May, 1973

To the Graduate Council:

I am submitting herewith a thesis written by Charlotte Ann Meadows entitled "Rural Social Organization in Humphreys County, Tennessee." I recommend that it be accepted for nine quarter hours of credit in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts, with a major in Sociology.

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RURAL SOCIAL ORGANIZATION IN HUMPHREYS COUNTY, TENNESSEE

A Thesis

Presented to

the Graduate Council of

The University of Tennessee

In Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements for the Degree

Master of Arts

---

by

Charlotte Ann Meadows

June 1973

To

My Husband

Ed

1080389

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C. A. M.

ABSTRACT

The objectives of the present study were (1) to present a description of the current situation in Humphreys County with respect to the physical features, population characteristics, economic conditions, and the adequacy of various institutions in serving the needs of the county residents; (2) to bring out the significant social, economic, and other changes which have taken place in the county from 1960 to 1972; and (3) to attempt to "explain" the basic changes in the county on the basis of the examination of the collected data. Particular attention was focused on the quality of living.

The study was based principally on data collected in connection with three surveys, all part of regional projects. The first was the S-44 (Adjustment Study) for which data were collected in 1960. The second was the S-61 (Mobility Study) in which the same households interviewed in the Adjustment Study were reinterviewed. The third study was S-79 (Institutional Adequacy Study) in which open-country households were interviewed which comprised a sample which were statistically comparable to that used in the Adjustment Study. This survey was carried out in 1972. There was, in addition, a survey in 1972 of local knowledgeables which focused on changes in 14 institutional areas. These data were supplemented with expert opinions and factual data obtained from appropriate local sources along with census data for 1960 and 1970 and other published and unpublished sources.

Of the four counties in the Tennessee phase of the regional project, Humphreys County was selected for the present study. Humphreys County is in the western part of middle Tennessee bordered by Kentucky Lake, a part of the Tennessee river system. The county was classified as low income based on census data in 1950. Since that time very significant changes have taken place including the construction of a TVA steam plant and the establishment of three major industries and a substantial number of small industries.

While improvements have occurred in employment opportunities, in transportation, and the quality of county government, there has been a substantial decrease in prime farm land and some increase in the air pollution in the county. Indexes of the level of living have shown substantial improvement and race relations continue to be good with a smooth transition from the pattern of segregation. There is a county-wide pride and concern about the environment with virtually no litter to be found in the county. There is good agreement that the general quality of life for residents of the county has improved substantially since 1960.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION AND REVIEW OF LITERATURE

I. INTRODUCTION

Since the late 1950's a series of research projects dealing with various aspects of the social conditions in rural areas of the South have been conducted. These projects were made possible through funding from the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) with the sources being specifically (1) Hatch funds and (2) Regional Research funds. The counties selected for inclusion in the studies were classified as low income on the basis of 1950 Census data.

One of the four counties included as the Tennessee contribution to the regional study is Humphreys County, which is the focus for the present study. In addition to the four Tennessee counties, the Regional Project includes 28 other counties in nine other states. In the process of an original survey and two re-surveys, along with the collection of substantial amounts of additional data, a wealth of information has been collected on the study county.

The three studies on which the present paper is principally based are the following:

(1) S-44 (Adjustment Study). The S-44 survey was conducted during the Summer of 1960. The sample was a random area sample of the open-country population and included 59 households in Humphreys County. The survey's principal

purpose was description of the current conditions of the families in Southern rural, low-income areas.

(2) S-61 (Mobility Study). The S-61 survey was conducted in 1966. The sample included the same households as the Adjustment Study. The survey showed the changes that had taken place in terms of living conditions, attitudes, and geographic location.

(3) S-79 (Institutional Adequacy Study). The S-79 survey was conducted during the Summer of 1972. The sample was a random area sample of the open-country population and included 60 households in Humphreys County. This study also included interviews with local positional leaders. In addition, expert opinion and factual data were acquired for various categories. In addition to including information on living conditions and attitudes, this survey added the assessment of the services provided by the various institutional arrangements in the county.

II. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The present study will utilize a substantial portion of the mountain of material which is available on one low-income Southern county in order to describe its social characteristics and changes which are occuring. Specifically, the thesis will (1) present a description of the current situation in Humphreys County with respect to the population characteristics, physical features, economic conditions, and the adequacy of various institutions in serving the needs of the county residents; (2) bring out the significant social,

economic, and other changes which have taken place in the county from 1960 to 1972; and (3) attempt to "explain" the basic changes in the county on the basis of the examination of the collected data. Particular attention will be focused on the quality of living.

III. JUSTIFICATION

A study, such as the present one, covering certain aspects of rural social organization is interesting sociologically for several reasons. First, it provides some of the basic material, or data, from which theorists can develop their theories. Brown in 1942, when he was searching for a graduate research topic, says that he "...was greatly impressed by...the few intensive studies of American community life made up to that time."[1] On the basis of this observation, he selected an isolated mountain community for his work. Mazur says that there is a need for new data, findings from new research. He states that this new data destroys old theories and creates and verifies new theories.[2] Secondly, sufficient details can be included to provide a basis for attempting ad hoc explanatory relationships, i.e., for the formulation of hypotheses. Finally, there is the possibility that other relationships may be suggested in the process of attempting to explain why these relationships have developed--serendipity.

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[1]Harry K. Schwarzweller, James S. Brown, and J. J. Mangalam, Mountain Families in Transition (University Park: The Pennsylvania State University Press, 1971), p. x.

[2]Allan Mazur, "The Littlest Science," American Sociologist, III (August, 1968), pp. 195-200.

IV. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A study of this nature (basically descriptive) is not redundant. Very few studies have been carried out on rural social organization of counties. (None have been conducted on Humphreys County, Tennessee.) There is a need for this type of research, from which tentative explanations of the relationships described can be developed.

The studies on rural social organization that have been carried out in the United States since 1900 and that have been published as Agricultural Experiment Station bulletins have been dispersed in time as follows: one in 1915, one in 1918, one in 1920, one in 1922, two in 1923, one in 1926, and one in 1928. Between 1939 and 1951, there were several carried out with the majority of them being conducted in the late 30's and early 40's.[3]

One of the critics of the rural social organization studies, Olson, says that affiliation with and sponsorship by the government have certain consequences for research conducted on rural social organization. He makes the following points: (1) The USDA finances nearly all social and economic research on the American rural population. (2) Furthermore, the majority of the rural sociologists are government employees. (3) The rural sociologist usually comes into very close

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[3]See the following Agricultural Experiment Station bulletins for additional information: Indiana 568; Iowa 184 and 193 and Research Bulletin 365; Maryland 437 and A21; Minnesota 401 and 482; Missouri Research Bulletins 307 and 458; Montana 160; New York 423 and 871; North Carolina 245; Pennsylvania 524; Washington 203, 225, and 589; and Wisconsin Research Bulletin 34.

contact with the public and becomes very sensitive to their problems.[4] (4) Because of the close contact, the research seems to only "mirror" the rural ideology rather than penetrate it. (5) "The funds for research come from Congress; community research thus falls within the political arena."[5] Olson, therefore, says that the research is "neutral." (6) The rural sociologist must prepare a rather detailed research proposal. The proposal is then closely reviewed by various committees and personnel, and changes (to prevent possible contradictions with the public's ideals) are advised.[6]

Olson goes on to say that

> the content of these community studies, when taken as a whole has three aspects: (1) the avoidance of ideological contradictions; (2) the bureaucratic standardization of research; and (3) the focus on detail.[7]

Olson says that due to the organization in which he functions, as described above, the rural sociologist ignores "topics of potential controversy."[8] He does say, however, that there is

> one major exception to the usual format of USDA studies. This is a study done by a woman anthropologist and is perhaps the one perceptive look at rural America done under Experiment Station sponsorship; it was conducted in the more typical participant-observer style of community

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[4]Philip Olson, "Rural American Community Studies: The Survival of Public Ideology," Human Organization, XXIV (Winter, 1964), p. 342.

[5]Ibid, p. 343.

[6]Ibid.

[7]Ibid, p. 344.

[8]Ibid.

research and therefore does not contain the usual USDA conceptual categories of analysis.[9]

Olson says in conclusion that the researcher is so rurally biased, so structured, so concerned with details, and so reluctant to make statements with which the community members may disagree that he fails to do anything more than present a "mirror" image of the ideals of the community.[10]

Olson makes some harsh criticisms against government-sponsored research, but his criticisms are quite legitimate based on the studies which he considered. The studies which Olson is primarily criticizing are basically social organization mapping. They only slightly consider the relation of the county to outside organizations and activities. A micro look seems to be the main concern.

These studies differ from the present thesis primarily in the extent of their concern with the enumeration and location of various types of social organizations. The present study is concerned with specific social organizations only to the extent that they are seen by the local citizens as influencing overall county quality of life. It is not this paper's intent to map and count social organizations.

This author eagerly admits that the Adjustment Study, the Mobility Study, and the Institutional Adequacy Study were made possibly through USDA funding. Without such assistance the three studies probably would not have been possible. In addition,

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[9] Ibid, p. 345. Also, see: Alicja Iwanska, Good Fortune: Second Chance Community, Washington Agricultural Extension Bulletin 589 (June, 1958).

[10] Ibid, pp. 349-350.

acquaintance and cooperation with the county's local Agricultural Extension office, and particularly with representatives within the office, were most helpful to the researcher in gaining entrè into and acceptance by the county residents so that research could be optimally conducted. Furthermore, there was, of course, a plan for each of the studies, with an extensive interest in assuring an effort to achieve comparability between states. In spite of their having been conceived and executed within the organizational framework of which Olson is so critical, the surveys upon which the present study is based go beyond the description of the "ecology," the "social organization," and "social participation" of the county.[11] Topics of possible controversy were not avoided with specific questions concerning controversial issues being included in the studies by design.

While participant observation is a valuable technique in community studies, it is the author's belief that questionnaires can be used in conjunction with participant observation, the one complementing the other. In the process of conducting the actual interviews in the Institutional Adequacy Study, one of the interviewers did a limited amount of participant observation, portions of which will be included in this thesis.

The present thesis is certainly willing to admit possible weaknesses of the research on which it is based. Perhaps there is a lack of a strongly critical outsider perspective; therefore, some "mirror image" bias may possibly be present with the attempt to see some changes from the viewpoint of the residents. In addition, there may be some

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[11] Ibid, p. 344.

tendency to ignore extra-local sources of change. The charge of focus on detail must be accepted, but it is hoped that these details will be the source of the strength of the study.

The present studies are a great improvement over the older USDA studies (1) by strengthening comparability, (2) by including longitudinal data to describe change, and (3) by using panel data to increase the precision of the estimates of change.

In addition to the USDA community studies, a few other rural social organization studies have been carried out in the United States. The reader is referred to Kaufman, et al, who list some references to rural social organization studies carried out in the South up to 1954.[12] Manny also lists several references of work done in rural community organization from 1935 to 1956.[13]

There are two basic types of rural community studies: (1) in-depth field studies which are usually strongly reliant on participant observation and (2) studies which use some combination of interviews, surveys, and available data.

Some in-depth studies have been conducted by West, Gallaher, Sasaki, Kaplan, Matthews, Pearsall, and Nixon. West lived in and studied a small American rural community in the late 30's and early 40's "...to learn specifically and in detail how one relatively isolated and still 'backward' American farming community reacts to

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[12]Harold F. Kaufman, et al, Toward a Delineation of Community Research, Social Science Studies, Community Series Number 4 (State College: The Social Science Research Center, Mississippi State College, May, 1954).

[13]Elsie S. Manny, Rural Community Organization, Miscellaneous Publication 729 (Washington: USDA, June, 1956).

the constant stream of traits and influences pouring into it from cities and from more 'modern' farming communities."[14] Gallaher did a restudy of this same Missouri farming community in which he looked at economic changes, social structural changes, and changes in values from 1940 to 1955. He used personal interviewing and participant observation.[15] Sasaki wrote a book based on data collected from 1948 to 1956 through open-ended interviews and participant observation. The study focused on technological, social, and economic changes within a New Mexico community.[16] Kaplan made an in-depth study of an Appalachian community in the late 50's.[17] Matthews made a study, through the use of participant observation, informants, newspapers, census data, informal visits, and legal and other records, of the life in a Tennessee ridge community in the 60's.[18] Pearsall did a natural history study of a Southern Appalachian neighborhood in the late 40's and early 50's.[19] Nixon's study was of an Alabama rural community.[20]

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[14]James West, Plainville, U.S.A. (New York and London: Columbia University Press, 1945), p. vii.

[15]Art Gallaher, Jr., Plainville, Fifteen Years Later (New York and London: Columbia University Press, 1961).

[16]Tom T. Sasaki, Fruitland, New Mexico: A Navaho Community in Transition (Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1960).

[17]Berton H. Kaplan, Blue Ridge: An Appalachian Community in Transition (Morgantown: West Virginia University, 1971).

[18]Elmora Messer Matthews, Neighbor and Kin (Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1966).

[19]Marion Pearsall, Little Smoky Ridge (University: University of Alabama Press, 1959).

[20]Herman Clarence Nixon, Possum Trot (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1941).

The USDA studies mentioned earlier are primarily of the second type of study. (There are, however, some exceptions. See Footnote 30 for some examples of in-depth USDA studies.) In addition, several other studies by Nelson, Nelson and Donohue (Agricultural Experiment Station bulletin), Hoffer (Agricultural Experiment Station bulletin), Mays, and Andrews and Bauder have been conducted in this tradition. Nelson made an analysis which focused upon the social change of rural people in Minnesota as seen in relation to the larger society from before 1850 to 1960.[21] Nelson and Donohue did a study of social change in Goodhue County, Minnesota, in the mid 60's, which covered the years from 1940 to 1965.[22] Hoffer conducted a survey of social organization and changes in some areas of Michigan communities.[23] Mays made a restudy in the mid 60's of Sublette, Kansas, which had been originally surveyed in 1940 by Bell.[24] (See Footnote 30 for further information about the Sublette, Kansas, study made by Bell.) A comparison of social change in Monroe and Noble Counties in Ohio has been conducted by Andrews and Bauder.[25]

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[21] Lowry Nelson, The Minnesota Community: Country and Town in Transition (Minneapolis: The University of Minnesota Press, 1960).

[22] Lowry Nelson and George Donohue, Social Change in Goodhue County, 1940-65, Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 482 (Minnesota: University of Minnesota, 1966).

[23] Charles R. Hoffer, Michigan Communities, Social Organization and Change in Local Areas, Agricultural Experiment Station Research Bulletin 1 (Michigan: Michigan State University, 1964).

[24] William E. Mays, Sublette Revisited: Stability and Change in a Rural Kansas Community after a Quarter Century (New York: Florham Park Press, Inc., 1968).

[25] Wade H. Andrews and Ward W. Bauder, The Effects of Industrialization on a Rural County: Comparison of Social Change in Monroe and Noble Counties of Ohio, Department Series A. E. 407 (Wooster: Ohio Agricultural Research and Development Center, 1968)

In addition to the studies included in each of the above two categories, some others have been conducted but very few in the South, particularly Tennessee. There apparently seems to be declining focus on research activity in rural social organization in these geographical areas. The present study is a combination of the above two types in that personal interviews, limited participant observations, telephone conversations, newspapers, census data, and other secondary sources were used.

Rural social organization studies can be thought of in terms of studies of communities. In such a context, the county is merely one level of community, and within it are sub-communities. (1) The county, in the midst of a greater population (the state and the nation), is specified within certain geographic boundaries; (2) the county is a political entity, the goal of which is the performance of certain common services for the residents, and, thus, it serves as a focus of interest for the residents; (3) within those boundaries are service areas (churches, schools, stores, etc.) in which functions are performed to meet the needs of the county residents; and (4) there is place-name identification of those living there with the county.

One of the students of community in the United States is Warren who identifies four "dimensions" used to study American communities. His dimensions are:

(1) Local Autonomy

> ...the extent to which it (the community) is dependent on or independent of extracommunity units in the performance of its five functions.[26]

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[26]Roland L. Warren, The Community in America (Chicago: Rand McNally and Company, 1972), p. 13. Warren classified the functions, on pages 9 through 10, as production-distribution-consumption, socialization, social control, social participation, and mutual support.

On a continuum, this would go from independent to dependent.

(2) Coincidence of Service Areas

> ...differences in the extent to which the service areas of local units (stores, churches, schools, and so on) coincide or fail to coincide.[27]

For example, if one goes to church in one area, does he also shop within that area? On the continuum, this would go from coinciding service areas to differing service areas.

(3) Psychological Identification with Locality

Is the community an important reference group, or is there little sense of 'belonging' to the community? On the continuum, this would go from strong identification to weak identification.[28]

(4) Horizontal Pattern

> The horizontal pattern is the structural and functional relation of the various local units (individuals and social systems) to each other.... In some communities the sentiments, behavior patterns, and social systemic interconnections of the horizontal pattern may be strong, in other weak.[29]

The continuum would go from a strong horizontal pattern to a weak one.

Warren's four dimensions provide an analytical framework within which portions of the present study might be analyzed.[30] At this time,

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[27] Ibid, p. 13.

[28] Ibid.

[29] Ibid.

[30] Ibid, pp. 95-134. Warren chose the following four studies to which he applied his four dimensions. He compared the communities and said which

specific information is not available in each of the areas, but the following is a brief discussion of strengths and weaknesses of the present study in relation to Warren's four dimensions:

(1) Local Autonomy. Specific questions to determine the degree of local autonomy were not asked. However, through participant observation of several researchers and through

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ones had changed in what ways and where on the continuua they stood when the studies were made:

(1) El Cerrito, New Mexico
(2) Springdale, New York
(3) Middletown, Indiana
(4) Crestwood Heights, Ontario

The study of El Cerrito, New Mexico, was one of six communities studied at the same time by six different groups of participant observers during 1939. Each was conducted almost completely independent of the other. For further information on these six studies, refer to the following:

(1) Olen Leonard and C. P. Loomis, Culture of a Contemporary Rural Community, El Cerrito, New Mexico, Rural Life Studies: 1 (Washington: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA, November, 1941).

(2) Earl H. Bell, Culture of a Contemporary Rural Community, Sublette, Kansas, Rural Life Studies: 2 (Washington: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA, September, 1942).

(3) Kenneth MacLeish and Kimball Young, Culture of a Contemporary Rural Community, Landaff, New Hampshire, Rural Life Studies: 3 (Washington: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA, April, 1942).

(4) Walter M. Kollmorgen, Culture of a Contemporary Rural Community, The Old Order Amish of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, Rural Life Studies: 4 (Washington: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA, September, 1942).

(5) Edward O. Moe and Carl C. Taylor, Culture of a Contemporary Rural Community, Irwin, Iowa, Rural Life Studies: 5 (Washington: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA, December, 1942).

(6) Waller Wynne, Culture of a Contemporary Rural Community, Harmony, Georgia, Rural Life Studies: 6 (Washington: Bureau of Agricultural Economics, USDA, January, 1943).

general questions, some generalizations concerning dependency/independency can be made.

(2) Coincidence of Service Areas. Specific questions concerning this dimension were not asked. Therefore, the dimension does not seem pertinent to the present study, except as it may have some bearing on the adequacy of the services provided.

(3) Psychological Identification with Locality. Specific questions dealing with this dimension were not asked, but it was apparent that there was such identification in varying degrees from references made to "our" hospital, "our" schools, "our" police force, etc. Specific analysis of this feature is not intended, however.

