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THE EFFECT OF INDUSTRY IN ARKANSAS UPON THE
INDUSTRIAL CURRICULUMS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS



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THE EFFECT OF INDUSTRY IN ARKANSAS UPON THE INDUSTRIAL
CURRICULUMS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS

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A Thesis

Presented to the Graduate Division of
Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College
Prairie View, Texas

In partial fulfillment of the
Degree of
Master of Science

By
Lee James Thompson

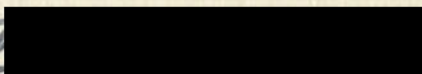
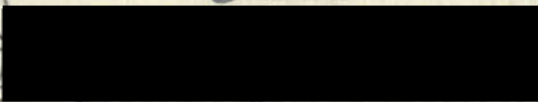
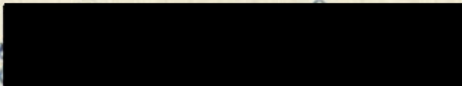

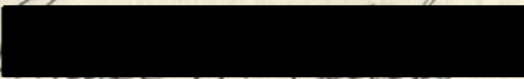
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DEDICATION

The writer wishes to respectfully dedicate this thesis to his wife, Mrs. Anna Sue Thompson, and his son, Lee James Thompson, Jr., whose inspiration and understanding were offered. Without their assistance, this study would not have been possible.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. INTRODUCTION	1
Statement of the Problem	3
Purpose of the Study	4
Limitations of the Study	4
Sources of Data	4
Method of Procedure	5
Importance of the Study	6
Definition of Terms	6
II. PROBLEMS OF ADJUSTMENT FROM AN AGRICULTURAL TO AN INDUSTRIAL BACKGROUND AND REASONS FOR OUT MIGRATION	8
Arkansas' People are on the Move ...	9
Farms and Factories	10
Summary	13
III. INFLUENTIAL FACTORS FOR GOOD VOCATIONAL INDUSTRIAL TRAINING	14
Arkansas Today	19
The Farm Problem	20
Arkansas is Diversified	21
Ozark-Ouachita Area	21
Coastal Plain Area	21
Delta Area	22

CHAPTER	PAGE
Summary	23
IV. PROBLEMS OF CHANGE IN THE VOCATIONAL CURRICULUMS OF THE SECONDARY SCHOOL	25
Economic Development	28
Summary	29
V. ANALYSIS OF THE DATA RECEIVED	30
The Questionnaire	30
Statistical Analysis	31
Table	38
Free Will Statements	41
VI. SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	50
Summary	50
Conclusions	52
Recommendations	53
BIBLIOGRAPHY	54
APPENDIX A - Covering Letter Accompanying Questionnaire	55
Follow-Up Letter	56
Questionnaires	57
APPENDIX B - Persons Contacted	60
APPENDIX C - Titles and Addresses of Respondents to the Questionnaire	64
VITA	

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

For many years, differences of opinion in the State of Arkansas have existed among the people as to whether the state should remain an agricultural state or become an industrial state.

Some of the older settlers contended that the state could not exist unless it remained an agricultural state. This type of attitude caused some people to migrate to other places seeking better job opportunities.

Change, as such, is neither good nor bad. It is a fact of life. Economic and social changes are the result of great and small decisions, by groups and whole societies as well as by individuals. Change takes place when people begin doing something differently, or doing it better.

Yet, what seems better to one group of people may seem worse to another. The tractor and automobile have benefited millions of people, but they have practically put horses, buggy-makers, and blacksmiths out of business. This is not to suggest that change is very much a part of a dynamic society.

Vines stated that, "Arkansas is a land in which people have always refused to stand still. The creative drive for

the better life, or to meet new and larger challenges, is a typical Arkansas trait."¹

To share in the rewards of society, the individual (as well as the group or community) needs to learn how to deal with the impact of change, the constant pressure of new challenges. The citizen needs to recognize change, work with it, adjust to it, or figure out how to redirect a trend, slow it down, speed it up, cushion its impact on his own business, farm, family or community.

Many Arkansas farmers have been fairly successful in meeting these challenges. Per farm income has been climbing. There is a price tag on this progress, however. In order to make it possible for the income per farm to go up, the number of farms has to go down. That is, to improve their income many Arkansas farmers are now operating larger farms rather than sharecropping or renting out land. The larger farm can be managed more efficiently, and justifies the use of more machinery and more intensive farm practices.

The average size of Arkansas farms has increased from 88 to 173 acres since 1945, but the U. S. average increased from 195 to 302 acres in the same period. Vine states:

The average investment per farm in land and buildings in Arkansas has climbed from \$3,344 to \$16,500. Machinery, livestock and other resources would enlarge the figure to perhaps more than \$20,000. As a result of these changes in the number

¹C. A. Vines, A Changing Arkansas, (Little Rock, Arkansas: U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1960), p. 1.

of farm jobs in the state has been dropping at the rate of 10,300 a year.²

Agriculture is changing rapidly in Arkansas. It is becoming more mechanized and more efficient, needing fewer workers to produce larger crops. The number of farms is declining as the average farm grows in size (and grows also in requirements for capital, management and equipment).

In recent years, Arkansas has become one of the fast growing industrial areas. Today with a new mind and a new age, Arkansas is moving toward an industrial state.

Statement of the Problem

It is well known that Arkansas has, until recently, been primarily an agricultural state. During the past two decades there has been a gradual shift from agriculture to industry. Through the efforts of the state and local Chamber of Commerce, and the interest of a few wealthy individuals, the state is undergoing changes that pose a serious problem in education. These changes include the removal of small farms from production, with the displaced families numbering in excess of 10,000 persons per year who are forced to seek a livelihood elsewhere. These families generally migrate to the cities or industrial communities. They find that they are unable to find employment because they are untrained in industry.

²

C. A. Vines, Arkansas Today, (Little Rock, Arkansas: U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1960), p. 2.

There has also been a marked trend over the years for surplus labor to leave the state because there was insufficient industrial employment. Now that industrial development in Arkansas is increasing, it may be possible to either train such people for industry or to retrain those who are displaced by changing technology.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is to show that the state of Arkansas is gradually moving from an agricultural state to an industrial state. In the development of this study several problems and factors will be considered. These include:

1. Problems of Adjustment from an agricultural to an industrial background.
2. Reasons for "out migration."
3. Influential Factors for Good Vocational Industrial Training.
4. Problems of Change in the Industrial Curriculums of the Secondary School.

Limitations of the Study

This study is limited to the state of Arkansas.

Sources of Data

The necessary data for this study was obtained from the following sources:

1. The Junior Chamber of Commerce
Texarkana, Arkansas.
2. Orval E. Faubus, Governor, State of Arkansas
Little Rock, Arkansas

3. The Arkansas Industrial Development Agency
Little Rock, Arkansas
4. E. D. Trice, Superintendent
Texarkana Public Schools
Texarkana, Arkansas
5. E. L. Shannon, County Agent
Miller County
Texarkana, Arkansas
6. The questionnaires

Method of Procedure

The method of procedure used in the conduct of this study was that of correspondence and documentation. The data contained in this study were obtained by circulating questionnaires among fifty persons that included editors of newspapers, college presidents, teachers, high school principals, farmers, plumbers, state senators, county judges, lawyers, Junior Chamber of Commerce, County Agents, Home Demonstration Agents and common laborers. The questionnaires were designed for the purpose of obtaining needed information concerning Arkansas' changing from an agricultural state to an industrial state.

Each person was asked to answer each question on the questionnaire and return it as soon as possible. After the questionnaires were received, a tabulation was made of the responses which each revealed.

Importance of the Study

In contrast to the need for our schools to emphasize and train more people to become skilled workers to meet the challenge of the industrial change, the number of unskilled workers attempting to enter the labor forces appears to have become an educational problem in lacking of skills to do a job.

Despite the many unlimited opportunities made available by a highly mechanized society, it has failed to provide enough jobs for the increased manpower. Arkansas has, however, brought to light the need for a closer look in the pool of labor and how the population is leaving the state for the lack of jobs and education to do the job.

The Arkansas industry, labor, and school together, must find new techniques for easing the impact, and the important tasks for these institutions are to offer training in basic skills which in turn will provide prospective workers with the necessary skills for useful industrial employment.

