prepare for demonstrations; demonstration visits; writing news items; monthly reports, and annual reports. All agents of both northern and southern districts indicated that they had sufficient time for women's and girls' 4-H club meetings.

The major demonstrations carried in all instances were selected because of the needs of the particular county. Table 19 shows the demonstrations that were carried in both the northern and southern districts. The garden phase of the home food supply demonstration was carried in both districts by 26 home demonstration agents. The leafy, green, and yellow vegetable demonstration, in all of its phases, was carried by 21 agents. Twenty-two agents reported major demonstrations of bedroom improvement for both women and girls. On the whole, the demonstrations carried by agents of both districts did not vary greatly in number or kind. The greatest differences between the two districts were shown in the home garden and the leafy, green and yellow vegetable demonstrations.

Table 19. Major demonstrations carried.

	;	Northern	;	Southern	;	Total
	;	Number	;	Number	;	Number
Women	;		;		;	
Home food supply; gardens	;	11	;	15	;	26
Home food supply; poultry	;	4	;	5	;	9
Farm fruit plot	;	1	;	--	;	1
Kitchen improvement	;	4	;	5	;	9
Bedroom improvement	;	7	;	6	;	13
Yard improvement	;	3	;	2	;	5
Clothing	;	1	;	2	;	3
	;		;		;	
Girls	;		;		;	
Leafy, green and yellow vegetables	;	7	;	14	;	21
Poultry	;	2	;	--	;	2
Bedroom improvement	;	5	;	4	;	9
Clothing	;	4	;	8	;	12
	;		;		;	

The number of days that home demonstration agents spent in their offices according to March, 1941 reports, ranged from two to 11 days. The range of days in offices for the agents of the northern district was the same as that for all agents. The range of days for agents of the southern group was 3 1/2 to eight days. The median for the number of days spent in offices by agents of the northern and southern districts, also the median for all the agents was five. On the whole, these agents had very little time for office work during the month.

The number of days in the field, that is days working with women's and girls' clubs, ranged from 16 to 26 days according to March, 1941 reports. The median was 21 days. The range of days for the agents of the northern district was the same as that for all agents. The median for the agents of the northern district was 22 days. The range of days in the field for agents of the southern group was 18 to 26 days and the median was 21 days. These

agents spent a majority of the days working with women's and girls' home demonstration clubs.

The number of days out-of-county, that is days out of the county, attending extension agents district meetings ranged from one to five days and the median was four days according to March, 1941 reports. The range for the number of days out-of-county by agents of the northern district was two to five days and the median was the same as that for the agents as a whole. The range for the southern district was one to two days and the median was two days.

The number of miles traveled in the county, working with women's and girls' clubs ranged from 252 to 834 miles a month. The median was 526 miles. The range of miles traveled by agents of the northern district was 252 to 834 miles a month, with a median of 516 miles. The number of miles traveled by the agents of the southern group ranged from 292 to 724 miles a month and the median was 557 miles. Considering the number of days spent in office, in the field, out-of-county, and the number of miles traveled in the county, it is easily seen that these agents had an unusually full month of extension activities.

All of the home demonstration agents made one or more of the recommendations, shown in Table 20, for the improvement of the pre-service education of home demonstration agents. Those occurring most frequently and in the order of their frequency were: observation tours in counties with home demonstration agents, 33; more work in adult homemaking education, 31; special short courses before agents go into extension work, 28; and the operation of pressure cookers, 20. Most of these agents were concerned with a more practical pre-service education; more observations of good home demonstration agents at work; and more education.

Table 20. Recommendations for improving pre-service education.

	Northern	Southern	Total
	Number	Number	Number
More work in adult homemaking education	15	16	31
Special short courses before agent goes on job	13	15	28
Procedures in writing news items	8	12	20
Simple rules for taking pictures	9	7	16
Observation tours in counties with agents	15	18	33
Making monthly reports	9	12	21
Operation of pressure cookers	8	12	20

The demonstrations and related activities liked best and checked most frequently by home demonstration agents were: food preparation, interior home improvement, food preservation, home health and sanitation, food preservation, and home demonstration councils. Ten agents of the northern district and 17 of the southern group checked food preparation and interior home improvement an equal number of times (Table 21). Twelve agents of the northern district and nine of the southern group liked food preservation best. Ten agents of the northern district and 11 of the southern liked home demonstration councils best. In general though, the preferences did not vary widely between the two groups.

Table 21. Demonstrations and related activities enjoyed most.

