

FELLOWSHIPS

February 11, 1947

Dear Chess: Thanks for your recent letter. Eugene Speight's application is in and he strikes me as an unusually good candidate, although as the hired help I have no notion what action the Committee will take. I shall be looking forward to getting applications from Ed Shea and Brad Ansley next year, and also to seeing all of you sometime this summer. I saw Bob Strozier last night after a lapse of some months and as always we got to talking about the old days; so I feel very Emory-conscious today.

My best to you and Martha.

Sincerely,
WILLIAM C. HAYGOOD

WCH:rf1

Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr.
Alumni Secretary
Alumni Association of Emory University
Emory University, Georgia

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Alumni Association of Emory University

CHESS ABERNATHY, JR., '34
Executive Secretary

Emory University, Georgia

ELIZABETH CHAPPELL DUNCAN
Associate Secretary

PUBLISHERS OF THE EMORY ALUMNUS

February 3, 1947

WCH	2/3	-	WCH 2/11

Mr. William C. Haygood
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Billy:

In answer to your recent correspondence about Rosenwald Fund Fellows, I presume that Eugene E. Speight has completed his application and will find out about his fellowship around April 1?

Ed Shea, of Emory, has advised me that he plans to apply for next year. I will continue to keep my eyes peeled for further prospects. Brad Ansley is considering an application for 1948 or 1949, but I don't believe his plans are crystallized. I am sure that we don't want them to crystallize right now. In any case, I have discussed with him the possibility of his applying and he is thinking about it.

I hope your book is taking some shape and that you will be able to complete it in the not-too-distant future. Your plan to go to France and write sounds quite interesting. I almost wish I could go along with you.

The Alumni Office is humming along these days, and it keeps me quite busy. Martha sees your father occasionally when she's shopping in Maier & Berkele.

This brings you warmest greetings from the Emory campus and best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Chess

Chess Abernathy, Jr. '34
Alumni Secretary

CA:nr

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FELLOWSHIPS

Alumni Association of Emory University

Emory University, Georgia

ELIZABETH CHAPPELL DUNCAN
Associate Secretary

CHESS ABERNATHY, JR., '34
Executive Secretary

PUBLISHERS OF THE EMORY ALUMNUS

18th November, 1946

	WCH	20	WCH	11/20	and personally

Mr. William C. Haygood '31-'32LS
Director for Fellowships
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago 15, Illinois

Dear Billy:

Fellowship
①

In answer to your November 7 letter, I have recently talked with Mr. Eugene S. Speight '39, c/o Miami DAILY NEWS, Miami, Florida, and he is definitely interested in a Rosenwald fellowship. He has already received application forms and his formal application should reach you soon.

Gene formerly worked with me on the Cobb County TIMES---I hope you won't hold that against him---and did an extremely creditable job. He has had experience on several Georgia newspapers (at Thomasville and Cordele) and did an especially outstanding job with the Lee County BULLETIN, Auburn, Alabama, winning several awards with that paper. One year, 1942, the Alabama Press Association picked the BULLETIN as the outstanding weekly in the state.

As news editor of the Cobb County TIMES, I found Gene a reporter of especial quality: accurate, imaginative, dependable, hard-working, intelligent. I have recently talked with the general manager of the Miami DAILY NEWS and he says Gene is "one of our best men."

From what I know of Gene's intellectual achievements, I would think that most any study project he would propose would turn out well. I have seen material he has written in connection with the anti-poll tax battle in Georgia and Alabama and in connection with racial intolerance in Miami and it impressed me tremendously. I believe he has in mind something about the relationship of Southern economic and social problems and the objectives of the United Nations Social and Economic Council---the impact, if any, I presume, of the Council's aims on the Deep South. I advised him to winnow down his project to one specific social or economic phase---for example, an application of the Council's objectives on racial tolerance to the Deep South. In any case, whatever Gene comes up with, I can give him an unqualified recommendation as a newspaper man of marked ability and high character.

If I run across any other prospective Rosenwald fellows, I'll certainly let you hear from me.

Meanwhile, my fondest regards to you and Vandi---and best wishes from your many friends at Emory. I am still sick at missing you when you were on the campus sometime ago.

Sincerely,

Chess
Chess Abernathy, Jr. '34
Alumni Secretary



EMORY UNIVERSITY

✓ Please fill out and return in order that we may complete our records on former Rosenwald Fellows: _____

Name: Chess Abernathy, Jr.

Present position: Captain, Quartermaster Corps

editing the official weekly magazine of the Quartermaster Corps (circulation: world-wide).

Address: Editor, Quartermaster Training Service Journal
The QM School, Camp Lee, Va.

Significant recent activities: Volunteered for Army and entered service as 2nd Lt., QMC, at Camp Lee, Va., 26 October 1942. Since 28 December 1942 have been editor of Quartermaster weekly magazine.

VANDI:

Best regards. Whereinheck is Billy these days? My respects to Mr. Embree. (Use additional sheet if desired) Chess A. S I T Y

FELLOWSHIPS

January 27, 1942

Dear Chess: Mr. Embree is going down to Atlanta to deliver the Thirkfield Lectures at Gammon Theological Seminary, February 17 to 20. It occurred to me that this might be an excellent opportunity for him to give a talk at Emory also, if you think the campus would be interested. I am pretty sure he is going to have some free time, so if you think there is any possibility, write me and I will speak to him about it.

In spite of war and cosmic upheaval, people still yearn for higher things, and we are up to our navels in fellowship applications.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM C. HAYGOOD

WCH:McK

Mr. Chess Abernathy
~~Alumni Association~~
Emory University
Georgia

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FELLOWSHIPS

December 16, 1941

Dear Chess: On my return from a long field trip I find your letters of November 20 and 24, together with Miss Utley's acknowledgments. I am very much interested in Harry Leadingham and Frank Eleazer, since I knew both of them in their swaddling clothes. If Jimmy Burke is interested in completing his work on China, I do not see how he comes within the scope of our program, but perhaps there are circumstances which we have not considered. If he wishes to apply I suppose he will write for blanks.

I can quite realize the urgency of a survey of objectives such as you outline. However, as you know, and as Miss Utley stated, college seniors are not normally considered in our general program, although we are offering scholarship-aid grants to selected white and Negro college seniors this year. Dean White has a letter on this which you may want to look at. Here again I am not sure that this particular case would fall under the scholarship aid program, since its purpose is to send to graduate school bright youngsters who might not have the money to begin graduate work on their own. In other words, I am afraid that this project is one that our Committee would endorse, but would feel that it was of sufficient importance to Emory to undertake on its own responsibility.

Regretfully and fearfully I am forced to agree with you that I am not convinced Talmadge is in the minority. I spent a day and a half in southern Georgia and found considerable evidence that his strength is growing in certain quarters. However, our side seems to have won the first round at Louisville, and anything can happen between now and next September.

WCH:MLU

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM C. HAYGOOD

Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr.
Alumni Association of Emory University
Emory University
Georgia

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FELLOWSHIPS

November 26, 1941

Dear Mr. Abernathy: Your letter regarding Mr. Nelson and Mr. Burke has just arrived. Mr. Nelson seems unquestionably to fall within the scope of our program, but Mr. Burke's project regarding a book on China might be a little far afield, as we are still holding to the regulation that candidates should present "some problem distinctive to the South". At least it should have some southern application. Thank you for these additional suggestions. As you know, we greatly appreciate your interest in our programs.

Very truly yours,

MARGARET L. UTLEY

Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr.
Alumni Association of Emory University
Emory University, Georgia

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FELLOWSHIPS

November 26, 1941

Dear Mr. Abernathy: Your letter of November 20 has arrived during Mr. Haygood's absence from the office, but I shall be glad to bring it to his attention when he returns during the first week of December.

It is not our general policy to accept applications from college seniors, although this year we are extending a scholarship-aid program to certain selected white institutions. A letter regarding this part of our fellowship program has gone to Dean Goodrich White. The scholarship-aid grants are a part of our fellowship program, but no general announcement is made concerning them. As soon as Mr. Haygood returns he will write you regarding the poll you have in mind.

Very truly yours,

MARGARET L. UTLEY

Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr.
Alumni Association of Emory University
Emory University, Georgia

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FELLOWSHIPS

Alumni Association of Emory University

CHESS ABERNATHY, JR., '34
Executive Secretary

PUBLISHERS OF THE EMORY ALUMNUS

ROBERT F. WHITAKER, '25-'27 L.
Alumni Director

Emory University, Georgia

November 24, 1941

WCH	96	WCH	11
WCH		WCH	

Mr. William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Billy:- Names of two persons of unusual ability who are interested in making application for Rosenwald Fellowships. One is James Burke '37, of 3701 Cliff Road, Richmond, Va., whose book My Father in China is to be published next April by Farrar & Rinehart. Jimmy is a former staff member of the Richmond Times-Dispatch and a native of Macon, Ga. He's been free-lancing for the past year. He wants to do another book on China and states, "I would need all of a year and a half to do the job". He doesn't believe that he will have enough to see him through unless he gets some aid and is, thus, immensely interested in a Rosenwald Fellowship.

The other person is Claude Nelson, graduate student here who has traveled in Europe and has some newspaper experience. Claude would like to make a study of Georgia politics with particular reference to the educational setup in the state. I am advising both of them to write you for application blanks.

Sincerely,

Chess
Chess Abernathy, Jr.
Alumni Secretary

*not in scope
did not send
blanks -*

*asked for
blanks*



FELLOWSHIPS

WCH 24 WCH All
Alumni Association of Emory University

CHES ABERNATHY, JR., '34
Executive Secretary

PUBLISHERS OF THE EMORY ALUMNUS

ROBERT F. WHITAKER, '25-'27 L.
Alumni Director

Emory University, Georgia
November 20, 1941

Abernathy, Ches

Mr. William C. Haygood, '31-'32LS
Director for Fellowships
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Billy:

I have written notes to Graham Colson, '37-'39G, city editor of the Macon, Georgia, Telegraph, and to another alumnus, Harry Leadingham, '33, the Associated Press, Atlanta, with reference to applying for fellowships.

Graham is an unusually able newspaperman. I will drop short notes to Frank Eleazer, '37, now with the Richmond Times-Dispatch, and Jimmy Burke, '37, with the same newspaper, who is currently trying to finish a book on China. These two men are good material, but I am not sure just whether or not they are in a position to cut loose from their jobs at this time. Eleazer has just married.

I sent you a recommendation yesterday on Tom Han, a University of Georgia graduate and one of the best newspapermen in the state today. Tom would be considered brilliant on any man's sheet.

Normally, a senior in college is definitely out of the picture as far as fellowship grants are concerned, isn't he?

The reason I bring up the question is that we at Emory are trying to develop an intelligent and sound long-term promotional program for higher education in Georgia. We need a survey to give us the public's answers to such questions as:

1. What do you think a college should prepare a man for?
 - (a) A job
 - (b) Good citizenship
 - (c) Leadership
 - (d) Culture
2. Do you think Georgia colleges are doing any of these jobs?
3. What is the difference between a college and a university?
4. What public services does a university render to its area?
5. What is your idea of the University Center in Georgia?
6. Do you think Georgia colleges and universities have contributed to the up-building of the South?



12/15
12/15
not in notes

sent 12/15

We must know the public reaction to these and similar questions in order to develop an adequate public relations program, and, most important, in order that we may define higher education in terms that the public will understand. We have a young man on the Emory campus who has done a great deal of Gallup polling. It occurred to me that one of the most constructive pieces of work that might be done in Georgia is an adequate scientifically conducted survey of public groups on this subject of higher education in Georgia.

Of course I realize that such an undertaking is quite a large order, but it is obviously necessary that something be done to give us a concrete basis for propaganda which will attract constant public support for a constructive educational program.

I am not yet convinced that Talmadge is in the minority and that attacks of the sort he is making on higher education in Georgia will cease until higher education is sold to the people of Georgia on a sound basis. We have been trying since April of this year to develop a real promotional program for Emory, and we have run dead up against a rock wall because (1) the faculty itself doesn't know what our objectives are, (2) the administrative officials don't either, (3) the public certainly doesn't, and (4) even ourselves, if we knew what our objectives were, we would not know just what avenue to use to sell the public on them.

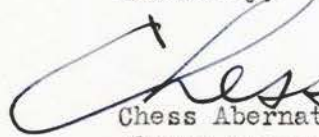
I am wondering if such a project -- to conduct a survey to find these things out -- would sufficiently appeal to the Rosenwald Fund in the near future?

If it would, I would certainly like to see if we can't get the project underway here at Emory.

By the way, we are planning to start an Emory radio program within the next month or so, and this program might be used to get from the public at a low cost some of this information that we need.

Let me hear from you if any of the questions raised strike you as possibilities worth trying to develop.

Sincerely,


Chess Abernathy, Jr.
Alumni Secretary


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FELLOWSHIPS

August 20, 1941

Dear Chess: Thanks for permission to show Mr. Embree the letter. Everybody here would be tremendously interested in your confidential report. We get the Journal and the Constitution, but have seen only the excerpts from the county press which have appeared on the editorial pages of these two papers. In addition we have subscribed to the Statesman under an assumed name, but no copies have come as yet.

I think your idea for a possible article is an excellent one, and it seems to me that an article describing the actualities and potentialities of the current situation, drawing the obvious analogy between Thyssen-Roberts, Goerring-Peters, and Hitler-Talmadge, and also drawing on the Bilbo-Long antecedents, would make a readable and significant story. You might also consider an article for Survey-Graphic, who I am sure would be glad to have one.

Bob Strozier is here for a week, and has been giving me some of the Athens background. I had a letter from Carter today, saying that he is reading galley proof on his book, which will soon be published.

Sincerely,

WCH:McK

WILLIAM C. HAYGOOD

Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr.
Alumni Association
Emory University
Georgia

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FELLOWSHIPS

Alumni Association of Emory University

CHES ABERNATHY, JR., '34
Executive Secretary

PUBLISHERS OF THE EMORY ALUMNUS

ROBERT F. WHITAKER, '25-'27 L.
Alumni Director

Emory University, Georgia

August 18, 1941.

Mr. William C. Haygood, Director for Fellowships,
Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

	WCH	20	WCH	20
✓	ERE		ERE	8

Dear Billy:-

You can certainly show Mr. Embree the somewhat sketchy report I sent you on newspaper reactions to the Talmadge fiasco. In case you are interested in a resume of newspaper reaction as evidenced by editorials, I submitted to Dr. Cox a confidential report running to some 24 pages and, in addition, we have a rather extensive collection of clippings. Among the larger weekly papers which are carrying fairly consistent comment are The Bartow Herald, The Gainesville Eagle, The Marietta Times. Among the few defenders of the Governor can be found the DeKalb (Decatur) New Era, controlled by Murphy and Scott Candler (the latter being a Talmadge-appointed member of the Board of Regents. Otherwise, everybody in the newspaper world is sticking by his guns, including the Atlanta papers.

Apparently Harmon Caldwell, Dr. Sanford, Sandy Deever and others who at first were presumably opposing Talmadge, have now compromised the situation or, at least, trying to make the best of it. It is my guess that the next real break on the story will be in December when the Southern Association will likely kick out the entire University System. Do you have any ideas on the subject of getting up a real article for SATEVEPOST, or some ^{other} national publication in which the situation would be thoroughly aired? I had thought of attempting such an article, but thus far have not gotten an "inspiration". If the University System gets thrown out by the Southern Association in December, it is my guess that this would make such a story plenty "hot" for some national weekly. I may yet try to prepare such an article.

It now appears that Gene may start an Atlanta daily newspaper, or, in any case, vastly enlarge the circulation of The Statesman, his so-called newspaper.

I agree with you that it's high time that somebody started boosting Dick Russell if Dick is to be re-elected. I regret to report that there is considerable sentiment against Dick and, should Gene run against him, it would be a close race. Gene has been reported in the newspapers, as of last Sunday, however, as not intending to run for the Senate, but preferring to stand for the four-year term as Governor.

It appears to me that, unless we want another typical Georgia election in which we all vote "against" somebody, it's going to be highly necessary for someone to develop right now a constructive program and a constructive candidate.

Sincerely,


Chess
 UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

August 15, 1941

Dear Chess: You are quite right in your estimate of my visceral reactions to what is going on at present. As we used to paraphrase the Georgia Power Company's slogan, "It grates to be a Georgian."

I was very much impressed with your resume of editorial opinion, and I am grateful for your thoughtfulness in collecting and transmitting it. I shall respect your injunction of secrecy, but I would like to have your permission to show it to Mr. Embree, since we are naturally concerned with how the wind is blowing. I also think your diagnosis of the situation and your comment that a strong and fearless leadership could lick Gene in his tracks is sound. One by one, he has put people on the spot and made them recant, or seem to recant, their convictions. However, if a concerted leadership and a positive action can be arrived at, certainly it will have to come from within the state. My only hope is that there are enough Chess Abernathys who will meet together and energize such groups as the alumni associations, the PTA, the press, and the men's organizations, and get going immediately on some vigorous program of counteraction. Don't you think that the papers should begin now to build Russell up as much as possible?

Thank you again for your swell letter, and I hope you will continue to keep us informed.

Sincerely,

WCH:McK

WILLIAM C. HAYGOOD

Mr. Chess Abernathy
Alumni Association of Emory University
Emory University, Georgia

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Alumni Association of Emory University

Albernathy, C

Emory University, Georgia

August 12, 1941.

	WCH	14	WCH	14
✓	ERE		SDE	2

Dear Billy,

It goes without saying that I am sick unto death from nausea at the events now taking place in Georgia. Presumably, your feelings about the events are even stronger...At least, that would be my guess.

Recently your correspondent took a two weeks jaunt around Georgia, ostensibly for the purpose of visiting Emory alumni. Strange enough, your correspondent also managed to visit every newspaper in the territory covered. Would you be interested to hear comments on the racial "issue" ?

W. M. Harrison, ed. & part owner, Dublin Courier-Herald: "Rosenwald Fund sent me copy of BROWN AMERICA sometime ago. I didn't see anything wrong with the book. I'd like to write funeral notices for Hitler and Talmadge."

R. E. Ledford, Vidalia Advance: Cautious. "Country people impressed by Talmadge economy program. Will probably forget Pittman-Cocking affair, although Pittman quite popular in this area."

In general, racial question not stressed as much as "political expediency" in the Wiregrass Region.

Rhoden, editor Reidsville, Ga., Journal: "This racial business is not the reason Gene (is firing educational leaders)...T. wants to kick them out for political reasons."

R. E. L. Majors, Claxton Enterprise: "Talmadge is losing on this issue fast..."

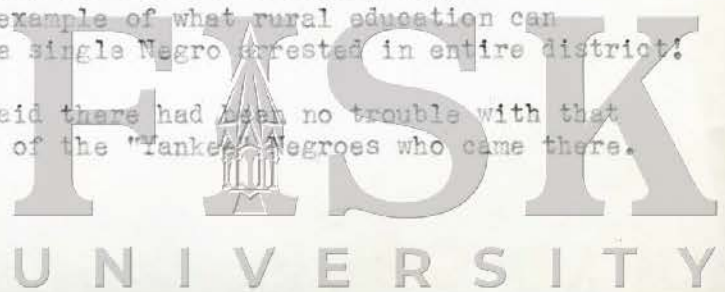
C. C. McCrory, Twiggs Co. New Era: "It's a shame.(ie.the racial issue). but I believe T. would carry county again". This newspaper has a Negro typesetter.

Henry Manau, Waynesboro True-Citizen: "The politicians have worn the racial issue out....T. won't carry this county again."

J. P. Miller, Savannah Press: Foresees long fight. Thinks U. S. educational aid bills may be Gene's eventual targets. If Russell votes for these measures, Gene will use racial equality issue.

Editor of Sparta, Ga., paper said Dr. Hubert's "log cabin" school in that county had splendid record. Not a single Negro arrested since school (district) started. But "some people thought everything was not as it should be!!!!" This Negro school district might be good example of what rural education can do for them (Negroes). Imagine that, not a single Negro arrested in entire district!

Editor of Ft. Valley, Ga., paper said there had been no trouble with that school..except some people resented a few of the "Tanker Negroes who came there. Editor of paper anti-T.



Alumni Association of Emory University

Emory University, Georgia

To summarize and without going into more detail: Most editors seemed to think, particularly in sections where Negroes outnumber whites, that the racial issue had been effectively handled by the local community for years and that they could continue to handle any problems which came up. They did not seem to anticipate any trouble and simply thought that Gene was sticking his nose into something that was none of his business.

Most editors resented T.'s interference with the educational system. I should say that at least 90 per cent on the newspapers in Georgia are against him on the issue of meddling with the University System.

By some strange method of reasoning, however, many editors and others I saw seem to entertain a vague suspicion that "everything is not just exactly OK on this Negro business" and have an idea that "maybe there is something to it after all".

Likewise, on the issue of the several books which Gene has brought into the limelight, there seem to be some few opinions that such books should not be placed in school libraries. There are, likewise, others with equally strong opinions that think that any book should be allowed in a library and see clearly on the book burning issue.

Frankly, with strong and fearless leadership just now (and God knows where to find it), I believe the editors of the state and hundreds of others could be united to make a fight for free educational institutions, for a practical attitude if not a "liberal" one towards the problems of the Negro race, for an American attitude toward the book burning question. The danger lies, it seems to me, in allowing the issues which have been raised to lie neglected and "appeased" by half-hearted action and plain inaction.

I thought Mr. Embree's statement was excellent. Likewise, Curtis Dixon made a forceful presentation in re. the attempt to besmirch Rosenwald's activities in Georgia. Too much of the argument, however, has been "defensive" in nature and tends to appease the issues involved rather than to develop a positive attitude. Perhaps the most effective "answers" to Talmadge have been ridicule which has been heaped on him by several papers, notably Jack Tarver in the Macon News, who has composed some good doggerel deriding the governor's attitude toward "furriner's"

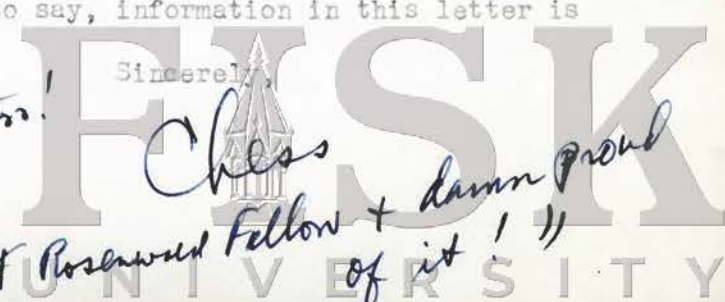
Emory, of course, has the 16-inch guns loaded, but is--as might be expected--following a policy of watchful waiting. My own inclination, at the outset, has been to adopt a policy of vigorous offensive...but I got nowhere with the recommendations, of course...

Let me hear from you. Needless to say, information in this letter is NOT for anyone's perusal except yours.

Sincerely,

Jim getting the cautious bus, too!

Chess
"Rosenwald Fellow + damn proud of it!"



FELLOWSHIPS

May 13, 1941

Dear Sir: When Mr. Chess Abernathy was one of the Fellows of the Julius Rosenwald Fund he very kindly put us on the mailing list to receive the Cobb County Times. Now that he is no longer with your paper, and his articles on South America are no longer appearing, we think that perhaps you might wish to take our name off your mailing list. The paper was addressed, I think, to Mr. George M. Reynolds.

Sincerely yours,

WILLIAM E. HAYGOOD

Acting-Director
for Fellowships

WCH:MLU

The Editor
Cobb County Times
Marietta, Georgia

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UNIVERSITY

CROSS REFERENCE RECORD

FIRM NAME OR SUBJECT	FELLOWSHIPS ABERNATHY CHESS	FILE NO.
DATE 11-6-40	REMARKS R. L. Vansant to GMR re: good work of Mr. Abernathy.	

SEE	GMR FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION	FILE NO.

DATE	SIGNED

FILE CROSS REFERENCE RECORD UNDER NAME OR SUBJECT LISTED AT TOP OF THIS SHEET, AND IN PROPER DATE ORDER.
THE PAPERS REFERRED TO SHOULD BE FILED UNDER NAME OR SUBJECT LISTED UNDER "SEE"

YAWMAN AND ERBE MFG. CO.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.



Julius Rosenwald Fund

Edwin R. Embree
President
Margaret S. Simon
Secretary
D.A. Elvidge
Comptroller

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

September 26, 1940

NEGRO HEALTH
Director
M.O. Bousfield, M.D.
Consultants
Franklin C. McLean, M.D.
Clifford E. Waller, M.D., U.S.P.H.S.

Dear Mr. Abernathy: Our trustees have a continuing interest in the work and progress of those who have held Rosenwald Fund fellowships, and we are now in the process of preparing a report for the fall meeting. We will greatly appreciate your bringing us up-to-date on your career since you were awarded a fellowship, and to expedite your furnishing this information we have listed several questions at the bottom of the page. Will you please answer these and return this sheet to us at your earliest convenience?

Very truly yours,

~~Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr.~~
Cobb County Times
Marietta, Georgia

M. O. Bousfield
Director for Fellowships

Present position: Editor, Cobb County Times, Marietta, Ga.

Address:

Have you received a promotion or a salary increase since your fellowship was awarded?

Yes...A considerable increase.

Publications, if any:

Articles--Journal Magazine, Atlanta Journal

Several publications planning to use articles in future

Special honors or activities: University of Georgia Press is considering publication of book--book not yet finished.

General remarks: Elected President Marietta Kiwanis Club, September, 1940
Series of addresses throughout Georgia as follows:

Georgia Press Association (text of two resolutions enclosed....which followed speech)

Georgia Academy of Social Sciences

Rome Kiwanis Club (and radio broadcast)

Marietta Kiwanis Club

Marietta Rotary Club

Marietta Business Girls Club

Copy



(addresses continued)
Cogs Club, Marietta, Ga.
Athens Woman's Study Club

Blue Ridge Circuit Bar Association

Cartersville Rotary Club

Mountain View Annual Parent-Teachers Meeting (Tobb county)

Forthcoming addresses:

Albany, Ga., Lions Club

Southeastern Electric Exchange (regional organization of utility executives)

Atlanta Business Women

Lyons, Ga., Woman's Club

University of Georgia Social Science Club

Three Lectures at Emory University (Journalism Dept.) during October

REMARKS:-

I have been back from the travel period of my fellowship only slightly more than a month, during which time I have had to carry full duties of my job on the paper. It has not been possible to compile even a full report of my activities in Latin America. It appears, however, that besides the vastly improved financial outlook from a personal viewpoint, it will be possible to render an enlarged service to the State of Georgia (and, perhaps, to the southeast in some cases) in the matter of publicizing (both through articles and speeches) the problems of the region. Most of my addresses have concerned the U. S. policy in regard to Latin America. Emory University has indicated that they will start a half-major course in current Latin American problems in the near future which course I will teach. WSB (Radio Station) is starting series of programs on Latin America. I expect to sell a number of newspaper, magazine articles, and pictures..besides the lecturing..all ~~xxx~~ of which considerably enlarges my field of activities

and prospects for further advancement in the future. I feel that the worth of the fellowship cannot be measured in terms of money-it is incalculable

RESOLUTION PASSED AT THE 54th ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE GEORGIA PRESS ASSOCIATION
Savannah, Ga., August 24, 1940

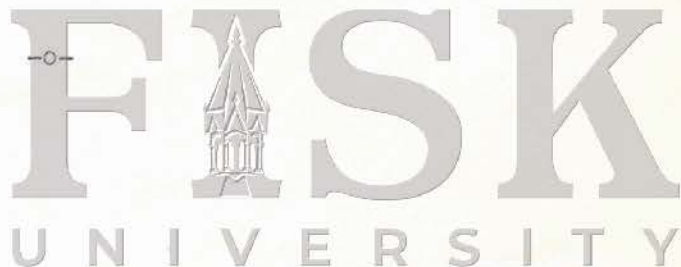
A RESOLUTION

- WHEREAS, The press is an integral part in the national preservation, and essential in the maintenance of public morale in times of stress or threat, and
- WHEREAS, Various groups, individuals and organizations have pledged their full allegiance, therefore
- BE IT RESOLVED that the Georgia Press Association hereby pledges its full cooperation to the president, defense board and National Government, in the world crisis that exists today.
- AND, BE IT RESOLVED that a copy of this resolution be sent to the President and his Cabinet.