It is hoped that the findings of this study will present useful information about Arkansas' shift from an agricultural to an industrial state.

Definition of Terms

In this study are several special terms. In order to clarify the meaning of these terms as they are used, the following definitions are hereby given:

Industry. Any branch of business, trade or manufacturing industry.

Out Migration. Persons who become dissatisfied because of lack of employment and move away from the state in which they are born to another community or state seeking better opportunities.

Worker. One who labors for wages to make a livelihood for himself.

Cost-price squeeze. One who produces at a higher cost than he is able to sell for and is forced to go out of business.

CHAPTER II

PROBLEMS OF ADJUSTMENT FROM AN AGRICULTURAL TO AN INDUSTRIAL BACKGROUND AND REASONS FOR "OUT MIGRATION"

The purpose of this chapter is to reveal the course of "out migration" and the problem of adjustment from an agricultural to an industrial background. When people of a community or a state cannot make a livelihood for his family to the best of his ability, he will move where he can make a livelihood for them. When people are born within a state and move out of the state, that is a loss to the community or state.

With a change taking place in Arkansas, the people will have to make a change. To make a change from agricultural to industrial, people who have farmed all of their lives cannot make a change to do other work. They will move where they can find the type of work that they have been doing all of their lives.

Arkansas' people share with the larger American society the prevailing attitude of never being satisfied with where they are and what they have. This attitude has been the cause of continual change in the state as well as the nation. Progress requires change, but all change is not progress. That Arkansas is changing is not a profound statement. All are aware of this fact.

Changes are taking place in the entire economy. Agriculture is part of the changing economy. It is basic to the

well-being of the economy and provides about 66 per cent of the value of raw products in Arkansas. Future farm prospects in Arkansas are closely related to the national farm outlook. The inevitable consequences are: (1) fewer and larger farms, (2) machines continuing to substitute for farm workers, (3) more "integration" of farm business, and (4) land areas, sub-marginal for farming going to other uses.

Arkansas' People Are On The Move

It is a long-term pattern for a substantial number of people of Arkansas to move away from the state each year. An average out migration, based upon the state in which people are born, indicates that about one million persons have been lost from Arkansas through out migration. A recent study by Vines gave rise to the following account:

The average annual out migration from 1940 to 1950 was 32,500 and in the 1950-60 decade it was 40,000. In fact other parts of the country had lived in Arkansas the previous year. But other people moved into the state during that same year and cut down on the total loss. In the past 20 years the population loss from Arkansas has amounted to 725,000 people - 41 percent of the state's population.¹

It is irrelevant whether these people were pushed out (by lack of jobs in the state) or pulled out by better jobs (outside the state). Both facts were important.

¹C. A. Vines, A Changing Arkansas, (Little Rock, Arkansas: U. S. Department of Agricultural, 1960), p. 12.

Vines, continuing on the subject, gave this account:

What counts is that substantial number of Arkansans as individuals and as families, respond regularly to current economic and social trends by packing-up and moving elsewhere. If they did not (or could not) do so, the result would be unbearably high employment in the state, and even lower per capita income.

The surplus Arkansas labor would be unable to solve its problems in this particular way if job opportunities in other states were not growing. These more industrialized states must absorb additional workers from Arkansas, and the other states which regularly lose population.²

Farms and Factories

According to Mullican, "Arkansas' population in 1960 was 1,786,272, by the United States Census. That is a decline in population from the 1950 and 1940 censuses. Arkansas is losing population at a greater percentage rate than any other state in the Union."³

Arkansas' birth rate is high. According to Vine's study, the following information is given:

The birth rate of Arkansas is higher than the national average and there is a net increase (births minus deaths) of 25,000 new people every year. It is estimated that 9,500 new Arkansans enter the labor force each year. However, the number of jobs is de-

²
Ibid., p. 5.

³Carl D. Mullican, Jr., The Changing Middle South, (New Orleans, Louisiana, November, 1963), p. 105.

creasing instead of increasing, at the rate of 3,800 jobs per year. Farm jobs are disappearing at the rate of 10,300 per year. Non-farm jobs are increasing at the rate of only about 6,500 jobs per year.

10,300 Fewer Farm Jobs	
6,500 New Jobs	
<hr style="width: 50%; margin: 0 auto;"/>	4
3,800 Annual Loss of Jobs	

The effect, obviously, is that many workers must take their families and leave the state to find employment.

The decline in number of jobs is not the entire story. Low average incomes are also an important factor, Vines stated:

The farm population represents 30 percent of the state's population, but it receives only 15 percent of the total personal income of the state. The 1956-59 average income per farm in Arkansas was 28 percent below the national average.

There has been a parallel trend in incomes from Arkansas' industry. Although jobs in manufacturing are multiplying faster in Arkansas than they are in the south as a region, or the nation as a whole, the average wage paid Arkansas factory worker is 30 percent below the national average.⁵

Number of Farm Jobs

1946 X X X X X X X X 309,000

1959 X X X X 175,000

Farm Jobs have declined from 309,000 to 175,000 since 1946.	Non Farm Jobs increased from 271,000 to 355,000.
---	---

The trends in jobs and incomes reflect certain limitations in skills and vocational training of people. This is a perfectly natural development. For the most part, skills acquired

⁴C. A. Vines, A Changing Arkansas, (Little Rock, Arkansas: U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1960), p. 42.

⁵C. A. Vines, Arkansas' Future, (Little Rock, Arkansas: U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1960), p. 8.

in a lifetime are not transferable to another industry. Many times when a farmer or worker leaves a low income job he cannot compete for office or skilled jobs. Many are forced to compete in day labor or unskilled jobs, and much of the market for this type labor is outside the state.

To get the full scale of these trends one needs to consider how many jobs are needed annually. Vines sheds light upon this:

"There is an annual loss of 3,800 jobs. To this the 9,500 people entering the labor force, the state of Arkansas will need over 13,000 new jobs each year. During the decade ahead the annual net needs for new jobs is expected to gradually decline to about three-fourths this number."⁶

Most of the people leaving Arkansas each year are farm people. The adults who leave are largely persons under 35 years of age. With most of them are their families.

Some believe Arkansas is losing its most skilled, best educated, most alert, and most ambitious young workers. The level of wage rates in the state compared to the U. S. would indicate the better trained workers have better opportunities elsewhere.

Others believe the state is losing its least skilled and most expendable labor. Since jobs for this group of workers are scarce, they have little opportunity, and move elsewhere.

⁶C. A. Vines, Arkansas' Future, (Little Rock, Arkansas: U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1960), p. 4.

Arkansas may be retaining those workers between two extremes. The Arkansas Industrial Development Commission reported:

Sixty-eight percent of the engineers graduated from the University of Arkansas in the past three years have already left the state. Approximately 51 percent of the University of Arkansas medical graduates practice in Arkansas. However, since 1945, 70 percent of doctors starting practice in the state were graduates of the University of Arkansas Medical School. Some of our farm workers without industrial skills are leaving.

A high proportion of those leaving the state are of working age. This means that there is an above average proportion, left behind, of both school age youth and older workers of retired adults. Any big population transfer, involving a selected age level (in this case, working age) has the effect of automatically upsetting the normal population age balance.⁷

Summary

Changes are taking place in the entire economy of Arkansas. Future farm prospects are closely related to national farm outlook. The inevitable consequences are fewer and larger farms; machines continuing to substitute for farm workers; more integration of farm business and land areas; and submarginal for farming going to other uses.

⁷Arkansas Industrial Development Commission, "An Industrial History of Arkansas," Little Rock, Arkansas, 1962, p. 32.

CHAPTER III

INFLUENTIAL FACTORS FOR GOOD VOCATIONAL INDUSTRIAL TRAINING PROGRAM

The purpose of this chapter is to reveal the facts of a good vocational industrial training program. There is a great trend for more and better vocational training programs in the state. With the number of new jobs that are being created in Arkansas, the state is offering night classes and trade schools are being set up over the state to train people to fill the jobs as they are created. Adults are returning to school finishing high school and learning a trade to qualify them for the new jobs as they are created.

At the end of World War II, there were a number of jobs in industrial occupation. But when the war came to an end, there were many people working at industrial plants who did not return to jobs previously held. They had an opportunity to leave the state for better jobs.