	;	;	;	
	;	Northern	Southern	Total
	;	Number	Number	Number
Clothing, girls	;	10	8	18
Clothing, women	;	2	13	15
Food preparation	;	10	17	27
Food preservation	;	12	9	21
Food production, general	;	8	9	17
Gardens	;	7	6	13
Home, health, and sanitation	;	15	6	21
Home industries	;	4	2	6
Interior home improvement	;	10	17	27
Poultry	;	7	6	13
Rural art	;	6	3	9
Storage of foods	;	3	5	8
Table setting and service	;	10	6	16
Yard improvement	;	7	7	14
Home demonstration council	;	10	11	21

These home demonstration agents, for the most part, indicated that their pre-service preparation had been adequate. The preparation which they considered most inadequate was that for demonstrations in interior home improvement, and for directing home demonstration councils. Table 22 shows that all agents regarded their pre-service preparation for clothing for women and food preparation demonstrations adequate. All agents of the northern district regarded their pre-service preparation for garden demonstrations adequate. Three agents of the southern group indicated that their preparation had been inadequate. All agents of the northern district said that they had adequate pre-service preparation for table setting and service demonstrations but one of the southern group said that she had not. According to their own evaluations, the agents of the northern district were more adequately prepared than were those of the southern group.

Table 22. Adequacy of pre-service preparation.

	;	;	;	;		
	;	Northern	;	Southern	;	Total
	;	Number	;	Number	;	Number
Clothing, girls	;	1	;	--	;	1
Clothing, women	;	--	;	--	;	--
Food preparation	;	--	;	--	;	--
Food preservation	;	3	;	1	;	4
Food production, general	;	5	;	5	;	10
Gardens	;	--	;	3	;	3
Home demonstration councils	;	5	;	3	;	8
Home, health, and sanitation	;	3	;	2	;	5
Home industries	;	3	;	2	;	5
Interior home improvement	;	2	;	11	;	13
Poultry	;	2	;	4	;	6
Rural art	;	2	;	1	;	3
Storage of foods	;	1	;	2	;	3
Table setting and service	;	--	;	1	;	1
Yard improvement	;	4	;	4	;	8

DISCUSSION

The findings of this study of Negro home demonstration agents in Texas were similar to those of May (1933) in her study of Negro teachers of home economics in Texas. Like the teachers the agents had full days and heavy work schedules. In both groups a majority lived in the homes of other people and most of them said that they were comfortable and happy in their living conditions. Their educational preparation was much the same and in their teaching they had taught subjects other than home economics. All of them lived and worked in communities offering limited facilities for effective use of leisure. However, some differences were shown in the two groups. The agents had better salaries than did the teachers, but worked with more and larger groups of people. The agents worked in many communities and the teachers in only one. The teachers assumed more church and community responsibilities and time out from work was given for them to participate in community activities. Leisure time activities in which they were active participants had more appeal to the teachers than to the agents.

The findings of this study were also similar to those of Smith (1937) in her study of the Negro teachers in Mississippi. Like the majority of the teachers the agents had Bachelor of Science degrees in home economics and had taught subjects other than home economics. In both groups, most of them were single, maintained homes, prepared their meals and had few dependents. A majority of both groups had some responsibility for the maintenance of offices and home economics departments. The greater portion of both teachers and agents worked cooperatively with agricultural teachers and agricultural agents. The agents and teachers differed, in that the teachers assumed more

church and community responsibilities. Fifteen of these teachers have had additional preparation beyond their Bachelor of Science degrees. None of the agents did. Most of the teachers had the responsibilities of social organizations. The teachers had less traveling to do than did the agents and worked with fewer groups.

SUMMARY

This is a study of the education and responsibilities of the Negro home demonstration agents of Texas and the conditions under which they live and work. The data were obtained during the year of 1940-41 from 33 of the 34 agents then employed.

All of the agents had attended college. The greater portion of them were graduates of Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College with Bachelor of Science degrees in home economics and minors in education. Most of them had had approximately nine years of teaching experience before entering Extension Service.

The salaries of the agents ranged from \$1,350.00 to \$1,850.00 a year. The median for these salaries was \$1,480.00. However, most of them had to pay from their salaries for such items as office space, office supplies and equipment, office help, and demonstration materials. A majority of the agents were single and among the entire group there were few dependents.

The majority of the home demonstration agents lived in towns with a population between 500 and 25,000. Most of them either lived in homes of other people or rented their houses in which they lived. Thirteen of them were home owners. All of them had home responsibilities. Those that were common to nearly all of the agents were; planning meals, preparing breakfast, caring for own room, washing dishes, making clothing for self, and darning

and mending.