-o-

A RESOLUTION

- WHEREAS, European nations inimical to our way of life and opposed to our interests are aggressively misleading the people of Latin America and seriously undermining the prestige and friendly association of the United States in South and Central America, therefore
- BE IT RESOLVED by the Georgia Press Association at its 54th annual convention, that we call upon the government at Washington to take constructive steps of a tangible, effective and immediate nature, through consistent and acceptable mediums to inform the people of Latin America in regard to the attitudes, purposes and friendship of the United States.



FELLOWSHIPS

Abernathy, Chess

September 19, 1940

Dear Mr. Abernathy: Thank you for sending me the clippings which I found on my return to the office today. I have been gone nearly a month, which included two weeks in the hospital while having an operation for appendicitis.

I am greatly impressed by the reaction you are getting to speeches and articles on South America, and I am glad to see that even in rural sections you are getting a very definite response. The editorial from the Houston, Mississippi, paper was, to my mind, an important reaction.

The only criticism I have of the press response to your statements is the indefiniteness regarding what the government should do. In your address before the Press Association you offered certain specific recommendations as to future policy. The resolutions passed by the Association, as reported in the papers I have, seem to be somewhat limited in the endorsement of what course should be followed. In your future addresses I think it might be well to emphasize more forcibly what you think the United States government should do, and possibly to emphasize the fact that a program for increasing the diplomatic staff, inaugurating effective propaganda, making long-term development loans, etc., is as important for our national defense as are battleships and guns. Every effort must be made to get over to the average American that the government must spend money to accomplish its aims, and that it must take immediate and drastic action.

FISK
UNIVERSITY

I think your suggestions are extremely good. Please continue to send me clippings, as I enjoy seeing them.

I certainly hope that you will be able to set up the course at Emory, and that Marcus Bartlett will go ahead with his radio program on South America.

Carter has started on his trip. I hope he has a good time down there.

Sincerely yours,
GEORGE M. REYNOLDS

GMR:MLU

Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr.
Cobb County Times
Marietta, Georgia

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FELLOWSHIPS

September 3, 1940

Dear Mr. Abernathy: Thank you for your note
of the 29th, and the
clippings which you enclosed. I shall be glad
to bring them to Mr. Reynolds' attention when
he returns later in the month.

Very truly yours,

MARGARET L. UTLEY

Secretary to Mr. Reynolds

Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr.
Cobb County Times
Marietta, Georgia

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FELLOWSHIPS

Otis A. Brumby, Publisher

Chess Abernathy, Editor

COBB COUNTY TIMES

Georgia's Premier Weekly

MARIETTA, GEORGIA

August 27, 1940.

Mr. George M. Reynolds,
Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

	GMR	29	SR	23
		ack Me 3		

Dear Mr. Reynolds:-

I enclose three clippings--two of front page stories used by The Atlanta Constitution and one of an editorial used by the same paper, following the speech delivered to the Georgia Press Association last week.

I am still amazed at the keen interest in Latin American matters among the readers and listeners in this good state!

Besides some engagements to speak at civic clubs, I am now faced with a date to speak at the Georgia Academy of Social Sciences in September. For this particular engagement I hope to be able to spend enough time to prepare a more or less carefully thought out talk and I will probably send you a copy of the talk in advance in fulfillment of my promise to send you a written statement about my ideas on what can be done to better U. S.-Latin American relations. The theme will probably be..."It's Later Than You Think.."

I am following up the idea of setting up a course at Emory on Latin America and will advise you on the outcome. I will also talk to Marcus Bartlett this week. Have written Carter at Chattanooga and he's coming to see me before he leaves.

My main objective and hope is that I will be able to follow up and continue the study of matters Latin American and not allow my duties here at The Times to overwhelm this ambition.

I enjoyed the talk with you intensely and certainly hope to be able to keep in touch with you and to receive suggestions and advice about following up the study.

Sincerely, Chess Abernathy, Jr.

Theron S. Shope Trophy, 1939—"Most Fearless Editorial"

Four NEA Awards, 1938—General Excellence, General Excellence in Typography, Newspaper Production, and Best Use of Illustrative Material. Hal M. Stanley Trophy, 1938.

All-Time All-American 1936-1937—Casey All-American 1935-1936

UNIVERSITY

Otis A. Brumby, Publisher

Chess Abernathy, Editor

COBB COUNTY TIMES

Georgia's Premier Weekly

MARIETTA, GEORGIA

August 29, 1940.

	GMR	3	DC	0

Mr. George M. Reynolds,
4901 Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Reynolds:-

In case you are interested in further press reaction to the propaganda I've been handing out about Latin America, I enclose several clippings from smaller newspapers, all in Georgia, except one from Houston, Miss.

Sincerely,

Chess Abernathy, Jr.
 Chess Abernathy, Jr., Editor
 COBB COUNTY TIMES

Theron S. Shope Trophy, 1939—"Most Fearless Editorial"

Four NEA Awards, 1938—General Excellence, General Excellence in Typography, Newspaper Production, and Best Use of Illustrative Material. Hal M. Stanley Trophy, 1938.

All-Time All-American 1936-1937—Casey All-American 1935-1936



P. S. Incidentally, the campaign conducted this summer by our news editor, Warren Duffee, to clean up Negro tenant house conditions in Marietta, resulted in The Times being awarded the Georgia Press trophy for "outstanding community service. "

CAJR

FISK
UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

August 22, 1940

Dear Mr. Abernathy: Thank you for your letter of the 20th.

Mr. Reynolds is out of the office, but I shall be glad to bring it to his attention as soon as he returns.

I should think it would be very difficult to get into the swing of things Georgian after your long trip. We were all interested in reading your column in the Times.

Very truly yours,

MARGARET L. UTLEY

Secretary to Mr. Reynolds

Mr. Chess Abernathy
Cobb County Times
Marietta, Georgia

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UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

Otis A. Brumby, Publisher

Chess Abernathy, Editor

COBB COUNTY TIMES

Georgia's Premier Weekly

MARIETTA, GEORGIA

August 20, 1940.

Mr. George M. Reynolds, Director
for Fellowships,
Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

GMR	22	GR	0
	ack	MU	22

Dear Mr. Reynolds:-

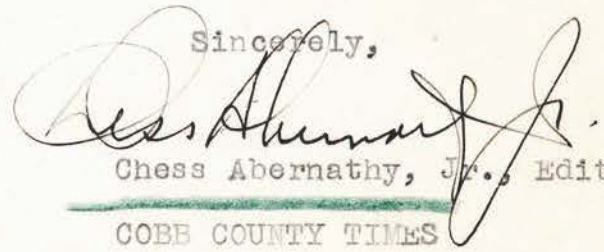
This is to state that Mrs. Abernathy and I are now back in Marietta, having completed the study trip as of this date.

It is rather difficult to assess the value of the travel-study period in Latin America at the moment, but we have: 1) Enough notes and pictures for a book on Brazilian cotton, with a lesser amount of material on cotton in Argentina, Paraguay and Peru, (2) Sufficient travelogue material already written together with some 1,000 pictures from which another book could be culled, 3) Enough miscellaneous data for any number of short articles which I am currently preparing, 4) Friends in every city we visited which will prove invaluable contacts in the future and with whom we intend to maintain regular correspondence.

I am wondering if you have any suggestions as to how any of these assets might be usefully purveyed? Currently, I am selling a few articles to the Atlanta Journal and also doing lots of talking to clubs, study groups, etc.

Thank^{ing} you for your many past courtesies and hoping to be able to see you personally sometime and chat about the trip, I am,

Sincerely,



Chess Abernathy, Jr., Editor

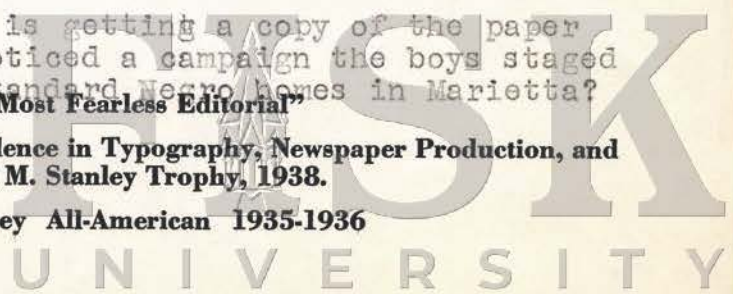
COBB COUNTY TIMES

P. S. Your office, I believe, is getting a copy of the paper every week. I wonder if you noticed a campaign the boys staged this summer to clean up sub-standard Negro homes in Marietta?

Theron S. Shope Trophy, 1939—"Most Fearless Editorial"

Four NEA Awards, 1938—General Excellence, General Excellence in Typography, Newspaper Production, and Best Use of Illustrative Material. Hal M. Stanley Trophy, 1938.

All-Time All-American 1936-1937—Casey All-American 1935-1936



FELLOWSHIPS

May 9, 1940

Dear Mr. Abernathy: Your letter of April 29
has been received in
Mr. Reynolds' absence from the office, so
Mr. Embree has signed the enclosed letter of
introduction.

We are very glad to know
that you and Mrs. Abernathy are finding the
trip so pleasant.

Sincerely yours,

MARGARET L. UTLEY
Secretary to Mr. Reynolds

Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr.
Care of Anderson, Clayton & Co., Ltd.
Rua Anchieta 35
Sao Paulo
Brasil

FISK

UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

May 8, 1940

To Whom It May Concern: This note introduces

Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr.,

editor of the Cobb County Times, Marietta, Georgia.

Mr. Abernathy is spending some months in South

America and we will be grateful for any courtesies

which you may be able to extend to him.

ERC

Real

FELLOWSHIPS

Sao Paulo, Brazil,
April 29, 1940.

Mr. George M. Reynolds, Director,
Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

GMR		
DE		
ERL		

Dear Mr. Reynolds:-

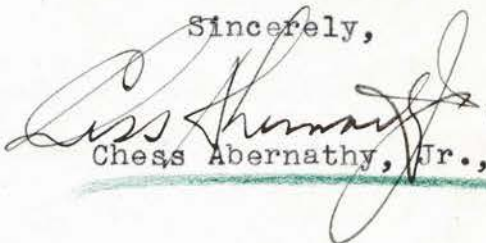
This is to report safe arrival in the above-noted city and to state that thus far everything goes well.

In discussing with Mr. Waddell, manager here of Anderson, Clayton & Cia., Ltda., the plans for study of cotton production in this region, he suggested that it would be extremely helpful to have some sort of credentials, letter of introduction, or whatnot from the Rosenwald Fund stating the purpose of my trip and study and requesting "to whom it may concern" that proper courtesies, etc., be shown the bearer. This letter would be for presentation to government officials. Apparently, requests by private concerns do not carry as much weight and, because of certain conditions, might be viewed with some amount of distrust or suspicion, whereas a similar letter from a Foundation would avoid this onus. At any rate, I would appreciate your dispatching by air mail some sort of credential and/or letter of introduction which I might use in the future. Meanwhile, Mr. Waddell and his associates are arranging for me to see their various facilities here and elsewhere. It also appears that the latter part of the week I will accompany one of his associates on a trip into the interior for a few days in order to see the cotton and coffee areas. In addition, I have a number of other contacts which I developed in Rio and which will be followed up as rapidly as possible.

My address until May 22 (or May 20) will be in care Anderson, Clayton & Cia., Ltda., Rua Anchieta 35, Sao Paulo, Brasil. On May 22 the wife and I will catch the boat at Santos for Buenos Aires. The address there will be Villalonga-American Express Company S. A. de Turismo, Calle Peru 22, Buenos Aires, Argentina. Beyond that I am not at all certain about addresses.

Thank you for your many past courtesies and with best regards,

Sincerely,


Chess Abernathy, Jr.,

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FELLOWSHIPS

April 26, 1940

Dear Mr. Abernathy: I am glad to have your letter of the 19th, and to know that your plans are working out so well. I am particularly interested in your comments on the race question in Brazil, and I hope you will get all the information on this point that you can under the circumstances. I am passing your letter along to Mr. Embree, as he is very much interested in this matter.

Albert Carter is planning to leave about July 1.

All good wishes to you and Mrs. Abernathy.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS

GMR:MLU

Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr.
Care of Anderson, Clayton & Cia
Rua Anchieta 35
Sao Paulo
Brazil, S. A.

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Rio de Janeiro, Brazil,
April 19, 1940.

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14
EKE

FELLOWSHIPS
Abernathy

Mr. George M. Reynolds, Director,
Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Reynolds:-

The wife and I are leaving here April 26, at the latest, for Sao Paulo, where we will spend some four weeks or more, mostly in getting as much information on Brazilian cotton as possible. With the aid of the attache here and some government publications, I have secured as full a background as possible and it now remains to secure first-hand information in the Sao Paulo cotton area. While here I have also tried to get information and opinions on such topics as the Vargas government, Rio newspapers, and the government's department of "Press and Propaganda", use of charcoal as a fuel for ~~autob~~ buses, and the popularity in Rio of "Gone With the Wind." I have found that the Brazilians are extremely helpful and co-operative and that access to various personages is easily obtained. Another topic which I am pursuing is an effort to find a little about the Southerners who migrated to Brazil following the Civil War. It seems to me that one of the most interesting studies possible from the viewpoint of the Deep South would be a comprehensive investigation into the racial situation here, by someone who is familiar with the situation in the Deep South, with the idea of comparing the two or finding factors which caused the divergence in the development. I have already run across some discussions, of course, on this subject. By that I mean oral discussions. I am not familiar with the literature on the subject at all. The point, however, as it was put to me, is that: (1 Both Brazilian and U. S. Negroes came from African ~~and~~ slaves imported into Bahia and redistributed from that port both to the U. S. and to Brazilian plantations. It seems logical to assume that their racial heritage, both here and in the U. S., would be identical. (2 It seems, on the contrary, that the Brazilian Negro is not musical (hearsay evidence), is somewhat of a bad dancer..not rhythm in his bones, and is usually sullen or morose (in fact, the Bahian Negro of today is the butt of some ridicule)...whereas almost the opposite is true in the South.As I said, this is purely hearsay impression and, of course, does not apply to the Brazilian, but to the persons referred to in Brazil as Negroes ...which is a ~~taxing~~ racial label having a different meaning here than in the South. I understand that Billy Haygood, American Library Assn., Washington, is somewhat interested in this subject--that is the comparison of the two racial groups and their development in Brazil and the U. S. I merely pass these impressions along in case Mr. Embree or Billy H. might be interested and you have opportunity to pass them along to these two.

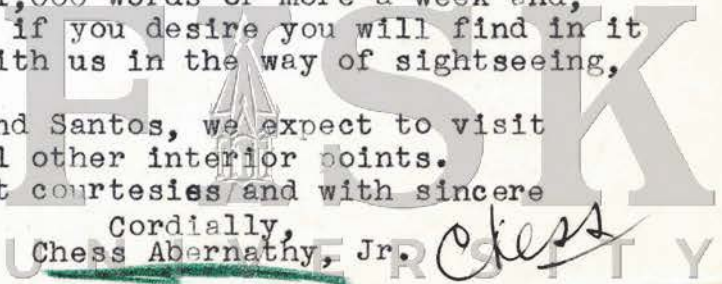
My address in Sao Paulo will be in care of Anderson, Clayton & Cia. Ltda., Rua Anchieta 35, Sao Paulo, Brazil, S. A. I will write another letter before I leave there, giving the address for Buenos Aires.

I agree with many who said, before we left the U. S., that Brazil is probably the most interesting of Latin American nations to study--purely on the basis of the intriguing interest that it holds and not because I have yet had opportunity to compare it with any other Latin nations. I have found my knowledge of Spanish a life-saver here...though I always apologize profusely for not knowing Portuguese....and invariably speak English with any Brazilian who speaks it, of which there are many.

I am sending my paper about 1,000 words or more a week and, since your office is on the mailing list, if you desire you will find in it lengthy regular reports on what goes on with us in the way of sightseeing, interviews with big-wigs, and the like.

Besides Rio and Sao Paulo and Santos, we expect to visit some in Minas Geraes, Campinas and several other interior points.

Thank you for your many past courtesies and with sincere assurances of my highest esteem, I am,
Cordially,
Chess Abernathy, Jr.



Otis A. Brumby, Publisher

FELLOWSHIPS
Chess Abernathy, Editor

COBB COUNTY TIMES

Georgia's Premier Weekly

MARIETTA, GEORGIA

New Orleans, La. 7930 Plum Street, Apt. A
March 8, 1940.

Mr. George M. Reynolds,
Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

	627	11	521	0
	628		522	0
	629		523	0

Dear Sir:-

Thank you for your recent letter and for your suggestions about the trip.

We sail March 13, 1:30 PM, on the SS. DELSUD and will arrive in Rio de Janeiro March 31. In Rio the address will be in care of:

SOCIEDADE ANONIMA VIAGENS INTERNACIONAIS (S. A. V. I.)
Avenida Rio Branco No. 141,
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, S. A.

We plan to stay in Rio some two weeks and go on from there to Sao Paulo where we will be until about May 1. In Sao Paulo I presume that the best address will probably be care Anderson, Clayton & Co., Ltda., Rua Anchieta 35, Sao Paulo, Brazil.

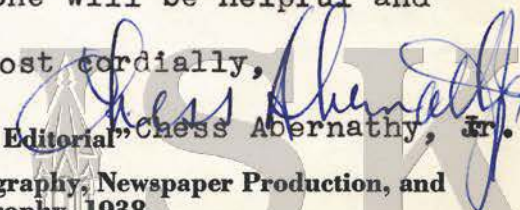
We will be in Buenos Aires at the latest by May 15. The address there will be care of Villalonga-American Express Company S. A. de Turismo, Calle Peru 22, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

About July 1 we will leave for La Paz, Bolivia, and the address there will be in care Douglas Jenkins, American Legation, La Paz. We have booked return passage for August 6 on the new Chilean line and expect to get back here by Sept. 1.

I understand that regular mail requires about two weeks enroute, air mail about three or four days. Air mail is expensive, however, the rate being about 35 cents per letter of one page.

I trust that this gives you sufficient information as to our itinerary. From the cordiality of the Argentine Consul and others in New Orleans, I gather that it is going to be more pleasure than work gathering information in Brazil and Argentina. It has been impressed on me that everyone will be helpful and accomodating

Most cordially,



Theron S. Shope Trophy, 1939—"Most Fearless Editorial" Chess Abernathy, Jr.

Four NEA Awards, 1938—General Excellence, General Excellence in Typography, Newspaper Production, and Best Use of Illustrative Material. Hal M. Stanley Trophy, 1938.

All-Time All-American 1936-1937—Casey All-American 1935-1936

UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

February 14, 1940

Dear Mr. Abernathy: I have seen your recent
correspondence with
Mr. Reynolds outlining the plans for your coming
trip and requesting payment of the balance of your
fellowship grant. Our check for \$1,500 is enclosed.

Very truly yours,

DOROTHY A. ELVING

DE:AM

Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr.
Cobb County Times
Marietta, Georgia

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

FELLOWSHIPS

To

Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr.

Cobb County Times

Marietta, Georgia

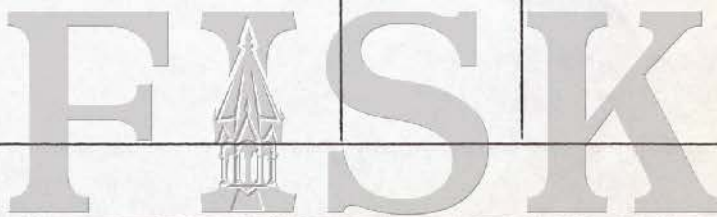
Payment Voucher No. 855

Date February 14, 1940

Final payment on fellowship granted 4/12/39 ----- \$1,500.00

Chk. #22560

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	38-9A	\$1,500.00	

Prepared by DAE	Checked by	Posted by	 Comptroller

FELLOWSHIPS

February 12, 1940

Dear Mr. Abernathy: I have your letter of the 2nd concerning your trip to South America. I have very few suggestions to make, as the plan which you outline seems to be well worked out.

The best way to carry money, I think, would be either in a letter of credit or in travellers checks. I have no additional thought concerning letters of introduction, as you have already carried out the one I had regarding Anderson, Clayton Company.


I am sure you will find your trip a most interesting one, and that you will get a great deal out of it. You will find the Latin people very friendly, and if you show an interest and appreciation in their affairs and problems I am sure that you will get a sympathetic hearing from all of the people you talk to. One word of caution in dealing with them: do not make any pointed and unfavorable comparisons between their countries and ours. There are so many fine things that you can talk about, and you gain nothing by odious comparisons. I hope your command of the language will improve as you go along, as I am sure you will find that a fair use of it is almost essential. If I think of anything else I will write you before you leave. You might send us a more definite itinerary when it is made so we can communicate with you from time to time.

Your request for the balance of your grant is being referred to the Comptroller.

GMR:MLU

Very truly yours,

Mr. Chess Abernathy
Cobb County Times
Marietta
Georgia

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS

FISK
UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

Otis A. Brumby, Publisher

Chess Abernathy, Editor

COBB COUNTY TIMES

Georgia's Premier Weekly

MARIETTA, GEORGIA

Feb. 2, 1940.

Mr. George M. Reynolds, Director for Fellowships,
Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

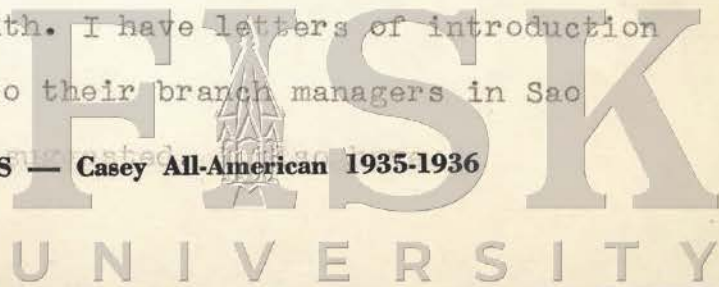
GR	8	RR	12
ERL		ERE	0
OB		SE	2/14 Do.

Dear Mr. Reynolds:-

I have this day reserved passage on the SS/ DELSUD of the Delta Lines, sailing from New Orleans March 13, which is by way of stating that I am ready to begin the final six months of the study on my project.

My itinerary, briefly, is as follows: Leave New Orleans, March 13, arrive Rio, March 31, spending about month there and in Santos, Sao Paulo and vicinity; travel by Brazilian coastal vessel to Montevideo, visiting Rio Grande do Sul enroute, spending months of May, June in Uruguay and Argentina, possibly part of July; sometime in July go by train to La Paz, Bolivia, via Tucumán, spending two weeks with His Excellency, the American Minister, a personal friend; sail for New Orleans from either Arica or Mollendo sometime in August.

Plans for study: (1) Try to do a thorough job of investigating cotton in Brazil and Argentina, with special emphasis on finding similarities between cotton culture in South and these regions, what absolute advantages these countries have over the South, to foresee, if possible, what is the future of cotton culture in Latin America and in the South. I have letters of introduction from Anderson, Clayton & Co., to their branch managers in Sao



page 2...Geo. M. Reynolds. Feb. 2.1940.

Paulo and Buenos Aires, ⁱⁿ which they are instructed to render all possible aid in getting me information from government offices, and the like. They also are asked to allow me to make photographs. At present, I have some material which I collected while in Washington on the subject of cotton in South America. The study of cotton is the only formal study that I plan to follow through closely. (2) I plan to visit as many newspapers as possible.. already have introduction to editor of EL MUNDO, Buenos Aires, two editors in Panamá. Am asking Pan-American Union to get me as many more as possible. (3) Besides the activities mentioned in the preceding plans, I want to gather as much material as possible on interesting and colorful topics which are suggested during the trip, particularly subjects which seem to have a direct bearing on U. S.-Latin American relations. I am interested, also, in points of similarity between economic and cultural conditions in Brazil and the South. Frankly, besides keeping up my writings for The Times, I am trying to persuade several other Southern newspapers to publish articles which I will send them from South America.

As for the matter of finances, I should like to receive the balance of \$1,500 in my grant as soon as possible. I am planning to take my wife along with me on the trip and this will mean an additional cost of some \$1,500 which I am getting with the aid of the boss, Otis A. Brumby, publisher of The Times.

In the matters of: (1) How best to carry funds..letters of credit, travel cheques..(2) More letters of introduction which you suggested previously you could furnish (3) Revision of study plans.. or any other suggestions you may have in mind, I would be extremely gratified to receive them.

FISK
UNIVERSITY

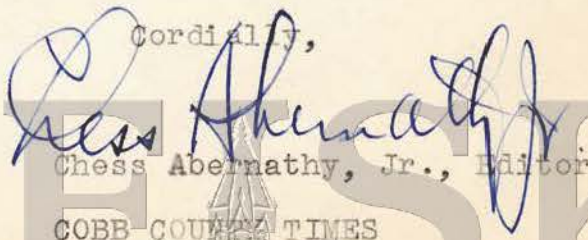
Among persons or business firms that I have contacted with the idea of facilitating the gathering of information in my journeyings are: E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York; The Coca Cola Company, of Atlanta; Harllee Branch, assistant chief of aeronautics, Department of Commerce; Niles Trammell, National Broadcasting Company, vice president, formerly of Marietta; Dr. Ben Cherrington, of the Department of State; William C. Haygood, of the American Library Association, and others. In short, I am trying to amass as many introductions as possible. I am spending most of my time during the next four weeks in getting ready to go...Oh yes, I have an introduction, also, to Ing. Alejandro Bunge, Argentine economist.

Before I go, I plan to see Albert E. Carter, of Chattanooga, again and discuss my plans. He writes me that he saw you in Mexico. I have seen your friend Bob Vansant several times recently.

When I saw Mr. Embree in Carrollton this winter, he mentioned something about the possibilities that some foundation (supported by the Crane plumbing people, I believe he said) that might offer Carter and me further aid in study of Latin America at the conclusion of our Rosenwald studies. Since I have had no letter from him, I wonder if you would query him as to what the possibilities in this connection are?

Thank you for your many courtesies and aids.

Cordially,


Chess Abernathy, Jr., Editor
COBB COUNTY TIMES

P. S. You would probably want to know just how the \$1,500 will be spent. As near as I can estimate, the budget on the male side of the trip (not including Mrs. A.) would be about as follows:

\$50...	expenses to New Orleans
\$225...	Passage, passport, visas, etc. to Rio
\$150...	Living expense in Rio
\$150...	Transportation to Santos, Sau Paulo, Montevideo
\$400...	Living expenses in Buenos Aires
\$150....	Transportation to La Paz (No liv. exp. in La Paz)
\$50...	Transportation to Mollendo
\$200...	Passage back to New Orleans
\$1,375	TOTAL
\$ 125Miscellaneous!!!
\$1,500	TOTAL

CA

FELLOWSHIPS

November 13, 1939

Dear Mr. Abernathy: I am glad to know that you have about completed your plans for the South American trip. I recently attended a conference in Washington on Latin-American education, and when you have decided on your schedule I may be able to make some suggestions regarding persons you might see.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS

GMR:MLU

Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr.
~~Cobb County Times~~
Marietta, Georgia

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Otis A. Brumby, Publisher

Chess Abernathy, Editor

COBB COUNTY TIMES

Georgia's Premier Weekly

MARIETTA, GEORGIA

Mr. George M. Reynolds, Director
Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

		Nov. 6, 1939.	
	GMR	13	GMR 11/13
	SPB		SPB 0
	OE		OE 0

Dear Mr. Reynolds:-

I am now back in Marietta and actively at work on the paper again. Because the holiday advertising rush is on, it seemed best for me to return several weeks earlier than I had planned.

It will take some time, it appears, for me to work through the large amount of material I have collected during the past five months. My objective, therefore, is to spend a considerable amount of time this winter getting all this well in hand, meanwhile continuing my regular study (tutoring) in conversational Spanish and of current events concerning Latin America. I am also subscribing to the New York edition of La Prensa (in Spanish) as a further aid.