There were other groups looking for better opportunities also. Governor Orval Faubus, on January 11, 1955, in his first inaugural address said:

I have come to the firm conviction that the great overall problem of the people of our state is the lack of means of earning a livelihood. We have ... a great pool of labor ... yet there are not sufficient jobs to give employment to these fine workers ... a great pool of labor ... to give employment in

this modern age, people gather where industry can be found that provide jobs the answer to this problem is to be found in the expansion of our present industries, the further use of our natural resources, and the location of new industries in this state ... let's bring the jobs here to our people in this state ... let's bring the jobs here to our people ... let's encourage industry in Arkansas. ... I have the greatest desire to see success in this endeavor. ¹

Having in mind the governor's suggested solution to the problem, the 1955 General Assembly enacted the Arkansas Industrial Development Act - now known to all as the AIDC Law:

It has been found ... by the General Assembly that the state of Arkansas has had ... an inadequate program for the Agricultural opportunities in agriculture and industry ... and ... has suffered great loss in population and a decreasing standard of living for its inhabitants (and) that unless an adequate program for the agricultural and industrial development of the state be immediately undertaken the state will suffer immediate and irreparable further loss in population and the opportunity for agricultural and industrial expansion, and that only by the passage of this act and giving immediate effect to its provision.²

When the General Assembly responded in 1955 to the Governor's recommendations for emergency measures to create new industrial jobs for Arkansas, the newly Arkansas Industrial Development Commission moved ahead with all possible speed. Aware of the importance of actually bringing plants and learning the industrial reactions to Arkansas, a national, personalized and thoroughly organized solicitation was immediately put into effect by the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission. At

¹Arkansas Industrial Development Commission, "Report," July, 1955, p. 10.

²Ibid., p. 11.

the same time, months were spent in developing specific resource material oriented to the needs of corporate decision makers controlling the final plant locations. The Arkansas Industrial Development Commission in their report gave the following account: "While these materials were being processed, community development projects were accelerated in the Six Point Program which prepared cities and towns to deal with industrial prospects and aided them in planning industrial areas for the attraction of prospective industries. The fact that Arkansas leaders have located 523 new industries in the State since 1955 is a dramatic proof that Arkansas is on the move."³

Much has been done in the last few years to develop the resources of Arkansas and to improve the social and economic welfare of its citizens. No attempt has been made to show all new developments of those recently completed. Development is a form of change and some industries such as forestry, minerals and agriculture are constantly facing adjustments. In many cases, these lead to expansion and increasing production.

Government aid, whether it be grants, kickbacks or matching funds, is having an effect on the growth pattern of Arkansas. Payments to agriculture, certain industries and education bring millions of dollars into Arkansas each year.

The state government, through legislation, has set up agencies and has made possible financing for municipalities and counties to use in attracting industry or expanding existing plants.

³Arkansas Industrial Development Commission, An Industrial History of Arkansas, (Little Rock, Arkansas: State Capitol, 1962), p. 12.

The State Department of Education, the public schools and educational institutions of Arkansas, both public and private, have worked toward improving curriculum, facilities and salaries in order to stabilize and upgrade educational opportunities.

The development of an industrial state will require that a large percentage of the work force within that state be skilled in special fields of work and that many have high educational knowledge and skills in science and technology. With this in mind, many were willing to support efforts to develop the type of education that will train people for the job requirement of tomorrow.

Land and agriculture in the past have been the basis to the economy structure of Arkansas. Since this was true, it is felt that many workers in the future will be needed to produce food and fibers. Agricultural workers depend upon industry along with trade and service to provide new jobs for the unemployed. An industry moving into an area competes with other employers for workers, but mainly depends upon the surplus farm labor as well as those entering the labor force for the first time. Both agriculture and industry depend upon the total educational system to improve the labor force. The three-agriculture, industry and education-are so closely related that a consideration of Arkansas' future will include all three.

Most of the surplus labor in Arkansas in the years ahead will continue to be in the younger age group as they are added to the labor force. They will have an opportunity to train them

for the types of jobs most likely to be in demand. This is easier than to retrain and relocate older workers who become technological-ly unemployed. It is also in line with the American tradition of equal opportunity.

An increasing number of schools are adding qualified counseling and vocational guidance services to their systems. Most of these are in urban areas whereas the rural areas are contributing the greatest number of workers who have to leave the home community. Many of the rural schools have restricted offerings of high school subjects which handicap students who have aptitudes and interest in subjects not offered. Vines gave this account in his study:

In 1956, it was found that only 4 percent of the persons living at home in the Ozarks area and over 14 years of age, had received any special type of vocational training. By comparison, 30 percent of those who had left home in previous 10 years reported some special type of vocational training.

Deficiencies in informal training opportunities are even greater than in formal classrooms. The greatest number of informal apprenticeships in Arkansas is still on the farm where few are needed. Perhaps there is little place for trainees on contract jobs in today's world of high skills and high skills and high wages, but workers have to be trained. What can Arkansas do to turn out more builders, steel workers, bricklayers, carpenters, printers, mechanics as well as teachers, doctors, lawyers and others. 4

Colleges and high schools set up career days or make arrangements for business and professional people to come on the campuses and talk with the young people. The Employment

⁴C. A. Vines, A Developing Arkansas, (Little Rock, Arkansas, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1960), p. 6.

Security Division provides this service for adults. The Veterans' Administration also provides counseling service for people who have been in service, and there are other private concerns who do counseling, particularly with their employers or prospective employees.

Is enough being done in this field in relation to the severity of the problem? Many people feel that more service should be added to help train some of the unskilled persons to meet competitive markets and to give guidance to young people who desire training in the professions. Others say that the problem is the cost of retraining those people and giving them assistance in relocation. Concerning quality of education, Vines had this to say:

Quality of education and training in Arkansas today is below that of the national level. This works to the disadvantage of Arkansas' people in securing employment. The quality of education is on the up-grade but it will require additional financing. The training of young people for vocational skills is necessary if they are to meet job requirements.⁵

Arkansas Today

Arkansas is part of the Old South, linked by cultural traditions and economic patterns to the southern way of life and work.

In terms of gross cash receipts from farming-- Arkansas ranks fourth among the 13 southern states, and 16th in the nation. In 1959, Arkansas ranked second in the United States

⁵Ibid., p. 9

in the production of broilers, and fourth in the production of cotton, rice, and soybeans.

Agriculture is changing rapidly in Arkansas and in the nation. It is becoming more mechanized and more efficient, needing fewer workers to produce larger crops. The number of farms is declining as the average farm grows in size (and grows also in requirements for capital, management and equipment).

The Farm Problem

The farm problem--the problem of agriculture as an American industry--means many different things to different people. To some farmers operating small, ill equipped and inefficient farms, the problem is dropping prices and falling incomes.

To other well-financed, efficient and competitive farmers, the problem is the "cost-price squeeze." Incomes are high, but they do not keep up with the rising costs of living and the costs of operating a modern commercial farm. The prices of the commodities that farmers sell are dropping, but the prices of things that farmers must buy (from tractors to clothing) are increasing.

Arkansas is Diversified

Arkansas can be divided into three broad areas based on resources and types of farming. The areas are Ozark-Ouachita Area, Coastal Plain Area and the Delta Area. Within each of these areas there are many different factors creating a di-

versified agriculture. As it is important to take a look at the entire state from a standpoint of economic development and social improvement we should be aware of the contribution of each of the areas.

Ozark-Ouachita Area

The Ozark-Ouachita highlands cover much of the northern and western part of the state. It is here that most of the poultry and dairy production is concentrated. It contains the state's national forest areas and is the most hilly rugged section in the state. The clear, fast running streams and rivers through the mountain area have help to develop it into a recreational area with most of the state's federal dams located here. The upper Arkansas River Valley part of the area also produces slightly over half the state's natural gas.

In recent years, industry has been moving into the area and in the last 10 years employment in manufacturing has increased by 37 percent, much of it related to growth in broiler production. The integrated poultry industry provides an opportunity for many people to continue to live on the farm, some of them also do part-time work in nearby towns and cities.