The responsibilities of the agents in relation to their jobs included: organizing clubs, attending meetings of various types, conducting schools for leaders, planning and giving demonstrations both individual and group, making home visits, conducting and assisting with community projects, attending conferences, making reports, keeping records, and carrying on the general office routine. Most of their time was spent in the field. Some of them had as little as two days during the month in the office and no one had more than 11 days. The median for the miles traveled in the county for one month was 526 miles. They worked long hours each day, as demonstrations frequently last until eight or nine o'clock in the evening. Each had approximately 16 women's home demonstration clubs and 13 girls' 4-H clubs for which she was responsible.

The agents had 12 or 14 days annual leave which a majority of them spent in attending the Extension School for Agents at Prairie View, Texas. Those who did not attend gave as reasons: financially unable to attend; work in the county would not permit leaving; wanted summer trips; need rest; and illness in the family.

Leisure time activities were limited by most of the agents to those of listening to the radio, attending movies, and reading. Few communities opposed dancing and playing cards, but obviously these activities had little appeal to them. They attended regularly church services in the day time but assumed few other church responsibilities. They did not participate in many community activities outside of those that were a part of their regular work, nor were they members or leaders in community organizations to any extent.

The agents indicated that they had difficulties in doing their work effectively. Many of these were due to insufficient travel allowance for

in-county and out-of-county trips; lack of time for professional development; no office help; insufficient time for vacation; and an inadequate salary for maintaining a desirable standard of living.

Most of the agents thought that they had been adequately prepared for their jobs. This assurance on their part may have been due to poor standards rather than quality of preparation. Recommendations offered by the majority of them for improving the pre-service education of home demonstration agents were: more practical pre-service education; observations of good home demonstration agents at work; and more work in such areas as rural education and adult education. None of them listed more instruction in subject matter areas.

The results of this study indicated that the pre-service education for Negro home demonstration agents in Texas should include:

1. A wide range of courses covering all areas of home economics and many phases of each area.
2. Practical and usable instruction in all home economics courses.
3. Intensive instruction especially in nutrition, family finance, family relationship, child guidance, food preservation, production and storage of fruits and vegetables, care of poultry and dairy products, and rural home improvement.
4. Instruction in adult homemaking education, rural life education and community organization and leadership.
5. An apprentice course for home demonstration agents similar to the one for teachers, often known as student teaching or teaching participation.

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- (g) Clothing _____ Selection _____ Care _____ Construction _____
- (h) Family finance _____
- (i) Family health _____
- (j) Family relations _____
- (k) Food preparation _____
- (l) Food preservation _____
- (m) Gardening _____
- (n) Home furnishings _____
- (o) Home management _____
- (p) Household physics _____
- (q) Landscaping _____
- (r) Meal planning, preparation and serving _____
- (s) Methods in teaching home economics _____
- (t) Others (name them) _____
- (u) _____
- (v) _____
- (w) _____

9. Which of these subjects did you study in college?

- (a) Bacteriology _____
- (b) Chemistry _____
- (c) Economics _____
- (d) Physiology _____
- (e) Psychology _____
- (f) Rural education _____
- (g) Sociology _____

10. Did you attend the agents' school in 1938? _____ In 1939? _____

11. If you did not attend, check reason or reasons for not attending.

- (a) Financially unable _____
- (b) Needed rest _____
- (c) Work in the county would not permit leaving _____
- (d) Wanted to take a summer trip instead _____
- (e) Not interested in courses offered _____
- (f) Others (name them) _____
- (g) _____
- (h) _____

12. How many years of teaching experience did you have? _____

13. What subjects did you teach?

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Art _____ | (i) Mathematics _____ |
| (b) Clothing _____ | (j) Reading _____ |
| (c) English _____ | (k) Spelling _____ |
| (d) Foods _____ | (l) Writing _____ |
| (e) Geography _____ | (m) Others (name them) _____ |
| (f) Health _____ | (n) _____ |
| (g) History _____ | (o) _____ |
| (h) Home Living _____ | |