Briefly, plans for the balance of the study are as follows:

May, 1940--Return to Washington, making final round of State Department and other agencies to get large batch of introductions, adding to those I have and do additional reading in Library of Congress.

June 8, 1940--Sail from New Orleans. I have complete itinerary and, as soon as I can check it once more, will send you a copy. Period of travel, six months.

My plans are to take the wife with me on the travel. This will require that I supplement the grant by some \$1,500 or more. In other words, the trip I have planned plus living expenses for time of study will be about \$3,000. I trust this is satisfactory with the Fund.

Incidentally, I have seen John N. Lyle, at the Trust Co. of Georgia, who, as you know, also received a grant this year. He has sent me some material and is aiding me in getting some valuable contacts. I have some 20-odd books to read which I had purchased here, there and everywhere which will give me plenty of reading for the next few weeks!

Four NEA Awards, 1938—General Excellence, General Excellence in Typography, Newspaper Production, and Best Use of Illustrative Material. Hal M. Stanley Trophy, 1938.

All-Time All-American 1936-1937—Casey All-American 1935-1936



Otis A. Brumby, Publisher

Chess Abernathy, Editor

COBB COUNTY TIMES

Georgia's Premier Weekly

MARIETTA, GEORGIA

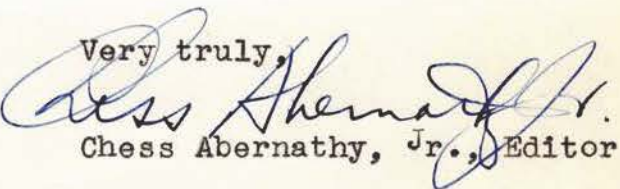
Frankly, I am becoming more enthusiastic at the way everything is shaping up. While in New York I saw, among others, Mr. L. H. Ashe, salesmanager of E. R. Squibb & Sons, who promised cooperation in making contacts in several important points. The vice president and export manager of Squibb are now making a survey of the field in Latin America and I hope to be able to get some pertinent information through them, both before sailing and during the trip. Through Dr. Haring at Harvard I will be able to see Alejandro Bunge, most important of the Argentine economists, while I am in Buenos Aires. Sr. Henry Luis, now in the Pan American Union working in the economic division, will be in Buenos Aires next year and has promised to aid me. As a matter of fact, in Buenos Aires, Rio and La Paz, I should be able to *get* whatever information I want if the introductions I now have are of the calibre I think they are.

Further, I am counting on the fact that the inter-departmental committee of the federal government will re-submit its Latin-American program to Congress in January and that it will be approved before I leave. This will possibly open up even broader fields of activity in Latin American studies. At present, I find the government departments somewhat confused on Latin-America. By June I am hoping the situation will be at the point of crystallization and the issues on trade problems will be more clear-cut.

Meanwhile, just as soon as I can get my detailed plans down in black and white, I shall send them on to you for approval.

My address, until May, will be care the Cobb County Times, Marietta, Ga.

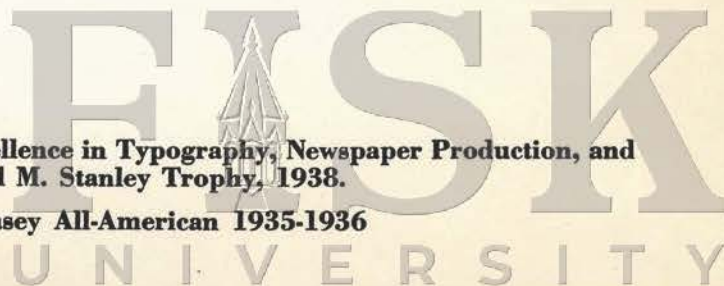
Very truly,


Chess Abernathy, Jr., Editor

COBB COUNTY TIMES

Four NEA Awards, 1938—General Excellence, General Excellence in Typography, Newspaper Production, and Best Use of Illustrative Material. Hal M. Stanley Trophy, 1938.

All-Time All-American 1936-1937—Casey All-American 1935-1936


FISK
UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

October 4, 1939

Dear Mr. Abernathy: The enclosed check for
 \$333.34 completes payment
of the \$1,000 allocation from your \$2,500 grant
for six months' preliminary study in this country
in preparation for your trip to Latin America. We
shall hold the \$1,500 balance until further requests
are received from you.

Very truly yours,

DOROTHY A. ELVIDGE

DE:AM

Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr.
~~125 Bee Street, N. E.~~
Washington, D. C.

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

FELLOWSHIPS

To
Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr.
128 Bee Street, N. E.
Washington, D. C.


Payment Voucher No. 9120

Date October 4, 1939

Third installment on fellowship granted 4/12/39 - - - - - \$333.34

Ck.#9120 W.F.

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	38-9A	\$333.34	

Prepared by AM	Checked by	Posted by	 Comptroller

FELLOWSHIPS

Otis A. Brumby, Publisher

Chess Abernathy, Editor

COBB COUNTY TIMES

Georgia's Premier Weekly

MARIETTA, GEORGIA

October 3, 1939.

D. A. Elvidge, Comptroller,
Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

	DE	10/4	DE	10/4
	MLA			0
		SMW		0

Dear Madam:-

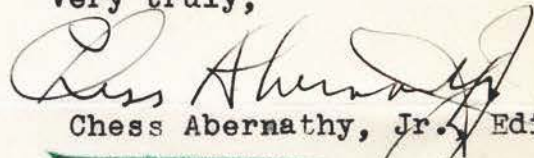
I am planning to leave here October 10 for New York to continue my preliminary study under the fellowship grant.

Please forward a check for the third installment, i. e. \$333.33, which will cover the final two months of the study period.

In case any mail is to be addressed to me after October 10, I will forward a new address as quickly as possible. In any case, I can be reached via Marietta, Ga.

Thank you for your past courtesies.

Very truly,



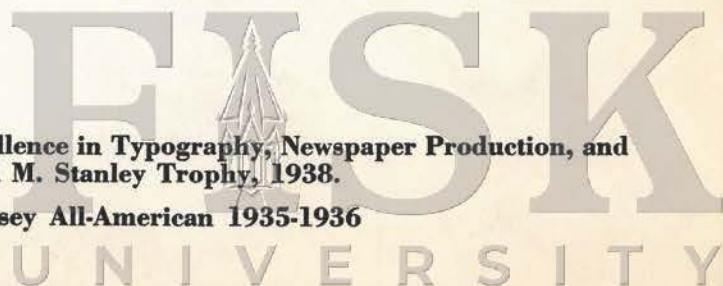
Chess Abernathy, Jr., Editor

COBB COUNTY TIMES

128 Bee St. N. E.
Wash. D. C.

Four NEA Awards, 1938—General Excellence, General Excellence in Typography, Newspaper Production, and Best Use of Illustrative Material. Hal M. Stanley Trophy, 1938.

All-Time All-American 1936-1937—Casey All-American 1935-1936



FELLOWSHIPS

Abernathy, Chess

September 25, 1939

Dear Mr. Abernathy: I am in receipt of your letter of September 20, in which you outline in a general way your plans for further work. In connection with your plan to study the cotton industry in Argentina it has occurred to me that through Mr. Will Clayton of Anderson, Clayton Company, Houston, Texas, you might arrange for some contacts in South America that would be valuable to you. Mr. Clayton is head of the world-wide cotton firm of Anderson, Clayton, and I am sure that they are fairly active in South America. I think they have done a good deal in Brazil, and you might make inquiries concerning the cotton industry there. It might be worth while for you to try to include something of the Brazilian cotton situation in your study. Mr. Clayton is a member of the Rosenwald Fund board, and I am sure he would be glad to make suggestions should you write him. You might mention that I suggested your doing so.

I may be in Washington in October and if I am I will get in touch with you.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS

GMR:MLU

Mr. Chess Abernathy
128 Bee Street, N. E.
Washington, D. C.

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Otis A. Brumby, Publisher

Chess Abernathy, Editor

COBB COUNTY TIMES

Georgia's Premier Weekly

123 Bee street, N. E.
MARIETTA, GEORGIA

Washington, D. C.
September 20, 1939.

Mr. George M. Reynolds, Director
Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

	GMR	22	3/10/39	25
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			W	

Dear Mr. Reynolds:-

It appears timely that I should tell you at just what stage my studies have arrived:

1. This will be the specific study which I expect to follow through rather minutely---"The Cotton Industry in the Argentine Chaco, Past, Present and Future". Because I am necessarily familiar with the cotton situation in the South and because the subject has a direct bearing on Southern problems, I feel that this type of study, which will attempt to corral as much accurate information, statistics and history as possible, will be the best for me to undertake. I solicit your reaction to this.
2. ~~Instead of seeing Dr. Ripny and Dr. Tannenbaum, as originally suggested,~~ I believe it will be better for me to spend sometime at Harvard working, with the counsel and advice of Dr. C. H. Haring. I have already discussed the situation with Dr. Haring and he is willing to spend at least a month in which he will go over the outline of my study, aid me in making contacts in the Argentine, and otherwise prepare the ground for an accurate project.
3. I plan to gather as much material here as possible and should be ready to leave by October 10 at the latest. I will ^{then} go by New York and see Mr. Leonard, Dr. Tannenbaum, Mr. Drumm at the National City Bank, the Latin-American exhibits at the Fair, and several other contacts--all in a few days--and thence to Harvard to wind up the six months of preliminary work.

Meanwhile, I am trying to keep up with all phases of the Latin-American situation as they develop, particularly in reference to the new factors injected into the picture by the war. Jimmy Pope, at The Atlanta Journal, says (writes) that he will try to work in some short articles I have written on timely Pan-American subjects on the Journal editorial page. In addition, I am still

Otis A. Brumby, Publisher

Chess Abernathy, Editor

COBB COUNTY TIMES

Georgia's Premier Weekly

MARIETTA, GEORGIA

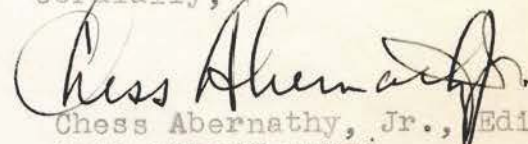
writing my column for the sheet in Marietta. Besides contacting such persons as Dr. Hanke, Dr. Pattee, Dr. Cherrington, Dr. Robert Smith and several others in the government who are more or less Latin-American specialists, I am studying (reading, to be exact) in the Library of Congress, and taking thrice-weekly lessons in conversational Spanish. I have seen Dr. Simon Hanson, who has written two books--Argentine Meat and the British Market, and Utopia in Uruguay. He and O. A. Schmidt, in the Treasury Dept., are supposedly as well up on the economic aspects in Brazil and Argentina as anybody. Of course, I have been by the Pan-American Union and seen C. K. Ludewig in the economics division and will, no doubt, get some aid from him in rounding up whatever material, if any, is available on Chaco cotton.

In addition, I have an invaluable contact in Bolivia being acquainted luckily with the newly-appointed minister, Mr. Douglas Jenkins. I am trying to get my itinerary worked out, but as yet it is not completed.

Besides the cotton study, I am listing a long series of topics---good for an article or two--on various countries and cities which I may visit. For example, co-operative grain elevators in Argentina, co-operative insurance companies and banks in Argentina, the anti-siphilis campaign in Rio (?), the race question in Brazil as compared to that in the South (I hope to get something from or through Dr. Gilberto Freyre on this). Dr. Hanke has suggested that the articles might be lumped under the general title "A Southerner Discovers South America", or something of the likes, and possibly published. That, of course, is a matter for the future!

Should it be possible, I should like to talk to you sometime before completing my preliminary study when you happen to be in the vicinity. Meanwhile, I solicit most heartily any suggestions, criticisms or ideas you may have in mind concerning the project.

Cordially,


Chess Abernathy, Jr., Editor
COBB COUNTY TIMES

P. S. On finishing at Harvard I expect to send you a typed, detailed outline of the cotton study and a list of topics mentioned in the latter part of the letter, outlined in detail as much as possible, *that is, if course, if the above plans meet with your approval!*

All-Time All-American 1936-1937 — AWARDS — Casey All-American 1935-1936

F B K
UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

Otis A. Brumby, Publisher

Chess Abernathy, Editor

COBB COUNTY TIMES

Georgia's Premier Weekly

MARIETTA, GEORGIA

128 B. Street, N. E.
Washington, D. C.
August 22, 1939

Mr. George M. Reynolds, Director,
Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

	GMR	24	GMR	0
	ERL		ERL	0

Dear Mr. Reynolds:-

The above will be my address for the next 30 days, or so.

Beginning tomorrow I will start consulting such persons as Dr. Richard Pattee, in the Department of State, Division of Cultural Relations with Latin America, Mr. Ludewig, in the Pan-American Union, and others. I also plan to contact Mr. Douglas Jenkins, newly appointed minister to Bolivia, with whom I happen to be acquainted.

I hope by the time I have finished my work here that I will have my project in a more or less exact form and, in any case, will work toward that objective.

The two months at the University of Michigan were highly profitable, I feel, and gave me an insight into the field which most certainly would have been difficult to obtain elsewhere or otherwise.

I will keep you informed of more definite progress and, meanwhile, will appreciate any suggestions from you or Mr. Embree as to the project.

Cordially,

Chess Abernathy, Jr.
Chess Abernathy, Jr., Editor
COBB COUNTY TIMES

All-Time All-American 1936-1937 — AWARDS — Casey All-American 1935-1936

FISK UNIVERSITY

CCI 10/10/1939

FELLOWSHIPS

sent

August 10, 1939

Dear Mr. Abernathy: In accordance with your
 request I am enclosing
herewith a check for \$333.33 representing the second
payment on your fellowship grant of \$2,500.

Very truly yours,

DOROTHY A. ELVIDGE

DE:AM

~~Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr.
814 Monroe Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan~~

FISK

UNIVERSITY

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

FELLOWSHIPS

To

Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr.

814 Monroe Street

Ann Arbor, Michigan

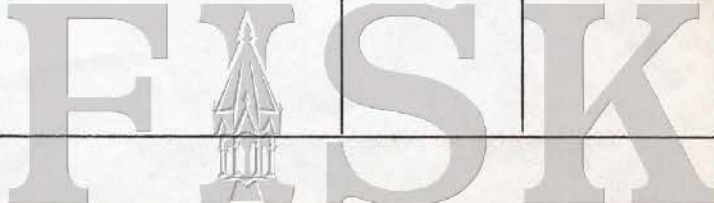
Payment Voucher No. 155

Date August 9, 1939

Second installment on fellowship granted 4/12/39 - - - - - \$333.35

Ck.#21724

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	38-9A	\$333.35	

Prepared by	Checked by	Posted by	
AM			

Otis A. Brumby, Publisher

Chess Abernathy, Editor

COBB COUNTY TIMES

Georgia's Premier Weekly

MARIETTA, GEORGIA

814 Monroe Street,
Ann Arbor, Mich.,
August 7, 1939.

135
21724

Dorothy A. Elvidge, Comptroller,
Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

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gmr		Burco	

Dear Madam:-

Having completed two months of my preliminary study project in attendance at the Institute of Latin American Studies here and planning to move on to Washington August 18 for further studies at the Pan American Union, in the Department of State and elsewhere, I would like to receive another installment from my grant in the amount of \$333.33, which sum will suffice for two more months work.

Upon arrival in Washington I will forward to Mr. Reynolds my address there.

Very truly,

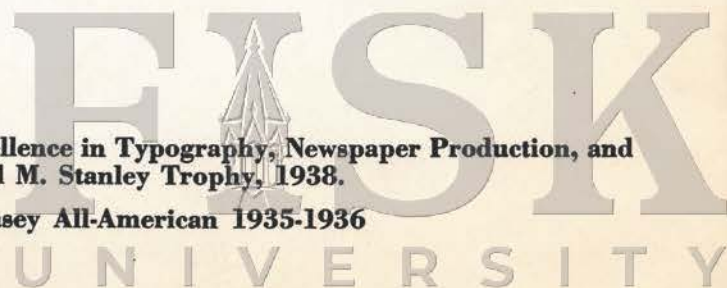


Chess Abernathy Jr., Editor

COBB COUNTY TIMES

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All-Time All-American 1936-1937—Casey All-American 1935-1936



FELLOWSHIPS

Otis A. Brumby, Publisher

Chess Abernathy, Editor

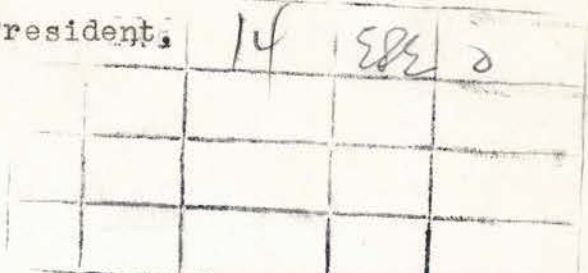
COBB COUNTY TIMES

Georgia's Premier Weekly

MARIETTA, GEORGIA

814 Monroe Street,
Ann Arbor, Mich.,
July 14, 1939.

Mr. Edwin R. Embree, President,
Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.



Dear Mr. Embree:-

Thank you for your letter concerning Dr. Cherrington and, rather belatedly, thank you for your letter of May 9 in regard to the fellowship award. It is my sincere desire to make the project of real value and I appreciate your encouragement deeply.

Dr. Cherrington was here a short time Tuesday and made a brief address at a luncheon of the Latin-American Institute in which he outlined briefly his division's plans for the immediate future. Though I did not have an opportunity to discuss my project with him personally because of a class, I will write him and interview him in Washington during August. Thank you for mentioning my project to him and be assured I will follow up this immediately. I met Mrs. Concha Romero James, of the cultural division of the Pan-American Union here last week and received what I believe to be a valuable slant on the matter of study projects in Latin America. Mr. Ludwig, I believe, is the Union's chief on trade relations and I have a promise of his cooperation. Also, I will see Mr. Leonard, of the Rockefeller Foundation, July 20, having already written him.

At present I am engaged in a strenuous tussle with Spanish and am also taking courses in Latin-American political science, investments and history, in addition to a great deal of reading in the field.

As you may know, Billy Haygood is here. He and I were schoolmates at Emory. He tells me he plans to see you Saturday.

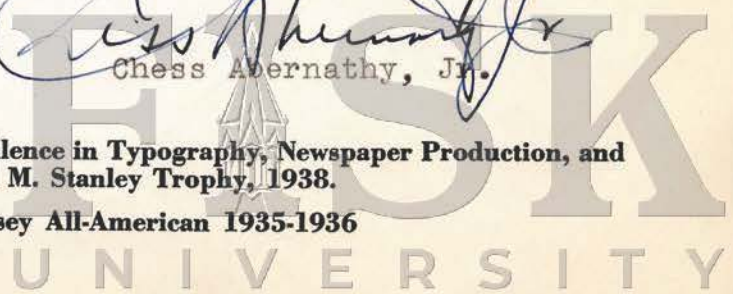
My plans are to be in Washington August 20 and further pursue my preliminary studies. Any suggestions you may have will be muchly appreciated.

Cordially,

Chess Abernathy, Jr.

Four NEA Awards, 1938—General Excellence, General Excellence in Typography, Newspaper Production, and Best Use of Illustrative Material. Hal M. Stanley Trophy, 1938.

All-Time All-American 1936-1937—Casey All-American 1935-1936



Interesting^{ly} enough, I am finding a striking similarity between certain southern agricultural problems and the agricultural problems in Southern Brazil and Argentina which may or may not turn out to be a valuable clue in the practical application of my study project. The peons of Argentina and the sharecroppers of Georgia seem to be faced with much the same situation, the chief point of difference being that there is no racial problem in Argentina. This, of course, is a generalization and a pre-conceived notion that may not jibe with the facts entirely on closer study and more detailed examination.

CA

FELLOWSHIPS

July 11, 1939

Dear Mr. Abernathy: The other day I met Dr. Ben M. Cherrington, Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations of the Department of State. That Division, as you probably know, is very much interested at the moment in relations with Latin America. I told him of your plan to visit some of the South American countries in the near future. He was much interested and said that if there were any way in which the Department of State could be of service he would be glad to cooperate. Since there is so much interest in Latin America on the part of the various departments in Washington, I think it would be a good thing to keep in touch with the group and especially with Doctor Cherrington. He might be able to make some special provisions that would facilitate your visits and contacts.

We are all very much interested in your plans. Whenever we can help please be free to call upon us.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN R. ENRREE

ERE:JW

Mr. Chess Abernathy
814 Monroe Street
Ann Arbor, Michigan

FISK
UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

June 13, 1939

Dear Mr. Abernathy: I wonder if you know Albert
Carter of the Chattanooga
Times. Mr. Carter is one of our Fellows who will
also attend the Institute of Latin-American Affairs
at the University of Michigan, and if you have not
already made his acquaintance I am sure you will
want to.

Sincerely yours,

GMR:MLU

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS

~~Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr.~~
Cobb County Times
Marietta, Georgia

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

FELLOWSHIPS

To

Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr.

Cobb County Times

Marietta, Georgia

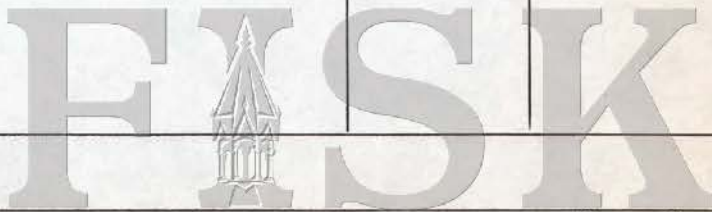
Payment Voucher No. 8275

Date June 12, 1939

First installment on fellowship granted 4/12/39 - - - - - \$533.33

Ck.#21464

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	38-9A	\$533.33	

Prepared by AM	Checked by	Posted by	 Comptroller

FELLOWSHIPS

June 12, 1939

Dear Mr. Abernathy: Enclosed you will find
our check for \$333.33,
this amount being one-third of the \$1,000 set
aside from your fellowship grant for the pre-
liminary study period. Additional payments
will be sent to you on request.

Very truly yours,

DOROTHY A. ELVIDGE

DE:McK

~~Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr.~~
The Cobb County Times
Marietta, Georgia

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Otis A. Brumby, Publisher

Chess Abernathy, Editor

COBB COUNTY TIMES

Georgia's Premier Weekly

MARIETTA, GEORGIA

June 7, 1939.

Mr. George M. Reynolds,
Director For Fellowships,
Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

	GMR	9	Surf 0
	DE		56 6/12
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Dear Mr. Reynolds:

I am leaving Marietta June 19 for the University of Michigan, having completed my arrangements to be away from the office for a period of six months.

If it is suitable with you, I would like to receive the \$1,000 allotted for the preliminary study period in probably three installments, equally divided, the first installment to come about the time I start studies at Ann Arbor. As near as I can determine, my expenses there will be about \$250.

I have received full particulars on the Institute of Latin American Studies and will register there for courses in Spanish, politics and economics.

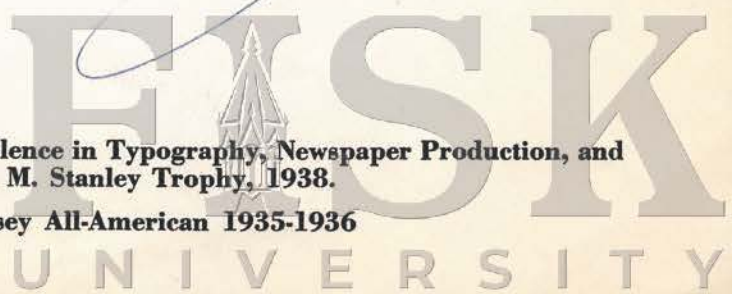
On August 20 or thereabouts, I plan to go to Washington, consulting authorities in the Department of State and at the Pan-American Union. I already have considerable material from the latter.

As soon as Columbia opens, I will go there to see Professor Tannenbaum and Mr. Irving A. Leonard to whom I have already written. From thence to Chicago.

Cordially,
Chess Abernathy, Jr.
Chess Abernathy, Jr., Editor
COBB COUNTY TIMES

Four NEA Awards, 1938—General Excellence, General Excellence in Typography, Newspaper Production, and Best Use of Illustrative Material. Hal M. Stanley Trophy, 1938.

All-Time All-American 1936-1937—Casey All-American 1935-1936



FELLOWSHIPS

May 23, 1939

Dear Mr. Abernathy: I am enclosing a letter
received from Mr. Irving
Leonard of the Rockefeller Foundation which
will be of interest to you. [↑] See

Very truly yours,

GMR:MLU

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS

Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr.
~~Cobb County Times~~
Marietta, Georgia

FISK
UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

May 17, 1939

Dear Mr. Abernathy: Thank you for your letter of May 12. I think the plans which you have outlined will be satisfactory from the standpoint of policy of the Fund, i.e., you may either use the grant on a continuous twelve-month basis, or break it up, as indicated in your letter.

Your attendance at the Institute of Latin-American Studies at the University of Michigan should depend on the detailed announcement, which you will probably receive this week. Our announcement has not come, and I can not, therefore, give you an opinion as to how worth while it will be. It is my impression, however, that it would be well for you to attend.

I read with interest the story about the \$45,000 Negro school building. I am very glad to see one county using some of the Public Works funds for Negro education. There has been all too little of this work done for Negroes in the New Deal spending program. Local authorities are, of course, largely responsible, since they have failed to submit Negro school building projects for the consideration of the agencies in Washington which handle this work.

It might be an interesting thing for you to look up the amount spent for school buildings in Georgia for white children and the amount spent for Negro children from the Public Works funds. I think you will find it very heavily weighted against the Negroes for the whole state. It seems to me that since the federal money is available, this is a splendid time for the county and state educational authorities in the South to push the Negro school building program. It is hard enough to get Negro school buildings any time, and since it is much easier now

it would seem the wise time to do what your county in Georgia has done. Generally speaking, white schools are built in normal times and when no special program of federal subsidy is in operation. Without discounting the value of building white schools with federal money, I should think you could very forcibly call attention to the opportunity for improving colored schools.

Thank you for putting us on the mailing list for the Times. We will enjoy getting it.

Sincerely yours,

GMR:MLU

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS

Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr.
Cobb County Times
Marietta, Georgia

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Otis A. Brumby, Publisher

Chess Abernathy, Editor

COBB COUNTY TIMES

Georgia's Premier Weekly

MARIETTA, GEORGIA

May 12, 1939.

Mr. George M. Reynolds, Director for Fellowships,
Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

GMR	18	enc	17

Dear Mr. Reynolds:-

I have heard from the University of Michigan and was informed that the Institute of Latin-American Studies begins June 26 and ends August 18---that is, it lasts for the duration of the summer session of the University.

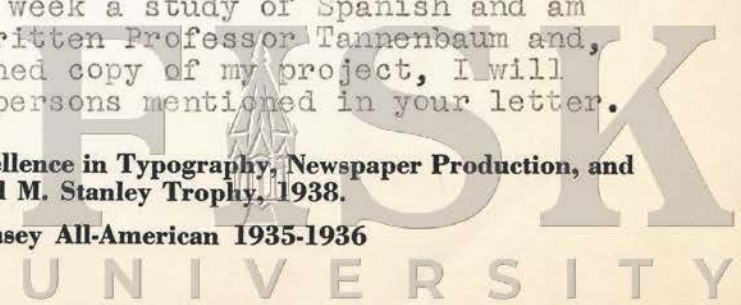
Though the complete bulletin of the institute will not be off the press until next week, or thereabouts, it appears from the preliminary announcement that I could profitably spend the full period of the session in studying the language, economics and politics of the Latin Americas.

Frankly, I had not anticipated being away from the office for as long as two months during the summer, but I have arranged to do so should you think it advisable. My further plans are to return to Marietta at the conclusion of the institute and work for a period of several months during which time I will be enabled the opportunity of getting all my personal affairs in such shape that I can leave them for the remaining ten months. Should this be acceptable to you, I will probably resume the preliminary study about December 1-15 or, perhaps as late as January 1. That would enable me to leave about May 1, 1940, for the travel period of the project. I outline these plans with the thought that you may have suggestions to make or that possibly they conflict with certain policies of the fund. Furthermore, it is in the realm of possibility that the publisher may be able to aid me in working things out so that I can study 12-months continuously, beginning June 26. I am of the opinion, however, that the first mentioned plan will suit my personal situation better.