Coastal Plain Area

The coastal Plain includes the south central and southwest areas of the state. Not as rugged as the mountain area, its rolling hills are covered with pine timber providing the state with one of its more important resources. Farming is interspersed with timber, but much farm land is being turned back to timber.

In the study of "Arkansas Today" made by Vines, it was found: "One county in the Coastal Plain Area lost 45 percent of its land in farms in the last five years. The entire area lost 21 percent in farms. This trend, although not so erratic in many counties, is evident throughout the area. Much of this land is still individually owned but consolidation into larger holding is rapidly changing the ownership pattern."⁶

Delta Area

The author, continuing on the study of "Arkansas Today," gives a description of the Delta Area such as:

In the Delta Area, comprising approximately one-third of the state from the Missouri line down the eastern side of the state to Louisiana, a high percentage of the land is in farms. However, some industry is located in the area. The land in this area is productive and per acre yields high. It is in this area that most of the state's irrigation occurs and the bulk of Arkansas' farm income is produced. Crop sales make up about 90 percent and livestock products account for most of the remainder of the income from agriculture.

Farm record summaries in Arkansas indicate that farm owners are likely to have \$17,000 invested for each full-time worker required to produce crops. In addition to this investment each expense in the Delta Area will amount to about 30 percent of the total value of all farm resources used.⁷

⁶C. A. Vines, Arkansas Today, (Little Rock, Arkansas: U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1960), p. 8.

⁷Ibid., p. 10.

Summary

The General Assembly responded in 1955 to the Governor's recommendations for emergency measures to create new industrial jobs for Arkansas, the newly Arkansas Industrial Development Commission moved ahead with all possible speed.

Much has been done in the past few years to develop the resources of the state to improve the social and economic welfare of its citizens. The state Department of Education, public schools and other educational institutions both public and private, have worked toward improving curriculums. Most of the surplus labor in Arkansas in the years ahead will continue to be the younger age groups as they are added to the labor force.

Today, Arkansas is the fourth ranking cotton producing state in the nation; ranked second in the United States in the production broilers in 1959, and fourth in the production of rice and soybeans. Agriculture is changing rapidly in Arkansas because it is becoming more mechanized and more efficient where fewer workers are needed to produce larger crops.

The state can be divided into three broad areas based on resources and types of farming. There are many factors within each of these areas creating a diversified agriculture. They are as follows:

The Ozark-Ouachita Area covers much of the northern and western part of the state. Most of the poultry and dairy production is concentrated here. The state's national forest area

is the most hilly and rugged area in the state. The fast running streams through the mountain area have helped to develop dams.

The Coastal Plains is not as rugged as the mountain area because its rolling hills are covered with pine timber providing the state with one of its most important resources. Farming is interspered with the timber.

The Delta Area is the east section of Arkansas that runs from Missouri down the eastern side of the state to the Louisiana line. In this section, there is some of the richest farmland in the world where the soil is fourteen feet deep. This is where most of the irrigation is carried on for farming and the raising of livestock, but still there are industries located here to employ the surplus farm labor.

An average out migration, based upon the state in which people are born indicates that people have been lost from the state through migration. Most people leaving Arkansas each year are farm people. This indicates lack of job opportunities because farms are becoming mechanized. The people who are able to do semi-skilled work can find jobs in the industrial development program. The others who do not qualify for semi-skilled jobs will migrate outside of the state seeking jobs doing common labor.

CHAPTER IV

PROBLEMS OF CHANGE IN THE VOCATIONAL CURRICULUMS OF THE SECONDARY SCHOOL

The purpose of this chapter is to reveal the change in vocational curriculum of the secondary school.

The secondary schools are changing their curriculums because of the shift from agricultural to industrial work. Arkansas' educational program will not remain the same. Schools are adding new courses to their curriculums in order to meet the new changes in education.

It is important to take a look at education in Arkansas. Not only public schools and continuing education for adults, but college and graduate training.

Basic educational issues facing Arkansas include the quality of education, school drop-outs, vocational retraining, physical facilities, further consideration, teacher qualifications and salaries, improving the school tax base, accommodation of increasing college enrollment, and financing research. A study made by the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission showed:

Out of 5,690 men, 47 percent (2,670) had completed more than the eighth grade. Another 22 percent had completed high school, and only eight per-

cent had at least a year of schooling beyond high school.¹

On these terms, Arkansas is not getting the levels of training needed to qualify them for the jobs that modern business and industry are offering. In comparison with the national labor force, the Arkansas labor force looks something like this in terms of skills:

The differences are important not only for the satisfaction of workers and their families but for healthy economic growth in Arkansas and the society as a whole.

To speed economic growth, there is need to increase investments in education. If both challenges are to be met, growth and increase, in investments are needed. Education is one of the key resources for Arkansas' future growth.

There are many problems in the educational investments. Most proposals to improve education have a price tag on them. In too many school districts around the state, the declining population and low level of economic activity add up to low revenues from both property taxes and sales tax. Property taxes are the main source of local school revenue (under present law), and sales taxes are the main source of state school monies.

The Arkansas Industrial Development Commission, continuing on this analysis, reports on teacher's salaries:

The average salary per teacher in Arkansas is \$3,389, compared with the national average of

¹Arkansas Industrial Development Commission, "Report," Little Rock: July, 1963, p. 15.

\$5,389. Adjustments are being made in teachers' salaries. Eighty percent of the teachers in Arkansas have college degrees compared with 92 percent for the U. S. Low teacher salaries result in greater turnover and fail to provide the incentive needed to hold the better qualified teachers for our public schools and colleges.²

Arkansas must also provide facilities and graduate training at its colleges and University. It is this type training that makes possible a continuation of both public and private research so essential in improving all aspects of production and human activities.

Has Arkansas fully geared its educational system to meet the specialized industrial, farming and business needs? With the many rapid changes taking place in these industries, education must change. The questions lie ahead are the changes in the proper direction and at a fast enough pace that Arkansas can take its place among the other states in the nation.

The composition of school enrollment changed greatly in the last 10 years. The large drop came in the first six grades in school. The drop in elementary school enrollment lends support to the fact that many migrants in the early years of the family cycle - 20 or 36 years age group who take young children with them.

²Ibid., p. 98.

The relationship of education to job requirements is indicated by Vines³ below:

Estimated Change in Number of Workers Required
by Type of Worker to 1970

Job Classification	<u>Change Required by 1970</u> Percent
Professional and Technical	+ 42
Proprietors and Managers	+ 23
Clericals and Sales	+ 25
Skilled Craftsmen	+ 23
Semi-skilled operators	+ 18
Service workers	+ 24
Laborers	0
Farmers and farm workers	- 17

The projection in the educational requirements of the various types of work indicates that more education will be required since the largest increase will be in the professional and technical positions.

Economic Development

Arkansans are concerned with population shifts within the state as well as migrations out of the state. These shifts along with employment-unemployment, incomes, tax revenues and public have been changing so fast that many old arrangements of society are being questioned or have been changed.

³C. A. Vines, "Arkansas' Future," (Little Rock, Arkansas, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1960), p. 3.

The use of both resources and the activities or services of people are involved in economic development and social improvement. In a modern society, the production of goods and services provide the means of satisfying human wants by providing employment and in turn income that is used to improve living and community life.

Summary

It is important to take a look at the education in Arkansas not only in the public school and continuing education for adults, but also college and graduate training.

Basic educational issues facing Arkansas include the quality of education, school drop outs, vocational retraining, physical facilities, teacher qualifications and salaries, improving the school tax base, accommodation of increasing college enrollment and financial research.

Arkansans are not getting the levels of training needed to qualify them for the jobs that modern business and industry are offering.

To speed economic growth, there is need to increase investments in education. If both challenges are to be met, growth and increase in investment are needed. Education is one of the key resources for Arkansas' future growth. The use of both resources and the activities are in services of people involved in economic development and social improvement.

CHAPTER V

ANALYSIS OF THE DATA RECEIVED

The purpose of this chapter is to give a detailed account of the procedures followed in gathering and analyzing the data received.

The Questionnaire

A questionnaire was designed for the purpose of determining how well Arkansas is changing from an agricultural to an industrial state. Copies of the questionnaire were sent to fifty persons representing a cross section of Arkansas. The instrument included several items pertaining to the industrial development that is taking place in Arkansas. In addition, it sought to find out how many people are leaving the farm and how many are able to do industrial work; are the people of the state being helped by the development, how education is changing and to indicate that Arkansas is changing from an agricultural state to an industrial state.

