Abstract

This study deals with the summarization of industrial education in Bartlesville, Oklahoma, school system with respect to professional preparation, experience, tenure, and special duties of the teacher. Also, the enrollment, subject content, and use of textbooks of the industrial education classes. The type, size, location of the shops; the evaluation of each shop, and the enrollment of the schools' industrial education programs are included. The information is presented in table form with explanations of each. Included, also, are the conclusion of the study and recommendations for improvements. From the study of twelve industrial education teachers, who answered the questionnaire and personal interview, the following information was gathered: There were 1,290 students enrolled in industrial education classes for the year of 1957-58. Half of the twelve industrial education teachers hold a masters degree. Summer employment is made available to the industrial education teachers. Class rooms have ample space and the industrial education program has grown tremendously since 1916 to 1958. The industrial education program is very popular with junior and senior high students. Drafting, auto mechanics and carpentry courses qualify more students for jobs after finishing high school than any other industrial education courses in the Bartlesville city schools.

URI

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The National Defense Education Act, NDEA, is passed by Congress and heavily supported by President Dwight D. Eisenhower. The act called for schools to emphasize science and math in the hope that children with natural ability in these subjects would pursue careers that would eventually aid the United States National Defense and thus outmatch the Soviet Union's military, technology and research. The arts were greatly de-emphasized during this time because they were considered frivolous, and artists were encouraged to analyze and censor their work closely to avoid being accused of communicating. Their attendance at the school was a test of Brown v. Board of Education, a landmark 1954 Supreme Court ruling that declared segregation in public schools unconstitutional. On September 4, 1957, the first day of classes at Central High, Governor Orval Faubus called in the Arkansas National Guard to block the black students’ entry into the high school. Later that month, President Dwight D. Eisenhower sent in federal troops to escort the Little Rock Nine into the school. Desegregation of Schools. In its Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka decision, issued May 17, 1954, the U.S. Supreme Court r