(4) Horizontal Pattern. Again, direct measurement of this dimension was not planned in the study. However, some general questions were asked from which some patterns may possibly be observed.

Warren analyzes changes which have taken place in communities in terms of seven aspects. These are:

(1) Division of labor

(2) Differentiation of interests and association

(3) Increasing systemic relationships to the larger society

(4) Bureaucratization and impersonalization

(5) Transfer of functions to profit enterprise and government

(6) Urbanization and suburbanization

(7) Changing values[31]

Warren's framework does have certain limitations; and, perhaps, another framework used in conjunction with his would be useful in the present study.

Another student of community in the United States is Sanders, who views the community as a social system. The following are qualifying characteristics of the community as a social system:

> ...it possess(es) certain properties capable of being singled out and analyzed.
>
> (a) ...it must have an identity and be distinct from other communities and from other types of systems such as the total society.
>
> (b) It must also consist of parts or components which have definite functional relationships to each other.
>
> (c) ...(it) can be viewed in terms of the operations which keep it going as a system and which help it adapt to changing situations.
>
> (d) It must also be able to take corporate action when this is necessary in order to stave off some threat or meet an emergency.[32]

Sanders identifies "five factors...(See Figure 1.), each of which helps define the community system and has considerable influence upon the way the system behaves."[33] These factors are

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[31] Ibid, pp. 53-94. Stein emphasizes urbanization, industrialization, and bureaucratization as the major sources of change. See: Maurice R. Stein, The Eclipse of Community (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1960).

[32] Irwin T. Sanders, The Community: An Introduction to a Social System (New York: The Ronald Press Company, 1958), p. 186.

[33] Ibid.

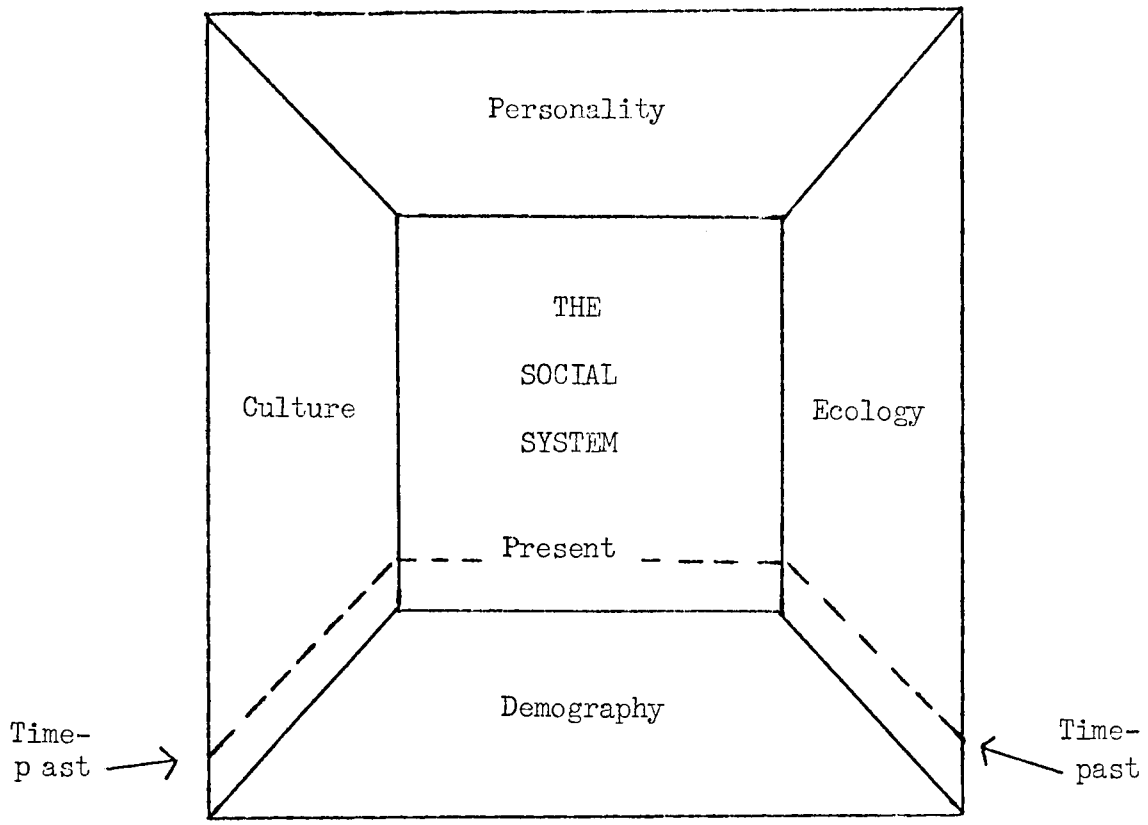


Figure 1. The setting of the community system.

Source: Irwin T. Sanders, The Community: An Introduction to a Social System (New York: The Ronald Press Company, 1958), p. 187.

(1) Ecology

> ...(this) traces some of the adjustments man has made to the natural environment.... ...(this is) the connection to the place in which its members must carry on their activities.[34]

For example, the community life varies depending on the particular environment in which it is found. Life would be quite different in rural Georgia from life in metropolitan New York. Ecology would include such factors as location, shape, size, and communication and transportation routes; from these are derived land use, residential sites, etc.[35]

(2) Demography

> ...the consideration of the people as a population rather than as interacting personalities.[36]

The numbers, growth and decline, migration, sex ratio, age composition, race composition, marital status, nationality and language, religious groupings, educational composition, rural-urban distribution, occupational distribution, and health of the population are main concerns under this factor.[37] These factors affect the structural-functional aspects of the community.

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[34] Ibid, pp. 186-187.

[35] Ibid, pp. 3-11.

[36] Ibid, p. 187.

[37] Ibid, pp. 23-37.

(3) Culture

> ...(the) social heritage....[38]
>
> Customs, mores, traditions, and values would be considered under culture.[39]

(4) Personality

> In Sanders' analysis,
>
> ...(this) indicates whether or not there are any special personality types developing within or attracted to a given community.[40]
>
> This may also be treated in terms of the personalities of prominent leaders and of the household heads and home-makers.

(5) Time

> Through a knowledge of the past, contemporary events can be more fully understood.[41]

A discussion of the use of Sanders' framework in conjunction with Warren's aspects of community follows. Four of the five terms used by Sanders in his framework are background characteristics which he considers essential for understanding the way in which a given social system (community) works. The social system itself is that pattern of social interaction which tends to be reified in talking about the community.

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[38] Ibid, p. 188.

[39] Ibid, pp. 78-80.

[40] Ibid, p. 188.

[41] Ibid, pp. 188-189.

Warren's aspects of community are basic change processes dealing with the social system proper and can be connected with the framework provided by Sanders. For example, the term ecology in Sanders' work is a factor which is effected by the processes of suburbanization and urbanization. It is less effected by the other processes listed by Warren.

Sanders' second factor, demography, refers to characteristics of people as a population, and since people compose the social system, they would directly influence and be directly influenced by all of Warren's aspects. For instance, as population increases, division of labor necessarily increases in most cases. The division of labor is effected not only by growth and decline in population but also by migration, the sex ratio, age and race composition, educational composition, occupational distribution, and rural-urban distribution. As population increases, there is an increase in the differentiation of interests. Relationships with the larger society are also effected. Bureaucratization and impersonalization increase. There is a transfer of functions to profit enterprise and government. Urbanization usually increases. To summarize this aspect of Sanders', it can be said that all the various aspects or characteristics of the demography are effected by Warren's change processes; in turn, Warren's change processes are effected by changes in aspects of demography.

Sanders' third factor, culture, is shaped by the change processes, e.g., a changing division of labor determines the bases for differentiation and association, which reshapes cultural values and norms. Emphasis on education and material possessions is likely to increase as ties with the larger society become increasingly important. Culture

defines relationships that are right as well as those which are acceptable and unacceptable. It also includes the basic ideas as to the nature of life as well as the technology for modifying and utilizing the physical, social, and intellectual resources for man's use in resolving the situations identified as recurring problems.

Finally, personality is involved only to the extent that it is related to ties to the larger society. Time, of course, is an essential referent for these aspects of change.

There are many different frameworks available for use in dealing with and organizing community data. Ordinarily included in most frameworks are headings such as the setting, demographic factors, institutions, political structure, household characteristics, and economic base.[42] To this list, this report will add a discussion of various attitudes and aspirations.

Most frameworks are not solely suitable for organizing the present data; however, a combination of several is quite useful. Through the use of concepts identified by Warren and by Sanders, it is proposed that large portions of the available data can be utilized and meaningfully presented in the present study.

V. METHODOLOGY

This thesis is a secondary analysis of the collected data, basic sources of which were previously described on pages one and two.

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[42]For example, see: Lowry Nelson, Charles Ramsey, and Coolie Verner, Community Structure and Change (New York: The Mac Millan Company, 1960)

Secondary sources, including census data, will be utilized as necessary and appropriate. In addition, some portions of limited participant observations (previously mentioned) will be utilized. There will be no great attempt to emphasize statistical relationships. It is not the intent of this paper to test hypotheses. However, the data themselves suggest some hypotheses, and these will be dealt with as they occur. Various tables (primarily containing numbers and percentages) are inserted where necessary. The analysis is basically written in essay form.

Major elements (similar to ones found in most community frameworks) included in the present paper are (1) physical setting (ecology and demography), (2) household characteristics, (3) economic base, (4) political structure, and (5) attitudes and aspirations.

Included under the first element, physical setting, is a discussion of the geographical location of the county within the state; the physiological aspects (topography); the transportation routes (waterways, major watersheds, highways, railroads, bus line, and trucking company); and certain aspects of the population (numbers and change, age structure, racial composition, fertility, migration, and sex ratio). The major sources of the material for this discussion are census data and an over-all economic development plan for Humphreys County (conducted some years ago). Other sources are the Adjustment Study, the Mobility Study, and the Institutional Adequacy Study. Additional supplemental data (some updating previous data) come from key sources within the county.

Household characteristics, the second element, includes a discussion of household size, household structure and family type, educational levels, levels of income, ability of family members to work, level of living scales, and social participation. The majority of the information comes from the three surveys previously mentioned and from census data.

The third element is the economic base. Major industries, types of agriculture, labor force (employment and patterns), and welfare programs are included in a discussion of this element. Information for this discussion comes from census data, the Chamber of Commerce, the News Democrat, and the Humphreys County Health Department, all located in the county seat. Several other secondary sources are also utilized.

The fourth element is the political structure of the county. Under this element is a discussion of the incorporated towns and their organization (city council, mayor, etc.); the county political organization (county court, board of education, sheriff's office, health department, welfare department, Agriculture Extension office, etc.); the relationship between different levels of government; and major utility systems. The information for this discussion comes from a wide variety of references.

The fifth and last element, ordinarily not included in a discussion of community, is the area of attitudes and aspirations. Anomia Scale scores, a Self-Anchoring Level-of-Living Scale, and attitudes and aspirations toward work and place of residence are included. Information for this discussion comes from the Adjustment Study, the Mobility Study, and the Institutional Adequacy Study.

Following a discussion of the above elements, the present paper will try (through the use of a combination of Warren's and of Sanders' frameworks) to assess the change which has taken place in various institutions in the county during the past 12 years and to discuss the present quality or adequacy of these institutions. Much contrast and comparison of the opinions of the leaders and of the households will be utilized.

CHAPTER II

DESCRIPTION OF THE SITUATION

I. PHYSICAL SETTING

Geographical Location (in the State)

> Humphreys County is located on Kentucky Lake--(that part of the Tennessee River which is impounded and broadened by TVA's Kentucky Dam) in the area known as the Western Highland Rim (of the Nashville Basin). It is, thus, in the western portion of Middle Tennessee. It is bordered on the west by the Lake, on the north by Houston County, on the east by Dickson and Hickman Counties, and on the south by Perry County....[1]

Topography

"The total land area of the County (there are 16,300 acres of water) is 515 square miles, comprising 355,000 acres."[2]

> The relief is that of a plain that has been dissected by streams. It is rolling and hilly. It is characterized by narrow winding ridges and narrow V-shaped valleys, except along the larger rivers which are bordered by comparatively broad bottoms.[3]

The two major watersheds are the Duck and the Buffalo. Each drains into Kentucky Lake, which is part of the Tennessee River system. Minor watersheds are numerous, totaling approximately 46.[4]

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[1] Over-all Economic Development Program for Humphreys County (Nashville: The Humphreys County Area Redevelopment Committee, January, 1962), p. 2.

[2] Ibid.

[3] Ibid.

[4] An Appraisal of Potentials for Outdoor Recreational Development, Humphreys County, Tennessee (Washington: USDA, September, 1968).

"The elevation of the highest part of the uplands is 836 feet and that of the bottom lands about 350 feet above sea level."[5]

Transportation Routes

> The County is provided with good transportation facilities. The L & N Railway and United States Highway #70 cross the central part of the County in an east-west direction with Memphis-Nashville connections, and State Highway #13 crosses the central part in a north-south direction with Clarksville-Florence (Alabama) connections.[6]

A section of Interstate 40 crosses the southern end of the county facilitating east-west vehicular traffic. (Interstate 40 was opened on July 24, 1966).

Local county roads total 619.34 miles.[7] According to the Humphreys County Highway Department, the county has 297.8 miles of paved county roads (217.4 miles rural and 80.4 miles secondary). The state highways' total mileage is 53.10 (31.35 miles of Highway 13 and 21.75 miles of Highway 70). A total of 13.36 miles of Interstate 40 crosses the county. Local city streets total 50.66 miles.[8]

"The Tennessee River on the western border of the County is navigable and there are many landing points."[9]

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[5] Over-all Economic Development Program for Humphreys County, p. 2.

[6] Ibid, p. 3.

[7] Mary G. Currence (ed.), Tennessee Statistical Abstract (Knoxville: Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Tennessee, 1971), p. 625.

[8] Ibid.

[9] Over-all Economic Development Program for Humphreys County, p. 3.

The county is served by the Greyhound Bus Lines with three through busses each day (morning, afternoon, and night), including Saturdays and Sundays. Waverly Transfer Company maintains a freight depot in Waverly with daily pick-up and delivery service.[10] There is a county-owned airport three and one-half miles northeast of Waverly with a modern hangar and an improved landing strip of approximately 4,000 feet.

Population

Numbers and Change. "Humphreys County has about one-fourth of its population classified as urban...."[11] (See Table I.) The total population for Humphreys County in 1970 was 13,560, which is nearly an 18 percent increase over 1960. The population of Humphreys County in 1930 was 12,039; in 1940, 12,421; in 1950, 11,030.[12]. The farm/nonfarm percentage distribution for the households in the Adjustment Study was 45 percent and 54 percent respectively and in the Institutional Adequacy Study 33 percent and 67 percent respectively.

Age Structure. In 1970 a little over 54 percent of the total population was between the ages of 18 and 64 years, the range normally considered productive. Roughly 34 percent was under 18 years, while the 65 years and over group made up 11.5 percent. (See Table II.)

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[10] Ibid.

[11] C. L. Cleland and Y. N. Lin, Humphreys County Population in the Decade of the 60's, Special Population Report (Knoxville: Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, Institute of Agriculture, The University of Tennessee), p. 2.

[12] Frank O. Leuthold, Population Changes in Tennessee Since 1930, Agricultural Extension Station Bulletin 403 (Knoxville: Agricultural Extension Station, The University of Tennessee, May, 1966), p. 15.

TABLE I

RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION, HUMPHREYS COUNTY
1960 AND 1970

Population	Basic Data		Change, 1960-1970	
	1960	1970	Number	Percent
Total Population	11,511	13,560	2,049	17.8
Urban Population	2,891	3,794	903	31.2
Percent Urban	25.1	28.0	-----	----
Rural Population	8,620	9,766	1,146	13.3
Percent Rural	74.9	72.0	-----	----

Source: C. L. Cleland and Y. N. Lin, Humphreys County Population in the Decade of the 60's, Special Population Report (Knoxville: Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, Institute of Agriculture, The University of Tennessee), p. 6.

TABLE II

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION, HUMPHREYS COUNTY
1960-1970

Age Groups	Basic Data 1960	1970	Change, 1960-1970 Number	Percent
Age Groups: Number				
Under 5 Years	1,200	1,195	-5	-0.4
5-9 Years	1,246	1,300	54	4.3
10-14 Years	1,169	1,343	174	14.9
15-19 Years	870	1,181	311	35.8
20-24 Years	501	865	364	72.7
25-34 Years	1,348	1,649	301	22.3
35-44 Years	1,502	1,596	94	6.3
45-54 Years	1,426	1,514	88	6.2
55-64 Years	1,022	1,361	339	33.2
65 Years and Over	1,227	1,556	329	26.8
Under 18 Years	4,224	4,670	446	10.6
18-64 Years	6,060	7,334	1,274	21.0
Age Groups: Percent of Total				
Under 18 Years	36.7	34.4	-----	----
18-64 Years	52.6	54.1	-----	----
65 Years and Over	10.7	11.5	-----	----

Source: C. L. Cleland and Y. N. Lin, Humphreys County Population in the Decade of the 60's, Special Population Report (Knoxville: Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Tennessee Agriculture Experiment Station, Institute of Agriculture, The University of Tennessee), p. 6.

Fertility. "Even though the fertility ratio dropped during the decade, there was an increase in absolute number of the school age group...."[13] (The ratio dropped from 559 to 446.)[14]

Racial Composition. Humphreys County, as indicated in Table III, had a predominately white population as of 1970. Blacks made up 4.1 percent of the total and 2.0 percent of the rural population.

Migration. The total number migrating from the county was 1,096, which was roughly 10 percent of the county population in 1960.[15]

> Since there were approximately one and three-fourths as many births as deaths in the County during the decade of the 1960's, and the increase in the total population was more than twice the natural increase, this shows that there was some in-migration of people.... ...the in-migrants were principally those people who turned 25 or 35 and their small children while there was a significant decrease in the group that turned 20.[16]
>
> The drop in the sex ratio for this period suggests that the migration during the decade was selective with slightly more males leaving than coming in.[17]

Sex Ratio. Table IV indicates that there was a slight shift in the percentage of males and the percentage of females from 1960 to 1970.

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[13] C. L. Cleland and Y. N. Lin, op. cit., p. 3.

[14] Ibid, p. 6.

[15] Ibid.

[16] Ibid, p. 2.

[17] Ibid, p. 3.

TABLE III

RACIAL COMPOSITION, FARM AND NON-FARM RESIDENCE OF THE RURAL POPULATION, HUMPHREYS COUNTY, 1970

Category	Number
Black	557[a]
Urban	362
Rural	195
Farm	5[b]
Non-farm	190[c]
White	13,003
Urban	3,432
Rural	9,571
Farm	1,486[d]
Non-farm	8,085[e]
Total Rural Farm	1,491[f]
Total Rural Non-farm	8,275[g]

Source: [a]Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC(1)-C44, Tennessee (Washington: U. S. Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census, U. S. Government Printing Office), p. 375.

[b]Ibid, p. 421

[c]Ibid, p. 405.

[d]Ibid, p. 421

[e]Ibid, p. 405

[f]Ibid, p. 421

[g]Ibid, p. 405

TABLE IV

SEX RATIO, HUMPHREYS COUNTY, 1960-1970

Population	1960	1970
Total Population	11,511	13,560
Male	5,760	6,668
Percent	50.04	49.17
Female	5,751	6,892
Percent	49.96	50.83

Source: Adapted from Richard A. Engels, Tennessee Population and Housing, 1950-1970, Part 2: Age, Sex, and Migration (Knoxville: Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Tennessee; Nashville, Tennessee: Tennessee State Planning Commission, February, 1972), p. 118.

II. HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Sources of income are essential for providing those goods and services desired by families in the United States, but what sorts of living arrangements are established utilizing such an economic base in Humphreys County? This section deals with such arrangements and conditions.

Household Size

Household size reflects both fertility patterns and affluence with smaller households permitting greater freedom of the individual and larger households requiring more economic resources. In Humphreys County the average household size in 1960 was 3.53.

There was a reduction, in the decade of the 60's, in average size of the household of about six percent. The average may have been influenced both by in-migration of small families and the drop in the fertility ratio.[18] Of 4,260 households in 1970 there was an average of 3.16 persons per household.[19] The distribution of the household sizes from the surveys in 1960 and 1972 are shown in Table V.

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[18] Ibid.

[19] Census of Population: 1970, General Population Characteristics, PC(1)-B44, Tennessee (Washington: United States Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census), p. 44.

TABLE V

SIZE OF HOUSEHOLD, HUMPHREYS COUNTY
1960 AND 1972

Size of Household (Persons)	1960 (N=59)		1972 (N=60)	
	Number	Percent*	Number	Percent*
1	5	8	5	8
2	22	37	23	38
3	15	25	9	15
4	1	2	10	17
5	6	10	6	10
6 or More	10	17	6	10
No Information	0	0	1	2

*Percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding.

"The decade saw a significant reduction in the crowding condition in county homes,"[20] and in 1970 only 8.3 percent of the homes had more than one person per room, according to the Census. Crowding in homes is influenced not only by family size but also by the number of rooms in the house. From the surveys the distribution of the number of rooms in the houses (excluding bathrooms and halls) is shown in Table VI. From the distribution it is clear that somewhat larger houses characterize the situation in 1972. Since the interviews were conducted in essentially the same areas at the two points in time, there must have been a substantial amount of homebuilding during the intervening period.

Household Structure

While the number of persons in a household and the number of rooms in the house provide some information, they do not tell anything about the relation of the household members to one another. Family type is one indicator of such relationships.

Family Type. The term "family type" is used here to indicate the marital and blood relationships that exist between the persons resident in a single household. This information was obtained in the surveys of the open-country households with the results shown in Table VII. The large fluctuation between the 1960 and 1966 surveys in the percentage of households with a Complete Nuclear family type may have been due to the fact that the households interviewed in 1966 were the same

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[20] C. L. Cleland and Y. N. Lin, op. cit., p. 4.

TABLE VI

NUMBER OF ROOMS IN HOUSE, HUMPHREYS COUNTY
1960 AND 1972

Number of Rooms in House	1960 Number (N=59)	1960 Percent	1972 Number (N=60)	1972 Percent
1	0	0	0	0
2	2	3	0	0
3	9	15	4	7
4	16	27	11	18
5	11	18	14	23
6	13	22	16	27
7	2	3	9	15
8	3	5	3	5
9 or More	3	5	2	4
No Information	--	--	1	2

TABLE VII

FAMILY TYPE, HUMPHREYS COUNTY
1960, 1966, AND 1972

Family Type*	1960 Number (N=59)	1960 Percent	1966 Number (N=59)	1966 Percent	1972 Number (N=60)	1972 Percent
Complete Nuclear	41	69	16	27	51	85
Incomplete Nuclear	10	16	20	34	5	8
Extended	7	11	15	26	1	2
Stem-extended	1	2	2	3	3	5
Not Applicable	--	--	6	10	--	--

*The four family types are defined below:

(1) Complete Nuclear Family. household head and spouse with or without unmarried children.

(2) Incomplete Nuclear Family. household head, no spouse living in the household with or without children.

(3) Extended Family. head's complete nuclear family plus one or more others who do not constitute a second complete nuclear family.

(4) Stem-extended Family. head's spouse absent, with some other complete nuclear family residing in the head's household.

ones as in 1960; and some of the heads or homemakers may have deceased or moved from the household during the period between the two surveys.

The predominate family type is the Complete Nuclear which consists of the household head and spouse with or without unmarried children. This predominance increased during the study period with only 15 percent falling into some other category in 1972. From the census which included the urban as well as the open-country, the families that had both husband and wife present represented 89.5 percent of all families in 1970.[21] For census purposes single person households do not qualify as families so those figures are not quite comparable with the survey-based figures.

Stages in the Family Cycle of Head's Nuclear Family. In 1970 83.3 percent of all persons under 18 years of age were living with both parents.[22] Table VIII on the following page contains the distribution of families by stage in the family cycle. There has been some increase in the aged households without children, but other shifts were quite minor. This has implications for programs in the county but also reflects the increase in affluence as these old folks are not forced into living with relatives or others in situations not to their liking.

Educational Levels

While education is more than the number of years spent in the classroom, this is the only convenient measure of it. From the survey

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[21] Ibid, p. 3.

[22] Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC(1)-C44, Tennessee (Washington: United States Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census), p. 168.

TABLE VIII

STAGES IN THE FAMILY CYCLE OF HEAD'S NUCLEAR FAMILY
HUMPHREYS COUNTY, 1960 AND 1972

Stage	1960 Number (N=59)	1960 Percent	1972 Number (N=60)	1972 Percent
Head (or Head and Spouse) Only and Head (or Spouse) Under 35	3	5	1	2
One or More Children 3 Years or Less with None Older	1	2	3	5
One or More Children 4 to 9 Years with None Older	5	8	10	17
One or More Children 10 to 17 Years with None Older	13	22	9	15
One or More Children over 17 Years	11	18	9	15
Head (or Head and Spouse) Only and Head (or Spouse) Age 35 to 59 (but Neither Head nor Spouse is Under 35)	11	18	5	8
Head (or Head and Spouse) Only and Head (and Spouse) Aged 60 or More	15	25	23	38

(See Table IX.) it is clear that some improvement in the level of formal education did occur between 1960 and 1972 for both household heads and homemakers. The inclusion in the later survey of five homemakers who reported no formal education when there had been none in the earlier survey clouds the picture, but the census data confirms that there has been some improvement for the county as a whole.

In 1960 in Humphreys County, 703 (21.9 percent) of all males 25 years old and over had completed high school.[23] The median number of schools years completed for males was 8.2.[24] For the same period 791 (23.9 percent) of all females 25 years old and over had also completed high school.[25] The median for the females was 8.5.[26] A decade later, in 1970, 1,437 (38.7 percent) of males 25 years and over had completed high school.[27] The median number of school years completed by males for that year was 9.8[28] For the females 1,473 (37.3 percent) completed high school.[29] The median was 9.9 years.[30]

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[23] Census of Population: 1960, Characteristics of the Population, Volume 1, Part 44, Tennessee (Washington: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census), p. 217.

[24] Ibid.

[25] Ibid.

[26] Ibid.

[27] Census of Population: 1970.

[28] Ibid.

[29] Ibid.

[30] Ibid.

TABLE IX

YEARS OF FORMAL EDUCATION COMPLETED, HEAD AND HOMEMAKER
HUMPHREYS COUNTY, 1960 AND 1972

	Head				Homemaker			
	1960		1972		1960		1972	
Years Completed	No. (N=59)	%	No. (N=60)	%	No. (N=59)	%	No. (N=60)	%
None	4	7	1	2	0	0	5	8
1-3 Years	9	15	3	5	0	0	2	3
4 Years	4	7	3	5	1	2	0	0
5-7 Years	12	20	11	18	10	16	8	13
8 Years	14	23	17	28	17	28	12	20
9-11 Years	9	15	8	13	13	22	15	25
12 Years	6	10	9	15	6	10	14	23
13-15 Years	1	2	6	10	1	2	2	4
16 or More Years	0	0	2	3	0	0	2	3
Not Applicable	--	--	--	--	11	18	--	--

It is evident from the above census data that a much larger percentage of males and females in 1970 had completed high school than in 1960. Many factors enter into the increase in the number completing high school. Among them would probably be the increased stress on the importance of education in securing the "better" jobs and, in general, being able to obtain "better" or more goods and services.

Levels of Income

The distribution of income for families in the county is more nearly equal than it is for the state as a whole and has changed very little from 1960 to 1970. From the increase in the median income during the decade it is apparent that there was a substantial improvement. At the same time, the distribution of income levels for 1970 shown in Table X makes it clear that there are still substantial numbers of families with very little cash income in the county. The median family income for Humphreys County increased from $ 5,072 in 1960[31] to $ 7,850 in 1970.[32] While there was some inflation during the period, the size of the increase is sufficiently great to indicate that the real purchasing power was also substantially increased. The distribution of the total family income in the Institutional Adequacy Study follows, with the first number in each breakdown being the percentage of the respondents in that particular catagory: 2, $ 0-499; 3, $ 500-999; 13, $ 1,000-1,999; 15, $ 2,000-2,999; 10, $ 3,000-3,999; 7, $ 4,000-4,999; 5, $ 5,000-5,999; 8, $ 6,000-6,999; 5, $ 7,000-7,999; 7, $ 8,000-8,999; 5, $ 9,000-9,999; 8, $ 10,000-

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[31] Census of Population: 1960.

[32] Census of Population: 1970.

TABLE X

INCOME OF FAMILIES AND UNRELATED INDIVIDUALS
HUMPHREYS COUNTY, 1970

Income	Number	Percent
All Families	3,777	100.0
Less than $ 1,000	209	5.5
$ 1,000 to $ 1,999	279	7.4
$ 2,000 to $ 2,999	329	8.7
$ 3,000 to $ 3,999	236	6.3
$ 4,000 to $ 4,999	156	4.1
$ 5,000 to $ 5,999	273	7.2
$ 6,000 to $ 6,999	216	5.7
$ 7,000 to $ 7,999	224	5.9
$ 8,000 to $ 8,999	239	6.3
$ 9,000 to $ 9,999	301	8.0
$ 10,000 to $ 11,999	533	14.1
$ 12,000 to $ 14,999	475	12.6
$ 15,000 to $ 24,999	241	6.4
$ 25,000 to $ 49,999	51	1.4
$ 50,000 or More	15	.4

Source: Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC(1)-C44, Tennessee (Washington: United States Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census), p. 368.

10,999; 2, $ 11,000-11,999; 2, $ 12,000-12,999; 3, $ 13,000-13,999; 3,$ 14,000-14,999; 0, $ 15,000-15,999; and 2, $ 16,000,16,999.

Ability of Family Members to Work

As one indicator of the capacity of a family to adapt to a changing situation, information on the ability to work of each working-age adult in the family was obtained. This information was utilized to develop a score which would reflect the ease with which the family could deal with economic crises. The substantial increase in the zero score shown in Table XI is greater than might have been expected by chance and indicates that there has been a significant increase in the number of households that would have real difficulty handling crises which the average family could manage without too much strain.

A separate look at the ability of the head to work (See Table XII.) and the ability of the homemaker to work (See Table XIII.) will provide further insight into the ability of family members to work.

Level-of-Living Indexes

The Farm Operator Level-of-Living Index for Humphreys County, Tennessee, in 1950 was 27; in 1959, 71.[33] In 1964 the level had moved up to 95.[34]

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[33]Farm Operator Level-of-Living Indexes for Counties of the United States, 1950 and 1959, Statistical Bulletin 321 (Washington: Economic Research Service, Economic and Statistical Analysis Division, United States Department of Agriculture, September, 1962), p. 51.

[34]Charles L. Cleland, Selected Population and Agricultural Statistics for Tennessee Counties, Bulletin 419 (Knoxville: Agricultural Experiment Station, The University of Tennessee, June, 1967), p. 69.

TABLE XI

ADULTS' CAPABILITY TO WORK INDEX SCORES
HUMPHREYS COUNTY, 1960 AND 1972

Score*	1960 Number (N=59)	1960 Percent (N=59)	1972 Number (N=60)	1972 Percent (N=60)
0.0 (all Adults Completely Disabled or no Working-age Adults)	7	11	21	35
0.1-0.5	5	8	3	5
0.6-0.9	2	3	7	12
1.0 (no Adult Disability)	45	76	29	48

*Scores were calculated as follows:

$$W = \frac{a + b/2}{a + b + c}$$

where a = number of adults 14 to 64 who are fully able to work

b = number of adults 14 to 64 who have a limited permanent disability.

c = number of adults 14 to 64 who are totally disabled.

(Family members in school who are 14 and over should be considered fully able to work unless indicated otherwise.)

TABLE XII

ABILITY OF HEAD TO WORK, HUMPHREYS COUNTY
1960 AND 1972

Category	1960 Number (N=59)	1960 Percent (N=59)	1972 Number (N=60)	1972 Percent (N=60)
Fully Able to Work	39	66	37	61
Limited--Permanent Disability	5	8	5	8
Total Disability	5	8	5	8
Retired--No Disability	10	16	7	12
Retired--Disability	--	--	6	10

TABLE XIII

ABILITY OF HOMEMAKER TO WORK, HUMPHREYS COUNTY
1960 AND 1972

Category	1960 Number (N=59)	1960 Percent (N=59)	1972 Number (N=60)	1972 Percent (N=60)
Fully Able to Work	40	67	43	72
Limited--Permanent Disability	2	3	1	2
Total Disability	1	2	5	8
Retired--No Disability	5	8	6	10
Retired--Disability	--	--	2	3
No Homemaker	--	--	3	5
Not Applicable	11	18	--	--

> The Farm Operator Level-of-Living Index (for 1950, 1959, and 1964) was based on five items: (1) average value of sales per farm; (2) average value of land and buildings per farm; (3) percentage of farms with telephone; (4) percentage of farms with home freezers; and (5) percentage of farms with automobiles.[35]

The Farm Operator Level-of-Living Index scores can be broadly interpreted as reflecting the general rural living situation since many of the farm operator households included have one or more household members working at non-farm jobs for a substantial part of each year. There was substantial improvement reflected in the scores for Humphreys County.

The other level-of-living scores were obtained from the survey data which covered non-farm as well as farm households in the open-country areas of the county. These scales, which are Guttman-type scales, were developed from survey data for seven Southern states collected in 1960 and 1961. For purposes of comparison the scale scores were calculated from the 1972 data in exactly the same manner as were the earlier scores without testing to see if the items included still met the criteria for scalability.

From a comparison of the distribution of scores in Tables XIV, XV, XVI, XVII it may be seen that a very substantial increase occurred in both scale scores. The increase was especially marked for the Material Possessions scores, reflecting the improved affluence of the county families. The scores on the Communications Items Scale tended to cluster at the middle and top levels. While affluence affects this score, it also has an element of interest and concern with events and circumstances beyond the immediate neighborhood. Not all of the residents have this broader concern and their scores consequently stopped at the middle score level. From a look at Tables XVI and XVII the following points can be

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[35] Ibid, p. 66.

TABLE XIV

MATERIAL LEVEL-OF-LIVING SCALE SCORES
HUMPHREYS COUNTY, 1960

Scale Score*	Number (N=59)	Percent
0	6	10
1	5	9
2	13	22
3	5	8
4	8	14
5	5	8
6	17	29

*Mean score = 3.47.

The items included in the scale and going from the most frequently possessed to the least frequently possessed are: mechanical refrigerator, gas or electric range, kitchen sink, piped water, bath or shower, and vacuum cleaner.

TABLE XV

MATERIAL LEVEL-OF-LIVING SCALE SCORES
HUMPHREYS COUNTY, 1972

Scale Score*	Number (N=60)	Percent
0	0	0
1	3	5
2	3	5
3	1	2
4	4	7
5	8	13
6	41	68

*Mean score = 5.20.

The items included in the scale and going from the most frequently possessed to the least frequently possessed are: nechanical refrigerator, gas or electric range, kitchen sink, piped water, bath or shower, and vacuum cleaner.

TABLE XVI

COMMUNICATIONS LEVEL-OF-LIVING SCALE SCORES
HUMPHREYS COUNTY, 1960

Scale Score*	Number (N=59)	Percent
0	3	5
1	4	7
2	1	2
3	16	27
4	1	1
5	7	12
6	21	36
No Answer or Not Applicable	6	10

*Mean score = 3.71.

The items included in the scale and going from the most frequently possessed to the least frequently possessed or received are: radio, television, automobile, daily newspaper, telephone, and weekly or monthly magazine, other than a woman's magazine or a farm or trade magazine.

TABLE XVII

COMMUNICATIONS LEVEL-OF-LIVING SCALE SCORES
HUMPHREYS COUNTY, 1972

Scale Score*	Number (N=60)	Percent
0	0	0
1	1	2
2	6	10
3	18	30
4	2	3
5	2	3
6	31	52

*Mean score = 4.50.

The items included in the scale and going from the most frequently possessed to the least frequently possessed or received are: radio, television, automobile, daily newspaper, telephone, and weekly or monthly magazine, other than a woman's magazine or a farm or trade magazine.

made: (1) There has been no real change in the communication realm except in the receiving of magazines; (2) there is an amazingly large percentage of households without newspapers or phones; and (3) there has been no increase in the reading of papers, but there was an increase in the reading of magazines.

Social Participation

Some amount of social participation, whether this be formal or informal, is essential for most people. Table XVIII gives scores for formal social participation. Scores for homemakers in 1960 and 1972 clustered at six. For the heads in 1960 there was an equal number of persons with a score of six as with a score of ten or more. For heads in 1972 there was an increase in the percentage with scores of ten or more. Table XVIII also indicates possible decline in participation, especially for homemakers; the increase for heads and homemakers in "zero" and "one" scores were substantial.

Table XIX indicates the types of social participation. The largest percentage, 69 percent for heads and 74 percent for homemakers, of participation was in church-related organizations. It is also shown that while 16 percent of the heads participated in civic, patriotic, and fraternal organizations, only two percent of the homemakers did so.

TABLE XVIII

INTENSITY OF SOCIAL PARTICIPATION, HEAD AND HOMEMAKER
HUMPHREYS COUNTY, 1960 AND 1972

Score*	1960				1972			
	Head		Homemaker		Head		Homemaker	
	No.	% (N=59)	No.	%	No.	% (N=60)	No.	%
No Participation	3	5	2	3	9	15	8	13
1	3	5	5	8	4	7	6	10
2	3	5	2	3	2	3	0	0
3	4	7	3	5	5	8	3	5
4-5	3	5	3	5	7	11	5	9
6	12	20	16	27	8	13	21	35
7-8	4	7	2	3	8	13	4	7
9	7	11	10	16	3	5	7	12
10 or More	12	20	9	15	14	23	6	10
Unknown or Not Applicable	8	13	7	11	--	--	--	--

*Computation of the scores was as follows: If the individual was a member of an organization, he or she was given a score of one. If, in addition, the individual attended at least one-fourth of the meetings during the year, he or she was given two additional points. If, in addition, he or she held any type of official position within the organizational framework, he or she was given another three points. Thus, an individual had the possibility of accumulating as many as six points for <u>each</u> organization with which he or she was affiliated.

TABLE XIX

TYPE OF SOCIAL PARTICIPATION, HUMPHREYS COUNTY
1960

Type	Head		Homemaker	
	Number (N=59)	Percent*	Number (N=59)	Percent*
Church Related Organizations	41	69	44	74
School Related Organizations (e.g. PTA)	4	7	4	7
Farm and Extension Organizations	12	20	10	16
Labor Unions	1	2	0	0
Civic, Patriotic, and Fraternal Organizations	10	16	1	2

*Percentages may add to more than 100 percent because participation can be in more than one organization.

III. ECONOMIC BASE

Every viable community must have some means for its members to earn a living. In the United States very few communities function at a strictly subsistence level but are tied in with the larger economy in many ways. In this section the industrial and agricultural bases will be examined.