The responses to the question in part one of the questionnaire are revealed in Table I. Part II of the questionnaire requested additional comments and suggestions. The results are revealed later in this chapter.

After completing the questionnaire, copies were sent to persons of various occupations including teachers, lawyers, farmers, state senators, presidents of colleges, principals of

schools and common laborers. Because of their positions, it was felt that these persons were best qualified to supply answers to the type of questions asked. The names of those who cooperated by completing and returning the questionnaires are listed in the appendix. A letter accompanied each questionnaire which was sent to each of the fifty persons. (See Appendix A).

The objective of the questionnaire was to reveal the shift from an agricultural state to an industrial state in the state of Arkansas.

Thirty-nine, or 79 percent of the questionnaires were returned. An effort was made to secure additional responses by means of a follow-up letter sent to those persons which had not yet responded, (See Appendix A). The follow-up letter was accompanied by another questionnaire. The total effort resulted in a return of forty-five, or 90 percent of the fifty questionnaires.

Statistical Analysis

The responses to the questionnaire are divided into three parts. Responses requiring a "yes" or "no" answer are recorded on a table designed for that purpose (See Table I). The section seeking opinions of Arkansas' changing from an agricultural state to an industrial state are listed in exact form as received in Chapter V.

In analyzing the first part of the questionnaire, forty-five, or 90 percent various responses were received from a total of fifty. The forty-five, or 90 percent represented the majority.

The first statement on the questionnaire was: "Do you think that more factories will move to Arkansas?" The writer was desirous of knowing the number of persons considering the industrial movement that was going on in Arkansas. Forty-two persons, or 93.5 percent of those replying to this question said, "yes," and three, or 6.5 percent of those replying to this question said "no." Thus, a majority, or 93.5 percent of the persons responding to this question indicated that there will be more industries moving to the state of Arkansas.

Question number two was asked for the purpose of determining the changes in the school program. The question was: "Do you think the industrial development will have any effect on the schools of Arkansas?" Forty-four persons, or 97.4 percent of those replying to this question said "yes," and one person, or 2.6 percent of those replying to the question said "no." Thus, a majority or 97.4 percent of the persons replying to this question indicated that the industrial development would have an effect on the schools in Arkansas. One person, or 2.6 percent did not think the schools would be influenced by the industrial development.

Question number three pertained to the persons migrating to Arkansas. It read as follows: "Do you think people will migrate from other states to Arkansas seeking employment?" This question was asked for the purpose of determining if people would migrate to Arkansas seeking jobs. Thirty-three, or 73.3 percent of the people said "yes." Twelve, of 26.7 percent said

"no." The majority of the responses indicated that people will be coming to the state seeking employment.

The fourth question was asked for the purpose of determining if there would be more schools set up in Arkansas. This question read: "Do you think more trade schools will be operated in the state to train people for desired trades?" In response to this question, forty-three, or 95.5 percent of those replying said "yes," and two or 4.5 percent said "no." Thus, a majority of 95.5 percent of the people said there would be more trade schools set up in the state as a demand for them are needed.

Question number five pertained to the number of persons employed in industrial work. The question was: "Do you think that within a period of ten years there will be more persons doing industrial work than doing farm work?" This question was asked to determine how the people were thinking about the industrial development. Thirty-five, or 77.7 percent of the persons replying to the question said "yes," and nine or 22.3 percent of those replying said "no." From the responses received, the majority, or 77.7 percent said that within a period of ten years there will be more people doing industrial work than doing farm work.

Question number six was: "How many factories were there in Arkansas ten years ago?" There were no answers relating to this question. This question was asked to determine why the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission asked industries to come to the state.

Question number seven was: "The population lost from the state is the nineteen and twenty year old group. Do you feel that after this age group has received an education, they should have to wait until they reach the age of twenty to get employment?"

Six, or 6.7 percent of those replying to this question said, "yes," and forty-two, or 93.3 percent said "no." The persons who said "no" indicated that when a student finished high school he should go to work.

The eighth question which was: "Because of the increasing industrial development program, do you think the Negro population will stop leaving the state in large numbers?" This question was asked to see if the Negro would have a chance to advance in the industrial employment. Twenty-eight, or 62.3 percent of the forty-five persons replying to this question said "yes," while seventeen, or 37.7 percent said "no." The majority, or 62.3 percent replied to this question.

Question number nine was: "Do you feel that the industrial development will encourage "dropouts" to stay in school?" Thirty-three, or 73.3 percent replied "yes," and twelve, or 26.7 percent replied "no." This question was asked to see how many persons felt the industrial program would encourage "dropouts" to stay in school. The number answering "yes," indicated that the industrial program would decrease "dropouts."

Question number ten was: "Do you think that there are other discoveries to be made in the state?" Forty-three, or

95.5 percent of those replying to this question said "yes," and two, or 4.5 percent said "no." This question was asked to see if the persons were aware of the natural resources of the state. The 95.5 percent that responded to this question said there are many more discoveries to be made in Arkansas.

In response to question number eleven, "Do you think more farm land will grow into timber land?" Thirty-one, or 71 percent said "yes," and 28.9 percent said "no." However, 71.1 percent was considered because this was the majority.

Question twelve was: "Do you believe that a man can leave the farm at 42 years of age and do industrial work?" Thirty-six, or 80.0 percent of those replying to this question said "yes," and nine or 20.0 percent said "no." Thus, a majority, 80.0 percent of the persons indicated that a man can leave the farm at 42 years of age and do industrial work.

Question number thirteen was: "Do you think a woman can leave the farm after having lived there for a long time and compete for an office job or skilled job?" Twenty-seven or 60.0 percent of those replying to this question said "yes," and eighteen, or 40.0 percent said "no." Thus a majority, 60 percent of the persons who answered this question said that a woman could compete for an office job or a skilled job.

Question number fourteen read: "Do you think that a boy or girl, after finishing high school and is not going to college, should go to work at seventeen or eighteen years of age?" In response to this question, thirty-seven, or 82.3 percent said

"yes" and eight, or 17.7 percent said "no." Thus a majority, 82.3 percent, of the persons indicating that a boy or girl should go to work after they finished high school.

In response to the fifteen questions, "Is the Arkansas Industrial Development helping the people of the state?" Forty-three, or 95.5 percent replying to this question said "yes," and two, or 4.5 percent said "no." This question was asked because of the educational level of the people of the state and because sometimes other persons from other states are employed in the best jobs. Thus, a majority, 95.5 percent, that responded to this question considered the Arkansas industrial development to be helpful to the people of Arkansas.

The sixteenth question was: "Do you think that the 'drop-out' program will be helped if boys and girls are not employed until after they have graduated from high school?" Thirty-six or 80.0 percent of those replying to this question said "yes," and nine, or 20.0 percent said "no." The majority or 80.0 percent of those replying to this question said "yes," and nine, or 20.0 said "no." The majority, or 80.0 percent of the people that responded to this question to this question indicated that more boys and girls will stay in school if they know that they are not going to be employed unless they have finished high school.

Part two of the questionnaire consisted of one question. The statement was: "What is your opinion of Arkansas changing from an agricultural state to an industrial state?" Forty-

three answers, or a total of 86.0 percent of responses were received from the number of people responding to answering the questionnaire. The number who answered indicates that the state is in a process of changing to an industrial state.