14. Where do you live? (a) City (over 25,000) _____ (b) Town (between 500 and 25,000) _____ (c) Village (500 or less) _____ (d) Farm _____
15. How far from your office do you live? (a) Number of blocks _____ (b) Number of miles _____.
16. Are you married? _____ (a) Single _____ (b) Widow _____
- (Questions 17-24 to be answered by married home demonstration agents).
17. What is your husband's occupation? _____
- (a) His income? _____
18. Number of children living at home. (a) Boys _____ Ages _____ (b) Girls _____ Ages _____
19. Do you have dependants other than children? _____ (a) Mother _____ (b) Father _____ (c) Sister _____, How many _____ (d) Brothers _____ How many _____ (e) Others (name them) _____ (f) _____ (g) _____ (h) _____ (i) _____
20. Do you and husband maintain a home? _____
21. Do you have roomers? _____ How many? _____
22. Do you own your home? _____ (1) Do you rent your home _____ (2) Room in private home _____ (3) Do you live in light housekeeping rooms _____ (4) Room and board in private home _____.
23. Do you and husband eat at home? _____ (a) Cook for yourself _____ (b) Have someone prepare meals at home _____ (c) Eat at cafe _____ (d) Have other places of eating (name them) _____ (e) _____ (f) _____
24. Approximately what do you spend per month for (a) Housing _____ (b) Food _____
- (Questions 25-30 to be answered by single or widowed home demonstration agents).
25. Do you maintain a home? _____

26. Do you have roomers? _____ How many? _____
27. Do you own your home? _____ (a) Do you rent your home _____
 (b) Room in private home _____ (c) Have light housekeeping rooms
 _____ (d) Room and board in private home _____ (e) Live in
 college dormitory _____.
28. Approximate cost of room per month _____ (a) Rented home _____
29. Do you eat at home? _____ (a) Cook for yourself _____ (b) Have someone
 prepare meals at home _____ (c) Eat at cafe _____ (d) Have other
 places of eating (name them) _____ (e) _____
 (f) _____
30. Do you have dependents? _____ (a) Mother _____ (b) Does she live
 with you? _____ (c) Father _____ (d) Does he live with you? _____
 (e) Brothers _____ (f) How many? _____ Number that live with you _____
 (g) Sisters _____ (h) How many? _____ (i) Number that live with you
 _____ (j) Others (name them) _____ (k) _____
 (l) _____
31. Approximate cost of meals or food per month _____
 (To be answered by both married, single or widowed home demonstration
 agents).
32. Are your present living conditions suitable for your comfort and
 happiness? _____
33. If not suitable for your comfort and happiness, why?
- (a) House too small for number in family _____
 (b) Rooms too small _____
 (c) Noises outside of home disturb study and rest _____
 (d) Noises in the home disturb study and rest _____
 (e) No electricity _____ gas _____
 (f) No running water _____
 (g) Insufficient heat _____
 (h) Insufficient ventilation _____
 (i) Not enough privacy _____
 (j) Out door toilet _____ Pit type _____ Surface _____
 (k) No bathing center _____

- (l) Insufficient food _____ Lack of variety _____ Poorly prepared _____
- (m) No provision for recreation _____
- (n) No place to entertain guest _____
- (o) Others (name them) _____
- (p) _____
- (q) _____

34. Check the home activities which you do regularly.

- (a) Plan meals _____
- (b) Care for entire house _____
- (c) Care for yard _____
- (d) Prepare breakfast _____ lunch _____ dinner _____
- (e) Care for own room _____
- (f) Wash dishes _____
- (g) Do the family wash _____
- (h) Do your own washing _____
- (i) Do the family ironing _____
- (j) Do your own ironing _____
- (k) Make a garden, flower _____ vegetable _____
- (l) Make clothing for self _____ Others _____
- (m) Darning and mending for self _____
- (n) Others _____
- (o) _____
- (p) _____

35. Approximately how much time do you have free for yourself weekly to use as you wish? _____ hours.

36. Are you employed in work other than that of home demonstration agent?

- (a) Choir directress _____
- (b) Seamstress _____
- (c) Beautician _____
- (d) Local organization, Chairman _____ Secretary _____ Treasurer _____
- (e) Others _____
- (f) _____
- (g) _____

37. What are your favorite ways of spending your leisure time?

- (a) Listening to radio _____
- (b) Attending movies _____
- (c) Attending plays _____
- (d) Weekend trips _____
- (e) Reading _____
- (f) Playing cards _____
- (g) Sewing _____

- (h) Hiking _____
- (i) Tennis _____
- (j) Swimming _____
- (k) Parties _____
- (l) Dancing _____
- (m) Dates _____
- (n) Visiting _____
- (o) Picnicing _____
- (p) Fishing _____
- (q) Gossiping _____
- (r) Others (name them) _____
- (s) _____
- (t) _____

38. Is your community opposed to the home demonstration agent play cards?

_____ dancing? _____

39. How do you spend your annual leave?

- (a) Traveling _____
- (b) Resting _____
- (c) Sewing _____
- (d) Attending school _____
- (e) Visiting relatives _____
- (f) Working around home _____
- (g) Others (name them) _____
- (h) _____
- (i) _____

40. Do you attend these church services regularly?

- (a) Sunday school _____
- (b) Church services, day _____ night _____
- (c) Mid week services _____
- (d) B.Y.P.U. _____
- (e) Epworth League _____
- (f) Others (name them) _____
- (g) _____
- (h) _____
- (i) _____

41. What are your responsibilities at church services? _____

42. (1) Check the organizations of which you are a member. (2) Check offices held.