Major Industries

The principal employers in the county are DuPont, Consolidated Aluminum, and the TVA Steam Plant. Table XX lists, in addition to these, a number of smaller industries also located in the county. Several others for which the number employed and annual payroll were not immediately available include McEwen Automatic Machine Company and McEwen Manufacturing Company.[36]

Type of Agriculture

Agriculture in Humphreys County can be characterized as emphasizing livestock with a recent dramatic shift in the cash grain produced from corn to soybeans. The decrease in the number of farms during the last two decades was much smaller than for most other areas of the nation suggesting some stability in this area, especially since 1964. While the average value of farms has increased sharply, the average number of acres per farm has increased only slightly.

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[36]This information was supplied by the Chamber of Commerce and the News Democrat, both located in Waverly, Tennessee, who received their information directly from the industries. For additional information see: News Democrat (Waverly: March 22, 1972), pp. 6-7.

TABLE XX

MAJOR INDUSTRIES, HUMPHREYS COUNTY
1972

Name	Number Employed	Annual Payroll
Acme Boot	320	$ 1.5 million
Consolidated Aluminum	400	4.8 million
DuPont	666	5.5 million
Foot	149	1.5 million
Inland Container	180	1.5 million
Karlyn Industries	100	----------*
Koppers Company	35	----------*
Matheson	6	----------*
National Lock	123	575,000
Sangravel Company	32	250,000
TVA Steam Plant	444	4.5 million
Vanguard	12	150,000
Vulcan Materials	22	102,500

Source: This information was supplied by the Chamber of Commerce and the News Democrat, both located in Waverly, Tennessee, who received their information directly from the industries. For additional information see: News Democrat (Waverly: March 22, 1972), pp. 6-7.

*The annual payroll was not readily available.

The total acres of land in farms were 152,335 (44.9 percent of total land area) in 1964 and 141,776 (41.8 percent of total land area) in 1969.[37]

Changes in various areas of agriculture for the years 1954, 1959, 1964, and 1969 are given in Table XXI. While there has been a substantial decrease in the number of milk cows, the number of cattle other than milk cows has nearly doubled in the past 20 years. The number of hogs and pigs was about the same in 1954 as in 1969 but rose sharply in 1959 and began leveling off somewhat again in 1964. The number of sheep and lambs has dropped drastically to a mere 38 for the entire county. The planting and cultivation of cotton has virtually disappeared. The number of pounds of tobacco has been cut in half during the past two decades. There has been a slight increase in acres set aside for hay crops.

The 1969 Census of Agriculture indicated that no cotton was planted or harvested in 1969;[38] however, another source[39] did indicate that seven acres (684 pounds yield per acre) were harvested in the county. Statistics are available for Burley Tobacco for 1970 and 1971. In 1970[40] eight acres (1,925 pounds yield per acre) were

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[37] Census of Agriculture: 1969, Part 31, Tennessee, Section 2: County Data (Washington: United States Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of Census).

[38] Ibid.

[39] Tennessee Agricultural Statistics, Annual Bulletin T-8 (Nashville: Tennessee Crop Reporting Service, August, 1971).

[40] Ibid.

TABLE XXI

CHANGES IN AGRICULTURE, HUMPHREYS COUNTY
1954-1969

Area	1954[a]	1959[a]	1964[a]	1969[b]
General Farm Characteristics				
Number of Farms	1,031	777	701	699
Av. Farm Size (Acres Per Farm)	177	191	217	203
Av. Value of Land and Buildings (Dollars Per Farm)	6,862	10,782	22,523	28,573
Av. Value of All Farm Products Sold Per Farm (Dollars)	1,095	2,182	2,836	3,360
Livestock				
Number of Cattle Other Than Milk Cows (Thousands of Head)	7.7	8.0	14.3	14.1
Number of Milk Cows (Thousands of Head)	2.0	1.3	.9	.6
Number of Hogs and Pigs	12,502	17,362	14,390	12,137
Number of Sheep and Lambs	603	802	415	38
Crops				
Av. Cotton Yield (Lbs. Per Acre)	------	667	409	------
Number of Bales Cotton	------	12	9	------
Av. Yield of Corn for Grain (Bushels Per Acre)	19	44	52	36
Total Corn (Thousands of Bushels)	378.3	701.1	563.9	163.6
Av. Yield of Soybeans (Bushels Per Acre)	6	26	23	18
Total Soybeans (Thousands of Bushels)	4.1	16.8	24.3	10.9
Av. Yield of Tobacco (Lbs. Per Acre)	1,141	1,177	1,355	1,134
Total Tobacco (Thousands of Lbs.)	42.2	42.4	32.5	23.8
Acres Devoted to Hay Crops (Thousands of Acres)	6.4	6.5	6.6	8.2

TABLE XXI (continued)

Area	1954[a]	1959[a]	1964[a]	1969[b]
Farm Operators				
Number of Farm Operators Working off Farm 100 Days or More	355	292	315	404
Number of Full Owners Operating Farms	663	484	516	594
Number of Part Owners Operating Farms	220	184	121	82
Number of Tenants Operating Farms	154	106	64	23

Source: [a]Larry M. Boone and Curtis P. Lard, Changes in Tennessee Agriculture by Counties, 1954-1964, Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 435 (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee, December, 1967).

[b]Census of Agriculture: 1969, Park 31, Tennessee, Section 2--County Data (Washington: Unites States Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of Census).

harvested; in 1971[41] the same number of acres was harvested, but the yield per acre was down to 1,515 pounds. In 1970[42] 150 acres of wheat with a yield per acre of 25 bushels were harvested. The acreage of corn harvested totaled 5,800 in 1970 with a yield per acre of 32 bushels.[43] Statistics for soybeans are available for 1970 and 1971. In 1970[44] 1,300 acres with a yield per acre of 23 bushels were harvested while in 1971[45] 2,800 acres were harvested with a yield of 27 bushels per acre.

Leaving crops and going to livestock, the following figures are available for 1970 and 1971:[46]

	1970	1971
Cattle	14,100	14,300
Hogs	12,300	------

Concerning part-owners and tenant operators, there was a drastic reduction in both these areas.

Additional miscellaneous information, not included elsewhere, will provide further insight into the agricultural aspects of Humphreys County. Statistics are available in Table XXII for the years 1964 and 1969.

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[41] Tennessee Agricultural Statistics, Annual Bulletin T-9 (Nashville: Tennessee Crop Reporting Service, August, 1972), pp. 61 and 63.

[42] Census of Agriculture, 1969.

[43] Ibid.

[44] Tennessee Agricultural Statistics, 1972.

[45] Ibid.

[46] Tennessee Agricultural Statistics, 1971, p. 71. Figures for hogs in 1971 were not readily available.

TABLE XXII

MISCELLANEOUS AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, HUMPHREYS COUNTY
1964 AND 1969

Area	1964	1969
Cropland Used Only for Pasture or Grazing (Acres)	15,797	24,412
Number of Horses and Ponies	------	592
Sorghums Grown for All Purposes Except Syrup (Acres)	326	176
Wheat Grown for Grain (Acres)	259	310

Source: Census of Agriculture: 1969, Vol. 1, Part 31, Tennessee (Washington: United States Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census).

The estimated number of cattle, calves, hogs, and sheep sold by Humphreys County farmers in 1968 are given in Table XXIII.

Table XXIV gives a breakdown of farms by type of farm. As indicated, many of the farms are "livestock farms other than poultry and dairy farms." However, over half of the farms for the past decade have been "miscellaneous and unclassified" farms; in both 1959 and 1964 fifty-nine percent and in 1969 sixty-eight percent of the farms in Humphreys County were categorized as such. There was a decrease from 51 in 1959 to five in 1969 in the number of "cash-grain" farms. "General" farms have decreased in number from 26 in 1959 to six in 1969.

Labor Force

Sex and Age Composition.[47] Of all males 16 years and over, 72.7 percent are in the labor force; in the 18 to 24 years of age range, 79.6 percent are in the labor force; and of those 65 years of age and over, 23.7 percent are in the labor force. Table XXV is a breakdown showing the percent of males in the labor force by specific age group.

Of all females 16 years and over, 31.0 percent are in the labor force. A breakdown showing the percent of females in the labor force by specific age group is given in Table XXVI.

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[47] Census of Population: 1970.

TABLE XXIII

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF CATTLE, CALVES, HOGS, AND SHEEP SOLD
HUMPHREYS COUNTY, 1968

Type of Livestock	Number
Cattle	2,865
Calves	2,111
Hogs	18,658
Sheep	130

Source: B. G. Hicks and M. B. Badenhop, Optimum Number, Size, and Location of Livestock Auction Markets in Tennessee, Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 478 (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee, March, 1971), p. 13.

TABLE XXIV

FARMS BY TYPE OF FARM, HUMPHREYS COUNTY
1959, 1964, AND 1969

Type of Farm	1959[a]	1964[b]	1969[c]
Field-Crop Farms Other Than Vegetable and Fruit-and-Nut			
(1) Cash-Grain	51	44	5
(2) Tobacco	---	3	2
(3) Cotton	---	---	---
(4) Other Field-Crop	5	---	---
Vegetable Farms	---	---	---
Fruit-and-Nut Farms	---	---	---
Poultry Farms	5	4	---
Dairy Farms	20	33	19
Livestock Farms Other Than Poultry and Dairy Farms	213	187	194
Livestock Ranches	---	---	---
General Farms	26	15	6
Miscellaneous and Unclassified Farms	457	415	473*

Source: [a]Farms, Farm Characteristics, Livestock and Products, Crops, Fruits, Values: 1959, United States Census of Agriculture, Final Report, Vol. 1, Part 31, Tennessee Counties (Washington: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census), p. 178.

[b]Farms, Farm Characteristics, Livestock and Products, Crops, Fruits, Values: 1964, United States Census of Agriculture, Final Report, Vol. 1, Part 31, Tennessee Counties (Washington: United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census), p. 308.

[c]Census of Agriculture: 1969, Vol. 1, Part 31, Tennessee (Washington: United States Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census), p. 332.

*The 1969 Census figure excluded unclassified farms; this is an adjusted figure to include this type of farm.

TABLE XXV

PERCENT OF MALES IN THE LABOR FORCE BY SPECIFIC AGE GROUP
HUMPHREYS COUNTY, 1970

Age Group	Percent in Labor Force
14 and 15 Years	10.9
16 and 17 Years	13.5
18 and 19 Years	52.6
20 and 21 Years	85.4
22 to 24 Years	93.2
25 to 34 Years	96.5
35 to 44 Years	96.5
45 to 64 Years	76.1
65 Years and Over	23.7

Source: Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC(1)-C44, Tennessee (Washington: United States Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census).

TABLE XXVI

PERCENT OF FEMALES IN THE LABOR FORCE BY SPECIFIC AGE GROUP
HUMPHREYS COUNTY, 1970

Age Group	Percent in Labor Force
14 and 15 Years	17.4
16 and 17 Years	20.9
18 and 19 Years	50.7
20 and 21 Years	45.2
22 to 24 Years	47.0
25 to 34 Years	22.4
35 to 44 Years	47.7
45 to 64 Years	35.0
65 Years and Over	4.7

Source: Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC(1)-C44, Tennessee (Washington: United States Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census).

These distributions are consistent with the cultural norms of the United States which require that males between the ages of 20 and 65 be part of the labor force unless they are physically unable. For females the norms emphasize marriage and homemaking with the resulting decrease in the percentage in the labor force between the ages of 25 and 34 years. The increase in the older years reflects both a freedom as children get older and an interest in supplementing sources of income.

Number of Persons Employed by Type of Industry.[48] The labor force in Humphreys County is dispersed throughout many different types of industries. These are listed, with the number and percentage employed in each, in Table XXVII. In terms of numbers of people directly employed, the extractive industries and agriculture do not appear to be important. The largest percentage (33.5 percent) of the people is employed in manufacturing, with the metal industry having a little over 11 percent of the total employed in the county. The construction industry employs another 11 percent. Nearly one-tenth of the total county employment is in the utilities and sanitary services. Refer to Table XXVII for the breakdown of the remainder of the labor force.

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[48] Ibid.

TABLE XXVII

NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED BY TYPE OF INDUSTRY, HUMPHREYS COUNTY
1970

Industry	Number	Percent
Total Employed, 16 Years Old and Over	4,681	100.000
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries	201	4.301
Mining	28	.599
Construction	537	11.492
Manufacturing	1,567	
Furniture and Lumber and Wood Products	105	2.247
Metal Industries	541	11.577
Machinery, Except Electrical	19	.407
Electrical Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	18	.385
Transportation Equipment	24	.514
Other Durable Goods	88	1.883
Food and Kindred Products	6	.128
Textiles and Fabricated Textile Products	167	3.574
Printing, Publishing, and Allied Industries	---	------
Chemicals and Allied Products	272	5.821
Other Nondurable Goods (Including not Specified Manufacturing Industries)	327	6.998
Railroads and Railway Express Service	15	.321
Trucking Service and Warehousing	29	.621
Other Transportation	21	.449
Communications	66	1.412
Utilities and Sanitary Services	427	9.138
Wholesale Trade	102	2.183
Food, Bakery, and Dairy Stores	161	3.445
Eating and Drinking Places	125	2.675
General Merchandise Retailing	48	1.027
Motor Vehicle Retailing and Service Stations	65	1.391
Other Retail Trade	229	4.901

TABLE XXVII (continued)

Industry	Number	Percent
Banking and Credit Agencies	54	1.156
Insurance, Real Estate, and Other Finance	56	1.198
Business and Repair Services	38	.813
Private Households	62	1.327
Other Personal Services	183	3.916
Entertainment and Recreation Services	22	.471
Hospitals	92	1.969
Health Services, Except Hospitals	47	1.006
Elementary, Secondary Schools, and Colleges--Government	142	3.039
Elementary, Secondary Schools, and Colleges--Private	18	.385
Other Education and Kindred Services	12	.257
Welfare, Religious, and Nonprofit Membership Organizations	67	1.434
Legal, Engineering, and Miscellaneous Professional Services	111	2.375
Public Administration	156	3.338

Source: Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC(1)-C44, Tennessee (Washington: United States Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census).

Unemployment Rate.[49] Of the entire civilian labor force in Humphreys County, only 2.1 percent is unemployed. Based on this figure, unemployment does not seem to be much of a problem. This figure is considerably below the national average.

Location of Work.[50] All workers total 4,648. Of this number, 3,392 are employed inside the county, while only 635 are employed outside the county. This indicates that most county workers do not have to travel any considerable distance to their place of employment.

Classification by Occupation. Of the total persons employed in Humphreys County, 33.5 percent are in manufacturing industries.[51] This is slightly above the percentage of 30.6 for the state[52] and 27.4 for the nation.[53] The percent of the county labor force in white collar occupations is 32.2.[54] This is below the state percentage of 41.5[55] and the national percentage of 48.3.[56] Humphreys County is slightly above the state and national percentage of the labor force

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[49] Ibid.

[50] Ibid.

[51] Ibid.

[52] Ibid.

[53] Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1972, 93d Edition (Washington: United States Bureau of the Census), p. 225.

[54] Census of Population: 1970.

[55] Ibid.

[56] Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1972, p. 230.

classified as government workers. While the state has 16.1 percent[57] and the nation has 17.8 percent,[58] Humphreys County has 18.8 percent[59] classified as such.

Table XXVIII shows the labor force classified by skill level. A little over 20 percent of the labor force in Humphreys County is in each of the categories (1) craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers and (2) operatives, except transport. Eleven percent are categorized as service workers, except private household. Nearly nine percent of the total employed are classified as professionals, technicals, and kindred workers. Farmers, farm managers, farm laborers, and farm foremen constitute only 3.68 percent of the labor force.

Welfare Programs

In recent decades there has been a substantial increase in welfare payment as a source of income. There is variation from month to month as eligibility is gained or lost; the public assistance money payments in September, 1971 (the year randomly chosen as a typical example), were dispersed as shown in Table XXVIV.

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[57] Census of Population: 1970.

[58] Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1972, p. 225.

[59] Census of Population: 1970.

TABLE XXVIII

CLASSIFICATION BY OCCUPATION, HUMPHREYS COUNTY
1970

Occupation	Number	Percent
Total Employed, 16 Years Old and Over	4,681	100.000
Professional, Technical, and Kindred Workers	414	
Engineers	102	2.183
Physicians, Dentists, and Related Practitioners	5	.107
Health Workers, Except Practitioners	53	1.134
Teachers, Elementary and Secondary Schools	59	1.263
Technicians, Except Health	57	1.220
Other Professional Workers	138	2.953
Managers and Administrators, Except Farm	360	
Salaried		
Manufacturing	22	.471
Retail Trade	38	.813
Other Industries	151	3.231
Self-Employed		
Retail Trade	58	1.241
Other Industries	91	1.947
Sales Workers	208	
Retail Trade	143	3.060
Other Than Retail Trade	65	1.391
Clerical and Kindred Workers	526	11.256
Craftsmen, Foremen, and Kindred Workers	953	
Automobile Mechanics, Including Body Repairmen	54	1.156
Mechanics and Repairmen, Except Automobile	128	2.739
Metal Craftsmen, Except Mechanics	73	1.562
Construction Craftsmen	326	6.976
Other Craftsmen	372	7.961
Operatives, Except Transport	1,018	
Durable Goods Manufacturing	379	8.111
Nondurable Goods Manufacturing	474	10.144
Nonmanufacturing Industries	165	3.531
Transport Equipment Operatives	174	3.724
Laborers, Except Farm	268	
Construction Laborers	78	1.669
Freight, Stock, and Material Handlers	71	1.519
Other Laborers, Except Farm	119	2.547

TABLE XXVIII (continued)

Occupation	Number	Percent
Farmers and Farm Managers	141	3.017
Farm Laborers and Farm Foremen	31	.663
Service Workers, Except Private Household	522	
Cleaning Service Workers	115	2.461
Food Service Workers	149	3.189
Health Service Workers	56	1.198
Personal Service Workers	69	1.477
Protective Service Workers	43	.920
Other	90	1.926
Private Household Workers	66	1.412

Source: Census of Population: 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics, PC(1)-C44, Tennessee (Washington: United States Department of Commerce, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Bureau of the Census).

TABLE XXVIV

WELFARE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MONEY PAYMENTS
HUMPHREYS COUNTY, SEPTEMBER, 1971

Type	Payments	Average Payment
Old Age Assistance	$ 12,236.00	$ 44.99
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	12,488.50	102.36 (Per Family) 28.00 (Per Person)
Aid to the Blind	392.00	78.40
Aid to the Disabled	7,019.00	69.50
TOTAL	$ 32.135.50	

Source: Statistics (Nashville: Department of Public Welfare, September, 1971), p. 21.

Vendor payments for intermediate care provided under the Old Age Assistance Program for September, 1971, totaled $ 10,301.29.[60] The vendor payments to pharmacies for prescription drugs provided under the state Medical Assistance Program for September, 1971, was $ 823.77 (for 66 recipients).[61] Three hundred and eighty-eight households received food coupons for September, 1971. The total value of the coupons was $ 28,550.00, with the recipients paying $ 10,477.50 in cash and receiving a bonus of $ 18,072.50.[62] The grand total of all assistance from government sources was $ 61,333.06.

Per Capita Income

Table XXX indicates that during the past four decades there has been a tremendous increase in the per capita income for Humphreys County from $ 175 in 1929 to $ 3,033 in 1969. The basis on which Humphreys County was eligible to have been included in the initial regional research project (the Adjustment Study in 1960) was its classification as a low-income county in 1950. The table clearly indicates that it is no longer a low-income county.