TABLE I

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR ARKANSAS MOVES TOWARD
AN INDUSTRIAL STATE AS REVEALED FROM THE
FORTY-FIVE QUESTIONNAIRES RECEIVED

Questions	Responses		
	Yes	No	Total
1. Do you think that more factories will move to Arkansas?	42	3	45
	93.3%	6.7%	100%
2. Do you think the industrial development will have any effect on the schools of Arkansas?	44	1	45
	97.4%	2.6%	100%
3. Do you think people will migrate from other states to Arkansas seeking employment?	33	12	45%
	73.3%	26.7%	100%
4. Do you think more trade schools will be operated in the state to train people for desired trades?	43	2	45
	95.5%	4.5%	100%
5. Do you think that within a period of ten years there will be more people doing industrial work than doing farm work?	35	10	45
	77.7%	22.3%	100%
6. How many factories were there in Arkansas ten years ago?	0	0	0
	0	0	0

TABLE I

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR ARKANSAS MOVES TOWARD
AN INDUSTRIAL STATE AS REVEALED FROM THE
FORTY-FIVE QUESTIONNAIRES RECEIVED

Questions	Responses		
	Yes	No	Total
7. The population lost from the state is the nineteen and twenty year old group. Do you feel that after this group has received an education, they should have to wait until they reach the age of twenty to get employment?	3	42	45
	6.7%	93.3%	100%
8. Because of the increasing industrial development program, do you think that the Negro population will stop leaving the state in large numbers?	28	17	45
	62.3%	37.7%	100%
9. Do you feel that the industrial development will encourage "drop-outs" to stay in school?	33	12	45
	73.3%	26.7%	100%
10. Do you think that there are other discoveries to be made in the state?	43	2	45
	95.5%	4.5%	100%
11. Do you think more land will grow into timber land?	32	13	45
	71.1%	28.9%	100%
12. Do you believe that a man can leave the farm at 42 years of age and do industrial work?	36	9	45
	80.0%	20.0%	100%

TABLE I

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR ARKANSAS MOVES TOWARD
AN INDUSTRIAL STATE AS REVEALED FROM THE
FORTY-FIVE QUESTIONNAIRES RECEIVED

Questions	Responses		
	Yes	No	Total
13. Do you think a woman who leaves the farm, after having lived there for a long time, can compete for an office job?	37	8	45
	60.0%	40.0%	100%
14. Do you think that a boy or girl, after they finish high school and are not going to college, should go to work at seventeen or eighteen years of age?	37	8	45
	82.3%	17.7%	100%
15. Is the Arkansas industrial development helping the people of the state?	43	2	45
	95.5%	4.5%	100%
16. Do you think the "dropout" program will be helped if boys and girls are not employed until after they have graduated from high school?	36	9	45
	80.0%	20.0%	100%
17. What is your opinion of Arkansas changing from an agricultural state to an industrial state?			

Statements to Question SeventeenJoe I. Anderson

I hope we will continue a gradual change to industry and standardize a balanced agricultural and industrial program.

Arlington Armstrong

The best thing that could have happened.

M. A. Blakely

As people are trained in industrial technology, the supply will meet the needs of industry, and industry will locate where climate is wholesome for production and consumption.

Arkansas is rapidly training in technology, has an abundance of natural resources and is rapidly changing from an agricultural state to an industrial state.

Number five could not be answered because of the number of factories involved. Factors such as population gains, automation both in farm work and industry.

I do not know the number of factories in Arkansas 10 years ago.

Would appreciate a copy of the results of the study.

Imon E. Bruce

It is changing.

Clinton P. Caldwell

This is good in my opinion. This helps to keep our children from leaving our state.

Fred Coleman

Arkansas will change as most southern states are changing from an agricultural state to an industrial economy.

Mr. Ray Cooper

We feel that incoming industries will not effect our present agricultural states.

Dr. R. D. Crockett

I think industrialization in an asset to any state because agricultural productions are at such a high rate that it cannot absorb the number of laborers as before. Hence, the production of raw materials does not require as many workers as the manufacturing of products. Again, I think to industrialize is to move forward.

James Crofton

I believe that Arkansas is gradually changing from an agricultural state to an industrial one. In order for Arkansas to prosper, the economy and moral level will have to be changed, that is if we are considering it with other industrial states. Of course we know that industrialization is a process molded in the minds of men and only through wisdom, education and understanding can Arkansas prosper.

Eldrew J. Dansby

Arkansas will some day soon or later be changed to an industrial state because of the natural resources that are

found in the state. We must realize that the natural resources that are in a state or country are no good unless they are processed into materials that are useable to mankind. Therefore my opinion is that manufactories and industries will eventually become the major outlook for the state of Arkansas.

K. B. Davis

Inevitable - cattle farming will be later to disappear than crop farming.

President Lawrence A. Davis

The change will continue on a gradual basis for the next five to ten years. The continuous movement from the farms and rural areas to the towns and urban areas will increase to the point that the political and business leadership will accelerate effort to attract more industry to alleviate the employment situation. This will speed up the industrialization process. This is what Arkansas needs very badly.

Walter S. Doles

I believe that this is the very best thing that could happen in the state of Arkansas as it will serve to raise the standard of living of many people in the state and it will create better living for the people of the state. At the present time the state is about half industrial and half agriculture.

S. L. Dover

I think the industrial development will be of more help to citizens in earning a living. There are quite a few people

who are still unemployed, and certainly I think the industrial development will draw these people to the state of Arkansas seeking employment. Boys and girls will be encouraged to stay in school until they graduate in order to qualify for the best jobs.

Mr. William S. Finley

Arkansas is becoming an industrial state.

George A. Gearhart

A good thing. Payrolls and taxes paid by industry have helped the state immeasurably.

Leslie F. Green, Jr.

My personal opinion is that the great state of Arkansas with its abundance of natural resources is as natural as an industrial state. Of course the change will not be accomplished over night.

Mrs. Bettye Greene

The changing times are due to the machine age and automation. For this state to grow with the time, and keep the population from migrating the other areas, there has to be a change from an agriculture state to an industrial state.

John W. Goodson

We need both, we can not rely upon either if this state is to take its proper place in the family of states.

Rural Greene

The industrial state should be more or less a by-product of the agricultural state. That is, the industrial state should manufacture the raw materials of the farm, letting the agricultural state and at the same time seek new avenues of industrial endeavor.

Jonathan Grant

It is a good idea for Arkansas to change from an agricultural state to an industrial state because labor force has been cut down on the farm and people can go from farm work to industrial work and make a livelihood for themselves.

H. R. Groverton

The more industries the fewer farms.

Lowry P. Howard

I think that type and quality of industry is the important thing. I don't think that a state should seek industry which is attracted only for cheap labor and low tax. Furthermore, Arkansas should not go after the garment type industries of the East - but should bring its quality of education up to the point where the higher technical type industries will come into the state.

Robert Johnson

The industrial development is a fine program. I believe that the people are being benefitted by it tremendously.

Ray Kimball

I'm for it.

Paul M. McCain

Better place to live.

Eugene A. McAlister, Jr.

I think this will insure progress for the state.

John Murphy

I think that industry will cause the population of Arkansas to grow.

William Feaster

Arkansas, a rich state of natural resources that are undeveloped, can successfully change from an agricultural state to an industrial state, because the economy coming from the development and use of natural resources will help solve the problem of employment, brought about because of the automation of the farm. Farmers are employing only a few people today.

Mrs. Dorothy Mae Pree

The changing of an agricultural state to an industrial state would be an asset to Arkansas and the people offering:

1. Job opportunities
2. Increase in population
3. Better schools (less dropouts)
4. Raise the standard of living (houses, churches, school)

Mrs. Iola B. Rhone

Yes, more people are leaving the farm seeking employment because of machinery replacing hand labor. Some type of farming will always be due to the interest of farmers turning from raw crop to cattle production and other type of farming.

Elwood L. Shannon

Arkansas has the basic resources for growth, and I believe that the natural resources should be processed and finished in the state.

Agriculture is changing at a fast rate in the state. The farms are highly mechanized and more efficient, and producing more food with less labor. These people are leaving the farms over the state needing jobs. An industrial state will help provide jobs.

We are now producing around 6,500 new (non-farm jobs) per year, but we need an additional four thousand jobs, provided by industry, to make up for the ten thousand or more jobs lost by the rapid changes in agriculture.

James R. Seawood

The process will be slow and there is a need for outside capital. There are and will be a greater need for industrial training programs in day schools, part time and evening school.

R. W. St. John

All states are more or less changing from agricultural to industrial. Greater efficiency in agriculture as developed in

the past 25 to 40 years has made it necessary. There may be some further gains along this line in agriculture, but not like in the past 25 years.