	Member	President	V. President	Secretary	Treasurer
(a) Dramatics club	:	:	:	:	:
(b) Chorus	:	:	:	:	:
(c) Glee club	:	:	:	:	:
(d) Home Mission Society	:	:	:	:	:
(e) Literary club	:	:	:	:	:
(f) Lodge	:	:	:	:	:
(g) Music	:	:	:	:	:
(h) P. T. A.	:	:	:	:	:
(i) Sewing circle	:	:	:	:	:
(j) Y. W. C. A.	:	:	:	:	:
(k) Others (name them)	:	:	:	:	:
(l)	:	:	:	:	:
(m)	:	:	:	:	:

43. What other county or community responsibilities do you have?

(a) _____
 (b) _____
 (c) _____

44. How many communities are in your county? _____

45. Do you have home demonstration clubs in each community? _____ If answer is "no", check reasons.

(a) Communities are unorganized _____
 (b) Itinerary too full _____
 (c) Communities do not feel the need for home demonstration work _____
 (d) Have once participated, now inactive _____
 (e) Others (name them) _____
 (f) _____
 (g) _____

46. How many home demonstration clubs do you have? Women _____ total enrollment _____, Girls _____ total enrollment _____

47. Do you have adequate time for working with both women and girls? _____

48. In what ways does the farm agent help your home demonstration program?

(a) Interests men in the home demonstration program _____
 (b) Assists with meat cutting _____ orchards _____ field gardens _____
 (c) Assists with fairs and exhibits _____

- (d) Assists with demonstrations on repairing the house _____
 poultry _____ houses _____ pantries _____
- (e) Others (name them) _____
- (f) _____
- (g) _____

49. What are the major demonstrations in your county? Women _____

 Girls _____

50. On the chart in Column I, check the demonstrations you like best. In Column II and Column III, check how you regard your pre-service preparation for the demonstration.

Which you like best	Adequate	Inadequate
Council meeting		
Clothing (girls)		
Clothing (women)		
Food preparation		
Food preservation		
Food production		
Gardens		
Home health and sanitation		
Home industries		
Interior home improvement		
Poultry		
Rural art		
Storage of foods		
Table setting and service		
Yards		

51. Is your salary adequate to maintain a satisfactory standard of living?

52. Do you have adequate time for the following? (Answer "yes" or "no")

- (a) Prepare for month's demonstration (Women and girls) _____
- (b) Home visits (women and girls) _____
- (c) Demonstration visits (women and girls) _____
- (d) Demonstrator's training meetings (women and girls) _____
- (e) Demonstrator's records _____
- (f) Writing news items _____
- (g) Monthly reports _____
- (h) Annual reports _____
- (i) Preparation of illustrative materials _____
- (j) Annual leave _____
- (k) Professional development _____

53. Does your county furnish the following?

- (a) Demonstration materials _____ If not, how obtained? _____
- (b) Office supplies _____ If not, how obtained? _____
- (c) Office equipment _____ If not, how obtained? _____
- (d) Office help _____ If not, how obtained? _____
- (e) Agent's office _____ If not, how obtained? _____

54. What are your greatest difficulties as a home demonstration agent?

- (a) Too many responsibilities to do best work _____
- (b) Too much is expected of home demonstration agent _____
- (c) Transportation allowance inadequate for necessary home visits _____
- (d) Transportation allowance inadequate for official out-of-county trips _____
- (e) No office help _____ office equipment _____
- (f) Maintaining interest of club members _____
- (g) Insufficient time for home activities _____
- (h) Insufficient time for professional development _____
- (i) Others (name them) _____
- (j) _____
- (k) _____

55. Was your preservice education adequate in meeting your responsibilities as a home demonstration agent? _____ If not, in what respects was it inadequate? _____

56. What recommendations do you have for improving the preservice education of Negro home demonstration agents?

- (a) More work in adult education _____
- (b) Special short courses before home demonstration agent goes on job _____
- (c) Procedures in writing news items _____
- (d) Simple rules for taking pictures _____
- (e) Observation tours in counties with a home demonstration agent _____
- (f) Making monthly reports _____
- (g) Instructions in operating pressure cookers _____
- (h) Others (name them) _____
- (i) _____
- (j) _____
- (k) _____