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[60] Statistics (Nashville: Department of Public Welfare, September, 1971), p. 23.

[61] Ibid, p. 25.

[62] Ibid, p. 27.

TABLE XXX

PER CAPITA INCOME, HUMPHREYS COUNTY AND THE UNITED STATES
1929-1969

Year	Per Capita Income		Humphreys County as Percent of U.S.
	Humphreys County[a] (Dollars)	United States[b] (Dollars)	
1929	175	703	24.89
1940	229	595	38.49
1950	638	1,496	42.65
1959	1,433	2,161	66.31
1962	1,459	2,370	61.56
1965	1,795	2,770	64.80
1966	1,967	2,987	65.85
1967	2,252	3,169	71.06
1968	2,628	3,436	76.48
1969	3,033	3,705	81.86

Source: [a]George Kronbach, Personal Income Estimates: Tennessee, the Southeast and the Nation, 1929-1970 (Knoxville: Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Tennessee, February, 1972), p. 21

[b]Ibid, p. 5.

The actual dollars for the 40-year period are not truly indicative of the increase in purchasing power because of the inflation during the period. The important point in Table XXX is that Humphreys County has moved much closer to the average for the United States for this period.

Total Personal Income

Figure 2 indicates that there has been a dramatic increase in total personal income in Humphreys County over the past 40 years. This has given the county residents increasing opportunity to avail themselves of the goods and services produced elsewhere in the national and international economy. A few of the examples are the buying of automobiles, carpets, and modern electrical appliances and vacationing in other parts of the country or even other parts of the world.

Income Inequality Distribution Indices

The index of income inequality is one way of measuring the extent to which family incomes differ. When calculating the equality/inequality of income, the possible range is from 0 to 5,000 with 0 meaning every family has the same amount of income or perfect equality and 5,000 being the most unequal or that one person receives all of the income in the county. In other words, the larger the index number, the greater the inequality. The scale implies that perfect equality is desirable; however, the capitalistic system under which we function encourages differential rewards. There are presumably, of course, limits even

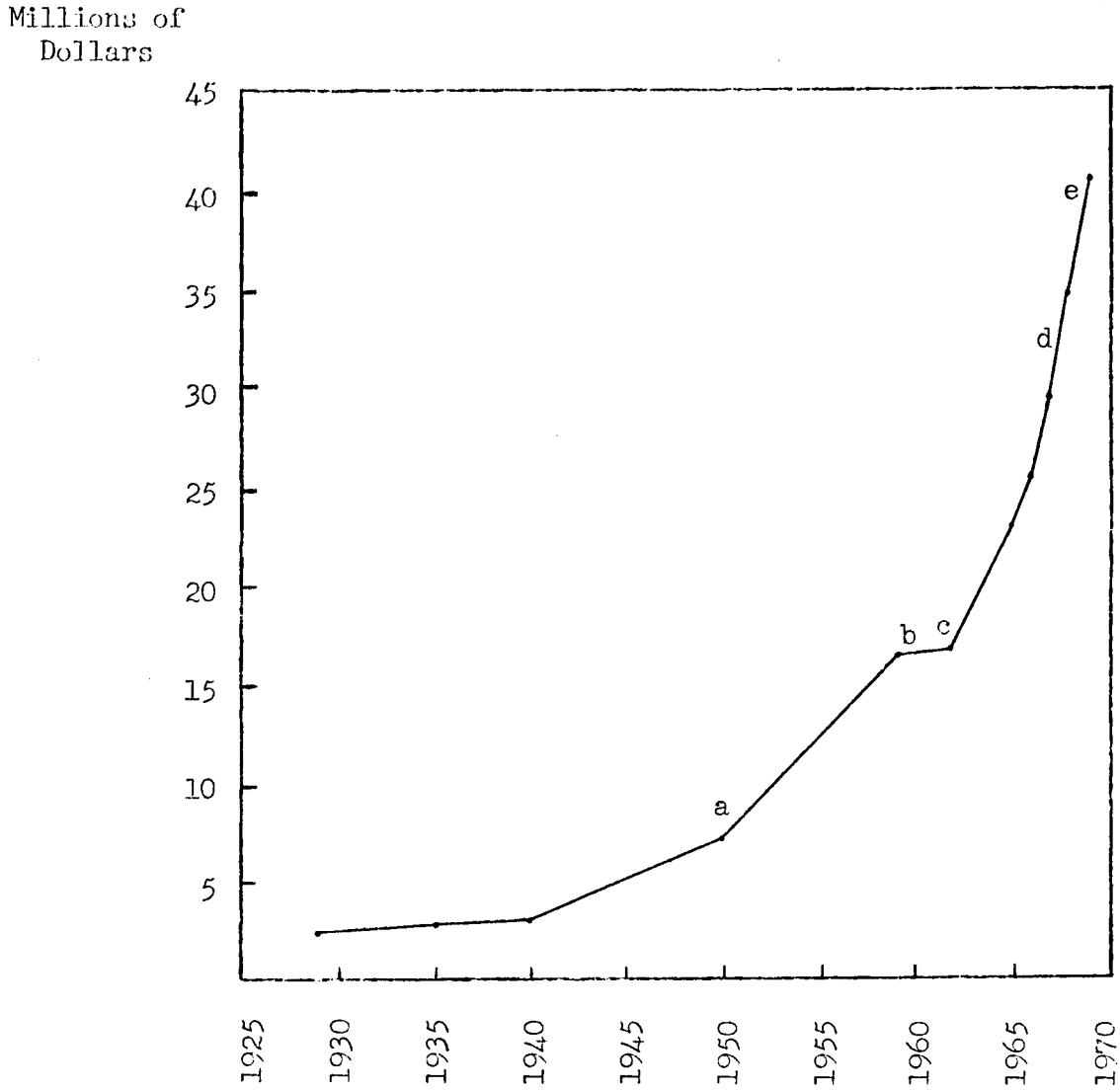


Figure 2. Total personal income for Humphreys County from 1929 to 1970.

Source: George Kronbach, Personal Income Estimates: Tennessee, the Southeast and the Nation, 1929 to 1970 (Knoxville Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Tennessee, February, 1972), p. 20.

[a] 1951. TVA Steam Plant began operation.

[b] 1959. DuPont began operation.

[c] 1962. Acme Boot began operation.

[d] 1968. National Lock began production.

[e] 1969. Foote Mineral opened its plant.

under the capitalistic system as to how far the distribution can deviate from perfect equality and still maintain some semblance of social order or social stability.

The index for Humphreys County shifted a little from 1960 to 1970 in the direction of greater inequality (1955 to 1988), but the shift was very slight. Compared with the state, however, (2333 in 1960) income distribution in Humphreys County in 1960 was much more even. The index value for the state at the end of the decade (2030) was much closer to Humphreys County's 1960 figure and left little difference between the two.

The increase in the number of higher paying jobs contributed to the overall per capita increase in income for the county, but there must also have been a nearly comparable increase in income for those in the less prestigeful jobs. Otherwise, there would have been a trend in the opposite direction to that which occurred in the state which was substantially toward a greater equality in income distribution.

Recapitulation

Due to an abundance of low-cost energy, excellent transportation facilities, and a strong county government that encourages industrial development, the county has a sound and rapidly-growing economic base. However, as activity in industry has increased, agricultural activity has decreased. Overall, though, personal income (from several sources) has increased.

IV. POLITICAL STRUCTURE

Humphreys County, like most other Southern counties, has subunits for governmental organization which include towns, civil districts, utility districts, and school districts in addition to the usual county-wide governmental offices.

Names of Towns

There are three incorporated towns in the county--Waverly, McEwen, and New Johnsonville. According to the 1970 Census, Waverly has a population of 3,794; McEwen, a population of 1,237; and New Johnsonville, 970. These add up to 6,001 (roughly 44 percent of the county's population) living within incorporated areas.

County Political Organization

County Courts. Humphreys County has a County Court of Quarterly Sessions which is the governing body of the county; it is the legislative and administrative office for the county. It handles such matters as bond sales, determining tax rates, appropriation or allocation of funds, the yearly budget, and similar things which would be involved with the running of the county. The County Court of Quarterly Sessions has 14 magistrates (two from each of the seven districts) in addition to the County Judge and County Clerk.

The county also has a Probate Court and a Juvenile Court, each presided over by the County Judge and the County Clerk, for dealing

with judicial concerns. Matters at these courts are handled without holding Quarterly Court. The Probate County Court meets each day and handles matters dealing with wills, guardianship, etc. The Juvenile County Court also meets each day and handles any matters regarding children under 18 years of age.

The relation of the Court Clerk to the courts is that he presides with the County Judge at the different sessions and keeps records of the proceedings. The Court Clerk also has to sign various papers, etc., in conjunction with the Judge.

Board of Education. The organization for the administration of the educational programs in Humphreys County includes an elected Superintendent of Schools and an eight member Board of Education. The members of the Board are elected from the districts within the county, and the chairman is elected by the Board from among their own members. The Board of Education along with the Superintendent is responsible for setting policies for the operation of the school system as well as developing a budget to determine the cost of such operation. The budget is submitted to the County Court of Quarterly Sessions for funding.

There are five public schools in the county, each with a different pattern of grades offered. One school has only grades one through three. Two others also offer these three grades with one going on through the eight grade and one having all twelve years. A fourth school has grades four through eight while a senior high school with grades nine through twelve is the fifth. Table XXXI shows the breakdown by grade of the net enrollment for the county.

TABLE XXXI

NET ENROLLMENT BY GRADE, HUMPHREYS COUNTY, SCHOOL YEAR 1970-1971

Grade	Net Enrollment
Kindergarten	173
First Grade	309
Second Grade	293
Third Grade	322
Fourth Grade	284
Fifth Grade	263
Sixth Grade	312
Seventh Grade	279
Eight Grade	277
Ninth Grade	280
Tenth Grade	296
Eleventh Grade	291
Twelfth Grade	207

Source: State of Tennessee Annual Statistical Report of the Department of Education for the Scholastic Year Ending June 30, 1971 (Nashville: State of Tennessee Department of Education), pp. 182-195.

There is one private school in the county. This is a Catholic school which has grades one through eight.

Other educational programs in the county include Head Start for the disadvantaged pre-school age children, home instruction for the shut-in, vocational cooperative classes, adult education classes, and a course in practical nursing. Public library services are also available throughout the county with some remote areas being served by a Bookmobile from an adjacent county. There are also remedial classes and classes for the mentally retarded provided by the county.

Educational Personnel. During the 1970-1971 school year the county employed a total of 151 teachers (104 women and 47 men) in addition to a number of non-teaching personnel and administrators.[63] Only 11 percent (17) of the teachers had not completed four years of college while 25 percent (38) had obtained a Master's degree with five of these completing an additional 45 hours of graduate work beyond the Master's.[64] Among the non-teaching personnel there was one full-time nurse who served the entire county.[65] The students enrolled in all of the public schools in the county during the 1970-1971 school year numbered 3,632.[66]

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[63] State of Tennessee Annual Statistical Report of the Department of Education for the Scholastic Year Ending June 30, 1971 (Nashville: State of Tennessee Department of Education), p. 153.

[64] Ibid, p. 157.

[65] Ibid, p. 165.

[66] Ibid, p. 195.

Salaries for the teachers during the 1970-1971 school year averaged $ 7,560.71 with differences based primarily on level of formal training and length of service in the school system. The difference in average salaries for men and women teachers amounted to over $ 1,000 in favor of the men.[67] Presumably, the men had more extensive formal training; but this is not documented by the published reports.

Sheriff's Department. The Sheriff's Department is charged with enforcement of the laws and the keeping of the peace. To carry out the functions the office has an elected sheriff who has been given the authority to appoint as many as three full-time salaried deputies. (If the Department has need for additional deputies, they are hired parttime on a few system.) The fulltime deputies must furnish their own cars but are paid operating expenses. There are no special educational or training requirements for the sheriff or his deputies.

Other County Offices. This paper will consider the Health Department first and at some length. "Public Act No. 37 of 1935 authorizes counties to establish local boards of health."[68] According to the Humphreys County Health Department the staff consists of the following:

(1) One doctor/director, who serves the Dickson County-Humphreys County District.

(2) Two public health nurses.

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[67] Ibid, p. 168.

[68] Tennessee Public Health Quarterly Bulletin, XVIII, Number 4 (October-December, 1969), p. 3.

(3) Two environmentalists

(4) One typist

Each of the two counties has a local "Board of Health" made up of two medical doctors, one dentist, the Superintendent of Schools, and the County Judge.

The following services are provided by the Humphreys County Health Department:

(1) Tuberculosis. Tuberculin testing clinics are conducted weekly; X-ray clinics, twice a month. There are follow-ups by the nurses on the cases. Drugs are also supplied to the patients. The Health Department has field workers from West Tennessee Chest Disease Hospital to help with cases and the drug program. Services are available for anyone who wishes to come to the Department.

(2) Immunization Clinics. These are conducted one day per week and are available to anyone. The types of diseases for which shots are available will be discussed later in the paper. Infants are also examined at these clinics.

(3) Family Planning Clinic. This clinic is conducted once each month on a specified day. The clinic sees between 25 and 30 patients each month. A resident from one of the Nashville hospitals is the doctor for this clinic. He is paid by the Family Planning Service state office.

(4) Home Health Agency. This is for Medicare and Medicaid patients that are referred to the Department by private physicians. Nurses also make visits to the patients' homes.

(5) Rheumatic Fever Program. Drugs are furnished to patients who are sent to the Department by private physicians. Follow-ups are made on patients also.

(6) Civil Defense. There are training programs available and are mainly administered through the schools.

(7) Dental Program. There is cooperative (state and county) dental service available. This service is for children that are unable to pay for dental services. (There is only a small amount of funds available for this program.) Two local dentists are working on the program at the present time. (Surveys on the school children come from the State Division of Dental Health staff and local dentists.)

(8) Crippled Children's Service. This is available for eligible patients, eligibility being determined through economic inventories.

(9) Speech and Hearing Service. Economic inventories are used to determine a child's eligibility. Surveys are taken each year in certain grades in school by the staff from the Speech and Hearing Service of the State Department.

(10) Venereal Disease Control. The Health Officer sees any patients who come or are sent to the Department. He examines the patients and treats them, if necessary; this examination includes cultures, blood tests, etc.

(11) Vital Records. All births and deaths occuring in Humphreys County are processed through the Department, then sent on to the Division of Vital Records, Nashville, to be put on file.

Delayed birth certificates are also a service the Department provides. The Department also keeps forms for requesting certified copies of various records, such as census records, deaths, births, etc.

(12) Communicable Diseases. The County Health Department is concerned with the reporting, investigating, etc., of all communicable diseases.

(13) Maternal and Child Care Classes. The county nurses go into the two high schools and teach these classes to the Home Economics students.

The Environmentalists are concerned with such things as solid waste disposal; air pollution; safety of water; septic tanks and drain fields; rabies control; rat control programs; complaints of various natures; and visiting and checking school lunch rooms, rest rooms, etc. They work with the City Government and State Department of Welfare personnel on many of the programs.

The Humphreys County Health Department also works very closely with local physicians, schools and the school nurse, Welfare Department, Soil Conservation Service, Highway Department and other agencies in the county. Consultants from the State Department of Welfare visit the county and assist in various programs.

The Welfare Department is another important county office. This Department provides aid to qualifying people in the following categories: Old Age Assistance, Aid to the Families of Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Deaf. Also, payments are made to institutions for intermediate care of qualifying persons; this help is provided under the Old Age Assistance Program. Also payments are made for prescription

drugs and is provided under the State Medical Assistance Program. In addition, Food Coupons are issued through the Welfare Office.

The County Agricultural Extension Office is an extension of The University of Tennessee, and the personnel include an Extension Leader, Extension Agent, and two Assistant Extension Agents. Funds for the office and the personnel are jointly provided by the county, the state, and the federal governments. The main duty of Agricultural Extension is to direct information based on research directly to the citizens within the county. (This includes information concerning agricultural and animal production and also explanation of state and federal programs relating to agriculture and rural areas.) The Extension office does this through "organized groups, meetings, special interest workshops, tours, 4-H Club projects, home visits, radio and television shows, newspaper articles..."[69] and other methods. The Leader and Agents "work and associate with people from every walk of life--boys and girls, homemakers and farmers, business and professional people and government leaders."[70] The main concern of the office is that of teaching--"providing people with ideas, knowledge and guidance that will help to make their lives more productive, enjoyable and satisfying."[71] The four major areas toward which the educational program is directed include Agriculture, Home Economics, 4-H Groups and Older Youth, and Community and Public Affairs. All

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[69] A Pacesetter Profession in Agriculture and Home Economics (Knoxville: Agricultural Extension Service, The University of Tennessee).

[70] Ibid.

[71] Ibid.

of the educational programs (group teaching, individual contacts, activities and events) are included under those major areas (and includes Home Demonstration Clubs).

The last consideration is that of post offices. Humphreys County has a First Class post office located in Waverly; two Second Class post offices, one located in McEwen and one in New Johnsonville; a Third Class one in Denver; and a Fourth Class one in Hurricane Mills. The county has in the past had several others, but these have been closed.

Town Organization

City Council. The City Council at Waverly is made up of the Mayor and six Aldermen. Meetings are regularly held the second Monday of each month; but, if necessary, they will meet, also, on the fourth Monday.

Mayor. There are three mayors in the county, one serving each of the incorporated areas at Waverly, McEwen, and New Johnsonville.

Police Department. Waverly has a Chief of Police, an Assistant Chief and five fulltime officers. The Department has five radio-dispatched patrol cars. The Department also has a two-way radio, which is also available to the Fire Department, if necessary. New Johnsonville and McEwen each have a small Police Department. The policemen in the Departments must have a high school diploma or equivalent. (The State provides some money for equipment if the Department has qualified personnel.)

Fire Department. The Waverly Fire Department has two trucks and 18 volunteer firemen, paid only if they are called in. McEwen and New Johnsonville each have small volunteer Fire Departments. The three Fire Departments do work together, if necessary.

Relation of Humphreys County with Other Levels or Areas of Government

Some programs, such as the Highland Rim Development Organization, Five Rivers Recreation and Development Program, and 13 Cumberland Counties, encompass several counties, working together for various causes.

The Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) has a steam plant located on the Kentucky Lake in New Johnsonville, 12 miles west of Waverly. TVA not only provides flood control, energy, and employment, but also has developed various recreational areas and activities on the Kentucky Lake.

The county has had a lot of federal money coming into it. For instance, Federal Aid has been received in the following areas: county road construction, sewage construction, urban planning, hospital expansion, school maintenance and construction, water system construction, low-rent housing construction, and urban renewal.

Major Utility Systems

> Humphreys County is served by the Meriwether Lewis Electric Cooperative which distributes TVA low-cost power, the Humphreys County Utility District which furnishes natural gas, and the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Company. The three incorporated towns of the county...have state approved water systems, and Waverly and New Johnsonville are 99 percent sewered.[72]

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[72] Over-all Economic Development Program for Humphreys County, pp. 2-3.

McEwen also has a sewage disposal system. The county has a county-wide water system.