I started this week a study of Spanish and am doing some reading. I have written Professor Tannenbaum and, as soon as I get a mimeographed copy of my project, I will send one to each of several persons mentioned in your letter.

Four NEA Awards, 1938—General Excellence, General Excellence in Typography, Newspaper Production, and Best Use of Illustrative Material. Hal M. Stanley Trophy, 1938.

All-Time All-American 1936-1937—Casey All-American 1935-1936



Otis A. Brumby, Publisher

Chess Abernathy, Editor

COBB COUNTY TIMES

Georgia's Premier Weekly

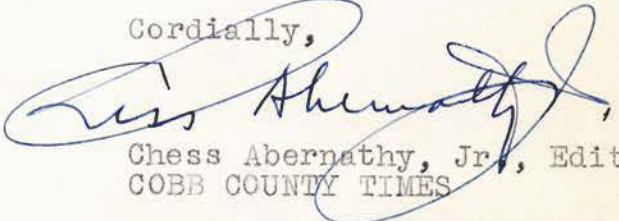
MARIETTA, GEORGIA

I also plan to write the Pan American Union for information that might be helpful.

Registration for the Latin American institute begins June 22 which is probably the date I will plan to leave Marietta.

You will doubtless be interested to know that the Marietta Board of Education has just completed a \$45,000 negro school and, furthermore, in a "progress edition" which the city is sponsoring in connection with the completion of an elaborate public works program, a picture of the negro school faculty, the building and interior "shots" will be displayed with equal prominence to other new school buildings...which is something, considering the Leo Frank case, the Smyrna riots and several other well-known Marietta race incidents. In case it won't clutter up your desk, I am asking the circulation girl to place your name on our mailing list.

Cordially,



Chess Abernathy, Jr., Editor
COBB COUNTY TIMES

Four NEA Awards, 1938—General Excellence, General Excellence in Typography, Newspaper Production, and Best Use of Illustrative Material. Hal M. Stanley Trophy, 1938.

All-Time All-American 1936-1937—Casey All-American 1935-1936

ESK
UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

Otis A. Brumby, Publisher

Chess Abernathy, Editor

COBB COUNTY TIMES

Georgia's Premier Weekly

MARIETTA, GEORGIA

	GMR	10	May 6, 1939.	
			Memo	
			9	

Miss Margaret L. Utley,
Secretary to Mr. Reynolds,
4901 Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Miss Utley:-

I have written to Mr. Tannenbaum, as suggested, and also to the University of Michigan, inquiring as to the dates of the Institute of Latin American Affairs which I plan to attend this summer.

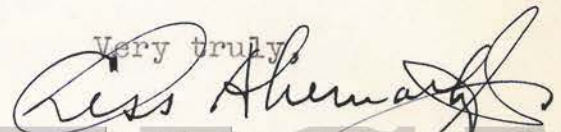
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From Mr. J. A. Vendrell, resident at 616 Lafuente, Buenos Aires, but for the past two years a student at Georgia Tech, I have secured a short reading list, including a book by Professor Rippy, which list I will read through for the present. I have secured a smattering of knowledge concerning Argentina from Mr. Vendrell and some idea as to the situation I will likely face in Buenos Aires.

Thank you for the letter concerning Professor Tannenbaum. You may be certain that I will welcome any and all suggestions that you or Mr. Reynolds may care to make since I want to carry out my plan of work as thoroughly as possible.

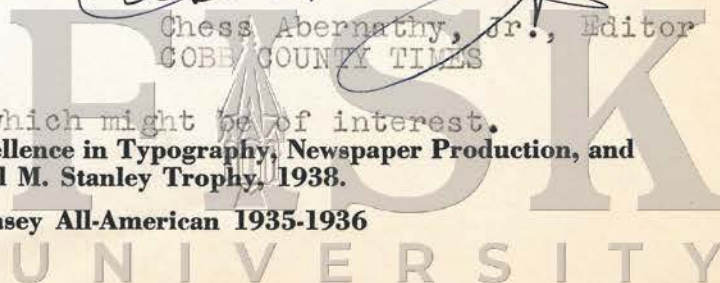
Very truly,



Chess Abernathy, Jr., Editor
COBB COUNTY TIMES

P. S. I enclose a clipping which might be of interest.
Four NEA Awards, 1938—General Excellence, General Excellence in Typography, Newspaper Production, and Best Use of Illustrative Material. Hal M. Stanley Trophy, 1938.

All-Time All-American 1936-1937—Casey All-American 1935-1936



FELLOWSHIPS

Otis A. Brumby, Publisher

Chess Abernathy, Editor

COBB COUNTY TIMES

Georgia's Premier Weekly

MARIETTA, GEORGIA

	GMR	10	May 6, 1939.
			Memo
			9

Miss Margaret L. Utley,
Secretary to Mr. Reynolds,
4901 Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Miss Utley:-

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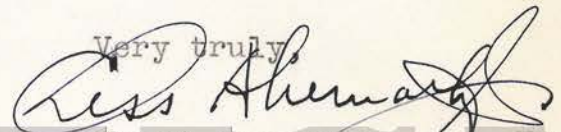
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Very truly,

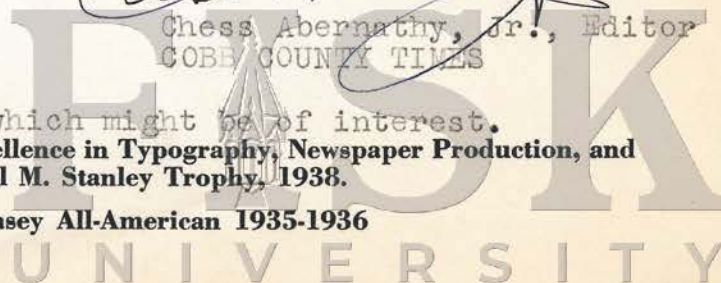


Chess Abernathy, Jr., Editor
COBB COUNTY TIMES

P. S. I enclose a clipping which might be of interest.

Four NEA Awards, 1938—General Excellence, General Excellence in Typography, Newspaper Production, and Best Use of Illustrative Material. Hal M. Stanley Trophy, 1938.

All-Time All-American 1936-1937—Casey All-American 1935-1936



FELLOWSHIPS

May 2, 1939

Dear Mr. Abernathy: Mr. Reynolds will be out of the office for the next ten days, and in his absence I am passing along to you a note which has just come from Mr. Frank Tannenbaum of Columbia University:

"I should be very glad to be of whatever service I can to your two fellows, Mr. Abernathy and Mr. Carter. I shall not be back in my office until school opens in the fall, but will be very glad to see them then if they take the trouble to come this way."

You may possibly wish to write Mr. Tannenbaum before he leaves.

Very truly yours,
MARGARET L. UTLEY

Secretary to Mr. Reynolds

Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr.
The Cobb County Times
Marietta, Georgia

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Otis A. Brumby, Publisher

Chess Abernathy, Editor

COBB COUNTY TIMES

Georgia's Premier Weekly

MARIETTA, GEORGIA

April 17, 1939.

Mr. George M. Reynolds,
 Director for Fellowships,
 Julius Rosenwald Fund,
 4901 Ellis Ave.,
 CHICAGO, ILL.

	GMR	19	Sub	
	DE		56	

Dear Mr. Reynolds:-

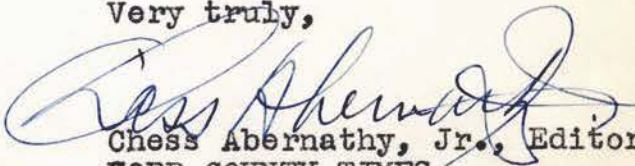
In response to your letter dated April 12 and received in this office today, asking for acceptance of the \$2,500 grant as outlined in the notification, I am happy, of course, to accept the grant.

As suggested in the accompanying letter dated April 13 which outlined our conversation at the Atlanta-Biltmore, I am writing the University of Michigan about the Institute of Latin American Affairs.

I will also begin within the next few days a study of Spanish under a tutor I have unearthed here in Marietta.

I also enclose a clipping from The Times which is self-explanatory.

Very truly,


 Chess Abernathy, Jr., Editor
 COBB COUNTY TIMES

Four NEA Awards, 1938—General Excellence, General Excellence in Typography, Newspaper Production, and Best Use of Illustrative Material. Hal M. Stanley Trophy, 1938.

All-Time All-American 1936-1937—Casey All-American 1935-1936

ESK
 UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

Abernathy, Chess

amc

April 13, 1939

Dear Mr. Abernathy: I am enclosing a formal notification of your appointment as a Rosenwald Fellow, and I am writing this separate letter to confirm our general conversation concerning the revision of your plans.

It is understood that the grant is to cover a year's work, the first six months of which are to be spent in this country, during which time you will do preparatory work for the study in South America. It is the suggestion of the Committee that you spend some time at the University of Chicago and at Columbia University consulting such authorities as Professor Fred J. Rippy at Chicago, and Professor Frank Tannenbaum at Columbia, and that you do extensive reading in the libraries of both institutions on South American history and general social and economic conditions. It has also been suggested that it might be valuable for you to attend the Institute of Latin American Affairs which will be held at the University of Michigan this summer. I do not have information in the office at this time concerning the Institute, but I suggest that you write the University for details.

It is also suggested that you might consider a stay in Washington, where you could consult people at the State Department and at the Pan-American Union. When you are in New York it might be well for you to talk with Mr. Irving A. Leonard, Assistant Director of the Humanities of the Rockefeller Foundation. Mr. Leonard has had rather wide contacts in South America.

In short, it is the belief of the Committee that if you are to get the most out of your work in South America, it would be highly advisable for you to spend half of your time getting ready for the trip. From now until the time you leave it will be of great advantage to you to acquire a fair use of the language.

As I said to you during our conversation in Atlanta, it is agreeable with the Committee for you to use this fel-

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lowship for twelve months without interruption, or, if more desirable from the standpoint of your present connection, to divide it into two periods, one of preparation and one of actual travel, and between the two a return to your paper for a few months.

If we can be of service to you at any time please be sure to call on us.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS

GMR:MLU

Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr.
305 Atlanta Street
Marietta, Georgia

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Otis A. Brumby, Publisher

Chess Abernathy, Editor

COBB COUNTY TIMES

Georgia's Premier Weekly

MARIETTA, GEORGIA

April 3, 1939.

	GMR		
	DE		56.0
			56.0

Mr. George M. Reynolds,
 Director for Fellowships,
 Julius Rosenwald Fund,
 4901 Ellis Ave.,
 Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Reynolds:-

I talked with the boss Sunday and he is willing to give me a twelve months leave of absence, and, at the same time, said he would cooperate in every way possible to make the project a successful and useful one. He is thoroughly enthusiastic about it.

I am happy, therefore, to accept the revisions as suggested by the Committee and as outlined in your conversation with me Saturday at the Atlanta-Biltmore and to undertake the project on the basis of twelve months' study, six months in this country and six months in the Latin Americas, the exact itinerary of the latter period to be determined during the preliminary study. I understand that the Committee will approve a \$2,500 stipend for the twelve-month project.

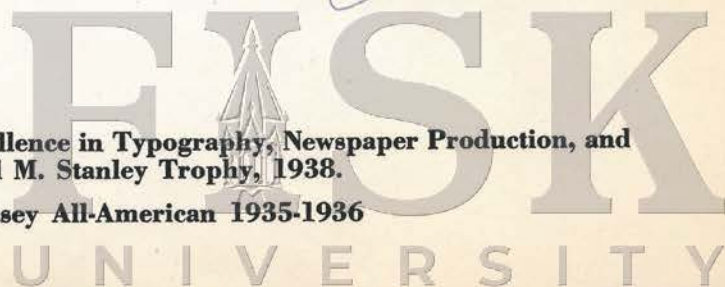
I pledge you and the Committee that I will exert every bit of energy and every shred of ability that I might have to give you your money's worth.

Very truly,

Chess Abernathy, Jr.
 Chess Abernathy, Jr., Editor
 COBB COUNTY TIMES

Four NEA Awards, 1938—General Excellence, General Excellence in Typography, Newspaper Production, and Best Use of Illustrative Material. Hal M. Stanley Trophy, 1938.

All-Time All-American 1936-1937—Casey All-American 1935-1936



Otis A. Brumby, Publisher

Chess Abernathy, Editor

COBB COUNTY TIMES

Georgia's Premier Weekly

MARIETTA, GEORGIA

P. S.

After discussing the project with Mr. Brumby, we concluded that a twelve-month continuous study would be more desirable than two six-month periods with a period of work on the paper intervening. I don't believe you mentioned at what time the Committee thought it most desirable to start the preliminary project, but I can get away from the office any time after September 1, as outlined in my original project.

CAG

Four NEA Awards, 1938—General Excellence, General Excellence in Typography, Newspaper Production, and Best Use of Illustrative Material. Hal M. Stanley Trophy, 1938.

All-Time All-American 1936-1937—Casey All-American 1935-1936

ESK
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FELLOWSHIPS

March 27, 1939

Dear Mr. Abernathy: Your application for a fellowship is under consideration by our Committee, and in the discussion of your plan some questions arose about which I should like to talk with you. I am wondering if you could come to Atlanta Saturday afternoon, April 1, to see me. I will be at the Atlanta Biltmore, and I will appreciate your writing me there, telling me whether or not you can come. If Saturday afternoon is not convenient, I could see you in the morning, but I would prefer the later time.

Very truly yours,

GMR:MLU

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS

Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr.
~~Cobb County Times~~
Marietta, Georgia

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FELLOWSHIPS

February 27, 1939

Dear Vasant: Thank you for your letter of the
25th regarding Chess Abernathy.

You may be sure that we are giving careful consideration to his application.

I hope to be in Georgia later in the spring, and will see you if at all possible.

Sincerely yours,

GMR*MLU

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS

Mr. R. L. Vasant
Agricultural Extension Building
Athens, Georgia

FISK
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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION
Agricultural Extension Building
Athens, Georgia

FELLOWSHIPS
IN REPLY REFER TO

February 25, 1939

	GMR	27	GMR 27

Mr. George Reynolds
Director for Fellowships
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear George:


You will recall discussing with me in New Orleans the fact that Mr. Chess Abernathy, of Marietta, Georgia, had applied to you for a fellowship.

Since our conference, I have talked to Mr. Abernathy and find that he is very keenly interested in securing this fellowship. I am convinced that he is a very worthy young fellow and is certainly doing a good job as Editor of the Cobb County Times. I want to ask, therefore, that you consider his application most carefully.

Please notify me when you will be in Georgia since I would like to discuss matters in general with you.

With kind personal regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,


R. L. VANSANT
State Director

RLV:erp

Otis A. Brumby, Publisher

COBB COUNTY TIMES

Georgia's Premier Weekly

FELLOWSHIPS

Chess Abernathy, Editor

MARIETTA, GEORGIA

Nov. 21, 1938.

	GMR	25	6	25

Mr. George M. Reynolds,
Director of Fellowships,
Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Avenue,
CHICAGO, ILL.

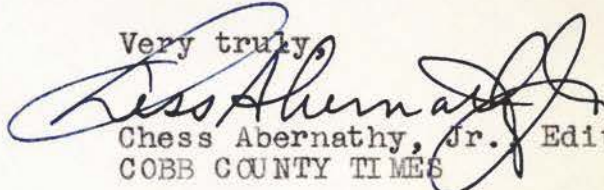
Dear Sir:-

At the suggestion of Mr. J. S. Pope, assistant managing editor of The Atlanta Journal, I am considering making application for a fellowship during the year 1939.

Mr. Pope sent me a printed prospectus of the 1939 fellowships available under the Rosenwald fund, with the suggestion that I write you for blank forms and full information as to the manner in which application should be made.

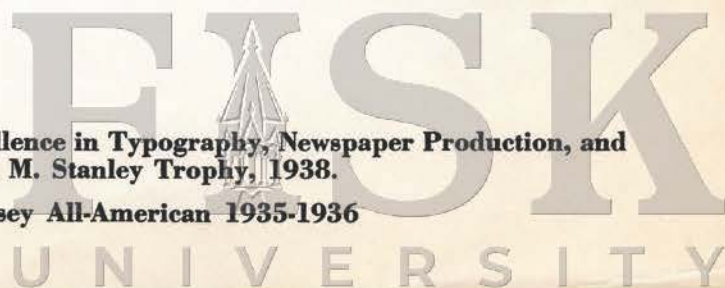
I presume at this time it will not be necessary to give details of the special study which I wish to undertake nor will I undertake to set forth any special qualifications which I might have, other than to state that my endeavors will be in the field of weekly journalism.

Very truly,


Chess Abernathy, Jr., Editor
COBB COUNTY TIMES

Four NEA Awards, 1938—General Excellence, General Excellence in Typography, Newspaper Production, and Best Use of Illustrative Material. Hal M. Stanley Trophy, 1938.

All-Time All-American 1936-1937—Casey All-American 1935-1936


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A

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr.

Report Requested of Mr. Russell S. Grove

Marietta, Georgia

The above-named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's abilities and personal characteristics, and an appraisal of his plan of work. *An early reply to this inquiry will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for an adequate review of the large number of candidates who apply for grants.*

Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

George M. Requalde

Director for Fellowships

REPORT I have known Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr., for something over five years. My association with him is to the extent that I see him several times a week, know and am acquainted with those he works for and with; active in the community in which he lives and works, read many of the articles he writes, and in a general way, feel or know the public reaction to his work.

~~Mr. Abernathy is the editor of the Cobb County Times, a weekly newspaper published in Marietta, Georgia. Its president and owner is Mr. Otis A. Brumby. The Cobb County Times is one of the leading newspapers in Cobb County. And it has on several occasions received national recognition as to the excellence of its form and contents. For instance, the newspaper has been awarded the Casey award from the University of Oklahoma as an outstanding weekly newspaper; the National Editorial Association of Chicago selected the paper as the outstanding weekly in its association; and the Press Association has given recognition to the paper for its editorial policy. I attribute the superior quality of the newspaper to the study and detailed work given it by Mr. Abernathy coupled with the progressive and broad minded attitude of Mr. Brumby, its owner. Much credit must be given the editor.~~

Mr. Abernathy writes on subjects of interest to the readers of his paper. As a result I find his articles widely read. Again, making it an important point to be accurate in his facts, his work is quite freely

quoted on the street. He has developed a style of writing understandable to peoples in all walks of life. I believe he has the ability to develop into an interesting writer if given the opportunity.

Personally, Mr. Abernathy is agreeable, pleasant and conversable. He makes a good appearance. I knew him when he was a student at Emory University and he was popular there, as well as being a very good student. He listens well, has a varied range of knowledge, and the ability to not be confused by "the trees in the forest", yet at the same time understanding that "the trees" go to make the forest. As I have stated before, this desire for a factual foundation in his work has been one of the outstanding merits in his articles.

From my experience in the Central and South American countries, Mr. Abernathy's disposition not to take sides but let "the chips fall where they may" will hold him in good stead there. His pleasant but reserved manner fits in well with the Latin psychology. He does not make enemies, a most important attribution to ones makeup in these Southern countries. He takes a sustaining interest in his work and will develop as the problems present themselves.

The "Plan of Work" as stated in his application is a timely and important question in the present economic and political set up of the countries involved. Any sort of a mutual understanding between these countries and the South would be of unestimable value to all concerned. In my conception of the situation we have not even discovered the problems let alone answered them. If Mr. Abernathy could discover just one item of mutual exchange any sum spent to do so would be insignificant compared to the benefits so received. If he could engender a more pleasant feeling between the peoples involved, this would be of great value, for from my experience and knowledge, a feeling of trust and understanding can hardly be said to exist on the part of the peoples of the Southern countries. I believe Mr. Abernathy with his desire and ability to adhere closely to facts in his articles will fit in well in this endeavor to formulate mutual trust, respect and interest between these peoples.

I submitted to Mr. Abernathy some time ago, at his request, a schedule or plan of work that could be carried out in South and Central America along lines somewhat similiar to the ones he now proposes in his application. To a considerable extent he has followed this schedule. I believe, therefore, that the contemplated trip is feasible, will give the greatest results and be of great interest and benefit provided the agent is

Is the candidate free from personality handicaps which would make it difficult to obtain and hold a position giving him opportunity to utilize his abilities? *Forward and pleasing personality.*

willing to do careful work, is capable to make independent investigations of the situations as he meets them, and present his findings in an understanding manner.

Mr. Abernathy is a sober, upright man of sound principals and will be a credit to the United States in his visit thru these neighboring countries. His return will be eagerly awaited by the readers of the *Sigonal* newspapers.

Position or Title

Address

Attorney at Law

Partner - Carmichael & Grove

Date

1/5/39

(Please return to the Director for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.)

A

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr.

Report Requested of Mr. Raymond B. Nixon

Emory University, Georgia

The above-named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.


We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's abilities and personal characteristics, and an appraisal of his plan of work. *An early reply to this inquiry will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for an adequate review of the large number of candidates who apply for grants.*

Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

George M. Reynolds
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Mr. Abernathy, in my opinion, is one of the most promising men in the entire field of Southern weekly journalism. In his customary enthusiasm he probably has outlined a project of too great magnitude for a single individual to undertake with the time and funds he will have available, but undoubtedly he will accomplish as much as any person could. What is more important, perhaps, he will profit personally by the opportunity for travel and study, and as editor of the weekly newspaper that is today regarded as probably the best publication of its kind in the United States he will be in an excellent position to give the people of Georgia and the South the benefit of his knowledge and experience.


OVER
UNIVERSITY

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO

As you may have heard from other sources, The Cobb County Times, of which Mr. Abernathy is editor, in 1938 won four different trophies of the National Editorial Association--the first time in history that any single paper has rolled up so many honors in one year. The paper also has achieved numerous other distinctions in state and local contests which have given it prestige and influence far beyond that of the ordinary country weekly. I regard Mr. Abernathy as chiefly responsible for the paper's excellence.

Personally, Mr. Abernathy is a young man of high character, keen intellect, and amazing energy. His scholastic record at Emory was only slightly under that required for election to Phi Beta Kappa, and in everything which he has undertaken he has shown himself to possess the qualities that make for leadership and success.

Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Is the candidate free from personality handicaps which would make it difficult to obtain and hold a position giving him opportunity to utilize his abilities?

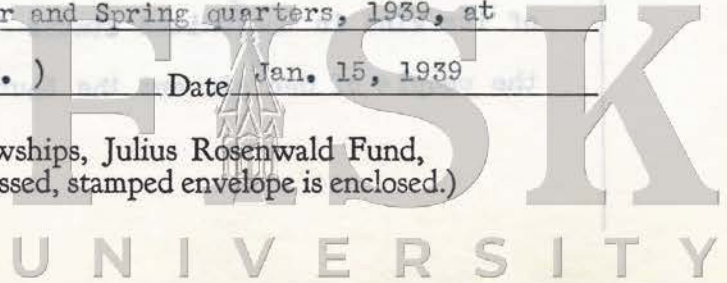
Yes; his personality is most attractive.

Signed Raymond B. Mason

Position or Title Head of the Department of Journalism, Emory University

Address Emory University, Ga. (on leave Winter and Spring quarters, 1939, at University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn.) Date Jan. 15, 1939

(Please return to the Director for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.)



OVER

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr.

Report Requested of Mr. James S. Pope

Atlanta Journal, Atlanta, Georgia

The above-named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's abilities and personal characteristics, and an appraisal of his plan of work. *An early reply to this inquiry will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for an adequate review of the large number of candidates who apply for grants.*

Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

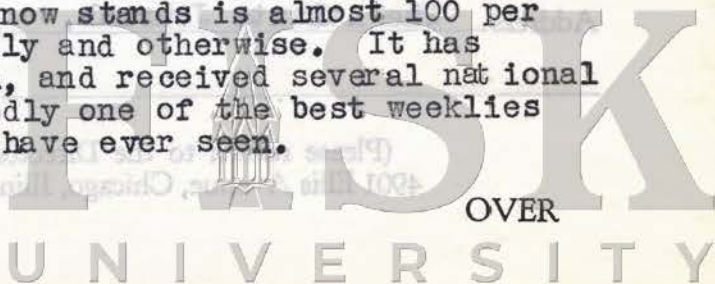
George M. Reynolds
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Dear Mr. Reynolds: I feel that Abernathy's outline of his project gives you an excellent idea of his capability and promise. He had talked to me about this very briefly; I gave him no help in planning his proposed work. So far as I know the Pan-American idea --- which strikes me as being an excellent and most timely one --- is entirely his. He told me that he had already begun brushing up on his Spanish and hoped to have a conversational command of the that language if and when he received a fellowship. All of which, as I say, indicates a sound approach.

*may be
file*

I have the highest regard for Abernathy's ability and character. I suppose he sent you some copies of the weekly newspaper, the Cobb County Times, which he edits. And he really edits it, being in complete charge of that end of the business. The paper as it now stands is almost 100 per cent his product, typographically and otherwise. It has attracted nation-wide attention, and received several national honors. I think it is undoubtedly one of the best weeklies published anywhere; the best I have ever seen.



Unlike most young men on weeklies, Abernathy is genuinely interested in that important and fruitful field. If he wanted to switch to a daily, as practically all of them do, he could get a job on The Journal any time, which is perhaps the best gauge of what we think of him.

His articles on South America would, at this time, attract much interest. Since he is The Journal's correspondent in Marietta, we would expect him to send us something periodically for publication; and I dare say most of the weeklies of any importance in this section would welcome his reports on the continent we are just being introduced to by Mr. Hitler, et al.

In so far as I am able to judge the Rosenwald standards and aims, I think Abernathy is an ideal candidate. He is young, aggressive, competent, and he is interested in a project which will in turn attract the interest of Southerners in particular. There are many promising young newspaper men in the South, but most of them on dailies, where they get plenty of help in demonstrating their worth. Abernathy cut his own path and made something notable out of an ordinary, undistinguished country paper.

In short, he is the only candidate about whom I have been asked that I can give a wholehearted, sincere endorsement.

I hope the Fellowship Committee will find his application meritorious. I am sure you can make no mistake in giving him this chance.

Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Dear Mr. Reynolds: I feel that Abernathy's outline of his project gives you an excellent idea of his capability and

Is the candidate free from personality handicaps which would make it difficult to obtain and hold a position giving him opportunity to utilize his abilities?

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Signed J. S. Paine

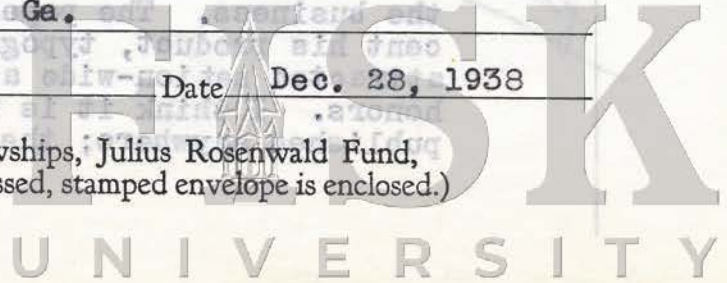
Position or Title Asst. Managing Editor

Address The Atlanta Journal, Atlanta, Ga.

Date Dec. 28, 1938

(Please return to the Director for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.)

OVER



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr.

Report Requested of Mr. W. L. Downs

South Georgia Teachers College, Statesboro, Georgia

The above-named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's abilities and personal characteristics, and an appraisal of his plan of work. *An early reply to this inquiry will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for an adequate review of the large number of candidates who apply for grants.*

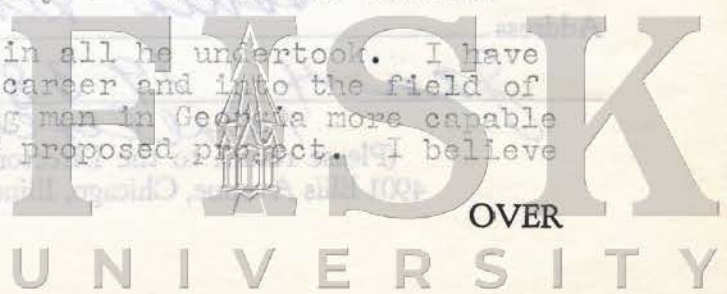
Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

George M. Reynolds
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

I have known Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr. for twenty years. He had his entire public school career under my supervision. In all my experience as a public school administrator, have I found one with as many fine characteristics. His scholarship was superior. During his high school years he was most active in all activities of the school program. He never did things half heartedly. One thing that demonstrated his perseverance when once he attempted a problem was shown in his athletic activities. Abernathy was not considered a very good athlete when he first entered high school but he went out for practice in football, basketball and track each season. Not until he was a senior did he succeed in making the varsity. However, all the time he worked hard and played where he was needed.