Too many of above questions need qualified or "maybe" answers. Youth should be employed in some manner (even if just at home) when they finish or drop out of school. It has become "unfashionable" for youngsters to do service or hand work - even mowing the lawn - and there is much service type work to be done. (Just try to find someone to do yardwork, right, plant shrubs, rake and mow). I made five phone calls today trying to find a plumber to unstop a clogged drain. Who would you get to build a fence? Lay a rock or block wall? Patch some plaster? Fix a stuck door? These and hundreds of service jobs beg to be done. Industry will help young people if they are "industrious." There's no place for loafers now that the minimum wage forces payment of a sizeable amount to someone you are teaching to do a job. I could use one or two more employees but I'll be dang if I can pay them \$50 to \$75 a week while they are learning - and then find out that all they are interested in is payday. Sorry!

Edward D. Trice

Arkansas need not change from agriculture to industrial - our resources and climate are such that we can have an abundance of both - factories - farms.

We can decrease the dropout problem through: expansion of E.E., D.O. and T. and I. Programs, closer counseling, area vocational schools, etc.

Mr. Don White

This will enable the state itself to become a more industrial state by doing so, it will make available many jobs for those that have saleable skills to fulfill them.

Frank D. White

It is good in that larger payrolls will encourage young people to remain in the state. You are misinformed if you think the Negro population has left in large numbers. Percentage rise studies, you will find we loose more white people. Drop-outs are caused by many factors, early marriage, improper counseling, and job opportunities elsewhere.

Robert Williams

In order for Arkansas to participate fully in the economy of America, it as other states, must change from an agricultural economy to an industrial one.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The primary purpose of this study was to reveal that Arkansas is moving toward an industrial state. This industrial development has been existing for the past ten years.

This final chapter is concerned with summarizing the findings, drawing conclusions and making recommendations on the basis of the information received.

Summary

A questionnaire was designed for the purpose of determining the change in Arkansas' agricultural state to an industrial state. Copies of the questionnaire were sent to a cross-section of persons in the state. The instrument sought to find out how many people are leaving the farm and how many are able to qualify for industrial work; are the people of the state being helped by the development, how education is changing, and to indicate that the State of Arkansas is changing from an agricultural state to an industrial state.

The General Assembly responded in 1955 to the Governor's recommendations for emergency measures to create new industrial jobs for the state of Arkansas. Therefore, the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission moved ahead with greatest of speed.

The state can be divided into three areas based on resources and types of farming. These areas are: the ozark-ouachita, coastal plains, and the delta area. There are industries located in some of these areas to employ the surplus farm labor.

Changes are taking place in the entire economy of Arkansas. There are fewer and larger farms; machinery is taking the place of hand labor, and farm labor is shifting from the farm to urban areas seeking employment.

To speed economic growth, there is need to increase investments in education. Education is one of the key resources for Arkansas' future growth. Some basic educational issues facing Arkansas include the quality of education, school drop-outs, vocational retraining, physical plants, teacher qualifications and salaries, improving tax base for schools and improving school and college curriculums.

There were fifty questionnaires sent to persons over a cross-section of Arkansas. From the fifty questionnaires sent to persons over a cross-section of Arkansas. From the fifty questionnaires sent, forty-five or 90.0 percent of the persons responded, indicating that the state was making progress toward an industrial state; with a change in education, better opportunities for the people, schools are set up to train people or retrain people, public schools are making a study of the curriculum, and the population has slowed down from leaving the state because of some people are able to find work at home.

Conclusions

On the basis of the information received, the following conclusions are drawn:

1. There was a willingness on the part of the people to cooperate with industry to create more jobs for the people that are being let out of jobs on the farm.
2. A large number of industries have come to Arkansas and many are being invited to come to the state.
3. People will migrate from other states seeking jobs.
4. The population lost from the state will be regained because people will migrate from other states and people will be able to work at home if they are qualified.
5. Northwest and southwest Arkansas' farmland is growing into timber land.
6. The education will improve in the state. There will be more people getting a higher education to meet the needs for the industrial program.
7. A woman will be able to get a job after she has lived on the farm for a long time if she is retrained.
8. The industrial program will encourage students to remain in school until they graduate.
9. There are more discoveries to be made in Arkansas that will encourage other industries to move to Arkansas.

The Arkansas Industrial Development Commission concluded that: "Arkansas is moving toward an industrial state with 523 new factories since 1955, and others being invited to come."¹

It is hoped that the Arkansas Industrial Development Commission will continue to invite industries to come to Arkansas to create more jobs for the people who are forced from the farms. Its purpose is to show the various industrial steps Arkansas has taken in progressing toward a healthy economy balanced between agriculture and industry.

Recommendations

From the above conclusions, the following recommendations are made:

1. That schools strengthen their curriculums as well as trade programs.
2. That schools not engaged in trade programs add them to their curriculums.
3. That communication between the industries and school counselors be strengthened.
4. That a variety of job training be offered to adults so they can earn a livelihood for themselves and their dependents.
5. That adequately trained counselors be employed.
6. That counselors assist potential dropouts to engage in trade training.
7. That all teachers be made aware of the importance of the industrial program and motivate their students to realize the importance of staying in school.

¹Arkansas Industrial Development Commission, "Report," State Capitol, Little Rock, Arkansas, January, 1963.

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A P P E N D I X A

ACCOMPANYING LETTERS AND QUESTIONNAIRE

Schuhmacher Hall, A-6
Prairie View College
Prairie View, Texas
June 20, 1964

Dear _____:

I am presently engaged in a research study which is concerned with showing how the state of Arkansas is progressing toward an industrial state. The study will attempt to reveal how Arkansas is gradually moving from an agricultural enterprise to a state consisting of many industries.

This study is being conducted at Prairie View Agricultural and Mechanical College, Prairie View, Texas, under the guidance of Dr. Alvin I. Thomas.

The enclosed questionnaire consists of questions which we believe should be asked of a selected number of persons throughout Arkansas. We also believe the answers received to these questions will be of great value in the treatment of the study.

This letter is to request your cooperation by completing the enclosed questionnaire and returning it to me at your earliest convenience.

With kindest regards, I am

Yours truly,

Lee J. Thompson

Schuhmacher Hall, A-6
Prairie View College
Prairie View, Texas
July 2, 1964

Dear _____ :

On June 18, 1964, I sent you a questionnaire concerning Arkansas moves toward an industrial state.

This letter is to remind you that as of now I have not received your much needed reply. Before closing out this study I would like very much to have your reaction on such an important issue as Arkansas' industrial development.

You will find enclosed another questionnaire. If you will complete and return it to me in the enclosed self-addressed envelope I shall be most grateful to you.

May I count on hearing from you soon.

Yours very truly,

Lee J. Thompson

QUESTIONNAIRE

Arkansas Moves Toward an Industrial State

Purpose: To show that Arkansas is moving toward an industrial state.

Directions: Please answer "yes" or "no" to the questions on the questionnaire.

Additional comments may be written on the attached sheet.

Name _____

Title _____

Address _____

1. Do you think that more factories will move to Arkansas? _____
2. Do you think the industrial development will have any effect on the schools of Arkansas? _____
3. Do you think people will migrate from other states to Arkansas seeking employment? _____
4. Do you think more trade schools will be operated in the state to train people for desired trades? _____
5. Do you think that within a period of ten years there will be more people doing industrial work than doing farm work? _____
6. How many factories were there in Arkansas ten years ago? _____

7. The population lost from the state is the nineteen and twenty years old group. Do you feel that after this age group has received an education, they should have to wait until they reach the age of twenty to get employment? _____
8. Because of the increasing industrial development program, do you think the Negro population will stop leaving the state in large numbers? _____
9. Do you feel that the industrial development will encourage "dropouts" to stay in school? _____
10. Do you think that there are other discoveries to be made in the state? _____
11. Do you think more farm land will grow into timber land? _____
12. Do you believe that a man can leave the farm at 42 years of age and do industrial work? _____
13. Do you think a woman who leaves the farm, after having lived there for a long time, can compete for an office job or skilled job? _____
14. Do you think that a boy or girl, after they finish high school and are not going to college, should go to work at seventeen or eighteen years of age? _____

15. Is the Arkansas industrial development helping the people of the state? _____

16. Do you think the "dropout" program will be helped if boys and girls are not employed until after they have graduated from high school. _____