The county has, in addition, a county-wide Solid Waste Management System. Dumpsters are located at convenient places throughout the county. The dumpsters are emptied at least twice a week, and then the trucks carry the garbage to the sanitary landfill which is centrally located in the county, a few miles north of Waverly. The garbage is dumped into trenches and covered over with at least six inches of soil. Humphreys County provided local funds for the entire project; no Federal or State financial aid was used in the project.[73] "...(This is) the first county-wide solid waste disposal system in the State of Tennessee."[74]

Other Offices in the County

There are various other offices in the county, which include Road Supervisor, Tax Assessor, seven Road Commissioners, Trustee, Game and Fish Commission officers, and two State Garages for fuel and maintenance of state cars.

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[73]For additional information see the pamphlet prepared by the Humphreys County Board of Sanitation entitled Humphreys County Clean and Green Program; and M. A. Kruth, D. H. Booth, and D. L. Yates, Creating a Countywide Solid Waste Management System: The Case Study of Humphreys County, Tennessee (Washington: United States Environmental Protection Agency, 1972).

[74]News Democrat (Waverly, March 22, 1972), pp. 6-7.

V. ATTITUDES AND ASPIRATIONS

Attitudes and aspirations are important concepts when trying to describe current situations. Assuming this to be true, one cannot adequately describe Humphreys County without reference to these characteristics. Therefore, this section will deal with anomia, the Self-Anchoring Level-of-Living Scale, employment and place of residence.

Anomia

"Anomia, as used in this study, refers to the sociopsychological state of an individual or his attitude...."[75] Here the psychological state of the individual himself is the main concern.[76] The Anomia Scale, which is a Guttman-type Scale, attempts to measure optimism or pessimism of the individual respondent. It is "indicative of the individual's feeling of frustration or despair engendered by...(a) social condition...."[77] "...Anomia is thought to reflect a feeling of 'self-to-others alienation'."[78]

The results of the assignment of Anomia Scale scores to respondents in the three surveys in Humphreys County are displayed in Tables XXXII, XXXIII, XXXIV, XXXV, and XXXVI. The respondents in the 1960 Adjustment Study and the 1966 Mobility Study were the same while those in the 1972

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[75] Charles L. Cleland (ed.), Scaling Social Data, Southern Cooperative Bulletin 108 (Knoxville: Agricultural Experiment Station, The University of Tennessee, December, 1965), p. 55.

[76] Ibid.

[77] André D. Hammonds, Socio-Economic Status and Anomia: An Interpretation and Specification of the Relationship, Unpublished Ph.D. Dissertation (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee, August, 1963), p. 21.

[78] Ibid, p. 28.

TABLE XXXII

ANOMIA SCORE FOR HEAD, HUMPHREYS COUNTY
1960

Scale Score*	Number (N=59)	Percent
0	13	22
1	9	15
2	14	24
3	5	9
4	2	3
5	2	3
6	3	5
No Information Available	11	19

*Mean score = 1.49.

TABLE XXXIII

ANOMIA SCORE FOR HOMEMAKER, HUMPHREYS COUNTY
1960

Scale Score*	Number (N=59)	Percent
0	13	22
1	20	34
2	13	22
3	1	2
4	1	2
5	3	5
6	3	5
No Information Available	5	8

*Mean score = 1.46.

TABLE XXXIV

ANOMIA SCORE FOR HEAD, HUMPHREYS COUNTY
1966

Scale Score*	Number (N=59)	Percent
0	4	7
1	8	14
2	9	15
3	2	3
4	5	8
5	8	14
6	8	14
No Information Available	15	25

*Mean score = 2.37.

TABLE XXXV

ANOMIA SCORE FOR HOMEMAKER, HUMPHREYS COUNTY
1966

Scale Score*	Number (N=59)	Percent
0	9	15
1	6	10
2	10	17
3	3	5
4	4	7
5	12	20
6	4	7
No Information Available	11	19

*Mean score = 2.29.

TABLE XXXVI

ANOMIA SCORE, HUMPHREYS COUNTY
1972

Scale Score*	Number (N=60)	Percent
0	10	17
1	6	10
2	5	8
3	11	18
4	10	17
5	15	25
6	3	5

*Mean score = 3.00.

Institutional Adequacy Study were from a sample which was statistically comparable to the 1960 group. In the two earlier surveys the male household heads and female homemakers were interviewed separately, and the results are presented separately. For the last survey no attempt was made to interview more than one adult per household, but approximately equal numbers of males and females were interviewed. Since the differences between the sexes in the two earlier surveys were so small, there should be little difficulty with a comparison of the results.

There was a marked increase in anomia during the period of this study in Humphreys County. The increase from the 1960 survey to the 1966 survey could have been attributed to the aging of the respondents since it was a re-interview. Such an explanation will not suffice for the further increase observed in the 1972 survey.

One possible interpretation of the increase in the Anomia Scale scores is that the expectations of the rural residents of the county have not been fulfilled at least with respect to the actions which others were supposed to perform. Whether the expectations were realistic or not is unimportant here. The point is that the county's rural population was impressed with the proposed programs for industrialization and various physical improvements and expected that some of their own problems would be resolved because of such actions. When the benefits did not accrue as expected, any confidence which may have existed that the actions of others were at least largely for the respondent's benefit was erroded.

Self-Anchoring Scale

The Self-Anchoring Scale is a scale based on which rungs of the ten rungs of the ladder the respondent places himself.

When asked in the Institutional Adequacy Study (1972) the question, "Where on the ladder do you feel your family stood five years ago (1967), stands at the present time (1972), and will stand in five years from now (1977)?" the respondents gave answers which were groups as shown in Table XXXVII.

This scale, of course, only measures level of anchorage relatively, depending necessarily on how the individual defines "top" or "bottom", for example. To one person the "top" may be a new, two-story, brick home and a $ 12,000-a-year job. To another, "top" may mean a very simple home with inside plumbing and a $ 6,000-a-year job. Depending on what definition the individual gives to the situation, to him and from where he stands the advancement he is planning to make is to the "top". Relatively and generally speaking, most of the open-country population seems to be rather optimistic in that they are aspiring to be better off in the future than they are at the present time and than they were in the past.

While the Anomia Scale indicates increased pessimism, the Self-Anchoring Scale indicates increased optimism. This contradiction may possibly be explained by the fact that the Anomia Scale items were related to counting on what others would do in certain instances. The Self-Anchoring Scale items were more concerned with the home-front and what one can do for oneself. The contradiction is apparent, but probably more apparent than real.

TABLE XXXVII

SELF-ANCHORING SCALE, HUMPHREYS COUNTY
1972

Rung	Stood 5 Yrs. Ago Number (N=60)	Percent	Stands at Present Time Number (N=60)	Percent	Will be in 5 Yrs. Number (N=60)	Percent
No Information	20	33	18	30	23	38
First (Bottom)	1	2	0	0	0	0
Second	0	0	0	0	0	0
Third	1	2	0	0	0	0
Fourth	6	10	1	2	0	0
Fifth	9	15	8	13	1	2
Soxth	2	3	3	5	1	2
Seventh	6	10	8	13	2	3
Eight	5	8	5	8	3	5
Ninth	5	8	9	15	7	12
Tenth (Top)	5	8	8	13	23	38

Attitudes and Aspirations toward Work and Place of Residence

In an attempt to ascertain satisfaction with present circumstances, a number of questions were asked about working and living conditions. Some of these were indirect so the respondent could indicate dissatisfaction in a manner which would not be directly critical of the community or the area.

Attitudes and Aspirations toward Work. Table XXXVIII shows responses to questions concerning certain characteristics of the person's present job. Some difficulty is presented in trying to do a comparison through time from 1960 to 1972, due to the fact that replies were recorded for only one person in the household in 1972 (head or homemaker, depending on which member was designated to be interviewed) but both the head and the homemaker (if both were present) in 1960. Even though a comparison may not be readily possible, one may be able to draw some conclusions from the information as it is given. For example, one can make the assumption that only a very small percentage of the open-country population dislike the people with whom they work on the job. One could also make the assumption that only a few of the open-country population dislike the amount of responsibility they have in their present job capacity. There was a decline in the percentage of discontent in the categories of "chances of getting ahead" and "the amount of money earned."

Attitudes and Aspirations toward Place of Residence. Table XXXVIV shows the responses given to the question concerning whether the person would like to move from his and/or her present place of residence. From the breakdown it appears that a larger percentage in 1972 than in 1960

TABLE XXXVIII

ATTITUDES TOWARD PRESENT JOB, HUMPHREYS COUNTY
1960 AND 1972

Characteristic	1960 Head[a] Likes Percent*	1960 Head[a] Dislikes Percent*	1960 Homemaker[b] Likes Percent*	1960 Homemaker[b] Dislikes Percent*	1972[c] Likes Percent**	1972[c] Dislikes Percent**
The Number of Hours that Must be Worked	49	13	30	5	25	5
The Steadiness of Work During Year	61	2	33	2	22	8
Doing the Same Thing Day After Day	52	5	30	5	12	2
The Way the Boss Treats Employee	44	0	32	2	23	--
The Working Conditions	61	2	30	5	28	2
The Amount of Responsibility Employee has	57	5	32	2	22	2
The Importance of Job to Other People	61	0	32	0	23	0
The Chances of Getting Ahead	42	20	32	3	20	5
The Retirement and Other Benefits	32	16	28	5	8	15

TABLE XXXVIII (continued)

Characteristic	1960 Head[a] Likes Percent*	1960 Head[a] Dislikes Percent*	1960 Homemaker[b] Likes Percent*	1960 Homemaker[b] Dislikes Percent*	1972[c] Likes Percent**	1972[c] Dislikes Percent**
The Amount of Money Earned	37	25	20	15	22	8
The Kind of Work Performed	57	5	32	3	28	2
The People Worked with on the Job	54	2	33	0	25	2

*The figure on which the percentages are based is 59.

**The figure on which the percentages are based is 60.

[a]Over one-third fell into an "unknown, not applicable" category.

[b]Over one-half fell into an "unknown, not applicable" category.

[c]Over seven-tenths fell into an "unknown, not applicable" category.

TABLE XXXVIV

MOVING FROM PRESENT RESIDENCE, HUMPHREYS COUNTY
1960 AND 1972

Response	1960 Head Number (N=59)	1960 Head Percent (N=59)	1960 Homemaker Number (N=59)	1960 Homemaker Percent (N=59)	1972 Number (N=60)	1972 Percent (N=60)
No	37	62	38	64	50	83
Undecided	--	--	2	3	--	--
Yes, Another Residence in This Community	2	3	4	7	2	3
Yes, Another Residence in This County	3	5	3	5	1	2
Yes, An Adjoining County	0	0	2	3	0	0
Yes, Elsewhere in State	0	0	1	2	2	3
Yes, An Adjoining State	1	2	1	2	0	0
Yes, Elsewhere	2	3	0	0	3	5
Yes, Undecided	2	3	3	5	1	2
No Information given, Unknown or Not Applicable	12	20	5	8	1	2

were satisfied with their present residence and did not wish to move. Table XL shows what type of residence was desired by those who wanted to move. From the figures in the table it appears that in 1972 a smaller percentage than in 1960 had a desire to live on an open-country farm but that about an equal amount would like to live in the open country but not on a farm.

TABLE XL

TYPE OF RESIDENCE DESIRED (OF THOSE WHO WANT TO MOVE)
HUMPHREYS COUNTY, 1960 AND 1972

Type	1960 Head Number (N=10)	1960 Homemaker Number (N=14)	1972 Number (N=9)
Open-Country Farm	6	6	3
Open-Country Nonfarm	2	4	3
Town or Small City	1	4	2
City Over 100,000	1	0	1

CHAPTER III

ASSESSMENT OF CHANGE AND PRESENT QUALITY OF VARIOUS AREAS

While the population facts have come from the census and other facts from other published sources, the opinions in this chapter are those of local people interviewed because they occupied certain positions in the county. They will be called leaders here only in the sense that they occupy positions that give them access to information not readily available to the average citizen. Responses from the random sample are also included.

Population

The percent of change in population for Humphreys County from 1950 to 1960 was 4.4 percent, but from 1960 to 1970 the change jumped to 17.8 percent.[1] The incorporated towns in the county increased in population by the percentages shown in Table XLI.

Most leaders felt that the increase (of 2,049 over a ten-year period) in population brought no real or, at least, unsolvable problems. Schools have been able to keep up with demands; however, some leaders mentioned that there was a real housing shortage. Since

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[1] Reference Tables: Population Change of Counties and Incorporated Places in Tennessee, 1950-1970, Special Population Report B-1 (Knoxville: Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, Institute of Agriculture, The University of Tennessee), p. 10.

TABLE XLI

INCORPORATED TOWNS, HUMPHREYS COUNTY
1950-1970

Name	Percent Change 50-60	Percent Change 60-70
McEwen[a]	37.9	26.4
New Johnsonville[b]	.0	73.5
Waverly[c]	52.8	31.2

Source: [a]Reference Tables--Population Change of Counties and Incorporated Places in Tennessee, 1950-1970, Special Population Report, No. B-1 (Knoxville: Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, Institute of Agriculture, The University of Tennessee), p. 17. All figures for McEwen came from this page.

[b]Ibid, p. 18. All figures for New Johnsonville came from this page.

[c]Ibid, p. 20. All figures for Waverly came from this page.

the persons interviewed as positional leaders are those least likely to feel a pinch for housing (being more established and long-time residents), there may be more of a problem than they indicated.

Forty-two percent of the open-country households felt that the provision of good housing has improved. Twenty-nine percent rated the current situation as very good or pretty good with 17 percent having rated it as fair.

According to the News Democrat

> Five years ago the housing situation was the most critical need within the county. Many people were working at our industries and living in other counties. This need is being met as several subdivisions are now under development including: Rustling Oaks, Powers Boulevard, Modern Acres, Eze Acres in Waverly; North Hills in McEwen and several areas of New Johnsonville. These residential developments have provided homes in nearly all price ranges. New homes are also being built within the rural areas of the county and mobile home trailer parks are abundant.
>
> Five years ago apartment living was an oddity in Humphreys County. This has been changed with the new apartment complex, Continental Apartments, in New Johnsonville, and the Creek Manor Apartment building in Waverly. The Powers Apartments have just recently been renovated and several duplex living accommodations made available.[2]

Government

Town or City Government. Sixty-eight percent of the knowledgeables indicated that the town or city government in the county had improved

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[2]News Democrat (Waverly, March 22, 1972), pp. 6-7.

in quality. No one said that it had gotten worse, and some indicated that it had remained the same. In either case they are very pleased with the city government. The same person has been mayor in Waverly and New Johnsonville for some years, and the new mayor in McEwen was elected with little opposition. The leaders mentioned increased services provided by all cities which have not resulted in increased taxes due to the cities adeptness at getting federal funds and a broader tax base. Waverly leaders point proudly to the police force and a new water treatment plant.

County Government. Over half (64 percent) of the knowledgeables said that the county government had improved in quality, while only six percent said it had gotten worse.

Only 12 percent of the households said that the quality of county government had improved, while 13 percent said that it had gotten worse. Thirty percent said that it had remained the same. Forty-five percent were categorized as "no response or not applicable." Over one-third gave the current situation of the county government only a fair rating. Twelve percent rated it poor. Only two percent indicated that the current situation was very good.

The previous county judge apparently had a large following. He appears to have been responsible for most of the industry which came into the county. His last term ended around 1960. Most people expressed hope for the "new" court, although the old political regulars seemed to think things "have gone to the dogs and Republicans in the new court."

State Government. Almost as many leaders in the county felt that the involvement of the state government had remained about the same as those who felt that people's lives were more affected by state government than they were in 1960. In either case, they generally felt that the state's programs had been effective. Several persons mentioned that "this county had just voted wrong" where the state was concerned. Two things that the county has tried to obtain and on which it has been unable to get any action from the state have been a community college and a by-pass around Waverly.

Federal Government. Almost all leaders agreed that the federal government had more effect in 1970 than it had in 1960 on people's lives. Not all agreed that this was good, but most thought the federal government had improved life. Mentioned previously was the point that this county has had a lot of federal money spent in it--largely through the efforts of one man, who had provided the driving force for most projects and apparently had a "pipeline" into the federal government during the Johnson administration. Several others, including a previous representative, have also been instrumental.

Counties Joining with Other Counties. Almost as many leaders (including people who are actually serving on these projects) said that the county's having joined more with other counties or having been put in districts or committees with other counties for various projects and services had not changed things for better or worse as the ones who said that the projects had helped make things better in the county. None said that the regional projects had made things worse. The leaders, however, expressed some hope for the future.

Through the Highland Rim Development Organization, Humphreys, Stewart, and Houston Counties have worked together in providing employment for the underpriviledged. Federal aid keeps the program going.

Other organizations, such as Five Rivers Recreation and Development Program (made up of Montgomery, Houston, Dickson, Stewart, and Humphreys Counties), and 13 Cumberland Counties were organized to work on projects which can be beneficial to all the counties involved.

Political Organizations and Politics

There have been radical changes in the political organization of the county, although most people in the county did not see it that way. Most leaders mentioned the existence of a viable Republican party; and, while this has caused some changes to a limited degree, the changes were largely a function of having a Republican in the statehouse (governor)--the only real gains the Republicans have made in the county have been a direct result of having their own patronage committee actually giving out jobs. This may have helped loosen the hold of the Democrat party machine but only because of the availability of state jobs. The real change was a result of a combination of things--anytime an effective bureaucratized welfare system is instituted, the peoples' reliability upon a "machine" is reduced. Increased job opportunities do the same things, and the influx of new people reduces the percent of people willing to follow a machine dependent upon old loyalties. In addition, there seemed to be a consensus of opinion that the people of the county are better informed concerning public affairs and thus more likely to vote for people on the basis of their qualifications

as opposed to voting for people on the basis of a suggestion by someone else. One thing should be made clear--"machine politics" in Humphreys County have never been anything like machine politics in big cities; there is only a minimal amount of corruption.

The people seem to be more independent in deciding for whom to vote. The advent of industry and organized labor have been real forces in politics. The old method of seeing a few people in a community no longer works. The people are more issue-oriented (largely through the mass media). They are a new people with new ideas and new approaches. People no longer listen to rhetoric--they want specific programs. The business and industrial people are having more to say than agricultural people.

While 13 percent of the households said that politics and political parties had improved, 12 percent said that they had gotten worse. Twenty-three percent felt the situation had remained the same. One-fourth gave the current situation a rating of fair with nearly that many giving it a rating of pretty good; ten percent felt the situation was poor.

Table XLII is a breakdown of voting in the 1964, 1968, and 1972 presidential elections in Humphreys County. This is an indication of the viability of the Republican Party in the county.

There are currently 7,580 registered voters in the county; however, only 4,673 voted in the 1972 presidential election--an increase of 320 over the 1968 election.

TABLE XLII

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS, HUMPHREYS COUNTY
1964, 1968, AND 1972

Year	Candidate	Party		
		Democrat	Republican	Other
1964[a]	Goldwater		916	
	Johnson	3,230		
1968[b]	Humphrey	1,391		
	Nixon		866	
	Wallace			2,095
1972[c]	Nixon		2,263	
	McGovern	1,973		
	Schmitz			102

Source: [a]Mary G. Currence (ed.), Tennessee Statistical Abstract: 1971 (Knoxville: Center for Business and Economic Research The University of Tennessee, May, 1971), p. 258.

[b]Ibid.

[c]This information was secured from the Humphreys County Election Commission, Waverly, Tennessee.

It is noteworthy that in 1968 "a new business was formed at Waverly to produce campaign funds for former Governor George Wallace in his bid for the office of the U. S. President."[3]

Also interested is that on the Saturday after elections there is a "burial" in the courthouse square which serves as a symbolic reunification of opposing candidates. There are mock graves (complete with headstones), pallbearers, hearsts, mourners, and eulogies. The eulogies are preached by the candidates or campaign managers who won, and this allows for expressions of humor and respect.