This spirit was manifested in all he undertook. I have followed him through his college career and into the field of journalism. I do not know a young man in Georgia more capable of doing the work outlined in his proposed project. I believe



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

his contribution in the newspaper field will be greatly enriched by this study and his future work will be most constructive.

As a young, small newspaper man Mr. Abernathy is far above the average. I heartily recommend him and his project as outlined.

Walter Downs

Walter Downs, Director

Laboratory Schools, South Georgia Teachers College.

South Georgia Teachers College, Statesboro, Georgia

The above named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's abilities and personal characteristics, and an appraisal of his plan of work. An early reply to this inquiry will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for an adequate review of the large number of candidates who apply for grants.

Your reply will be held in strictest confidence.

Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Is the candidate free from personality handicaps which would make it difficult to obtain and hold a position giving him opportunity to utilize his abilities?

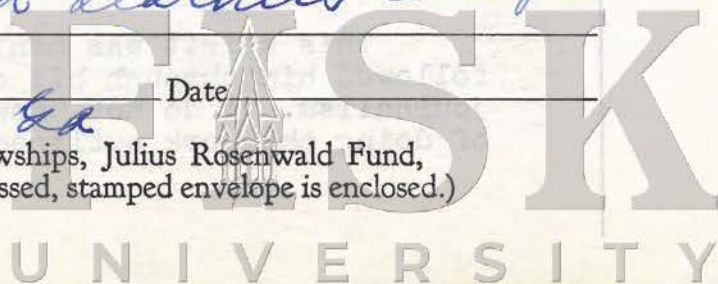
yes

Signed *Walter Downs*

Position or Title *Director Lab. Schools*
South Georgia Teachers College

Address *Jan 4 1938* Date
1 Collegeboro, Ga

(Please return to the Director for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.)



SOUTH AMERICA -- DANGER SPOT OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

(Text of an address delivered September 27, 1940 before the Georgia Academy of the Social Sciences, Emory University auditorium, by Mr. Chess Abernathy, editor of the Cobb County Times, Marietta.)

The Western Hemisphere is a family of sick nations. Through no wish of its own, this family finds itself afflicted with social, political, and economic ills which have become increasingly critical since September 1, 1939.

The head of this New World family, a robust individual known as Uncle Sam, had long been under the delusion that epidemics of militarism, Nazism, Fascism, Communism could be quarantined in other parts of the world. But these POLITICAL DISEASES are now breaking out in the New World in malignant form.

Uncle Sam has clung to the belief that economic ailments could be kept away from our shores by a high tariff wall, by high prices, by the gold standard, by various acts of Congress. But today ECONOMIC DISEASE is epidemic in the New World.

Since 1933 Uncle Sam has been fearful of these political and economic diseases and has retained Dr. Good Neighbor Policy to give pills to our neighbors in the New World -- 20 Latin American nations -- but in the past year these pills have lost their potency and have proved entirely too mild to cope quickly with the diseases.

A new diagnosis, powerful medicine, skilled doctors, drastic action are needed if the danger spot of Latin America is to be made healthy again. What is needed is a MAJOR OPERATION. It is an EMERGENCY CASE and must be doctored now.

FIRST HEADACHE -- FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITIES: The first splitting headache -- merely symptomatic of deeper illness -- has been the activities of the so-called "Fifth Column" in Latin America.

In January of this year Americans woke up one morning to read headlines about a German plot to take over Patagonia, in Southern Argentina. This died down to be replaced in June by news of a plot to Nazify the Republic of Uruguay. Just last Monday we read that Uruguayan officials possess positive evidence that the Germans intend to set up a peasant colony in Uruguay.

Behind these headlines is an open continent-wide system of Nazi propaganda and a secret continent-wide system of Nazi espionage and subversive activities. During the past eighteen months I have been studying Latin America under a Julius Rosenwald Fellowship.

For six months of this time I visited the principal nations of South America, traveling about 23,000 miles. I have been privileged to talk to numerous officials of the U.S. diplomatic corps in these countries, to cabinet ministers, to the president of one nation. Traveling as a tourist

and yet carrying recommendations from the State Department, from several large American business firms, from several press agencies, and others, I found it possible to get to many valuable sources of information.

Here are a few facts that I consider reliable about espionage, subversive activities and other more-or-less undercover activities of the Nazis in the countries I visited.

I was in Uruguay, in Montevideo, the last days of May. A committee of the Chamber of Deputies was investigating an alleged revolutionary plot by a Nazi group to take over the country. The committee report revealed that arms, ammunition, an organized militia, had been formed to take over Uruguay. I visited the Dept. of Foreign Affairs and found out exactly nothing. The American minister, Mr. Wilson, said, "the situation is very serious ... You don't realize how serious." Eight Nazi leaders were arrested, but later released because of pressure from the German legation. An 80-page report from the Uruguayan attorney general now reveals that Julio Dalldorff, Nazi press attache in Montevideo, is leader of the group plotting this rebellion. It is revealed that last June a sharp note was sent to Nazi Minister Langmann in Montevideo by the Uruguayan Foreign Minister protesting the fact that Dalldorff enjoyed diplomatic immunity. Last June Uruguay appealed for immediate aid from their closest neighbors, that is to say, from Argentina and Brazil. Argentina promptly armed the border where it touched Uruguay and Brazil sent a large supply of arms. Uruguay is a weak, poor country and is not in a position to defend herself. The U.S. has sent the cruisers Quincy and Wichita down there on "good will" missions, actually to demonstrate our willingness to aid in case of a crisis. It is likely that several U.S. battlegroups will stick around in that neighborhood as long as the tension stays on.

Brazil has recently demanded the expulsion of a Nazi attache in Rio suspected of subversive action.

Bolivia has a large staff of Nazis at La Paz and public sentiment is against several of these men. "La Razon", the only pro-American newspaper in the city, has printed editorials attacking one of the legation members and denouncing him for alleged subversive actions.

In Lima, Peru, the German embassy has 60 members, the Italian legation has been greatly increased recently.

American customs authorities seized a German by the name of Wolfe from the Japanese vessel Yasukuni Maru when she put into Balboa two months ago and discovered a trunkload of alleged secret and subversive documents. Wolfe allegedly came to San Francisco, via Japan, picked up the documents there and was taking them to Latin America. Several other spy cases have been made in the Canal Zone.

A Nazi by the name of Karl Arnold was deported recently by Argentina as an alleged operative of the Gestapo.

Center of operations of the Gestapo in Southern Latin America is the quadrangle where Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay and Brazil meet.

I visited Resistencia, in the Chaco region in Northern Argentina and found that a large American cotton oil mill had recently discharged their plant

foreman who was accused of being a Nazi leader in this region. The manager of the mill said that "there's plenty going on here." A huge swastika flies on the main street in Resistencia over the German consulate. This is a small city 1000 miles north of Buenos Aires, in a sparsely populated region, but there are enough Germans -- or for some reason -- the Nazis maintain a consulate here. Across the river is Corrientos, said to be a hotbed of Nazi agents. This city was under investigation of the Argentine secret police. Since the time I was there several suspects have been arrested in this area.

There are at least 300,000 native born Germans in southern Brazil and more than 1,000,000 first and second generation Germans in this area. Police at Porto Alegre, in the province of Rio Grande de Sul, have confiscated thousands of subversive pamphlets. It is feared by the four nations mentioned previously that these Germans will revolt and try to grab part of Uruguay, Paraguay and Argentina and set up a Nazi state in this region.

I traveled on the same boat with some 40 officers of the Argentine army who were going to Misiones and other outlying provinces for police purposes. Brazil has clamped down strict regulations in Rio Grande, closing schools, sending in loyal administrators, and requiring Portuguese to be spoken instead of German. Arms and ammunition have been confiscated in all of these countries, including rifles, pistols, machine guns and many rounds of machine gun clips. Reams of literature have been discovered. An investigation by the Argentine National Police, recently organized to police this area, disclosed a tie-up between the Nazis in Northern Argentina and those in Paraguay.

When I was in Northern Argentina there were reports that the Nazis were hiding arms in this region and then transferring them to Paraguay, about 200 miles up the river, by airplane. Police were investigating the airplane report.

At the time I was in the capital of Paraguay, the government of this country was not convinced that Fifth Column activities were serious and had refused to launch an investigation. The American Minister was making every effort to get a probe started. I noted several days ago in the New York Times that the Paraguayan government has now agreed to cooperate with Argentina in the investigation underway. Since the death of General Estigarribia, dictator of Paraguay and very friendly to the U.S., the situation in this country will undoubtedly bear watching.

The mass of testimony, the tremendous amount of smoke, must indicate a good deal of fire. From what I have seen and heard in the past six months in Latin America I am convinced that the Gestapo has a continent-wide set-up in Latin America ... that they are fomenting trouble, spreading rumors, gathering arms and ammunition, spreading seditious literature, raising funds by levying on German citizens of all classes.

Under the mask of the Winter Relief Fund they levied at least 10 per cent of the income of Germans in Buenos Aires, even including chambermaids, cooks, and the like. These same agents, working out of the German legations and embassies, are using the cloak of diplomatic immunity to get access to high officials whom they bribe and control. This is particularly true of military officers who are powerful in most of the nations. Several high officials in Uruguay resigned following the expose there last June. Every

attempt is being made to curry the favor of the military group in Bolivia. Here General Benaranda is dictator.

From what I learned in Buenos Aires, in Rio, in La Paz, in Assuncion, Paraguay, I am convinced that the Nazis are exercising a close surveillance over most Germans, both naturalized, native or ex-Germans, to see that they are either actively aiding the German cause or that they are definitely not hurting it. The weapon of fear is hanging like a vast sword over all Germans in South America, over German business firms, and those who may be under obligation to the Nazis.

In an interview with a cabinet minister in Paraguay I found him extremely anxious not to say anything which might be interpreted as anti-Nazi. A New York Times reporter told me that German embassy officials in Rio to whom he talked made him promise not to reveal their names or to even refer to the fact that he had visited the German embassy.

Dual citizenship is prevalent in Latin America. Many Germans, Americans and English have retained citizenship in their own native countries and also taken out citizenship in the country in which they live. This means that they carry two passports. This means that they can enter the U.S. as South American citizens. Since it is possible to carry two passports, it is quite easy for Gestapo agents to travel from country to country. It is supremely simple for a German agent, therefore, to travel under false colors.

The disease of the Fifth Column is rapidly spreading northward into the United States and, in fact, seems to be already here. Effective measures of stopping it must be ... and will be ... found by the American nations.

Principal aims of the open propaganda which is disseminated by newspaper, radio, and pamphlet are:

- (1) to spread the success story of Nazism and might.
- (2) to emphasize Germany's desire to trade with Latin America which is now impossible because of the British blockade.
- (3) to attack English interests, and thus American interests, too, and cause expropriation of these investments.
- (4) to show the common cause which the Nazis have with Latin America, because both parties have been subjected in past years to economic domination of stronger powers.
- (5) to minimize the fear of "Fifth Column Activities".

I have copies of Nazi bulletins circulated in Peru, written in Spanish, which bring out these specific points.

One article I translated has this to say about Fifth Columns:

"In all the American newspapers, both in North and South America, the Allied propaganda campaign is being augmented daily, ably masked under the theme of the Fifth Column ... It is said that the Fifth Column is seeking to prepare the ground for a German invasion in South America ... In respect to the charge of invasion, permit us to enumerate a number of American territories which are not in German hands, but in the hands of other European countries ... and which were seized by previous Fifth Columns ... In the hands of whom do you actually find the following American territories: Canada, Jamaica, Trinidad, Bolize, the Falkland

Islands? The bulletin goes on to say that stories of Nazi plots in Patagonia, in Uruguay, are able lies which endanger the good relations of Nazi Germany with Latin America.

This particular bulletin was entitled "The Real Fifth Column". Some of the hidden motives in it which may not be immediately discernable are these

*** The mention of the Falkland Islands strikes a responsive chord in Argentina. The Argentines have never forgiven the British for taking the Falkland Islands and these islands are printed on Argentine maps as Argentine territory under the name of the Malvinas Islands. Belize, British Honduras, is coveted by Honduras.

*** In another part of the bulletin mention is made of the railroads, mines, steamship companies owned by the English in Latin America. The Nazis contend that their only desire is to trade with Latin America and they do not covet any property there. The U.S., of course, also owns much property in Latin America. Such propaganda arouses opinion against both England and the U.S. The general idea of this series of bulletins was to establish the fact that the "Real Fifth Column" in Latin America includes the British, American, and all other foreigners except the Nazis!

The Nazis openly make use of newspapers. In Rio an 8-page 9-column newspaper called Meio-Dia which carries on its masthead the slogan "a journal for the people", prints reams of German propaganda, including pictures. The director of the paper, according to other newspaper publishers in Rio, draws regular payments from the German embassy.

Most of the stories appearing in the paper are from the Trans-Ocean News Service which is the Nazi free service to South America. Sensational headlines attract many Rio readers.

Gazeta de Noticias, another Rio paper, is said to be German-subsidized. The treasurer of "O Globo" -- the globe -- told a N.Y. Times correspondent that the Nazis had approached him on a proposal to buy his paper.

Not only does Trans-Ocean News Service furnish full war coverage to newspapers FREE, but in many cases newspaper editors are actually paid to publish certain material. In La Paz, Bolivia, the German business men are spending about \$750 monthly, according to U.S. consular officials, and part of this buys a full page of propaganda every day in a La Paz paper called "La Calle". This page is usually page six which has given rise to the saying in La Paz that "The Fifth Column in Bolivia is the sixth page of La Calle."

While I was in La Paz this newspaper published a front page editorial alleging that the "imperialistic U.S." was trying to get control of Latin America through the Pan American conference at Havana. In the same editorial, the newspaper editor said he possessed "documentary proof" that Chile was preparing to attack Bolivia.

In Peru the story had been spread that Chile was preparing to attack Peru. This illustrates another German propaganda method which is subversive to say the least. This is a consistent attempt on the part of the Nazis to get the Latins to quarreling among themselves over past boundary disputes, of which there are plenty in South America.

An interesting but crooked method of palming off German propaganda which the U. S. consul in La Paz called to my attention was the laudatory stories on German military leaders under faked Associated Press datelines.

In Argentina the headquarters for German propaganda is the newspaper "El Pampero", which means in Argentina, a wind! This paper has a circulation of some 400,000 which has been built up by paying newsboys almost double the price which other papers pay them for selling the paper.

PARALLEL BETWEEN METHODS IN EUROPE & LATIN AMERICA

It is significant, it is downright frightening, when we realize that the Nazis are using the same bait in Latin America that they used in Poland, Norway, Denmark, France. Their propaganda is, as usual, masked under the sugar coating of "their right to trade in Latin America" which is abridged by the wicked British blockade! We are all familiar with what the Nazis' right to trade meant in Poland, Norway, Holland, Denmark, Roumania. Do you remember that trade treaties with these countries always preceded invasion?

There is one school of thought in the U.S. that asks: Why not let's withdraw from Latin America and build our defenses around the Caribbean area? As much as this might be desired, it is my opinion that such a course would be fatal to our program of defense. The Canal Zone is vulnerable from points in Colombia, Venezuela, Brazil, Ecuador. We are already faced with a shortage of tin unless we can persuade Bolivia to come to an agreement to sell us this vitally needed metal. All our tin is at present smelted in Great Britain. I talked to the manager of one of the largest tin mines in Bolivia and he says that America had better wake up to this situation. We would be without a source of supply for natural rubber. We would be without quebracho extract for leather tanning which comes from Paraguay and Argentina.

The lesson of Europe, the lessons which Germany was teaching us in barter trade methods before the War started, all indicate that we would lose a tremendous lump of foreign trade in a Nazi-dominated Latin America. England has already learned that her trade in Latin America is just as important as her air force. She is sending trade missions there. She is using valuable warships to convoy her merchant vessels engaged in South American trade. The same is true of the U.S. Though probably five per cent of our total production is for Latin American sales, this is a vital five per cent. It is the difference between prosperity and a high standard of living and the worst depression you can imagine. It represents millions of dollars in annual volume. It represents thousands of autos, trucks, tractors, typewriters, locomotives, electric motors, heavy machinery, sewing machines, etc.

Besides the fact that military bases of an unfriendly power in South America would multiply our problems of national defense and besides the fact that a German barter-trade system has already demonstrated its power to throttle our South American trade, the domination of our neighbors to the south by Nazi political and social ideals would breed a New World with all the ideological diseases of the Old World. There is comparative peace south of the border, except where communistic and fascistic

doctrines have caught hold. Next door neighbor Mexico is one of these breeding places. Fartherest south neighbor Chile is another. Here disorders have already caused us a few sleepless nights. There will be many more such nights unless Uncle Sam can develop a strong front on the question of 'isms.

What, now, do the Latin Americans think about hemisphere defense? What do they think about New World unity in politics? What do they think about the possibility of economic cooperation?

Dr. Herbert Moses, head of the Brazilian press association, says that Brazil at this time will welcome American military aid and cooperation. Uruguay has already asked for it. Peru is receiving an air mission from the U.S. In this time of military danger, both external and internal, every nation except Argentina will welcome the closest kind of collaboration with Uncle Sam. It is the time of times, the golden opportunity, to send German and Italian military missions packing back home, to be replaced by Americans. It is time to acquire still more air and naval bases.

The 300-mile wide expanse of the Atlantic Ocean, known officially as the Neutrality Belt, called in Latin America the "Virginity" Belt, cannot possibly be defended without many bases. Trinidad is the first step in that direction. The new Pan American Airways base in Northern Brazil is another step. Now is the time to go after bases, more bases.

ECONOMIC CRISIS IN LATIN AMERICA

The crisis which will decide whether or not Uncle Sam loses Latin America is here now. It is at the same crucial point as the Battle of England. Cotton, wheat, meat in Argentina is cut off from Continental Europe. Black Paraguayan tobacco, tea (called yerba mate), cotton which went to Holland is rotting. Oranges, coffee, and a dozen Brazilian products are piled high in warehouses, lying wasted in the plantations of that country. Mineral products from Chile, Peru, Bolivia are feeling the brunt of a war-torn world trade. These countries are facing -- many of them -- the worst crises in their history.

Japan is buying cotton in Brazil and Peru at whatever price they offer almost. England is buying as much as she can. Loans from the Export-Import bank, reciprocal trade treaties which mean nothing in time of war, are the only small pills that the Good Neighbor policy is offering at the moment to remedy this economic illness.

What is needed, in the opinion of U.S. experts who have studied the problem, is a comprehensive -- an expensive -- program of aiding these countries to handle these huge surpluses. Such a trade program launched in conjunction with Great Britain and Canada and with the aim of buying these raw products for use now or in the future would turn the tide toward Good Neighbor Uncle Sam.

Until the good day arrives that Latin Americans are convinced that Uncle Sam intends to take some realistic steps toward cementing our trade bonds with them, they will sit on the fence and wait to play ball with the nation that offers the quickest, most common sense method of buying their raw materials.

Last Wednesday Argentina clamped down a drastic embargo on imports from the U.S. Informed sources said that Argentina's action was possibly caused by Wendell Willkie's recent speech denouncing any agreement to buy Argentine beef. The fundamental factor, however, is that Argentina has lost much of her export trade recently. Warren Pierson, of the Export-Import bank, has gone to Argentina to see what can be done about this situation.

I could paint you a vivid picture of the Hitler Youth organizations in Latin America, of the German schools in many cities teaching Nazi doctrines, telling school children that their first allegiance is to Hitler. I could tell you about the American basketball coach in Peru who found his students using the Fascist salute. I could make out a pretty good case to prove that Latin America is already 90 per cent totalitarian.

All these things, however, are merely surface indications and do not give a clear picture of the actual situation. It is extremely difficult to paint an accurate, complete picture. It is easy to mislead when discussing 20 nations -- each with its own peculiarities, its own particular problems -- in such a general fashion as I have discussed them.

The same, the constructive viewpoint on Latin America today appears to be that we must now abandon our egotistical ideas of Americanizing these 20 nations. Rather, we must inform ourselves accurately of what their problems are and find a common ground on which these problems can be solved.

We are not even in a position to quibble about details. Wednesday's newspaper informed us that the Nazis have concluded an agreement with Japan to oppose the U.S. in the Far East. America today stands completely isolated in an unfriendly world, clinging to the mere straw that somehow Great Britain will pull through. To the east across an Atlantic that no longer protects us is the world's mightiest military and propaganda machine. To the north lies more than 3,000 miles of unprotected Canadian border. If Britain falls, here is a problem that must be solved overnight. To the west is the rising sun of Japan, now united with our western foe, Mr. Hitler. To the south lie 20 neighboring nations and a ray of hope.

Bluntly, we now need Latin America and we are not in a position to procrastinate.

My program involves a comprehensive settlement of existing problems between North and South America. I will enumerate a few of these problems briefly and suggest common sense and immediate solutions.

First, a passing word about the Pan American conferences which have been going on since 1890. As a conference table for discussion of problems, as a medium for the exchange of ideas, as an international supper club, the Pan American conferences are excellent. As a means of getting quick action, of solving tough problems today, the Pan American round table is impotent, unwieldy. Its past record is the best testimony of this fact. You are doubtless under the impression that the recent Havana conference was a huge success.

Let me read you this newspaper clipping: "SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Sept. 21-- Costa Rica Friday night became the first country to ratify the recent Havana agreement intended to protect the Western Hemisphere from foreign aggression ... President Roosevelt has sent the Havana Act to the United States Senate ... The Havana Act, formulated last July by representatives of the 21 American republics, becomes effective on ratification by two-thirds of the Pan American nations."

Sometime, in the hazy future, the required two-thirds of the nations MAY ratify this agreement. Right now it is of no great significance and certainly is not binding. I am no student of the dozens of agreements signed at these conferences, but I do have a long list of them and as near as I recall not a single one has ever been ratified by all 21 nations. A few have been approved and put into effect by as many as eight of the 21 neighbors.

✓ The Pan American conferences and the Good Neighbor policy are both weak medicine for the maladies that are now attacking our American system.

What will a comprehensive settlement of Latin American problems involve?

✓ 1. From a military standpoint we need and should immediately start seeking outright military alliances with every nation bordering the Caribbean Sea. We must have cooperative arrangements for establishment of naval and air bases with every Latin country with the possible exception of Chile and Argentina. Even with these farthest south neighbors we need understandings as to military preparedness. President Roosevelt accomplished in the destroyer-base bargain with Churchill more than all the Pan American conferences have accomplished since they were started. Not a single Latin American nation is prepared to defend itself from revolution from within much less invasion from without.

There is a definite danger of Hitler puppets being set up as dictators in Bolivia, Paraguay, Uruguay, and even Brazil. Bi-lateral military alliances are something new in U.S. history. My answer to this is that the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo-Moscow axis is something distinctly new in world history. It is impossible for us to arrange these alliances too quickly for the fast-stepping Nazi diplomats.

Speed is the essence of the value of these alliances as diplomatic weapons. The situation in Europe is beyond the aid of diplomacy. Our diplomatic front is now in Latin America. Without this strongest of diplomatic weapons -- the military alliance -- we are powerless to act.

2. From the economic side we are faced with a multiplicity of matters to which we must attend. Biggest barrier to trade with our neighbors is the antiquated, haphazard, laissez-faire system under which American foreign trade operates. Second to this is the fact that 90 per cent of the American public doesn't care a hoot whether or not we have any foreign trade. This latter problem is one for our educators, newspapers, radio. The first problem can be attacked immediately.

✓ (a) The outrageous, unjust and wholly political Smoot-Hawley tariff -- which, incidentally, is the South's worst enemy -- has erected a wall around the U.S. which effectively shuts out world trade. How we can talk free trade and reciprocal trade to Latin America and still keep this tariff

wall, I can't comprehend ... and neither can the Latin Americans, for that matter.

The answer to Latin America's problems today is barter -- or some variation of barter. Department of Agriculture experts in Washington, Department of State economists know the details of how this can be worked out. Barter is already being practised between a few Latin nations. More of it is being proposed. If we expect to live in today's economic world, we must be prepared to use today's methods. Call it cartelization, call it dumping, call it what you please, but action along this front must start NOW.

(b) The artificial exchange rates, the dozens of exchange restrictions, the unstable condition of Western Hemisphere currencies are all related problems -- major ailments -- that must be solved. In Paraguay, for instance, one American dollar will buy 345 Paraguayan pesos. Exchange controls which harass both importer and exporter and which change from day to day make business between the American nations a hazardous venture.

Here is the field where bi-lateral trade agreements can play a leading role. We don't have agreements with the leading Latin nations because at present we have nothing to offer in the way of barter deals, tariff-free imports and the like. The only thing we have to offer is a loan from the Export-Import Bank. These loans are vital to the financing of individual private sales to Latin America, but the heart of the problem has not been touched.

✓ Perhaps what we need is a sort of hemisphere currency to be used in international trade ... Something similar to Germany's "aski" or "trade" marks. It's time NOW to send forth our economist on an economic blitzkrieg attack on these problems.

(c) Cheap transportation -- meaning lower freight rates and much lower passenger fares -- must be secured at once. I am not disposed to blame the shipping lines nor the Maritime Commission, but I am prepared to say categorically that one of the biggest obstacles in the way of Latin American exports and imports is the high cost of transportation. Subsidy and more subsidy is the answer.

The commercial attache at Rio told me, for example, that the biggest reason the U.S. was not selling more coal to Brazil was because of exorbitant rates. I was told in Buenos Aires that the Moore-McCormick lines -- who are putting on more and more ships to the East Coast of South America -- have raised their rates on a number of commodities.

A shipping agent in Panama said that the freight cost on general cargo from New Orleans to Cristobal (Colon), Panama, is \$4 per ton, but the rail rate across Canal Zone on the government-owned railroad is \$20 a ton. Imagine it costing 5 times as much for a 48-mile haul across Canal Zone as for a 1,600 mile sea voyage. Remedy of this injustice would undoubtedly aid commerce in Central America.

As for passenger fares: the Grace lines which have a monopoly on the West Coast wanted \$45 per day to carry me from Lima, Peru, to Canal Zone, a five-day trip. I made the same trip on a luxurious Japanese boat for \$20

✓ a day. Considering the tremendous handicap under which a Latin American operates in exchanging his money for dollars, plus the high fares, it is no wonder that only an infinitesimal number ever come to America. The only solid basis for cultural exchange between the nations of the New World is cheap two-way transportation for tourists. In many respects, a stream of American tourists to Latin America will do very little to cement cultural ties. But I did not see a single Latin who had been to the U.S. who was not sold 100 per cent American. I believe it would actually pay us dividends to appropriate \$1,000,000 to bring leaders from all Latin American nations to the U.S. for a visit.

✓ (d) The fourth plank in any platform to better Latin American-U.S. trade relations is that effective co-operation must be worked out between American business men and the commercial attaches and other official U.S. representatives in these countries. I found that there was a lack of confidence on the part of business men operating in South America in the Department of State attaches. The same feeling was reciprocated by the consular officers toward the business men. This is caused by the fact that the consular, legation, and embassy staffs are too small, too poorly paid and because present policy will not permit them to be of much aid just at the time when they are needed most.

It is likewise caused by the fact that business men in some cases have not merited any help because they are ignorant of foreign trade problems. They don't take the trouble to learn, they engage in sharp practices. It is caused by a general attitude on the part of established American firms in Latin America that they are in business to make money and America's best interests come second.