17. What is your opinion of Arkansas changing from an agricultural to an industrial state? _____

A P P E N D I X B

PERSONS CONTACTED

A LIST OF PERSONS CONTACTED IN ARKANSAS

The following list contains the names of people contacted throughout the state of Arkansas which were sent questionnaires:

1. Joe I. Anderson (State Senator)
900 Franklin Street
Helena, Arkansas
2. Mr. Arlington Armstrong, Jr., (Plumber)
403 Grove Street
Texarkana, Arkansas
3. J. P. Banks (Farmer)
Rt. 7, Box 21-A
West Memphis, Arkansas
4. M. A. Blakely (Chairman)
Vocational Arts
A. M. & N. College
Pine Bluff, Arkansas
5. Mr. Dong Bradley (State Senator)
310 Citizens Bank Bldg.
Jonesboro, Arkansas
6. Imon E. Bruce (President)
Southern State College
Magnolia, Arkansas
7. Mr. Clinton P. Caldwell
402 Grove Street
Texarkana, Arkansas
8. Mr. Fred Coleman (Agriculture Teacher)
Eliza Miller High School
Helena, Arkansas
9. Cooper Tire and Rubber Company
Texarkana, Arkansas
10. Mr. Ray Cooper (President)
Junior Chamber of Commerce
206 Salinger Bldg.
North Little Rock, Arkansas
11. Dr. R. D. Crockett (President)
Philander Smith College
Little Rock, Arkansas

12. Mr. James Crofton (Teacher)
Rt. 1
Mineral Springs, Arkansas
13. Eldrew J. Dansby (Social Science Teacher)
Washington High School
Mandeville, Arkansas
14. K. B. Davis (Principal)
Arkansas Senior High School
Texarkana, Arkansas
15. Lawrence A. Davis (President)
A. M. & N. College
Pine Bluff, Arkansas
16. R. S. Dean (Editor)
New Era Newspaper
Hot Springs, Arkansas
17. Walter S. Doles (Elementary School Principal)
1207 Louisiana Street
Texarkana, Arkansas
18. S. L. Dover (County Deputy)
McGee, Arkansas
19. Mr. William S. Finley (President)
College of the Ozarks
Clarksville, Arkansas
20. Gene Foreman (Magazine Editor)
Pine Bluff Commercial
Pine Bluff, Arkansas
21. Mr. George A. Gearhart (General Manager)
Northwest Arkansas Times Newspaper
Fayetteville, Arkansas
22. Mr. John W. Goodson (Prosecuting Attorney)
501 E. 6th Street
Texarkana, Arkansas
23. Mr. Jonathan Grant (Service Station Operator)
1721 East 9th Street
Texarkana, Arkansas
24. Mr. Leslie F. Green, Jr. (President)
Hot Springs Junior Chamber of Commerce
Hot Springs, Arkansas
25. Mrs. Bettye Greene (Teacher)
Route 1, Box 16
Center Point, Arkansas

26. Rural Greene (Principal)
Fordyce, Arkansas
27. H. R. Groverton (City Clerk)
P. O. Box 428
McNab, Arkansas
28. L. P. Howard (Teacher)
520 Preston Street
Texarkana, Arkansas
29. W. E. Hussman (Editor)
News Times
Eldorado, Arkansas
30. Robert Johnson (Mail Clerk)
609 S. Plum Street
Forrest City, Arkansas
31. G. C. Johnson (Formerly State Senator)
P. O. Box 315
Dermott, Arkansas
32. Mr. Ray Kimball (Publisher)
Daily Citizen
DeQueen, Arkansas
33. J. W. Mahaffey (Editor)
Texarkana Gazette and Daily News
Texarkana, Arkansas
34. Mr. Eugene McAlister (Band Director)
407 Grove Street
Texarkana, Arkansas
35. Mr. Paul M. McCain (President)
Arkansas College
Batesville, Arkansas
36. Mr. John O. Moore (State Senator)
Texarkana, Arkansas
37. John Murphy (Laborer)
Route 1, Box 15
Lockesburg, Arkansas
38. North American Car Company
Texarkana, Arkansas
39. Mr. William Feaster (Agriculture Teacher)
Arkadelphia High School
Arkadelphia, Arkansas

40. Mrs. Dorothy Free (Teacher)
406 Grove Street
Texarkana, Arkansas
41. Mrs. Iola B. Rhone (Assistant Home Demonstration Agent)
Miller County Courthouse
Texarkana, Arkansas
42. James R. Seawood (Ass't. Prof. Ind. Education)
Arkansas A. M. & N. College
Pine Bluff, Arkansas
43. Mr. Elwood L. Shannon (Ass't. County Agent for Miller
County)
Miller County Courthouse, Room 317
Texarkana, Arkansas
44. R. W. St. John (President)
Mena Star Co. Inc.)
Mena, Arkansas
45. Tex-Ark Rockwool Corporation
1906 East 9th Street
Texarkana, Arkansas
46. Mr. Edward D. Trice (Superintendent)
Texarkana Public Schools
Texarkana, Arkansas
47. Mr. Don White (State Senator)
Fort Smith, Arkansas
48. Mr. Frank D. White (President)
Junior Chamber of Commerce
5408 Southwood Road
Little Rock, Arkansas
49. Mr. Robert Williams (Farmer)
Route 2, Box 36
Nashville, Arkansas
50. Mr. Tommie Wright (County Judge)
Fort Smith, Arkansas

A P P E N D I X C

TITLES AND ADDRESSES OF RESPONDENTS TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE

A LIST OF RESPONDENTS TO THE QUESTIONNAIRES

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Helena, Arkansas
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Junior Chamber of Commerce
206 Salinger Bldg.
North Little Rock, Arkansas
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Philander Smith College
Little Rock, Arkansas
11. Mr. James Crofton (Teacher)
Route 1
Mineral Springs, Arkansas
12. Eldrew J. Dansby (Social Science Teacher)
Washington High School
Madeville, Arkansas

13. K. B. Davis (Principal)
Arkansas Senior High School
Texarkana, Arkansas
14. Lawrence A. Davis (President)
A. M. & N. College
Pine Bluff Arkansas
15. Walter S. Doles (Elementary School Principal)
1207 Louisiana Street
Texarkana, Arkansas
16. S. L. Dover (County Deputy)
McGee, Arkansas
17. Mr. William S. Finley, (President)
College of the Ozarks
Clarksville, Arkansas
18. Gene Foreman (Magazine Editor)
Pine Bluff Commercial
Pine Bluff, Arkansas
19. Mr. George A. Gearhart (General Manager)
Northwest Arkansas Times Newspaper
Fayetteville, Arkansas
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Texarkana, Arkansas
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Texarkana, Arkansas
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Hot Springs, Arkansas
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Route 1, Box 16
Center Point, Arkansas
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Fordyce, Arkansas
25. H. R. Groverton (City Clerk)
P. O. Box 428
McNab, Arkansas
26. L. P. Howard (Teacher)
520 Preston Street
Texarkana, Arkansas

27. Robert Johnson (Mail Clerk)
609 S. Plum Street
Forrest City, Arkansas
28. G. C. Johnston (Formerly State Senator)
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Arkansas A. M. & N. College
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Junior Chamber of Commerce
5408 Southwood Road
Little Rock, Arkansas
44. Mr. Robert Williams (Farmer)
Route 2, Box 36
Nashville, Arkansas
45. Mr. Tommie Wright (County Judge)
Fort Smith, Arkansas

VITA

LEE JAMES THOMPSON

Born: March 28, 1917
Lockesburg, Arkansas

Education: Elementary 1 - 6 Lockesburg Elementary School
Lockesburg, Arkansas, 1923 - 1930
High School 7 - 12 Lockesburg High School
Lockesburg, Arkansas, 1931 - 1936

Military Service: United States Navy 1942 - 1945
College - Arkansas A. M. & N. College
Pine Bluff, Arkansas, 1946 - 1949

Experience: 1949 - 1952, Bishop College Trade School,
Instructor, Auto Mechanics, Body and Fender,
Texarkana, Texas
1953 - 1956, Instructor, Unity High School,
Foreman, Arkansas
1956 - present, Instructor, Auto Mechanics,
Driver Education, Visiting Teacher,
Washington High School, Texarkana, Arkansas