Before leaving this section, several more aspects of the political structure should be noted.

> The Humphreys County Area Chamber of Commerce was chartered in August 1967 with 70 members. The Chamber has been instrumental in several county-wide promotions and is currently working toward securing new industry.[4]

> The Humphreys County Regional Planning Commission, created a few years ago by the Humphreys County Quarterly County Court, has worked closely with the consulting firm, Cunning, Weaver, Pate and Associates.[5]

> The Commission and the consulting firm, which specializes in community planning, have developed plans in such areas as subdivision regulations, zoning codes, land use and transportation.[6]

Another area of interest in the political structure is that of the post offices. As in many other counties throughout the nation,

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[3] Ibid.

[4] Ibid.

[5] Ibid.

[6] Ibid.

several post offices (Bold Spring and Bakerville) have been closed during the past few years.

Schools and Education

The leaders indicated that the county is extremely proud of their school system. Teachers are paid very well, and additional money has been spent on building and improving school facilities. (A breakdown will be given later.) Schools were integrated in 1960-1961, but no one placed a great deal of importance on this except the black people. (Libraries, swimming pools, parks, and other recreational facilities and food and lodging services are open to all on a nonsegregated basis and seems to be well accepted.) The process of integration was rather smooth with little resentment or conflict.

Schools also have been consolidated which has contributed to a decrease of neighborhood groups. Even though the county feels that the area needs a community college, the leaders feel that anyone who wants an education can get one. A junior college located in a nearby county is within commuting distance of Humphreys County. One evidence of the support given education comes from several bankers who indicated that their banks are making government-guaranteed loans to students from poor backgrounds even though these loans lose money for the banks due to low interest rates charged.

In the 1971-1972 school year Humphreys County had 92 headstart programs, 166 summer classes, and 60 adult education classes.[7] The

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[7] State of Tennessee Annual Statistical Report of the Department of Education for the Scholastic Year Ending June 30, 1972 (Nashville: State of Tennessee Department of Education), p. 145.

county had 13 fulltime teacher aids.[8] (Teacher aids were added in the county during the decade of the 60's.) Some of the schools in the county have remedial classes and classes for the mentally retarded. Kindergarten classes are also available in the county. Physical education teachers were added during the decade of the 60's, and some private home instruction in some areas is available. Practical nursing classes are conducted by the Board of Education. Public library services are available throughout the county.

In reference to the statement made earlier about the improvement in the school facilities, the News Democrat states the following:

> The county school system's buildings have all undergone major improvements. The county-wide expansion and renovation was initiated in April 1969 at a cost of $ 1,140,000.
>
> A breakdown of the school building improvement program follows:
> Waverly Junior High School--complete renovation at a cost of $ 194,500.
> East End Elementary School--four new classrooms and other improvements at a cost of $ 160,500--now known as Waverly Elementary School.
> Waverly Central High School--five new classrooms, stadium and equipment--cost was $ 241,630.
> Waverly Elementary School (presently housed with the Waverly Junior High School)--kitchen, library and other improvements--at a cost of $ 126,500.
> McEwen School--four classrooms and other repairs and improvements--cost was $ 169,700.[9]

The decade of the 60's have seen many other changes. Prior to the 60's, vocational training was available to students enrolled in high school and included business and office, agriculture, and trade and industry. Additions during the 60's were technical subjects

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[8] Ibid, p. 107.

[9] News Democrat.

(electronics, etc.) and home economics. There is a vocational cooperative class in the county available to persons not in high school. In addition, a Vocational Technical School in an adjoining county is within commuting distance.

Other educational opportunities include educational television which has become available since 1960 and can be received without difficulty on most sets in the county. Musical and art programs outside the schools are also available.

Ninty-four percent of the positional leaders said that there had been major and important changes in the past ten years so far as schools and education in the county is concerned. Only half of the households sampled felt that the quality of public schools had improved. Over half rated the current situation about the quality as very good or pretty good, with none, however, having rated it poor. Very few open-country people knew much about the private school in the county. In regard to opportunities for education/training beyond high school, nearly half felt that this had improved with nearly half having given the current educational opportunities beyond high school a rating of very good or pretty good.

Overall, one can readily see that tremendous changes have occured in the area of education and schools in the county.

Agriculture

> In 1942, TVA purchased approximately 35,000 acres of river bottomland along the Tennessee and the lower end of the Duck River to meet the needs of the water to be impounded by the Kentucky Dam. This was prime farm land--Humphreys County's best. About 16,300 acres of this bottomland is inundated now, with the rest being available for periodic flooding for flood control. Ten thousand acres of this reserve land is

> administered by the Department of the Interior as a wildlife sanctuary.
>
> Thus the Kentucky Dam, which made most of Humphreys County's potential what it is, nevertheless had a detrimental effect on the county's agriculture. Some 74 percent of the displaced farm families who stayed in the county are reduced to working the upland cherty soils which are poorer than average.[10]

Although TVA does provide navigation, flood control, and generation of power, it nevertheless is responsible for a decrease in good land for agriculture.

In the past ten years new, modern agricultural machinery has been introduced. Although no major improvements have been made in livestock, there has been a general improvement in this area.

Agriculture has changed from row crops to grazing. In addition, the number of fulltime farmers has been drastically reduced. Most farmers in the county are now holding jobs in factories and farming parttime. The average size of farms is also increasing as the farms drift into fewer hands. No farmer cooperatives are operating in the county, and many farmers indicate that farm labor is difficult to secure.

Twenty-two percent of the households interviewed felt that the situation with regard to agriculture and land use had improved with 20 percent indicating that it has gotten worse. While 30 percent gave the current situation a rating of pretty good, 12 percent gave it a rating of poor.

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[10]Over-all Economic Development Program for Humphreys County, Tennessee (Nashville: The Humphreys County Area Redevelopment Committee, Tennessee State Planning Commission, January, 1962), p. 12.

Health and Medical Care

According to the leaders in the county, one of the areas that the residents of the county are most dissatisfied with is medical care. While most attribute the building of a new hospital and nursing home to the period since 1960, most feel that the quality of health care has seriously deteriorated. This is a response to two changes. First of all, the number of doctors has been cut, and those who are there are not the old country doctors. This brings up the second point which is the feeling that medicine is being bureaucratized. This has resulted because the new doctors are not willing to practice in the manner of the old "Doc Adams" type doctor, and the hospital was purchased by a commercial firm that attempts to run it more efficiently. Other than the reduction in absolute numbers of personnel, it appears that the use of medical facilities is efficient; and those people who need attention can get better care than ten years ago, although they may not be as reassured as they would like.

The Health Department is also available for various services (some mentioned earlier). According to the Humphreys County Health Department, Table XLIII is a breakdown of percentages of children vaccinated against selected communicable diseases as of January 1, 1971, in the county.

The Nautilus Hospital has over 60 beds and the nursing home nearly 60. Practicing within the county are six physicians, down from eight prior to 1960. The number of dentists practicing in the county has increased from three in 1960 to four during the 60's. Some local people do, however, travel outside the county for physician and/or dental care.

TABLE XLIII

PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN VACCINATED AGAINST SELECTED COMMUNICABLE DISEASES HUMPHREYS COUNTY, JANUARY 1, 1971

Disease	Percent
Percentage of Children Under 5 Years of Age:	
Diphtheria, Pertussis, and Tetanus	60.59
Poliomyelitis	65.61
Smallpox	44.27
Percentage of Children 1-6 Years of Age:	
Measles	54.39
Rubella	59.65

Source: The information contained in this Table was supplied by the secretary in the Humphreys County Health Department.

Although the air pollution from the factories has caused no heavy disease, it has caused some problems. The solid-waste program, however, has helped greatly in keeping the county clean and in preventing pests.

Over half of the knowledgeables said that, in general, the medical care and health services in the county had improved. On the other hand, about half as many said that it had gotten worse.

Thirty-five percent of the households said that the quality of medical and health services had improved, while 20 percent said that they had gotten worse. Over one-third indicated that the current situation was pretty good, but 18 percent indicated that it was poor.

Welfare and the Poor

There seemed to be a great diversity of opinions regarding welfare and poor people in the county. Some of these came from ideological perspectives--"people should work for a living." Those people who were aware of the changes in welfare programs generally said that things had become better unless they also expressed a strong ideological bias against poor people or welfare. Several of the people who did appear knowledgeable did mention the futility and frustration they felt because of apparent failure of some of the programs. These were generally "Lyndon Johnson Democrats" who at one time held fairly high expectations. Thus, most people felt as if the programs had failed but for different reasons.

Specifically, over half of the knowledgeables said that, in general, the welfare programs in the county had improved and that the quality of

life for poor people had improved, agreeing, on the whole, that there are fewer really poor people in the county now than in 1960. Only one-third of the open-country households felt that the welfare programs had improved conditions, with 20 percent having given the current situation a rating of pretty good.

Some groups are trying to help the conditions of the poor people in the county. Among them is the Big Brothers, which is a group of businessmen who have drives for money to help the elderly, to buy Christmas gifts for the children of the poor, and to buy food stamps. A welfare and food stamp office is located in Waverly.

Public Order, Safety, Crime and Law Enforcement

The area of greatest discontent was county law enforcement, but one of the areas of greatest pride was the Waverly City Police force. During the period since 1960 the county sheriff's office had obtained a radio unit. Prior to August, 1972, the only full-time personnel in the sheriff's office were the three people who were dispatchers. They manned the radio unit and did not leave it for any reason. The sheriff himself worked the day shift as a dispatcher. The primary reason for the reported decline in enforcement (prior to the election in August, 1972) was that the county had switched away from salaried deputies driving county-owned cars to the fee system in which deputies provide their own cars. This meant that deputies were under no obligation to work certain hours or even to be on call, and above all to accept any duty that did not entail a quick fee with no danger and even less time and work. While the sheriff's office was under this system, the sheriff often tried unsuccessfully to get the deputies to perform certain jobs.

This was quite common. A new sheriff was elected in August, 1972, and the sheriff's office was switched back to the salary system when the new sheriff took office. The deputies do drive their own cars but are paid expenses. (Many people expressed hope--but not a great deal--that things would improve with the new system.) It is interesting to note that no specific amount of education and/or training is required for a sheriff or his deputies; however, some of the law enforcement officers in the county have attended professional law enforcement training schools.

The former sheriff indicated that the county jail was in need of repair. A woman's and a juvenile's division is needed. (Nevertheless, the jail is adequate for human treatment in that it is kept clean.) The former sheriff tried, but to no avail, to get the county court to appropriate funds for a new jail. The city program has expanded and increased the number of qualified people on the force primarily through a sizeable federal grant.

There have been scattered instances of drug abuse, but very few people have any direct knowledge of these cases. The junior high principal felt that there was more of a problem than officials wanted to admit. He appeared to be a very reliable source and did have more contact with young people than any of the other people interviewed. His feeling was that hard drugs are beginning to be used.

There was a wide diversity of answers to the question concerning crime and delinquency problems, ranging from very serious to little or no problem. The majority of the knowledgeables seemed to think that the county did have a drug problem. Sixty-eight percent said that the law enforcement agencies and officers of the county were doing a poor

job and that the crime and law enforcement situation in the county had gotten worse during the past ten years.

While moonshining is on the decline, assault and battery, public drunkenness, and driving while intoxicated have increased.

Some positional leaders feel that the courts were doing a poor job in convicting and making proper disposition of guilty parties. Several investigations of law enforcement authorities were made, but the officers were found to be above reproach.

Over one-third of the households felt that crime and law enforcement had gotten worse. Concerning the obedience to the laws by all citizens a rating of pretty good or very good was given by well over one-third (42 percent) of the people. Seventeen percent thought it was only fair or poor.

Roads, Highways, and Traffic

Roads and highways in Humphreys County have shown gradual improvement since 1960, but no major changes have occurred due to county efforts. The county has basically tried to increase the number of paved roads in the county. The construction of Interstate 40 has radically changed the traffic pattern through the county although most people do not seem to be aware of this. Waverly used to be on the main route from Nashville to Memphis which put a great deal of traffic through the town. This has stopped. Now Nashville is only an hour away, so people are more likely than in 1960 to drive there to shop or work; and a few people are even moving from Nashville to Humphreys County while working in Nashville. It seems that all the above concerning highways are going to have a great effect on the county, particularly with respect to development of a recreation industry.

"Since the opening of Interstate 40 near Highway 13 South..., a new motel, several restaurants, service stations and a gift shop,"[11] have been built directly off the interstate to accommodate traffic using the interstate and/or Highway 13.

Sixty-two percent of the open-country population said that the quality of the roads and the transportation system had improved. While 40 percent indicated that the current situation was very good or pretty good, 23 percent said that the situation was only fair.

Even though many improvements have been made, some roads, particularly the road to the wildlife refuge, often becomes inaccessible due to overflow of water during heavy rainfall.

Approximately six miles of State Highway 70 have been fourlaned to assist the flow of traffic between Waverly and New Johnsonville.

Some leaders felt that the traffic was getting crowded in Waverly and that a by-pass was needed around the city.

District 35 Tennessee Department of Highways, which serves four counties (including Humphreys County) is located in McEwen.

Business, Industry, and Income

All knowledgeables interviewed said that business and industry had shown a great increase, and that this had increased income and/or job opportunities for everybody in the county. New industries (the major source of employment within the county) include both heavy and light. The hiring policies of heavy industries are apparently non-discriminatory, and the light industries hire women predominately so

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[11] News Democrat.

that family incomes have increased even more than personal income. This has been true among blacks and whites. Most people seem unaware of the mutual advantages of both types of industry, but this had contributed significantly to a general increase in material comforts and governmental services over the last ten to 12 years. Prospects for growth in the county over the next ten years are generally seen as being very good. Humphreys County's prospects seem to be closely linked with national growth, which does not look too good; but if there is national growth, Humphreys County appears to be in a good competitive position. This is particularly true since the experience of recruiting industries has set up people and mechanisms to deal with potential industries. In short, Humphreys County's progress seems to be directly related to the influx of industry into the county.

> The assets of the three banking and financial institutions in Humphreys County have shown a tremendous increase in the past five years.
>
> The Union Bank recorded $ 3,037,194 at the end of 1966 compared with $ 8,593,672 at the end of 1971.
>
> Citizens Bank assets in 1966 were $ 6,707,373 and in 1971, $ 11,128,984. In 1966 First Federal recorded $ 5,195,500 in assets and in 1971 $ 11,844,379.[12]

"Humphreys County is one of the few rural counties that is considered to be in sound financial condition. This can without a doubt be credited to the county's family of industries."[13]

According to the positional leaders, local businessmen were doing better financially, and the men and women who work for wages in the

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[12] Ibid.

[13] Ibid.

area were doing better. Compared to the population, the amount of employment available to people in the county had increased. The employment, business and professional opportunities were good. In terms of real income--that is, taking into account changes in both earnings and prices--the people in the county are better off.

Over half of the households felt that income for people who work for wages had improved. Forty-two percent rated the current situation as very good or pretty good. Thirteen percent rated it as only fair.

Only seven percent of the households sampled said that real income had improved; 20 percent said that it had gotten worse, with 18 percent indicating that it had remained the same. Only ten percent indicated that the current situation for the county residents was even pretty good. Fifteen percent said that it was fair, with 18 percent indicating it was poor. Concerning real income, probably the bleaker picture presented by the rural household respondents represents reality.

However, only 23 percent of the respondents indicated that they were unsatisfied with the family income. Sixty-eight percent said they were satisfied and seven percent very satisfied with the family income. Only 20 percent of the household respondents indicated that they had to do without needed things because of lack of money.

Social and Civic Organizations

There have been two changes in civic clubs, other than just an increase or decrease in activity. These have been the start of J. C.'s and a Chamber of Commerce. Both of these seem to be active and extremely interested in projects pertaining to the welfare of the

county. For instance, when the residents of the county became extremely upset with what they considered a low count by the 1970 Census, the J. C.'s conducted their own census to try to show the census personnel a reason for a recount. This involved a great deal of time and expense for the J. C.'s; but since federal monies were tied to this, they felt it was worthwhile. There is only one social club in the county. This is the country club, which centers around a nine-hole golf course. It was first started because leaders felt it necessary to have a golf course to make the area attractive to industry.

While 70 percent of the open-country population was active occasionally or fairly often in informal social participation, 73 percent indicated that they never participated in formal associations. Even though nearly half said that they never participated in neighborhood and community activities, 40 percent indicated that they participated occasionally or fairly often. Over one-half said they never participated in spectator activities.

Recent change in level of participation is in the downward direction. Seven percent of the heads of households had increased their participation while nearly three times that many had decreased their participation. Seventy-five percent continued at their usual rate of involvement. Only two percent of the homemakers had increased their participation, while six times that amount had decreased their participation. Eighty-five percent continued at their usual rate of involvement.

Only 25 percent of the households was involved in participant activities (golf, pool, bowling, tennis, soft-ball, etc.). Only 13 percent owned their own equipment, and none were members of an

organized club or group or subscribed to magazines related to participant activities. In out-door activities of a specialized nature 78 percent of the households participated occasionally, fairly often, or very often, with 70 percent owning their own equipment and 12 percent subscribing to a magazine related to out-door activities. None, however, belonged to an organized out-door club or group. Nearly all of the open-country population participated in in-door activities with 88 percent owning their own equipment and eight percent belonging to an organized in-door club or group. Two percent subscribed to a magazine related to in-door activities. Only 30 percent participated in camping, boating, and similar activities, with only 17 percent owning their own equipment. None belonged to an organized club or group or subscribed to a camping, boating, or similar magazine. Two-thirds participated in hunting and/or fishing with 67 percent owning their own equipment. A very small percentage subscribed to a hunting and/or fishing magazine and belonged to an organized hunting or fishing club or group.

Churches and Religion

Amazingly, very few leaders professed knowledge concerning churches. In general, the churches have carried out building programs, but the general consensus seems to be that they had not grown much except to keep up with population increases. As indicated previously, however, a large percentage of the open-country population participated in church-related activities. A number of different denominations are represented in Humphreys County and include Baptist, Catholic, Church of Christ, Jehovah's Witnesses, Pentecostal, Presbyterian, and United Methodist. Forty-two percent of the open-country population said the quality and effectiveness of churches and religion had improved,

with 47 percent having given the current quality a rating of pretty good or very good.

Recreation

Recreation was another area about which most leaders seemed to know very little and, thus, reported little or no change. Even though the changes had not been spectacular, there had been some changes. Youth leagues for football and baseball had been formed, for example. There had been an increase in fishing and hunting with a corresponding increase in facilities. Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and 4-H programs are available for the young people in the county. For older people there are extension homemaker clubs; and for the senior citizens there are golden age clubs and other elderly groups. TVA had assisted in providing recreational programs and facilities for the county. A modern walk-in movie theater is located in Waverly, and a drive-in movie is located between Waverly and New Johnsonville.

The potential for tourism is great in Humphreys County. In a study conducted by various offices in 1968, the following scored "high" in regard to their potential for outdoor recreational development:

(1) Vacation cabins, cottages, and homesites
(2) Vacation site camping grounds, float trips, and transient camp grounds
(3) Small game hunting
(4) Big game (deer) hunting
(5) Water fowl hunting
(6) Natural and scenic areas

(7) Water sport areas

(8) Warm water fishing

Rated "medium" were the following:

(1) Picnic and field sports area

(2) Cold water fishing

(3) Historic areas

(4) Shooting preserves

(5) Vacation farms (rated high-to-medium)[14]

Driving through the county, one can see many beautiful seasonal homes and many boat docks dotting the lakes. In fact, Better Homes and Gardens is planning in the very near future to feature one particularly lovely resort home (on Kentucky Lake) in the county.