✓ Dozens of American firms are now operating in Latin America through German local agents. These Germans have been there for some time. When war broke out, they were left without any German goods to sell. They took on American lines. They are using profits made on American goods to finance Fifth Column activities in Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and other countries. The largest single contributor to Nazi funds in Bolivia represents a large American motor car manufacturer. In the present time, such practices on the part of American firms is not only dangerous, but short-sighted. When the war is over, their German agents in Latin America will immediately discontinue their American accounts and take over Nazi lines of merchandise again. American business men and the State Department must get together .. and I am confident that they will .. to solve this situation immediately and go after business in Latin America hand-in-hand.

3. In the matter of propaganda we need government-subsidized radio programs, a government subsidized news and feature service (perhaps in co-operation with Associated Press and United Press). We need press attaches in every legation and embassy. These steps are essential and go hand-in-hand with any adequate solution of our relations with our neighbors. The Nazis are hogging too much of the spotlight today. We are not getting enough publicity and advertising. You and I know that this is fatal to any cause. We must have a South American wide radio-printer and radiophoto setup to compete with the Nazi Trans-Ocean News Service. This same system can be used to give adequate day-by-day communications for our diplomatic representatives who are sorely handicapped in many of the smaller posts by lack of communication facilities.

This covers a few of the problems we have in Latin America. As you see, none of them is impossible of solution. A common sense, realistic viewpoint is all that is needed. The biggest obstacle is the abysmal ignorance of America concerning Latin America. Even this, however, is in the process of being remedied.

It has never been the American way of doing things to sit back and wait for problems to solve themselves. It has always been the American policy to go out and meet issues, to solve problems before they become unsolvable.

I have enough confidence in democracy, I have enough confidence in the leaders of our nation today, I have enough confidence in every American, to believe that America will ... and is, in fact, already ... waking up to the peril which besets us in this very minute; that Uncle Sam will not sit idly by and fumble and grumble while this glorious New World is made a hunting ground for the predatory beasts which threaten our Eden; that we can and will achieve an immediate, effective union with our 20 neighbors of the Western Hemisphere; that Western democracy and the Western nations are not decaying, but are rather standing at the threshold of the greatest era in their history.

Candidate **Chess Abernathy, Jr.**Special Field **Journalism**

305 Atlanta Street, Marietta, Georgia
 Editor-in-Chief, Cobb County Times

Plan of Work

Title - The South's Next Door Neighbors - a six-month study of the possibilities of developing mutually profitable trade relations between the South and certain Latin American countries. Products of study to be newspaper articles and pictures, as well as articles for other publications.

Applicant desires to begin study September, 1939.

Digest of Application

Born March, 1912, Gastonia, North Carolina. Married.

A. B., 1934, Emory University.

Reporter, 1934, \$17 a week; news editor, 1935, \$25 a week; editor-in-chief, 1935 -, \$2,500 a year; Cobb County (Georgia) Times.

See attached sheet for activities, and standing and achievement in his profession.

References

J. S. Pope, Atlanta Journal, Georgia
 Raymond B. Nixon, Head of Journalism School
 Emory University, Georgia
 W. L. Downs, Head, Department of Education
 South Georgia Teachers College, Statesboro
 Russell S. Grove, Lawyer, Marietta, Georgia

Committee Notes

Budget Summary

Total amount needed	\$1,500
From applicant	--
From Fund	\$1,500

Granted

supplement to application...Chess Abernathy, Jr., Marietta, Ga.

EVIDENCE OF STANDING AND ACHIEVEMENT IN PROFESSION---

National Awards to Newspaper of which Applicant is Editor:
Four awards in 1938 from National Editorial Association which, according to newspaper and magazine comment, is a record never before achieved by any weekly paper. Some of the awards were in competition with daily papers. The awards were for General Excellence, Typographical Excellence, Newspaper Production, and for Best Use of Illustrative Material.

The Times was picked as one of the eleven best weekly newspapers in America by John H. Casey, of the School of Journalism, University of Oklahoma, for two successive years. Awards known as Casey All-American, 1935-1936, and Casey All-Time All-American, 1936-1937.

The Times has received numerous awards from the Georgia Press Association including the Hal M. Stanley Trophy in 1938 and others in past few years for local news, community service and the like.

Present Activities:

Lecturer (part-time) in Journalism, Emory University.
Vice President, Marietta Kiwanis Club.
Member, Cobb County Scout Council and Court of Honor.
Member, Methodist church, Board of Stewards.
Member, Marietta Golf Club.
Publicity Director, Cobb County Fair Association.
Director of annual Marietta Public Forums. In co-operation with Dr. Cullen B. Gosnell, of Emory University, applicant started what is believed was first community public forum series in Georgia. Material gathered in South America could, of course, be used in these forums in later years..1940.
Director annual county-wide marble tourneys and soap-box races (in connection with newspaper work).
Member Newspaper Judging Committee of Georgia Press Association to judge awards for Florida Press Association, 1938.
County Correspondent, three Atlanta daily newspapers.



STATEMENT OF PLAN OF WORK--CHESS ABERNATHY, JR., MARIETTA, GEORGIA

TITLE OF PROJECT----The South's Next Door Neighbors--A Study of the Possibilities of Developing Mutually Beneficial Trade Relations Between the South and Certain South American Areas.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:

The applicant proposes to visit and study the following regions, designated Areas One, Two, Three and Four (optional)--

AREA ONE--Venezuela, a region which is partial to the United States, is dominated by well-capitalized commercial concerns (oil companies), is for all practical purposes, Americanized. Inhabited by a type of people entirely different from those of other Latin American countries.

AREA TWO---Amazon Valley Region (Brazil). Largely anti-American. Study in this region will be confined, the applicant thinks, to an investigation of the feasibility of a barter between the Southern States (United States) and Brazil, the latter to furnish rubber in exchange for Southern products which they can use. Because of the myriad resources, forest and agricultural, of this region, other exchanges (on a barter basis) might be discovered as feasible.

AREA THREE---Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro Region. This is the region the applicant expects to spend the most time in. It is now dominated by Italy and strongly influenced by Germany. Strongly anti-American. Here is the bulk of the business, population, and the hub of Latin America.

AREA FOUR (OPTIONAL)---If funds hold out, or if it becomes possible to finance in some manner, applicant proposes to study further in the Chile and West Coast Region. Here German influence is strongest, with ties to Japan and Italy being rapidly strengthened.

Specific Objectives of the Project Will Include----

(1) To discover and publicize those agricultural, manufactured and natural resources which can most efficiently and profitably be produced in the South for trade with the areas to be studied in Latin America and, coincidentally, to discover what products can best be produced in the Latin Americas and should not be encouraged in the United States.

(2) To study and publicize as far as practicable the problems, ideas and general conditions of the press in these areas in Latin America, the objective being to develop a feeling of mutual understanding between the press of the Latin Americas and the press of the South.

Specific Objectives continued---

(3) Period of study in Latin America to be for a total of about six months.

(4) To bring back as complete a pictorial record of the project as is practicable, with the idea of supplementing publications and reports with colorful illustrative material. Camera equipment and possibly materials to be furnished by applicant.

(5) To distribute to 300-odd weekly newspapers in Georgia, through the office of the Field Manager of the Georgia Press Association at Emory University, a series of about 26 articles reporting on the project and outlining at the same time those kindred problems that the South and the Latin Americas may have in common, in order to impress upon the weekly editors and their readers an understanding of the South American countries about which, at present, they apparently know very, very little.

Significance of Project----

The importance of the South American countries to the South and the United States, recently revived in the eyes of the public by the Pan American Congress at Lima, Peru, is nevertheless a question which was discussed in the U. S. Congress as early as 1820. On May 10, of that year Henry Clay, speaker of the House of Representatives, said, "It is in our power to create a system, of which the United States (and the South of which Clay was a representative) will be the center, and in which all South American countries will act with us...We would become the rallying point of human wisdom against all the despotism of the old world...! We would become the place of deposit of the commerce of the world..."

Latin America has become doubly important to the South in the past few years. A recent feature article distributed by The Associated Press stated, "A Pan American axis of commerce and culture is in the making." The readers of the weekly papers in the South should be enlightened on this new axis. They should be acquainted with the attitudes, the conditions, the culture among the peoples in South America.

This project coincides with an objective of the Pan American Congress which is, as reported by The Associated Press, "To provide for exchange of professors and students and promote the general understanding of the masses of the sister continents."

The applicant's opinion that barter between the South and South America might prove a mutually profitable relationship is not entirely an opinion that he holds alone. Carleton Beals in his recent book, "The Coming Struggle for Latin America", says, "What of our own (America's) recent policy in Latin America? We woke up to the pernicious state of affairs there only after a body blow had been struck at our

commerce by Germany, Italy and Japan. When Mr. Hull got around to reciprocal favored-nation agreements, the Fascist powers had gone on to barter arrangement, subsidy and currency juggling. Our officials, still dreaming of free markets, apparently could not realize to what extent the world had gotten down to a barter-basis or to government-controlled trade...."

The applicant believes that, in a manner of thinking, the Latin Americas might be considered a "new frontier" for the South and for Southern (and U. S.) enterprise---a frontier which will take skill, diplomacy, aggression (commercial) and co-operative action to conquer, but which will repay rich dividends when developed and linked with the North American continent by ties of mutual interests in trade relations, social and governmental problems.

That some few publications already recognize the urgency of the Latin American trade relation problems is evidenced by this excerpt from an article in *The Texas Weekly*, written by Peter Molyneaux, editor and publisher. Says Mr. Molyneaux, in the Saturday, November 26, issue, "Practically all of the Latin American countries stand in great need of American capital, and it is certain that some of the delegates (to the Pan American Congress) will recognize this...."

Mr. Molyneaux quotes an editorial from the *New York Journal of Commerce* as stating, "A primary task before the Lima conference, therefore, is to see what can be done about restoring the confidence of American capital in Latin America as an attractive field of investment..."

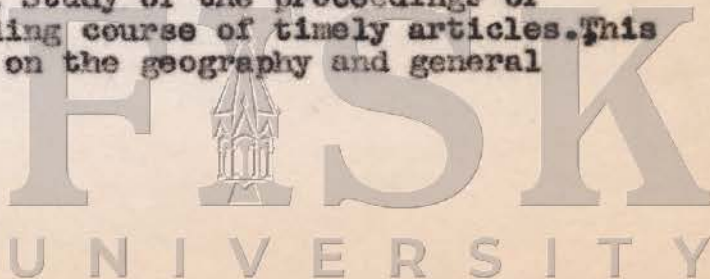
Methods in Carrying Project----

Specific methods, besides photographs, will include interviews with newspapermen in the countries visited, interviews with American commercial representatives and those of other nations, interviews with leaders in the economic and governmental affairs of the city or country, and with others who can throw light on the project.

Generally, the applicant will seek to do a good reporting job, relying on inquisitiveness and observation to get material. Several years photography experience should prove useful.

Preparation for Project----

This will include a study of Spanish to secure a conversational knowledge of the language. Study of the proceedings of the Pan-American conference and a reading course of timely articles. This will be supplemented by a brushing up on the geography and general information about the countries.



Expectation as to Publication of Project----

Bulk of material gathered will be used from time to time in a weekly column and in other forms on the editorial and other pages of the Cobb County Times. The applicant, of course, expects to continue his weekly column by mail during the study project, as well as to write special articles and furnish pictures to The Times. The series of 26 articles mentioned elsewhere in the plan of work should be used by a number of Georgia newspapers as well as possibly a few in nearby states. The Editor's Forum, official publication of the Georgia Press Association, the Emory Alumnus and possibly the Emory Wheel (weekly) may reasonably be expected to use some material. Since the applicant is county correspondent for the three Atlanta dailies and The Associated Press, it is reasonable to presume that a limited number of stories and perhaps pictures may be used in one or more of these publications. Affiliation with the S. A. E. fraternity and Kiwanis International will probably assure a story or two on pertinent subjects in the official organs of these groups. The applicant of course, will seek to secure as wide a distribution of interesting material as possible, perhaps marketing some to national magazines or other publications should this be possible.

Subsequent Plans for Applicant's Career----

As stated in the application form, applicant expects to return to his duties as editor-in-chief of the Cobb County Times. The writer feels that there is a real field of service in weekly newspapering in the South. The small papers are, at present, suffering from provincialism, especially in the South, and from lack of advertising revenue. New ideas, improved papers, editors with a broader training and outlook, can perform a real service to the nation in their respective spheres of influence. The applicant's experience thus far has convinced him that the horizon of the editors and, thus, of their readers, can be broadened and their financial ills cured--this is, in fact, already taking place in Georgia since the establishment of a central office, under a competent manager, for the Georgia Press Association. Any plans, besides those for improving the service and effectiveness of the present publication for which the applicant works will, of course, be dependent on the opportunities that present themselves. Right now, the applicant believes he can better serve his city, county, state, nation in the profession of weekly journalism.

Tentative Itinerary-----

LEAVE Marietta Sept. 1, 1939--Sail from New Orleans.
ARRIVE Caracas, Venezuela, Sept. 15. Stay three weeks.
ARRIVE Para (Belem), Brazil, Oct. 14. Stay two weeks.
ARRIVE Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Nov. 7. Stay month.
ARRIVE Buenos Aires, Dec. 15. Stay 6-8 weeks. Side trips to
Montevideo, Asuncion, Cordoba, Valparaiso, and elsewhere.
LEAVE FOR U. S. sometime after Feb. 1, 1940.

EMORY UNIVERSITY
EMORY UNIVERSITY, GA.
TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD

THIS CERTIFIES THAT:

ABERNATHY, CHESS, JR.

Vidalia, Ga.

Last Name of Student

Other Names

Home Address

Entered THE COLLEGE OF EMORY UNIVERSITY

9-25-29

twelve

A.B., 1934

Date Admitted

No. Quarters Attended

Degree, Year Taken

ENTRANCE UNITS ONLY

(An admission unit represents the equivalent of five recitations per week for thirty-six weeks in an accredited high school, a minimum of 120 clock hours)

SUBJECTS	S	E	C	SUBJECTS	S	E	C	SUBJECTS	S	E	C
English	4			Civics	1			Biology	1		
Latin	3			Algebra	2 1/2			Chemistry			
French				Plane Geom.	1			Physics	1		
German				Solid Geom.	1 1/2						
Spanish				Trigonometry							
History	3			Gen. Science	1			Total			

Last High

School Attended **Vidalia**

Location **Vidalia, Ga.**

Year of High School Graduation **1928**

Number of Years in High School **4**

S—By certificate from an accredited school.

E—By examination.

C—By college work not counted toward degree.

A, B, C, D—Grades above a pass; E—Conditional; F—Failure.

RECORD OF COLLEGE WORK

All subjects taken are listed below.

Session	Dept. and Course No.	Descriptive Title of Course	Hours		Total Weeks	QUARTER GRADES				Courses Credit
			Lec.	Lab.		Fall	Winter	Spring	Summer	
1929-	Hist 1	General European History	5	-	12	A				1
1930	Fr 101-2	Elementary French	5	-	24	B	B			2
	Biol 101a-b	General Zoology	3	4	24	C	B			2
	Math 100	Introductory Mathematics	5	-	12		A			1
	Eng 100	Rhetoric and Composition	5	-	12			A		1
	Fr 103	Intermediate French	5	-	12			A		1
	Psych 101	Introductory Psychology	5	-	12			A		1
1930-	Fr 104	Intermediate French	5	-	12	A				1
1931	Eng 101	Intro. to Study of Literature	5	-	12	B				1
	Ch 101-2	General Inorganic Chemistry	3	4	24	A	B			2
	Bib 101	The English Bible	5	-	12		A			1
	Fr 105	19th Century French Readings	5	-	12		B			1
	Ec 101	Introductory Economics	5	-	12			B		1
	Eng 122	Shakespeare	5	-	12			A		1
	Govt 101	American Government	5	-	12			A		1
	Phys 101	Sound, Light, Electricity	3	4	12			C		1
1932-	F A 205	Renaissance Architecture	5	-	12	A				1
1933	Hist 203	American Colonial History	5	-	12	A				1
	Hist 211-2	History of England	5	-	24	B	B			2
	Ed 205	Educational Psychology	5	-	12		A			1
	Govt 212	State & Local Gov't in U. S.	5	-	12		B			1
	Ed 202	History of Education	5	-	12			B		1
	Govt 211	National Gov't in U. S.	5	-	12			A		1
	Phil 201	Intro. to Philosophy	5	-	12			B		1
1933-	F A 211	History of Music	5	-	12	A				1
1934	Govt 219	Comparative Government	5	-	12	A				1
	Hist 215-6-7	American History	5	-	36	A	A	B		3
	Eng 236	Browning	5	-	12		B			1
	Ed 215	Educational Measurement	5	-	12		B			1
	Hist 226	History of the West	5	-	12		B			1
	Ed 212	Administration & Supervision	5	-	12			B		1
	Hist 290	Reading Course in History	-	-	12			B		1

A course is a subject extending through one quarter with five class periods weekly. It is equivalent to 3 1-3 semester hours.

Conduct record

Clear

Date and cause of withdrawal

Graduation

Transcript issued

12-7-38

to

Self

Honorable dismissal is hereby granted.

Signature of Registrar

LETTERS OF REFERENCE

Chess Abernathy, Jr.

Mr. James S. Pope, Assistant Managing Editor, The Atlanta Journal,
Atlanta, Georgia.

I feel that Abernathy's outline of his project gives you an excellent idea of his capability and promise. He had talked to me about this very briefly; I gave him no help in planning his proposed work. So far as I know the Pan-American idea - which strikes me as being an excellent and most timely one - is entirely his. He told me that he had already begun brushing up on his Spanish and hoped to have a conversational command of that language if and when he received a fellowship. All of which, as I say, indicates a sound approach.

I have the highest regard for Abernathy's ability and character. I suppose he sent you some copies of the weekly newspaper, the Cobb County Times, which he edits. And he really edits it, being in complete charge of that end of the business. The paper as it now stands is almost 100 per cent his product, typographically and otherwise. It has attracted nation-wide attention, and received several national honors. I think it is undoubtedly one of the best weeklies published anywhere; the best I have ever seen.

Unlike most young men on weeklies, Abernathy is genuinely interested in that important and fruitful field. If he wanted to switch to a daily, as practically all of them do, he could get a job on The Journal any time, which is perhaps the best gauge of what we think of him.

His articles on South America would, at this time, attract much interest. Since he is The Journal's correspondent in Marietta,

(Letters of Reference - Chess Abernathy)

we would expect him to send us something periodically for publication; and I dare say most of the weeklies of any importance in this section would welcome his reports on the continent we are just being introduced to by Mr. Hitler, et al.

In so far as I am able to judge the Rosenwald standards and aims, I think Abernathy is an ideal candidate. He is young, aggressive, competent, and he is interested in a project which will in turn attract the interest of Southerners in particular. There are many promising young newspaper men in the South, but most of them are on dailies, where they get plenty of help in demonstrating their worth. Abernathy cut his own path and made something notable out of an ordinary, undistinguished country paper.

In short, he is the only candidate about whom I have been asked that I can give a wholehearted, sincere endorsement.

I hope the Fellowship Committee will find his application meritorious. I am sure you can make no mistake in giving him this chance.

- - - - -

Mr. W. L. Downs, Director of Laboratory Schools, South Georgia Teachers College, Statesboro.

I have known Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr., for twenty years. He had his entire public school career under my supervision. In all my experience as a public school administrator never have I found one with as many fine characteristics. His scholarship was superior. During his high school years he was most active in all activities of the school program.

(Letters of Reference - Chess Abernathy)

He never did things half-heartedly. One thing that demonstrated his perseverance when once he attempted a problem was shown in his athletic activities. Abernathy was not considered a very good athlete when he first entered high school but he went out for practice in football, basketball and track each season. Not until he was a senior did he succeed in making the varsity. However, all the time he worked hard and played where he was needed.

This spirit was manifested in all he undertook. I have followed him through his college career and into the field of journalism. I do not know a young man in Georgia more capable of doing the work outlined in his proposed project. I believe his contribution in the newspaper field will be greatly enriched by this study and his future work will be most constructive.

As a young small newspaper man Mr. Abernathy is far above the average. I heartily recommend him and his project as outlined.

- - - - -

Mr. Raymond B. Nixon, Head, Department of Journalism, Emory University, Georgia.

Mr. Abernathy, in my opinion, is one of the most promising men in the entire field of southern weekly journalism. In his customary enthusiasm he probably has outlined a project of too great magnitude for a single individual to undertake with the time and funds he will have available, but undoubtedly he will accomplish as much as any person could. What is more important, perhaps, he will profit personally by the opportunity for travel and study, and as editor of the weekly newspaper that is today regarded as probably the best publication of its kind in the



United States he will be in an excellent position to give the people of Georgia and the South the benefit of his knowledge and experience.

As you may have heard from other sources, The Cobb County Times, of which Mr. Abernathy is Editor, in 1938, won four different trophies of the National Editorial Association--the first time in history that any single paper has rolled up so many honors in one year. The paper also has achieved numerous other distinctions in state and local contests which have given it prestige and influence far beyond that of the ordinary country weekly. I regard Mr. Abernathy as chiefly responsible for the paper's excellence.

Personally, Mr. Abernathy is a young man of high character, keen intellect, and amazing energy. His scholastic record at Emory was only slightly under that required for election to Phi Beta Kappa, and in everything which he has undertaken he has shown himself to possess the qualities that make for leadership and success.

- - - - -

Mr. Russel S. Grove, Attorney at Law, Marietta, Georgia

I have known Mr. Abernathy, Jr., for something over five years. My association with him is to the extent that I see him several times a week, know and am acquainted with those he works for and with; active in the community in which he lives and works, read many of the articles he writes, and in a general way, feel or know the public reaction to his work.

The Cobb County Times is one of the leading newspapers in Cobb County. And it has on several occasions received national recognition as to the excellence of its form and contents. For instance, the newspaper has been awarded the Casey award from the University of Oklahoma as an outstanding weekly newspaper; the National Editorial Association of Chicago selected the paper as the outstanding weekly in its association; and the Press Association



has given recognition to the paper for its editorial policy. I attribute the superior quality of the newspaper to the study and detailed work given it by Mr. Abernathy coupled with the progressive and broad-minded attitude of Mr. Brumby, its owner. Much credit must be given the editor.

Mr. Abernathy writes on subjects of interest to the readers of his paper. As a result I find his articles widely read. Again, making it an important point to be accurate in his facts, his work is quite freely quoted on the street. He has developed a style of writing understandable to peoples in all walks of life. I believe he has the ability to develop into an interesting writer if given the opportunity.

Personally, Mr. Abernathy is agreeable, pleasant and conversable. He makes a good appearance. I knew him when he was a student at Emory University and he was popular there, as well as being a very good student. He listens well, has a varied range of knowledge, and the ability to not be confused by "the trees in the forest", yet at the same time understanding that "the trees" go to make the forest. As I have stated before, this desire for a factual foundation in his work has been one of the outstanding merits in his articles.

From my experience in the Central and South American countries, Mr. Abernathy's disposition not to take sides but let "the chips fall where they may" will hold him in good stead there. His pleasant but reserved manner fits in well with the Latin psychology. He does not make enemies, a most important attribution to ones makeup in these Southern countries. He takes a sustaining interest in his work and will develop as the problems present themselves.

The "Plan of Work" as stated in his application is a timely and important question in the present economic and political set up of the countries involved. Any sort of a mutual understanding between these countries and the South would be of unestimable value to all concerned. In my conception of the situation we have not even discovered the problems let alone

answered them. If Mr. Abernathy could discover just one item of mutual exchange any sum spent to do so would be insignificant compared to the benefits so received. If he could engender a more pleasant feeling between the peoples involved, this would be of great value, for from my experience and knowledge, a feeling of trust and understanding can hardly be said to exist on the part of the peoples of the Southern countries. I believe Mr. Abernathy with his desire and ability to adhere closely to facts in his articles will fit in well in this endeavor to formulate mutual trust, respect and interest between these peoples.

I submitted to Mr. Abernathy some time ago, at his request, a schedule or plan of work that could be carried out in South and Central America along lines somewhat similiar to the ones he now proposes in his application. To a considerable extent he has followed this schedule. I believe, therefore, that the contemplated trip is feasible, will give the greatest results and be of great interest and benefit provided the agent is willing to do careful work, is capable to make independent investigations of the situations as he meets them, and present his findings in an understanding manner.

ad

Candidate **Chess Abernathy, Jr.**

Special Field **Journalism**

305 Atlanta Street, Marietta, Georgia
Editor-in-Chief, Cobb County Times

Plan of Work

Title - The South's Next Door Neighbors - a six-month study of the possibilities of developing mutually profitable trade relations between the South and certain Latin American countries. Products of study to be newspaper articles and pictures, as well as articles for other publications.

Applicant desires to begin study September, 1939.

Digest of Application

Born March, 1912, Gastonia, North Carolina. Married.

A. B., 1934, Emory University.

Reporter, 1934, \$17 a week; news editor, 1935, \$25 a week; editor-in-chief, 1935 -, \$2,500 a year; Cobb County (Georgia) Times.

See attached sheet for activities, and standing and achievement in his profession.

References

- J. S. Pope, Atlanta Journal, Georgia
- Raymond B. Nixon, Head of Journalism School
Emory University, Georgia
- W. L. Downs, Head, Department of Education
South Georgia Teachers College, Statesboro
- Russell S. Grove, Lawyer, Marietta, Georgia

Budget Summary

Total amount needed	\$1,500
From applicant	<u> </u>
From Fund	\$1,500

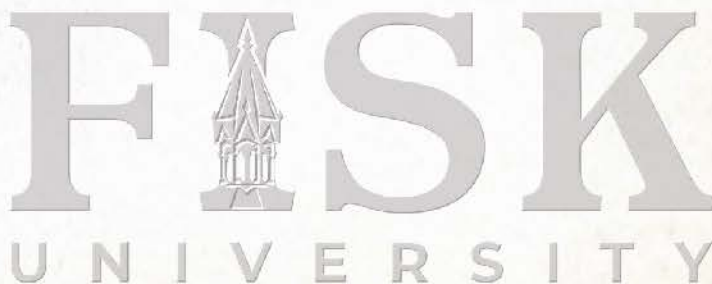
Committee Notes

Granted

6 mos. - my
6 mos. - S.A.

W.P.O.

7500



supplement to application...Chess Abernathy, Jr., Marietta, Ga.

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Member, Cobb County Scout Council and Court of Honor.
Member, Methodist church, Board of Stewards.
Member, Marietta Golf Club.
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Director of annual Marietta Public Forums. In co-operation with Dr. Cullen B. Gosnell, of Emory University, applicant started what is believed was first community public forum series in Georgia. Material gathered in South America could, of course, be used in these forums in later years..1940.
Director annual county-wide marble tourneys and soap-box races (in connection with newspaper work).
Member Newspaper Judging Committee of Georgia Press Association to judge awards for Florida Press Association, 1938.
County Correspondent, three Atlanta daily newspapers.

PLEASE RETURN
TO
JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

Copy 3

STATEMENT OF PLAN OF WORK--CHESS ABERNATHY, JR., MARIETTA, GEORGIA

TITLE OF PROJECT----The South's Next Door Neighbors--A Study of the Possibilities of Developing Mutually Beneficial Trade Relations Between the South and Certain South American Areas.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:

The applicant proposes to visit and study the following regions, designated Areas One, Two, Three and Four (optional)--

AREA ONE--Venezuela, a region which is partial to the United States, is dominated by well-capitalized commercial concerns (oil companies), is for all practical purposes, Americanized. Inhabited by a type of people entirely different from those of other Latin American countries.

AREA TWO---Amazon Valley Region (Brazil). Largely anti-American. Study in this region will be confined, the applicant thinks, to an investigation of the feasibility of a barter between the Southern States (United States) and Brazil, the latter to furnish rubber in exchange for Southern products which they can use. Because of the myriad resources, forest and agricultural, of this region, other exchanges (on a barter basis) might be discovered as feasible.

AREA THREE---Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro Region. This is the region the applicant expects to spend the most time in. It is now dominated by Italy and strongly influenced by Germany. Strongly anti-American. Here is the bulk of the business, population, and the hub of Latin America.

AREA FOUR (OPTIONAL)---If funds hold out, or if it becomes possible to finance in some manner, applicant proposes to study further in the Chile and West Coast Region. Here German influence is strongest, with ties to Japan and Italy being rapidly strengthened.

Specific Objectives of the Project Will Include----

(1) To discover and publicize those agricultural, manufactured and natural resources which can most efficiently and profitably be produced in the South for trade with the areas to be studied in Latin America and, coincidentally, to discover what products can best be produced in the Latin Americas and should not be encouraged in the United States.

(2) To study and publicize as far as practicable the problems, ideas and general conditions of the press in these areas in Latin America, the objective being to develop a feeling of mutual understanding between the press of the Latin Americas and the press of the South.

Specific Objectives continued---

(3) Period of study in Latin America to be for a total of about six months.

(4) To bring back as complete a pictorial record of the project as is practicable, with the idea of supplementing publications and reports with colorful illustrative material. Camera equipment and possibly materials to be furnished by applicant.

(5) To distribute to 300-odd weekly newspapers in Georgia, through the office of the Field Manager of the Georgia Press Association at Emory University, a series of about 26 articles reporting on the project and outlining at the same time those kindred problems that the South and the Latin Americas may have in common, in order to impress upon the weekly editors and their readers an understanding of the South American countries about which, at present, they apparently know very, very little.

Significance of Project----

The importance of the South American countries to the South and the United States, recently revived in the eyes of the public by the Pan American Congress at Lima, Peru, is nevertheless a question which was discussed in the U. S. Congress as early as 1820. On May 10, of that year Henry Clay, speaker of the House of Representatives, said, "It is in our power to create a system, of which the United States (and the South of which Clay was a representative) will be the center, and in which all South American countries will act with us...We would become the rallying point of human wisdom against all the despotism of the old world...! We would become the place of deposit of the commerce of the world..."

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That some few publications already recognize the urgency of the Latin American trade relation problems is evidenced by this excerpt from an article in The Texas Weekly, written by Peter Molyneaux, editor and publisher. Says Mr. Molyneaux, in the Saturday, November 26, issue, "Practically all of the Latin American ~~countries~~ stand in great need of American capital, and it is certain that some of the delegates (to the Pan American Congress) will recognize this...."

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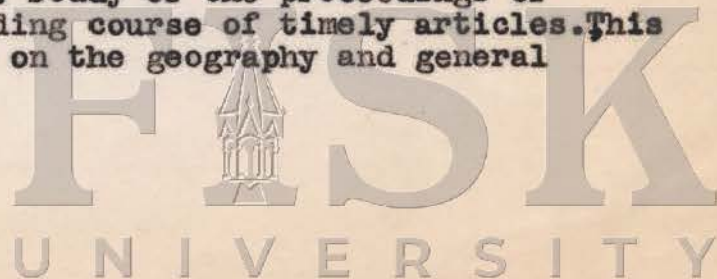
^{ON}
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Specific methods, besides photographs, will include interviews with newspapermen in the countries visited, interviews with American commercial representatives and those of other nations, interviews with leaders in the economic and governmental affairs of the city or country, and with others who can throw light on the project.

Generally, the applicant will seek to do a good reporting job, relying on inquisitiveness and observation to get material. Several years photography experience should prove useful.

Preparation for Project----

This will include a study of Spanish to secure a conversational knowledge of the language. Study of the proceedings of the Pan-American conference and a reading course of timely articles. This will be supplemented by a brushing up on the geography and general information about the countries.



Expectation as to Publication of Project---

Bulk of the material gathered will be used from time to time in a weekly column and in other forms on the editorial and other pages of the Cobb County Times. The applicant, of course, expects to continue his column by mail during the study project, as well as write special articles and furnish pictures to The Times. The series of 26 articles mentioned elsewhere in the plan of work should be used by a number of Georgia newspapers as well as possibly a few in nearby states. The Editor's Forum, official publication of the Georgia Press Association, the Emory Alumnus and possibly the Emory Wheel (weekly) may reasonably be expected to use some material. Since the applicant has served for a number of years as county correspondent for the three Atlanta papers and The Associated Press, it is reasonable to presume that a limited number of stories and perhaps pictures may be used in one or more of these publications. Affiliation with the S. A. E. fraternity and with the Kiwanis International will probably assure publication of a small amount of pertinent material in the official organs of these groups. The applicant, of course, will seek to secure as wide a distribution of interesting material as possible, perhaps marketing some to national magazines or other publications should this be possible.

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ARRIVE Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Nov. 7. Stay month.
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EMORY UNIVERSITY

EMORY UNIVERSITY, GA.

TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD

THIS CERTIFIES THAT:

ABERNATHY, CHESS, JR.

Last Name of Student

Other Names

Vidalia, Ga. Home Address

Entered THE COLLEGE OF EMORY UNIVERSITY

ENTRANCE UNITS ONLY

(An admission unit represents the equivalent of five recitations per week for thirty-six weeks in an accredited high school, a minimum of 120 clock hours)

SUBJECTS				SUBJECTS				SUBJECTS				Last High School Attended
S	E	C		S	E	C		S	E	C		
English				Civics				Biology				Vidalia
Latin	4			Algebra	1			Chemistry	1			
French	3			Plane Geom.	3			Physics				1928
German				Solid Geom.	1			Total				
Spanish				Trigonometry	1							
History				Gen. Science								

No. Quarters Attended: twelve Degree, Year: A.B., 1934

S—By certificate from an accredited school. 1

E—By examination.

C—By college work not counted toward degree.

A, B, C, D—Grades above a pass; E—Conditional; F—Failure.

RECORD OF COLLEGE WORK

All subjects taken are listed below.

Session	Dept. and Course No.	Descriptive Title of Course	Hours		Total Weeks	QUARTER GRADES				Courses Credit
			Lec.	Lab.		Fall	Winter	Spring	Summer	
1929-1930	Hist 1	General European History	5	-	12	A				1
	Fr 101-2	Elementary French	5	-	24	B	B			2
	Biol 101a-b	General Zoology	3	4	24	C	B			2
	Math 100	Introductory Mathematics	5	-	12		A			1
	Eng 100	Rhetoric and Composition	5	-	12				A	1
	Fr 103	Intermediate French	5	-	12				A	1
	Psych 101	Introductory Psychology	5	-	12				A	1
1930-1931	Fr 104	Intermediate French	5	-	12	A				1
	Eng 101	Intro. to Study of Literature	5	-	12	B				1
	Ch 101-2	General Inorganic Chemistry	3	4	24	A	B			2
	Bib 101	The English Bible	5	-	12		A	B		1
	Fr 105	19th Century French Readings	5	-	12		B			1
	Ec 101	Introductory Economics	5	-	12				B	1
	Eng 122	Shakespeare	5	-	12				A	1
	Govt 101	American Government	5	-	12				A	1
	Phys 101	Sound, Light, Electricity	3	4	12				C	1
1932-1933	F A 205	Renaissance Architecture	5	-	12	A				1
	Hist 205	American Colonial History	5	-	12	A				1
	Hist 211-2	History of England	5	-	24	B	B			2
	Ed 205	Educational Psychology	5	-	12		A	B		1
	Govt 212	State & Local Gov't in U. S.	5	-	12		B			1
	Ed 202	History of Education	5	-	12				B	1
	Govt 211	National Gov't in U. S.	5	-	12				A	1
	Phil 201	Intro. to Philosophy	5	-	12				B	1
1933-1934	F A 211	History of Music	5	-	12	A				1
	Govt 210	Comparative Government	5	-	12	A				1
	Hist 215-6-7	American History	5	-	36	A	A	B		3
	Eng 230	Browning	5	-	12		B			1
	Ed 215	Educational Measurement	5	-	12		B			1
	Hist 220	History of the West	5	-	12		B			1
	Ed 212	Administration & Supervision	5	-	12				B	1
	Hist 200	Reading Course in History	-	-	12				B	1

A course is a subject extending through one quarter with five class periods weekly. It is equivalent to 3 1-3 semester hours.

Conduct record _____ Date and cause of withdrawal _____

Transcript issued Clear to self
12-7-33

Honorable dismissal is hereby granted.

Signature of Registrar

(A charge of \$1.00 will be made for each additional copy of this transcript.)

LETTERS OF REFERENCE

Chess Abernathy, Jr.

Mr. James S. Pope, Assistant Managing Editor, The Atlanta Journal,
Atlanta, Georgia.

I feel that Abernathy's outline of his project gives you an excellent idea of his capability and promise. He had talked to me about this very briefly; I gave him no help in planning his proposed work. So far as I know the Pan-American idea - which strikes me as being an excellent and most timely one - is entirely his. He told me that he had already begun brushing up on his Spanish and hoped to have a conversational command of that language if and when he received a fellowship. All of which, as I say, indicates a sound approach.

I have the highest regard for Abernathy's ability and character. I suppose he sent you some copies of the weekly newspaper, the Cobb County Times, which he edits. And he really edits it, being in complete charge of that end of the business. The paper as it now stands is almost 100 per cent his product, typographically and otherwise. It has attracted nation-wide attention, and received several national honors. I think it is undoubtedly one of the best weeklies published anywhere; the best I have ever seen.

Unlike most young men on weeklies, Abernathy is genuinely interested in that important and fruitful field. If he wanted to switch to a daily, as practically all of them do, he could get a job on The Journal any time, which is perhaps the best gauge of what we think of him.

His articles on South America would, at this time, attract much interest. Since he is The Journal's correspondent in Marietta,

(Letters of Reference - Chess Abernathy)

we would expect him to send us something periodically for publication; and I dare say most of the weeklies of any importance in this section would welcome his reports on the continent we are just being introduced to by Mr. Hitler, et al.

In so far as I am able to judge the Rosenwald standards and aims, I think Abernathy is an ideal candidate. He is young, aggressive, competent, and he is interested in a project which will in turn attract the interest of Southerners in particular. There are many promising young newspaper men in the South, but most of them are on dailies, where they get plenty of help in demonstrating their worth. Abernathy cut his own path and made something notable out of an ordinary, undistinguished country paper.

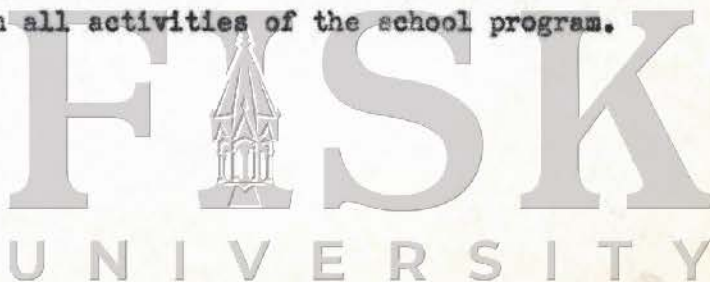
In short, he is the only candidate about whom I have been asked that I can give a wholehearted, sincere endorsement.

I hope the Fellowship Committee will find his application meritorious. I am sure you can make no mistake in giving him this chance.

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Mr. W. L. Downs, Director of Laboratory Schools, South Georgia Teachers College, Statesboro.

I have known Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr., for twenty years. He had his entire public school career under my supervision. In all my experience as a public school administrator never have I found one with as many fine characteristics. His scholarship was superior. During his high school years he was most active in all activities of the school program.



(Letters of Reference - Chess Abernathy)

He never did things half-heartedly. One thing that demonstrated his perseverance when once he attempted a problem was shown in his athletic activities. Abernathy was not considered a very good athlete when he first entered high school but he went out for practice in football, basketball and track each season. Not until he was a senior did he succeed in making the varsity. However, all the time he worked hard and played where he was needed.

This spirit was manifested in all he undertook. I have followed him through his college career and into the field of journalism. I do not know a young man in Georgia more capable of doing the work outlined in his proposed project. I believe his contribution in the newspaper field will be greatly enriched by this study and his future work will be most constructive.

As a young small newspaper man Mr. Abernathy is far above the average. I heartily recommend him and his project as outlined.

- - - - -

Mr. Raymond B. Nixon, Head, Department of Journalism, Emory University, Georgia.

Mr. Abernathy, in my opinion, is one of the most promising men in the entire field of southern weekly journalism. In his customary enthusiasm he probably has outlined a project of too great magnitude for a single individual to undertake with the time and funds he will have available, but undoubtedly he will accomplish as much as any person could. What is more important, perhaps, he will profit personally by the opportunity for travel and study, and as editor of the weekly newspaper that is today regarded as probably the best publication of its kind in the



United States he will be in an excellent position to give the people of Georgia and the South the benefit of his knowledge and experience.

As you may have heard from other sources, The Cobb County Times, of which Mr. Abernathy is Editor, in 1938, won four different trophies of the National Editorial Association--the first time in history that any single paper has rolled up so many honors in one year. The paper also has achieved numerous other distinctions in state and local contests which have given it prestige and influence far beyond that of the ordinary country weekly. I regard Mr. Abernathy as chiefly responsible for the paper's excellence.

Personally, Mr. Abernathy is a young man of high character, keen intellect, and amazing energy. His scholastic record at Emory was only slightly under that required for election to Phi Beta Kappa, and in everything which he has undertaken he has shown himself to possess the qualities that make for leadership and success.

- - - - -

Mr. Russel S. Grove, Attorney at Law, Marietta, Georgia

I have known Mr. Abernathy, Jr., for something over five years. My association with him is to the extent that I see him several times a week, know and am acquainted with those he works for and with; active in the community in which he lives and works, read many of the articles he writes, and in a general way, feel or know the public reaction to his work.

The Cobb County Times is one of the leading newspapers in Cobb County. And it has on several occasions received national recognition as to the excellence of its form and contents. For instance, the newspaper has been awarded the Casey award from the University of Oklahoma as an outstanding weekly newspaper; the National Editorial Association of Chicago selected the paper as the outstanding weekly in its association; and the Press Association

has given recognition to the paper for its editorial policy. I attribute the superior quality of the newspaper to the study and detailed work given it by Mr. Abernathy coupled with the progressive and broad-minded attitude of Mr. Brumby, its owner. Much credit must be given the editor.

Mr. Abernathy writes on subjects of interest to the readers of his paper. As a result I find his articles widely read. Again, making it an important point to be accurate in his facts, his work is quite freely quoted on the street. He has developed a style of writing understandable to peoples in all walks of life. I believe he has the ability to develop into an interesting writer if given the opportunity.

Personally, Mr. Abernathy is agreeable, pleasant and conversable. He makes a good appearance. I knew him when he was a student at Emory University and he was popular there, as well as being a very good student. He listens well, has a varied range of knowledge, and the ability to not be confused by "the trees in the forest", yet at the same time understanding that "the trees" go to make the forest. As I have stated before, this desire for a factual foundation in his work has been one of the outstanding merits in his articles.

From my experience in the Central and South American countries, Mr. Abernathy's disposition not to take sides but let "the chips fall where they may" will hold him in good stead there. His pleasant but reserved manner fits in well with the Latin psychology. He does not make enemies, a most important attribution to ones makeup in these Southern countries. He takes a sustaining interest in his work and will develop as the problems present themselves.

The "Plan of Work" as stated in his application is a timely and important question in the present economic and political set up of the countries involved. Any sort of a mutual understanding between these countries and the South would be of unestimable value to all concerned. In my conception of the situation we have not even discovered the problems let alone

answered them. If Mr. Abernathy could discover just one item of mutual exchange any sum spent to do so would be insignificant compared to the benefits so received. If he could engender a more pleasant feeling between the peoples involved, this would be of great value, for from my experience and knowledge, a feeling of trust and understanding can hardly be said to exist on the part of the peoples of the Southern countries. I believe Mr. Abernathy with his desire and ability to adhere closely to facts in his articles will fit in well in this endeavor to formulate mutual trust, respect and interest between these peoples.

I submitted to Mr. Abernathy some time ago, at his request, a schedule or plan of work that could be carried out in South and Central America along lines somewhat similiar to the ones he now proposes in his application. To a considerable extent he has followed this schedule. I believe, therefore, that the contemplated trip is feasible, will give the greatest results and be of great interest and benefit provided the agent is willing to do careful work, is capable to make independent investigations of the situations as he meets them, and present his findings in an understanding manner.

Candidate Chess Abernathy, Jr.

Special Field Journalism

305 Atlanta Street, Marietta, Georgia
Editor-in-Chief, Cobb County Times

Plan of Work

Title - The South's Next Door Neighbors - a six-month study of the possibilities of developing mutually profitable trade relations between the South and certain Latin American countries. Products of study to be newspaper articles and pictures, as well as articles for other publications.

Applicant desires to begin study September, 1939.

Digest of Application

Born March, 1912, Gastonia, North Carolina. Married.

A. B., 1934, Emory University.

Reporter, 1934, \$17 a week; news editor, 1935, \$25 a week; editor-in-chief, 1935 -, \$2,500 a year; Cobb County (Georgia) Times.

See attached sheet for activities, and standing and achievement in his profession.

References

J. S. Pope, Atlanta Journal, Georgia
Raymond B. Nixon, Head of Journalism School
Emory University, Georgia
W. L. Downs, Head, Department of Education
South Georgia Teachers College, Statesboro
Russell S. Grove, Lawyer, Marietta, Georgia

Committee Notes

See

Budget Summary

Total amount needed	\$1,500
From applicant	--
From Fund	\$1,500

Granted

EVIDENCE OF STANDING AND ACHIEVEMENT IN PROFESSION

National Awards to Newspaper of which applicant is editor:

Four awards in 1938 from National Editorial Association which, according to newspaper and magazine comment, is a record never before achieved by any weekly paper. Some of the awards were in competition with daily papers. The awards were for general excellence, typographical excellence, newspaper production, and for best use of illustrative material.

The Times was picked as one of the eleven best weekly newspapers in America by John H. Casey, of the School of Journalism, University of Oklahoma, for two successive years. Awards known as Casey All-American, 1935-36, and Casey All-Time All-American, 1936-37.

The Times has received numerous awards from the Georgia Press Association including the Hal M. Stanley Trophy in 1938 and others in past few years for local news, community service and the like.

Present Activities:

Lecturer (part-time) in Journalism, Emory University.

Vice President, Marietta Kiwanis Club.

Member, Cobb County Scout Council and Court of Honor.

Member, Methodist Church, Board of Stewards

Member, Marietta Golf Club

Publicity Director, Cobb County Fair Association.

Director of annual Marietta Public Forums. In cooperation with Dr. Cullen B. Gosnell, of Emory University, applicant started what is believed was first community public forum series in Georgia. Material gathered in South America could, of course, be used in these forums in later years - 1940.

Director annual county-wide marble tourneys and soap-box races (in connection with newspaper work).

Member Newspaper Judging Committee of Georgia Press Association to judge awards for Florida Press Association, 1938.

County Correspondent, three Atlanta daily newspapers.



FISK
UNIVERSITY

PLEASE RETURN
TO
JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

Copy 5

STATEMENT OF PLAN OF WORK---CHESS ABERNATHY, JR., MARIETTA, GEORGIA

TITLE OF PROJECT----The South's Next Door Neighbors--A Study of the Possibilities of Developing Mutually Beneficial Trade Relations Between the South and Certain South American Areas.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:

I propose to visit and study the following regions, designated Areas One, Two, Three and Four (optional)--

AREA ONE--Venezuela, a region which is partial to the United States, is dominated by well-capitalized commercial concerns (oil companies), is for all practical purposes, Americanized. Inhabited by a type of people entirely different from those of other Latin American countries.

AREA TWO--Amazon Valley Region (Brazil). Largely anti-American. Study in this region will be confined, I think, to an investigation of the feasibility of a barter between the South and the United States and Brazil, the latter to furnish rubber in exchange for Southern products which they can use. Because of the myriad resources, forest and agricultural, of this region, other exchanges (on a barter basis) might be discovered as feasible.

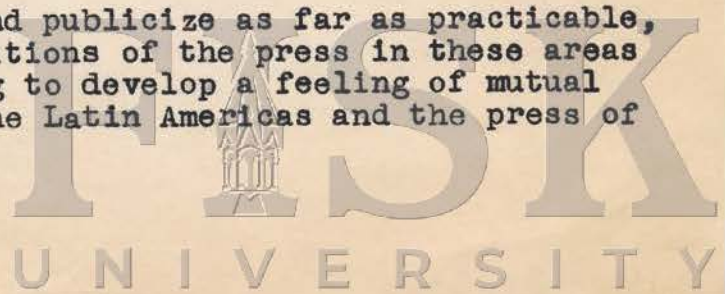
AREA THREE--Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro Region. This is the region in which I expect to spend the most time. It is now dominated by Italy and strongly influenced by Germany. Strongly anti-American. Here is the bulk of business, population and the hub of Latin America.

AREA FOUR (OPTIONAL)---If funds hold out, or if it becomes possible to finance in some manner, I propose to study further in the Chile and West Coast Region. Here German influence is strongest, with ties to Japan and Italy being rapidly strengthened.

Specific objectives of the project will include---

(1) To discover and publicize those agricultural, manufactured and natural resource products which can most efficiently and profitably be produced in the South for trade with the areas to be studied in Latin America and, coincidentally, to discover what products can best be produced in the Latin Americas and should not be developed in the United States.

(2) To study and publicize as far as practicable, the problems, ideas and general conditions of the press in these areas in Latin America, the objective being to develop a feeling of mutual understanding between the press of the Latin Americas and the press of the South.



Specific Objectives continued---

(3) Period of study in Latin Americas to be for a total of about six months.

(4) To bring back as complete a pictorial record of the project as is practical with the idea of supplementing publications and reports with colorful illustrative material. Camera equipment and possibly materials to be furnished by applicant.

(5) To distribute to 300-odd weekly newspapers in Georgia, through the office of the Field Manager of the Georgia Press Association at Emory University, a series of about 26 articles reporting on the project and outlining at the same time those kindred problems that the South and Latin America may have in common, in order to impress upon the weekly editors and their readers an understanding of the Latin Americas about which, at present they apparently know very, very little.

Significance of project---

The importance of the South American countries to the South and the United States, recently revived in the eyes of the public by the Pan American Congress at Lima, Peru, is nevertheless a subject which was discussed in the U. S. Congress as early as 1820. On May 10, of that year, Henry Clay, speaker of the House of Representatives, said, "It is in our power to create a system, of which the United States (and the South of which Clay was a representative) will be the center, and in which all South America will act with us....We would become the place of deposit of the commerce of the world....We should become the...rallying point of human wisdom against all the despotism of the old world...!"

Latin America has become doubly important to the South in the past few years. A recent feature article distributed by the Associated Press stated, "A Pan-American axis of commerce and culture is in the making." The readers of weekly papers in the South should be enlightened on conditions, the culture among the peoples in South America.

This project coincides with an objective of the Pan-American Congress which is, as reported by the Associated Press, "To provide for exchange of professors and students and promote the general understanding of the masses of the sister continents."

The applicant's opinion that barter between the South and South America might prove a mutually profitable relationship is not entirely an opinion that he holds alone. Carleton Beals in his recent book, "The Coming Struggle For Latin America," says, "What of our own (America's) recent policy in Latin America? We woke up to the pernicious state of affairs there only after a body blow had been struck at our

commerce by Germany, Italy and Japan. When Mr. Hull got around to reciprocal favored-nation agreements, the Fascist powers had gone on to barter agreement, subsidy and currency juggling. Our officials, still dreaming of free markets, apparently could not realize to what extent the world had gotten down to a barter basis or to government-controlled trade...."

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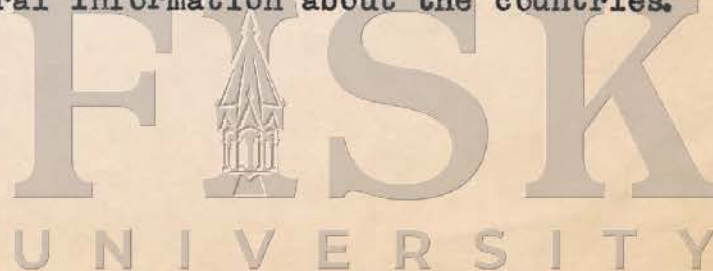
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' Methods in Carrying on Project-----

Specific methods, besides photographs, will include interviews with newspapermen in the countries visited, interviews with American commercial representatives and those of other nations, interviews with leaders in the economic and governmental affairs of the city or country, and with others who can throw light on the project. Generally, the applicant will seek to do a GOOD REPORTING JOB, relying on inquisitiveness and observation to get material. Several years photography experience should prove useful.

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ARRIVE Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Nov. 7. Stay month. *to start*
ARRIVE Buenos Aires, Dec. 15. Stay 6-8 weeks. Side trips to
Montevideo, Asuncion, Cordoba, Valparaiso, and elsewhere.
LEAVE FOR U. S. sometime after Feb. 1, 1940.

EMORY UNIVERSITY

EMORY UNIVERSITY, GA.
TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD

THIS CERTIFIES THAT:

ABERNATHY, CHESS, JR.

Vidalia, Ga.

Last Name of Student

Other Names

Home Address

Entered THE COLLEGE OF EMORY UNIVERSITY

Date Admitted 9-25-29

twelve

Degree, Year Taken A.B., 1934

No. Quarters Attended

ENTRANCE UNITS ONLY

(An admission unit represents the equivalent of five recitations per week for thirty-six weeks in an accredited high school, a minimum of 120 clock hours)

SUBJECTS	S	E	C	SUBJECTS	S	E	C	SUBJECTS	S	E	C		
English	4			Civics	1			Biology	1			Last High School Attended <u>Vidalia</u>	
Latin	3			Algebra	2 $\frac{1}{2}$			Chemistry				Location <u>Vidalia, Ga.</u>	
French				Plane Geom.	1			Physics	1			Year of High School Graduation <u>1928</u>	
German				Solid Geom.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$							Number of Years in High School <u>4</u>	
Spanish				Trigonometry									
History	3			Gen. Science	1			Total					

S - By certificate from an accredited school.

E - By examination.

C - By college work not counted toward degree.

A, B, C, D - Grades above a pass; E - Conditional; F - Failure.

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	Bib 101	The English Bible	5	-	12		A			1
	Ec 101	Introductory Economics	5	-	12			B		1
	Eng 122	Shakespeare	5	-	12			A		1
	Govt 101	American Government	5	-	12			A		1
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Conduct record Clear

Date and cause of withdrawal

Graduation

Transcript issued 12-7-38 to Self

Honorable dismissal is hereby granted.

Signature of Registrar

(A charge of \$1.00 will be made for each additional copy of this transcript.)

LETTERS OF REFERENCE

Chess Abernathy, Jr.

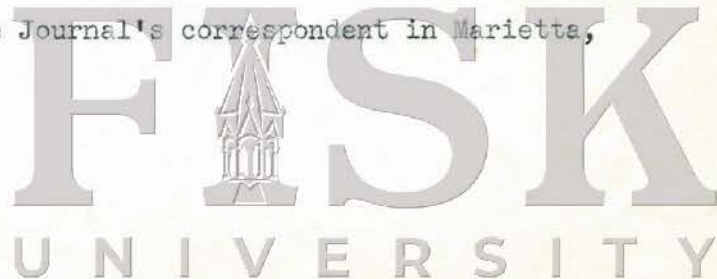
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(Letters of Reference - Chess Abernathy)

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In so far as I am able to judge the Rosenwald standards and aims, I think Abernathy is an ideal candidate. He is young, aggressive, competent, and he is interested in a project which will in turn attract the interest of Southerners in particular. There are many promising young newspaper men in the South, but most of them are on dailies, where they get plenty of help in demonstrating their worth. Abernathy cut his own path and made something notable out of an ordinary, undistinguished country paper.

In short, he is the only candidate about whom I have been asked that I can give a wholehearted, sincere endorsement.

I hope the Fellowship Committee will find his application meritorious. I am sure you can make no mistake in giving him this chance.

Mr. W. L. Downs, Director of Laboratory Schools, South Georgia Teachers College, Statesboro.

I have known Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr., for twenty-years. He had his entire public school career under my supervision. In all my experience as a public school administrator never have I found one with as many fine characteristics. His scholarship was superior. During his high school years he was most active in all activities of the school program.