In reference to the potentiality of "Historic Areas," Bakerville, a small community in the county, is the

> birthplace of the first woman to be elected to the U. S. Senate--Hattie Wyatt Carraway; and birthplace and (now) residence of William R. Anderson, Skipper of the submarine Nautilus, when it made its historic voyage under the North Pole, and (until the election in 1972)...Congressman, representing the Sixth Congressional District.[15]

Another historical point is that, according to TVA,

> the former town of Johnsonville...was almost totally destroyed in the Civil War. Named for Andrew Johnson, who became Lincoln's Vice President and later President, Johnsonville was an important base of supplies for the Union armies operating

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[14] An Appraisal of Potentials for Outdoor Recreational Development, Humphreys County, Tennessee (Washington: The United States Department of Agriculture and Soil Conservation Service, September, 1968).

[15] This information was obtained from the Chamber of Commerce, Waverly, Tennessee, who originally took the information from a brochure put out by the Waverly Lions Club in 1968.

> in the west. Supplies gathered from various points in the northwest were moved by steamer to Johnsonville, and then by rail to the territory of operations. Because of its importance, Confederate forces under General Nathan Bedford Forrest raided the town and destroyed most of it.[16]

A new town, New Johnsonville, was later built to serve the people in this area.

Another point of interest is that Loretta Lynn, famous country singer, her husband, and their children live in Hurricane Mills, a community located in the southern portion of Humphreys County.

The positional leaders feel that, overall, there had been important changes since 1960 with regard to recreation and leisure-time opportunities and programs for people in the county in that the recreational opportunities had improved. As far as programs for young people were concerned, the opinions on the cpportunities for constructive recreation were about equally divided between good, fair, and poor. Nearly half of the open-country population indicated that they felt the recreational opportunities had improved; but, while 34 percent felt the current opportunities to be pretty good or very good, 17 percent felt they were only fair.

Communication Media

This was an area that few leaders expressed interest in. There had been the addition of an FM radio station; and most people attributed the AM station to post 1960, although this appeared to be mistaken.

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[16] Johnsonville Steam Plant (Knoxville: Tennessee Valley Authority).

The weekly newspaper had doubled in number of pages. This paper is blatantly Democratic (The editor is a leader in the local party.). There was an attempt to start a competing paper a couple of years ago, but it failed--largely due to poor management and to the fact that it was Republican in a very Democrat area. (Maybe the Republican Party organization in the county is not as viable as the recent voting record suggests.)

Very few people associated this question on communication media with telephones, but

> Telephone service in Humphreys County has increased as well as improved. From 1969 through December 1971, approximately 500 more residents have become customers of South Central Bell. South Central, during the past three years, has eliminated the eight and four party line system thus upgrading communications.[17]

Another area is that of the availability of educational television, mentioned earlier in the paper.

As a whole, the leaders said that there had been important changes and improvements in the past ten years with regard to newspapers and magazines, radio, television, telephones, mail service, and other means of keeping up with what is going on.

Other Public Utilities

There had been a large increase in services provided by public utilities in Humphreys County. Gas and electricity have been made available to most areas of the county, as indicated by the following:

> The rate of electric power use is another indicator of growth. Meriwether Lewis Electric Cooperative...reports that in

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[17] News Democrat.

> Humphreys County the company has added approximately 200 users a year for the last 3-5 years.[18]

There had been major improvements with respect to sewage disposal. A referendum to provide county-wide water treatment was defeated; however, the City of Waverly received a federal grant to build a treatment plant that has the capability of supplying water to the entire county. The event was reported in the News Democrat in the following manner:

> The City of Waverly will soon be dedicating a new water treatment plant capable of producing 1½ million gallons of treated water every 24 hours. The plant is located southwest of town on the Duck River and bypasses the present underground source.[19]

The new system should remove the cities at least from dependence upon wells.

Probably the single greatest point of pride for the entire county is the solid-waste program that the county has initiated. This is a program for disposal and pick-up of garbage. Dempster-dumpsters have been placed all over the county for people to use by (1) awareness programs and (2) legal action. In addition, the county has cleaned up all the dumps in the county. The effects of this program are obvious upon entering the county--there simply is no litter and trash along the roadways. One can readily see the effects without even being told about the program. Another source of pride is that this program is conducted on local funds. The program includes dump clear-ups, litter collection, trash pick-ups, and a compression land-fill operation.

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[18] Ibid.

[19] Ibid.

It is the first county-wide solid waste disposal system in the State of Tennessee. People from other counties, states, and even foreign countries have examined the project.[20]

Over half of the open-country population felt that public utilities had improved with nearly half of the people rating the current situation as pretty good or very good. None rated the situation as poor.

Physical Environment

The state of the environment is a sensitive topic among those leaders who are interested in new industry. Humphreys County has a pollution problem, and its leaders and its industries are aware of this. However, the leaders want to play down this area because they are afraid of scaring industry away. Apparently some pressure has been brought to bear upon industry, and industry has responded fairly well. Inland Container spent almost one-third of their building budget on pollution control devices when their plant was built. (This was due in large part to tax breaks available for these types of devices.) The greatest polluter in the county is the TVA steam generating plant, which produces tremendous amount of "fly ash." While TVA has promised to install equipment to alleviate this, it has not done anything yet.

Awareness of the pollution problem, in general, has led the county court to refuse to allow several industries that might be potential polluters to come into the county.

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[20] Ibid.

The paper production of Inland requires a great deal of lumber (hardwood, which accounts in part for the low pollution from a paper plant--they can use an amonia process instead of the standard sulfuric acid process used with pulpwood). Inland has generated a great deal of bad will with their cutting procedures. They strip-cut, and this is apparently in direct contradiction to the contracts they have negotiated. They are being sued by several of the people whose trees they have cut. In general, they have signed contracts to cut trees 12 inches and larger, but are actually cutting everything above eight inches. The situation has been made even worse by their tearing everything else down with the large machinery used. In no case has Inland done any reforesting. Even though Inland has made some improvements in this area due to the reluctance of people to sell timber to them, once they have used all the options they obtained before they started operations (before they showed what they would do), they will find it very difficult to obtain additional options.

One area which has contributed significantly to the improvement in the cleanliness of the physical environment is the county-wide solid waste disposal system (previously mentioned). The countryside and town area are practically free of litter, normally found along streets, roads, and highways. This, in general, has improved the physical appearance of the entire county, making the landscape more beautiful and attractive.

Answers of positional leaders to the questions concerning the condition of the physical environment were equally divided among improved, gotten worse, and remained about the same.

An equal percentage (13 percent each) of the open-country population felt that the quality of the physical environment had improved and gotten worse. Over one-fourth said that the quality had remained the same. Thirty-nine percent rated the current quality as very good or pretty good, with ten percent rating it as fair.

Special Categories of People

Special categories of people include the young, the old, the poor, the black, the farmer, etc. The idea that there even might be special groups of people was foreign to most leaders in the county. Certainly, racial groups were left out of this completely, although blacks seemed to have made considerable progress. The group most often mentioned was farmers. Full-time farmers are usually seen as being worse off due to difficulty in getting help (due to the people's being able to make more money and under better working conditions in factories). Part-time farmers or small farmers are usually seen as being much better off since they have the possibility of added income from working in industry.

Very few leaders were willing to say that anyone differs from the average person. Most said that if "anyone wants a job, he can have it if he says anything." Some said that welfare people are better off because they can get more help, but the leaders expressed a strong disapproval of welfare. In general, the situation and opportunities of young people have improved somewhat as well as the situation and opportunities of old people in the county. No group other than full-time farmers was even mentioned as anything but having made large improvements.

Even though 40 percent of the open-country population felt the situation and opportunities for young people had improved, only six percent though the current situation was very good and only 22 percent pretty good. Fifteen percent said the situation was fair, and 13 percent said poor. Nearly half felt the situation and opportunities for old people had improved and generally rated the current situation as pretty good. Over half felt the quality of life for poor people had also improved. Nearly half felt the situation and opportunities for the blacks had improved and generally rated the current situation as pretty good.

General Opinions

Quality of Life. Almost all leaders felt as though things in Humphreys County had improved a great deal in the past ten years. None said that conditions had gotten worse. The major exception to this appeared for people who were politically involved with the group that had been in power for the last two decades or more. These people seemed to be unwilling to say that there ever was a time when things needed improvement, as if this would be disloyal. There also seemed to be a difference in responses by age, with those people over 60 in the same sort of position as those people with political affiliations--they do not want to appear to be disloyal by focusing on problem situations. The things most often cited as areas of improvement were: income (most often), general standard of living, education, housing, and more federal funds. Only 48 percent of the open-country population felt that the quality of life for most people had improved with the improvement primarily being attributed to business, industry, and employment.

County a Better Place in Which to Live. Almost all leaders felt that life in Humphreys County had improved much since 1960. However, by the time this question was reached in the interview, most people had convinced themselves of their response. Over half of the open-country population felt that the county had improved as a place to life, with 62 percent rating the county as a place to live as very good or pretty good. All things considered, only 20 percent of the open-country residents thought things were getting better. Thirty percent felt things were getting worse, with 18 percent indicating that they were staying about the same. The leaders themselves said that their families are better off now than they were in 1960. Those people who did not feel that things had improved for them said that they had held even. The specific things that they mentioned were family centered--education, vacations, homes, etc. None said their families were worse off. Fifty percent of the open-country population felt that their family situation during the past ten years was much better off or somewhat better off than prior to 1960. Twenty-seven percent said their situation was about the same. The bleaker picture presented by the rural household respondents probably represents reality for this category.

Biggest Changes. The single greatest change mentioned was the influx of industry. Also mentioned by the leaders was the active role and growth of the banks in Humphreys County, and it appears that this has had a great influence. Other major changes which were mentioned include schools (improvement, but not integration), employment, better water and sewage, and better homes.

Leadership. There was a great deal of differences in responses on this question, and those people who said that things had changed for the better could usually give examples. One of the most frequently mentioned was the hiring of an ex-highway patrolman as the chief of police in Waverly. Those people who said things had gotten worse often were responding to elections held a month before the interviews were held, during which almost all county magistrates, the sheriff, and school superintendent were turned out of office. This was very clearly the sound of the death knell for what appears to be a small political machine that had held tight control of Humphreys County. All candidates who were backed by the "machine" were defeated. Those people who reported no change generally expressed hope that the "new court" would be a major improvement. This election seemed to be the first one in which business and industrial people have had more to say than agricultural people although no attempts appeared to have been made by industry to influence the election. Those people who said the characteristics of the leaders had changed (about one-half) said they were getting younger, better educated and qualified, and of more varied backgrounds due to the influx into the county of a variety of people brought in with industry. While fifty percent of the knowledgeables said that the quality of leadership in the county had improved, 39 percent said that it had remained about the same.

Involvement in Community Activities. The majority of the leaders said that more people were involved in community activities, but these

were people who lived in one of the three large communities, which are all incorporated. Those who live in more isolated areas said there had been a decline in involvement in community activities largely due to the drawing power of Waverly and the consolidation of the small, one-room schools that used to form the focus for community activities. Those who say involvement had increased say this is because of the influx of people associated with new industries.

Involvement with State and Nation. Seventy-four percent of the leaders, including virtually all of those involved with regional projects, said that the county since 1960 had gotten more involved and interdependent with other areas and with the state and the nation. People who had been actively involved in getting federal grants say that involvement had increased. Some say that the federal government "seemed to be everywhere." Some, however, did not seem to be aware of increased interdependence in the various areas.

Style of Life and Problems. While 51 percent of the leaders said that the style of life and the problems to be concerned about in the county during the 60's had gotten more like those of the cities, 32 percent said that it had remained about the same. The responses to this question were determined more by the leaders' opinion of city life than anything else. Those people who knew little tended to take "about the same" as a safe response. Those who had an idea of city life as being cosmopolitan and full of good times at a wide variety of places tended to say things had gotten more like city living because they had more variety. Those few responding that things were less like city living

saw city living as getting mugged, tied up in endless lines of traffic while watching hippies walk by, and being unable to keep their children away from drugs.

Public Issues. Almost all leaders said that there were more views on public issues due to the influx of people associated with industries. Most were unwilling to mention anything at all that divided the people in the county. Those who did, mentioned the county-wide water issue (failed in referendum), a large development which required some matching funds from the county, and the consolidation of schools. If people mentioned school integration at all, they only said that there had been no problems. Almost everybody seemed to be afraid that by mentioning anything which divided people, they might slur the name of their county. When asked about issues which had brought the people in the county together, the leaders usually referred to the county-wide solid waste disposal system.

When positional leaders were asked whether there were more conflicts and strong differences of opinion or more harmony and consensus in the county now than in 1960, the following pattern of responses was obtained: 32 percent said that there was more conflict and cross purposes, 32 percent also said that there was more harmony and working together, and 22 percent said that there had been little or no change.

Recapitulation

Even though the positional leaders and the household heads and/or homemakers disagreed on the change and present quality of some of the institutional areas, on the whole they thought that Humphreys County was a better place in which to live in 1970 than it was in 1960.

CHAPTER IV

SUMMARY

Community case studies have been sited as sources of very valuable insight for the development of sociological theory. The current study in which the county is considered as a community was based on the availability of a large body of information collected through surveys at three points in time supplemented with census materials and other secondary source data. This study differs from others which have been criticized for too much emphasis on what might be called social mapping and a dearth of attention to values and attitudes and population dynamics in that a minimum attention was paid to specific individual organizations to focus on general attitudes and organization at the county-wide level.

Humphreys County was selected to be included in the regional project due to its classification as a low-income county based on 1950 Census data. As of 1972, however, there were many evidences that it no longer was a low-income county. Many changes have taken place in the county during the decade of the 60's and up through 1972. The major changes will be discussed here through the use of the previously mentioned categories of Sanders and change processes of Warren.

The Ecology of an area in the Sanders' conceptual scheme partially determines its numbers and types of industries. There has been an increase in the number of industries moving into Humphreys County and include New Johnsonville Steam Plant (TVA), Consolidated Aluminum, DuPont, Acme Boot, Foote Mineral, and Inland Container among others.

(The TVA Steam Plant began operations in 1951 and DuPont in 1959). The resulting economics are reflected in improved scores on the level-of-living measures. A substantial percentage of the labor force is currently employed in the manufacturing industries.

Not only has the county the energy to sustain the plants, but there have also been improvements in the transportation system, facilitating access to the plants, with the advent of Interstate 40 across the southern extremity of the county being the most outstanding. In addition, there have been improvements in the communications realm in terms of numbers of telephone subscribers and increased newspaper circulation as well as increased access to educational television.

With an increase in the industrial activity in the county, there has been a corresponding sharp decline in the agricultural realm. The decrease was largely attributable to the flooding by TVA of many acres of prime farm land.

The poor people in the county are also apparently better off than prior to the 60's, primarily through better and more jobs and the availability of aid through welfare programs.

The county, with no state or federal aid, has financed a solid-waste disposal system. The cleanliness and lack of litter resulting from the system is quite noticeable as compared to other parts of the state or the country.

In an Over-all Economic Development report in 1962, there was a specific mention of the relatively high potential of tourism in the county. However, there is little evidence seen of a big push in that direction. Aside from some seasonal homes located along the lakes and

a new motel and several restaurants just off Interstate 40, the provision of attractions for the tourists has been very limited.

Leaving Ecology and going to Demography, Sanders' second category, it should be mentioned that population in Humphreys County has increased substantially. The increase in the 60's is evidence of the economic and social stability of the county--"People go where the jobs are."

Not only has there been a change in numbers of persons, but the age/sex composition of the population has changed slightly. In the 60's the sex ratio of males to females was 100.15649; in the 70's the sex ratio was 96.74985.[1] More males and females in the age group of 20-24 are remaining in the county in the 70's than did in the 60's.[2] (However, the age group 20-24 is still migrating in sizeable numbers.)

Warren's change process of urbanization is an important consideration here in that Humphreys County has been somewhat involved in this process. The cities in Humphreys County are becoming "urbanized" in the sense of increased population growth and density, especially in the towns. Growth in the area of urbanization has brought changes necessarily in other areas of life. Even though these specific changes are in their earlier stages, probably in the future such changes will become even more pronounced.

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[1] Tennessee Population and Housing: 1950-70, Part 2: Age, Sex, and Migration (Knoxville: Center for Business and Economic Research, The University of Tennessee, February, 1972), p. 118.

[2] Ibid.

As previously mentioned Demography influences and is influenced by nearly all of Warren's change processes. As industry moved in, more people entered the labor force. Differentiation of interest and association arose, partially resulting from new people and ideas brought in with the new industries. Bureaucratization and impersonalization as indicated by the growth of employment in absentee-owned industries increased. With more people working in the factories, less time remained for informal visiting. There has been in Humphreys County, as elsewhere, an increase in the transfer of functions of various areas to profit enterprise and government. With all of the above came a change in long-established values and traditions.

Many aspects of community organization and functioning are tied very closely to Culture, Sanders' third category. With the value of improving the county as a better place in which to live, numerous projects involving federal and state funds have been initiated and carried to completion during the period of the 60's. The leaders in the community were able to obtain necessary funds as a result of effective contact in the state government and a willingness to take advantage of opportunities extended by various federal programs. There is also evidence that the competence of the personnel in the local, county offices has increased.

Consolidation of schools took place at the beginning of the 60's. Desegregation has also occurred, but the process was smooth with little resentment on the part of the whites or the blacks. Blacks make up only about five percent of the county population, and apparently their standing in the county has taken a change for the better in that

interrelations between the whites and blacks take place with little disruption.

Concerning the political structure, there is some evidence that the county is getting away from a single-party domination, but the Democrat party is still the strongest party.

There is a limited amount of data in the studies available on the county-wide impact of the churches. In terms of social participation, those who were involved in any formal social organizations tended to be involved in a church. One of the shortcomings of the study is that it did not look closely at the program emphasis of the church.

It appears that nearly all of Warren's change processes are closely related to culture. The customs, mores, traditions, and values are all tied into culture. There seems to be some change or modification in these as Humphreys County becomes linked more closely with the larger socity.

Even though the studies on which the present paper is based were not concerned with specific types of personality, it is worth noting that the different personalities of the leaders in Humphreys County are such that the leaders are capable of effecting certain of Warren's changes.

Personality may also be related to anomia. Anomia increased substantially from 1966 to 1972 (and slightly from 1960 to 1966). However, in spite of the anomia results, there has been the initiation of a solid-waste disposal program which required the support of a sizeable proportion of the county people. The value orientation of pride in their county's cleanliness contributed greatly to the success of the program. The program could not have been initiated

and executed without a good deal of general local citizenry interest and support. The involvement of the citizenry is indicative of some of the esprit de corps which exists in the county. In turn, the good relationships in the county and the esprit de corps are important components of quality in life. The program further shows that even while the county capitalizes from state and federal funds, there is no lack of interest in spending local funds for the sake of the county.

Certain aspects of the county social system were not covered in any depth in this study. Given the recent success of the county in moving from "poverty" toward average economic status, it would provide an interesting locale for the study of the impact of this change on such factors as social class, power structure, social conflict and social relationships. Certainly, the relative success of Humphreys County in economic development makes it worthy of further study concerning the causes and consequences of such important social change.

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