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This spirit was manifested in all he undertook. I have followed him through his college career and into the field of journalism. I do not know a young man in Georgia more capable of doing the work outlined in his proposed project. I believe his contribution in the newspaper field will be greatly enriched by this study and his future work will be most constructive.

As a young small newspaper man Mr. Abernathy is far above the average. I heartily recommend him and his project as outlined.

- - - - -

Mr. Raymond B. Nixon, Head, Department of Journalism, Emory University, Georgia.

Mr. Abernathy, in my opinion, is one of the most promising men in the entire field of southern weekly journalism. In his customary enthusiasm he probably has outlined a project of too great magnitude for a single individual to undertake with the time and funds he will have available, but undoubtedly he will accomplish as much as any person could. What is more important, perhaps, he will profit personally by the opportunity for travel and study, and as editor of the weekly newspaper that is today regarded as probably the best publication of its kind in the



United States he will be in an excellent position to give the people of Georgia and the South the benefit of his knowledge and experience.

As you may have heard from other sources, The Cobb County Times, of which Mr. Abernathy is Editor, in 1938, won four different trophies of the National Editorial Association--the first time in history that any single paper has rolled up so many honors in one year. The paper also has achieved numerous other distinctions in state and local contests which have given it prestige and influence far beyond that of the ordinary country weekly. I regard Mr. Abernathy as chiefly responsible for the paper's excellence.

Personally, Mr. Abernathy is a young man of high character, keen intellect, and amazing energy. His scholastic record at Emory was only slightly under that required for election to Phi Beta Kappa, and in everything which he has undertaken he has shown himself to possess the qualities that make for leadership and success.

Mr. Russel S. Grove, Attorney at Law, Marietta, Georgia

I have known Mr. Abernathy, Jr., for something over five years. My association with him is to the extent that I see him several times a week, know and am acquainted with those he works for and with; active in the community in which he lives and works, read many of the articles he writes, and in a general way, feel or know the public reaction to his work.

The Cobb County Times is one of the leading newspapers in Cobb County. And it has on several occasions received national recognition as to the excellence of its form and contents. For instance, the newspaper has been awarded the Casey award from the University of Oklahoma as an outstanding weekly newspaper; the National Editorial Association of Chicago selected the paper as the outstanding weekly in its association; and the Press Association



has given recognition to the paper for its editorial policy. I attribute the superior quality of the newspaper to the study and detailed work given it by Mr. Abernathy coupled with the progressive and broad-minded attitude of Mr. Brumby, its owner. Much credit must be given the editor.

Mr. Abernathy writes on subjects of interest to the readers of his paper. As a result I find his articles widely read. Again, making it an important point to be accurate in his facts, his work is quite freely quoted on the street. He has developed a style of writing understandable to peoples in all walks of life. I believe he has the ability to develop into an interesting writer if given the opportunity.

Personally, Mr. Abernathy is agreeable, pleasant and conversable. He makes a good appearance. I knew him when he was a student at Emory University and he was popular there, as well as being a very good student. He listens well, has a varied range of knowledge, and the ability to not be confused by "the trees in the forest", yet at the same time understanding that "the trees" go to make the forest. As I have stated before, this desire for a factual foundation in his work has been one of the outstanding merits in his articles.

From my experience in the Central and South American countries, Mr. Abernathy's disposition not to take sides but let "the chips fall where they may" will hold him in good stead there. His pleasant but reserved manner fits in well with the Latin psychology. He does not make enemies, a most important attribution to ones makeup in these Southern countries. He takes a sustaining interest in his work and will develop as the problems present themselves.

The "Plan of Work" as stated in his application is a timely and important question in the present economic and political set up of the countries involved. Any sort of a mutual understanding between these countries and the South would be of unestimable value to all concerned. In my conception of the situation we have not even discovered the problems let alone

answered them. If Mr. Abernathy could discover just one item of mutual exchange any sum spent to do so would be insignificant compared to the benefits so received. If he could engender a more pleasant feeling between the peoples involved, this would be of great value, for from my experience and knowledge, a feeling of trust and understanding can hardly be said to exist on the part of the peoples of the Southern countries. I believe Mr. Abernathy with his desire and ability to adhere closely to facts in his articles will fit in well in this endeavor to formulate mutual trust, respect and interest between these peoples.

I submitted to Mr. Abernathy some time ago, at his request, a schedule or plan of work that could be carried out in South and Central America along lines somewhat similiar to the ones he now proposes in his application. To a considerable extent he has followed this schedule. I believe, therefore, that the contemplated trip is feasible, will give the greatest results and be of great interest and benefit provided the agent is willing to do careful work, is capable to make independent investigations of the situations as he meets them, and present his findings in an understanding manner.

- - - - -

supplement to application...Chess Abernathy, Jr., Marietta, Ga.

EVIDENCE OF STANDING AND ACHIEVEMENT IN PROFESSION---

National Awards to Newspaper of which Applicant is Editor:
Four awards in 1938 from National Editorial Association which, according to newspaper and magazine comment, is a record never before achieved by any weekly paper. Some of the awards were in competition with daily papers. The awards were for General Excellence, Typographical Excellence, Newspaper Production, and for Best Use of Illustrative Material.

The Times was picked as one of the eleven best weekly newspapers in America by John H. Casey, of the School of Journalism, University of Oklahoma, for two successive years. Awards known as Casey All-American, 1935-1936, and Casey All-Time All-American, 1936-1937.

The Times has received numerous awards from the Georgia Press Association including the Hal M. Stanley Trophy in 1938 and others in past few years for local news, community service and the like.

Present Activities:

Lecturer (part-time) in Journalism, Emory University.
Vice President, Marietta Kiwanis Club.

Member, Cobb County Scout Council and Court of Honor.

Member, Methodist church, Board of Stewards.

Member, Marietta Golf Club.

Publicity Director, Cobb County Fair Association.

Director of annual Marietta Public Forums. In co-operation with Dr. Cullen B. Gosnell, of Emory University, applicant started what is believed was first community public forum series in Georgia. Material gathered in South America could, of course, be used in these forums in later years..1940.

Director annual county-wide marble tourneys and soap-box races (in connection with newspaper work).

Member Newspaper Judging Committee of Georgia Press Association to judge awards for Florida Press Association, 1938.

County Correspondent, three Atlanta daily newspapers.

PLEASE RETURN
TO
JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

Copy 4

STATEMENT OF PLAN OF WORK--CHESS ABERNATHY, JR., MARIETTA, GEORGIA

TITLE OF PROJECT----The South's Next Door Neighbors--A Study of the Possibilities of Developing Mutually Beneficial Trade Relations Between the South and Certain South American Areas.

DESCRIPTION OF PROJECT:

The applicant proposes to visit and study the following regions, designated Areas One, Two, Three and Four (optional)---

AREA ONE--Venezuela, a region which is partial to the United States, is dominated by well-capitalized commercial concerns (oil companies), is for all practical purposes, Americanized. Inhabited by a type of people entirely different from those of other Latin American countries.

AREA TWO---Amazon Valley Region (Brazil). Largely anti-American. Study in this region will be confined, the applicant thinks, to an investigation of the feasibility of a barter between the Southern States (United States) and Brazil, the latter to furnish rubber in exchange for Southern products which they can use. Because of the myriad resources, forest and agricultural, of this region, other exchanges (on a barter basis) might be discovered as feasible.

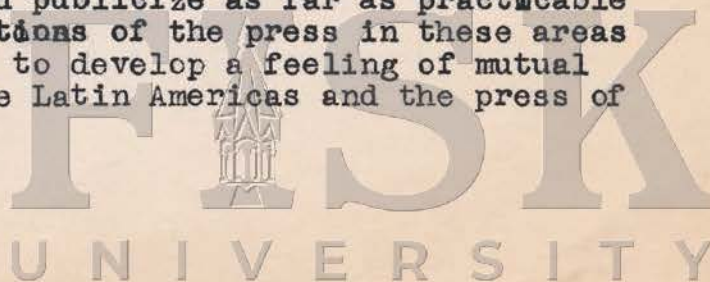
AREA THREE---Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro Region. This is the region the applicant expects to spend the most time in. It is now dominated by Italy and strongly influenced by Germany. Strongly anti-American. Here is the bulk of the business, population, and the hub of Latin America.

AREA FOUR (OPTIONAL)---If funds hold out, or if it becomes possible to finance in some manner, the applicant proposes to study further in the Chile and West Coast Region. Here German influence is strongest, with ties to Japan and Italy being rapidly strengthened.

Specific Objectives of the Project Will Include----

(1) To discover and publicize those agricultural, manufactured and natural resources which can most efficiently and profitably be produced in the South for trade with the areas to be studied in Latin America and, coincidentally, to discover what products can best be produced in the Latin Americas and should not be encouraged in the United States.

(2) To study and publicize as far as practicable the problems, ideas and general conditions of the press in these areas in Latin America, the objective being to develop a feeling of mutual understanding between the press of the Latin Americas and the press of the South.



Specific Objectives continued---

(3) Period of study in Latin Americas to be for a total of about six months.

(4) To bring back as complete a pictorial record of the project as is practical with the idea of supplementing publications and reports with colorful illustrative material. Camera equipment and possibly materials to be furnished by applicant.

(5) To distribute to 300-odd weekly newspapers in Georgia, through the office of the Field Manager of the Georgia Press Association at Emory University, a series of about 26 articles reporting on the project and outlining at the same time those kindred problems that the South and Latin America may have in common, in order to impress upon the weekly editors and their readers an understanding of the Latin Americas about which, at present they apparently know very, very little.

Significance of project----

The importance of the South American countries to the south and the United States, recently revived in the eyes of the public by the Pan American Congress at Lima, Peru, is nevertheless a subject which was discussed in the U. S. congress as early as 1820. On May 10, of that year, Henry Clay, speaker of the House of Representatives, said, "It is in our power to create a system, of which the United States (and the South of which Clay was a representative) will be the center, and in which all South America will act with us....We would become the place of deposit of the commerce of the world....We should become the...rallying point of human wisdom against all the despotism of the old world...!"

Latin America has become doubly important to the South in the past few years. A recent feature article distributed by the Associated Press stated, "A Pan-American axis of commerce and culture is in the making." The readers of weekly papers in the South should be enlightened on this new axis. They should be acquainted with the attitudes, the conditions, the culture among the peoples in South America.

This project coincides with an objective of the Pan-American Congress which is, as reported by the Associated Press, "To provide for exchange of professors and students and promote the general understanding of the masses of the sister continents."

The applicant's opinion that barter between the South and South America might prove a mutually profitable relationship is not entirely an opinion that he holds alone. Carleton Beals in his recent book, "The Coming Struggle For Latin America," says, "What of our own (America's) recent policy in Latin America? We woke up to the pernicious state of affairs there only after a body blow had been struck at our

commerce by Germany, Italy and Japan. When Mr. Hull got around to reciprocal favored-nation agreements, the Fascist powers had gone on to barter arrangement, subsidy and currency juggling. Our officials, still dreaming of free markets, apparently could not realize to what extent the world had gotten down to a barter-basis or to government-controlled trade...."

The applicant believes that, in a manner of thinking, the Latin Americas might be considered a "new frontier" for the South and for Southern (and U.S.) enterprise---a frontier which will take skill, diplomacy, aggression (commercial) and co-operative action to conquer, but which will repay rich dividends when developed and linked with the North American continent by ties of mutual interests in trade relations, social and governmental problems.

That some few publications already recognize the urgency of the Latin American trade relation problems is evidenced by this excerpt from an article in The Texas Weekly, written by Peter Molyneaux, editor and publisher. Says Mr. Molyneaux, in the Saturday, November 26, issue, " Practically all of the Latin American ~~countries~~ stand in great need of American capital, and it is certain that some of the delegates (to the Pan American Congress) will recognize this...."

Mr. Molyneaux quotes an editorial from the New York Journal of Commerce as stating, "A primary task before the Lima conference, therefore, is to see what can be done about restoring the confidence of American capital in Latin America as an attractive field of investment..."

ON

Methods in Carrying Project----

Specific methods, besides photographs, will include interviews with newspapermen in the countries visited, interviews with American commercial representatives and those of other nations, interviews with leaders in the economic and governmental affairs of the city or country, and with others who can throw light on the project.

Generally, the applicant will seek to do a good reporting job, relying on inquisitiveness and observation to get material. Several years photography experience should prove useful.

Preparation for Project----

This will include a study of Spanish to secure a conversational knowledge of the language. Study of the proceedings of the Pan-American conference and a reading course of timely articles. This will be supplemented by a brushing up on the geography and general information about the countries.

Expectation as to Publication of Project---

Bulk of the material gathered will be used from time to time in a weekly column and in other forms on the editorial and other pages of the Cobb County Times. The applicant, of course, expects to continue his column by mail during the study project, as well as write special articles and furnish pictures to The Times. The series of 26 articles mentioned elsewhere in the plan of work should be used by a number of Georgia newspapers as well as possibly a few in nearby states. The Editor's Forum, official publication of the Georgia Press Association, the Emory Alumnus and possibly the Emory Wheel (weekly) may reasonably be expected to use some material. Since the applicant has served for a number of years as county correspondent for the three Atlanta papers and The Associated Press, it is reasonable to presume that a limited number of stories and perhaps pictures may be used in one or more of these publications. Affiliation with the S. A. E. fraternity and with the Kiwanis International will probably assure publication of a small amount of pertinent material in the official organs of these groups. The applicant, of course, will seek to secure as wide a distribution of interesting material as possible, perhaps marketing some to national magazines or other publications should this be possible.

Subsequent Plans for Applicant's Career---

As stated in the application form, applicant expects to return to his duties as editor-in-chief of the Cobb County Times. The writer feels that there is a real field of service in weekly newspapering. The small papers are, at present, suffering from provincialism, especially in the South, and from lack of sufficient advertising revenue. New ideas, improved papers, editors with a broader training and outlook, can perform a real service to the nation in their respective spheres of influence. The applicant's experience thus far has convinced him that the horizon of the editors and, thus, of their readers, can be broadened and their financial ills cured---this is, in fact, already taking place in Georgia since the establishment of a central office, under a competent manager, for the Georgia Press Association. Any plans besides these for improving the service and effectiveness of the present publication for which the applicant works will, of course, be dependent on the opportunities that present themselves. Right now, the applicant believes he can better serve his city, county, state, nation in the profession of weekly journalism.

Tentative Itinerary---

LEAVE Marietta Sept. 1, 1939--Sail from New Orleans.
ARRIVE Caracas, Venezuela, Sept. 15. Stay three weeks.
ARRIVE Para (Belem), Brazil, Oct. 14 Stay two weeks.
ARRIVE Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Nov. 7. Stay month.
ARRIVE Buenos Aires, Dec. 15. Stay 6-8 weeks. Side trips
to Montevideo, Asuncion, Cordoba, Valparaiso, and
elsewhere.
LEAVE FOR U. S. sometime after Feb. 1.

EMORY UNIVERSITY

EMORY UNIVERSITY, GA.
TRANSCRIPT OF RECORD

THIS CERTIFIES THAT:

ABERNATHY, CHESS, JR. Vidalia, Ga.
Last Name of Student Home Address

Entered THE COLLEGE OF EMORY UNIVERSITY 9-25-29 twelve A.E., 1934
Date Admitted No. Quarters Attended Degree, Year Taken

ENTRANCE UNITS ONLY
(An admission unit represents the equivalent of five recitations per week for thirty-six weeks in an accredited high school, a minimum of 120 clock hours)

SUBJECTS	S	E	C	SUBJECTS	S	E	C	SUBJECTS	S	E	C	
English	4			Civics	1			Biology	1			Last High School Attended <u>Vidalia</u>
Latin	3			Algebra	2			Chemistry				Location <u>Vidalia, Ga.</u>
French				Plane Geom.	1			Physics	1			Year of High School Graduation <u>1928</u>
German				Solid Geom.	1							Number of Years in High School <u>4</u>
Spanish				Trigonometry								
History	3			Gen. Science	1			Total				

S—By certificate from an accredited school.

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A, B, C, D—Grades above a pass; E—Conditional; F—Failure.

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Signature of Registrar

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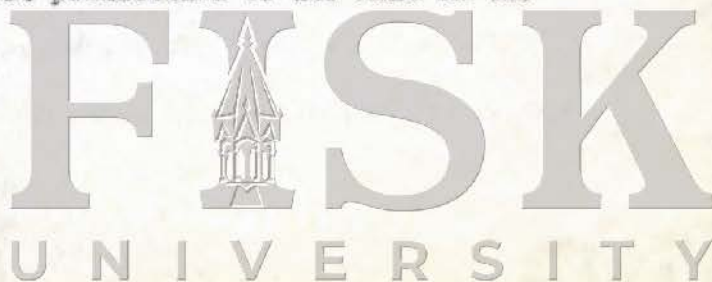
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Mr. Raymond B. Nixon, Head, Department of Journalism, Emory University, Georgia.

Mr. Abernathy, in my opinion, is one of the most promising men in the entire field of southern weekly journalism. In his customary enthusiasm he probably has outlined a project of too great magnitude for a single individual to undertake with the time and funds he will have available, but undoubtedly he will accomplish as much as any person could. What is more important, perhaps, he will profit personally by the opportunity for travel and study, and as editor of the weekly newspaper that is today regarded as probably the best publication of its kind in the



United States he will be in an excellent position to give the people of Georgia and the South the benefit of his knowledge and experience.

As you may have heard from other sources, The Cobb County Times, of which Mr. Abernathy is Editor, in 1938, won four different trophies of the National Editorial Association--the first time in history that any single paper has rolled up so many honors in one year. The paper also has achieved numerous other distinctions in state and local contests which have given it prestige and influence far beyond that of the ordinary country weekly. I regard Mr. Abernathy as chiefly responsible for the paper's excellence.

Personally, Mr. Abernathy is a young man of high character, keen intellect, and amazing energy. His scholastic record at Emory was only slightly under that required for election to Phi Beta Kappa, and in everything which he has undertaken he has shown himself to possess the qualities that make for leadership and success.

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Mr. Russel S. Grove, Attorney at Law, Marietta, Georgia

I have known Mr. Abernathy, Jr., for something over five years. My association with him is to the extent that I see him several times a week, know and am acquainted with those he works for and with; active in the community in which he lives and works, read many of the articles he writes, and in a general way, feel or know the public reaction to his work.

The Cobb County Times is one of the leading newspapers in Cobb County. And it has on several occasions received national recognition as to the excellence of its form and contents. For instance, the newspaper has been awarded the Casey award from the University of Oklahoma as an outstanding weekly newspaper; the National Editorial Association of Chicago selected the paper as the outstanding weekly in its association; and the Press Association

has given recognition to the paper for its editorial policy. I attribute the superior quality of the newspaper to the study and detailed work given it by Mr. Abernathy coupled with the progressive and broad-minded attitude of Mr. Brumby, its owner. Much credit must be given the editor.

Mr. Abernathy writes on subjects of interest to the readers of his paper. As a result I find his articles widely read. Again, making it an important point to be accurate in his facts, his work is quite freely quoted on the street. He has developed a style of writing understandable to peoples in all walks of life. I believe he has the ability to develop into an interesting writer if given the opportunity.

Personally, Mr. Abernathy is agreeable, pleasant and conversable. He makes a good appearance. I knew him when he was a student at Emory University and he was popular there, as well as being a very good student. He listens well, has a varied range of knowledge, and the ability to not be confused by "the trees in the forest", yet at the same time understanding that "the trees" go to make the forest. As I have stated before, this desire for a factual foundation in his work has been one of the outstanding merits in his articles.

From my experience in the Central and South American countries, Mr. Abernathy's disposition not to take sides but let "the chips fall where they may" will hold him in good stead there. His pleasant but reserved manner fits in well with the Latin psychology. He does not make enemies, a most important attribution to ones makeup in these Southern countries. He takes a sustaining interest in his work and will develop as the problems present themselves.

The "Plan of Work" as stated in his application is a timely and important question in the present economic and political set up of the countries involved. Any sort of a mutual understanding between these countries and the South would be of unestimable value to all concerned. In my conception of the situation we have not even discovered the problems let alone

answered them. If Mr. Abernathy could discover just one item of mutual exchange any sum spent to do so would be insignificant compared to the benefits so received. If he could engender a more pleasant feeling between the peoples involved, this would be of great value, for from my experience and knowledge, a feeling of trust and understanding can hardly be said to exist on the part of the peoples of the Southern countries. I believe Mr. Abernathy with his desire and ability to adhere closely to facts in his articles will fit in well in this endeavor to formulate mutual trust, respect and interest between these peoples.

I submitted to Mr. Abernathy some time ago, at his request, a schedule or plan of work that could be carried out in South and Central America along lines somewhat similiar to the ones he now proposes in his application. To a considerable extent he has followed this schedule. I believe, therefore, that the contemplated trip is feasible, will give the greatest results and be of great interest and benefit provided the agent is willing to do careful work, is capable to make independent investigations of the situations as he meets them, and present his findings in an understanding manner.

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fund FELLOWSHIPS

April 12, 1939

Dear Mr. Abernathy: It is a pleasure to inform you that you have been selected by the Committee on Fellowships of the Julius Rosenwald Fund to receive a grant of Two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) to assist you in carrying forward your study of various Latin American countries.

A plan covering the details of payments under this grant will be arranged to fit your particular needs.

Please let us know at once if you accept this grant. An official announcement of the Committee's selections for the year will be made soon and can include only those from whom acceptances have been received.

Very truly yours,

GMR:MLJ

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS

Mr. Chess Abernathy, Jr.
305 Atlanta Street
Marietta, Georgia

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Otis A. Brumby, Publisher

Chess Abernathy, Editor

COBB COUNTY TIMES

Georgia's Premier Weekly

MARIETTA, GEORGIA

Dec. 13, 1938,

Mr. George M. Reynolds, Director of Fellowships,
Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Reynolds:-

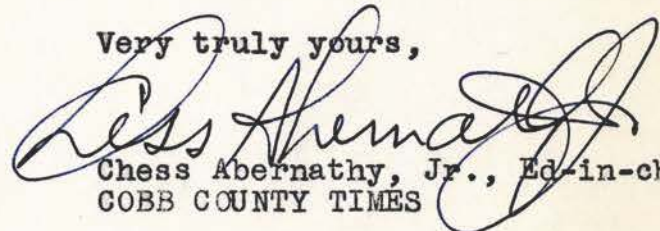
I submit herewith application and supporting documents requested for a 1939 Fellowship.

Before submitting the application, I discussed the subject with Mr. J. S. Pope, of The Atlanta Journal, who was a Rosenwald Fellow in 1937, I believe. I also interviewed Mr. R. S. Grove, of Marietta, a technical consultant attached to the Tacna-Arica Boundary Commission, 1926-1928. Mr. Grove, I believe, would qualify as an expert on South American affairs. Both of the men interviewed expressed interest in the project and authorized me to list them as references. The other two references listed can give you full information on the applicant, both as to character and achievements.

I am also taking the liberty to enclose several issues of the Cobb County Times, of which the applicant is editor-in-chief, with the thought that the committee might be interested.

If there is additional material you think desirable for the applicant to submit, I shall attempt to furnish it promptly. In an application for a project of the type contemplated, some of the material is necessarily general. I have not undertaken to write a lengthy or complete plan of work, but rather an outline.

Very truly yours,


Chess Abernathy, Jr., Ed-in-chief
COBB COUNTY TIMES

Four NEA Awards, 1938—General Excellence, General Excellence in Typography, Newspaper Production, and Best Use of Illustrative Material. Hal M. Stanley Trophy, 1938.

All-Time All-American 1936-1937—Casey All-American 1935-1936

expanding its territory
county.

FELLOWSHIPS

Now

I LIKE that—

By CHESS ABERNATHY

A MAN IS TALKING to a throng of people. He says:

"My fellow countrymen, man does not exist on theories and phrases, on declarations or on systems of political philosophy; he lives on what he can gain from the soil by his own labor in the form of food and raw materials."

HE GOES ON, gathering in dramatic power, and tells the people:

"The right to live is a common and equal right."

HE REFERS TO himself in the course of the speech:

"All my life I have been a 'have-not' . . . I regard myself as belonging to them and have always fought exclusively for them . . . I stand before the world as their representative."

NEXT HE MENTIONS the people to whom he's talking:

"Work alone can create new work; money cannot create work. Work alone can create values . . . We have incorporated seven million unemployed into our economic system . . . we have transformed another six millions from part-time into full-time workers . . . we are even working over-time."

NOW HE TELLS about other peoples in other parts of the world:

"Opposed to this (world of work) there stands a completely different world. In that world the highest ideals are the struggle for wealth, for capital, for family possessions, for personal egotism."

HIS VOICE REACHES a high pitch. He shouts:

"These are the two worlds. I grant that one of the two must succumb . . . This struggle is not a struggle for the present but primarily a struggle for the future."

HE CONCLUDES:

"Should anyone say to me . . . 'These are mere fantastic dreams, mere visions,' I can only reply that when I set out on my course in 1919 as an unknown nameless soldier I built my hopes of the future upon a most vivid imagination. Yet all has come true."

THE SPEAKER is Adolf Hitler. The people listening are the German people. The speech was delivered recently to the workers of Germany at a factory in Berlin. Full text of the speech was carried in the regular bulletin of the German Library of Information, and distributed in the U. S. It is a pretty speech, isn't it?

THE SPEAKER, the audience, the ideas, of course, are of no great concern to the American people! It can't happen here! No dictator will ever conquer the U. S.! Neither for that matter could Hitler's legions smash the Maginot Line, except that they did!

BUT GEORGIANS, of course, will not tolerate dictators. Whoever heard of such a thing? It's good, democratic, republican government to vote one man almost 100 per cent control of the state.

Nope, it can't happen here! Or can it?

I LIKE that—

By **CHESS ABERNATHY**

IT IS NOT TOO MUCH beyond the realm of possibility that sooner than we think the South will once again furnish the political leadership of the nation . . . Here lately Southern leaders—at least, some of them—have developed the ability to cut through the puzzling international issues and follow a consistent policy. Even more significant, there is every evidence that the electorate itself is developing a healthy interest in these problems, is thinking for itself, is making its influence felt.

TWO GEORGIANS, for example, are key men in the supremely important international crisis that faces the country. They are Representative Vinson, chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee, and Senator George, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

VINSON'S STUBBORN FIGHT for a strong Navy in recent years, his consistent insistence long before World War II started that we must be prepared to defend both the Atlantic and Pacific, mean that today we have the strongest single Navy in the world, means that by 1946 we can build a Navy that will be powerful enough to combat any likely combination of hostile navies . . . even should Britain fall.

MANY FEARED that Senator George might vacillate in the face of the supremely urgent questions of foreign policy now facing the U. S., but these fears have proved unfounded. Since he was named chairman of the Senate's foreign relations committee—in time of crisis a post ranking not far below that of Secretary of State—he has enunciated a clear, vigorous and straight-forward policy. He has made it crystal clear to the dictator nations that there will be no weakness on this side of the Atlantic, but rather that they are dealing with an aroused democracy . . . a strong nation who knows where her self interests lie and will not be caught napping.

WHILE THE MIDWEST and the East have been breeding places for pacifists, isolationists, keep-America-out-of-war and get-America-in-the-war committees, the electorate of the South has developed a single-mindedness which is nothing short of remarkable. The Southern attitude seems to be: all possible aid to Britain now, whatever it takes. Stay out of war if possible, but put first things first . . . Give the British what they need. Oppose the Axis with every resource. If war is forced on us, we can get ready for that too.

SAMPLING OF GEORGIA OPINION shows that we are becoming aroused not only about menace from without, but also about dangers within. For instance, Editor Ralph McGill, of The Atlanta Constitution, issued a pointed call for more interest in state government several days ago, saying:

In the long record of our Georgia governors, there are too many instances of men who have nullified the action of the courts, used force ruthlessly, violated our liberties and our constitution, and in other ways done damage to our democracy. It is from the inertia of our people that our greatest danger comes.

There is some danger of Fascism . . . The real Fifth Columnists are ourselves when we are careless of our government.

McGILL COULD HAVE named names.

He could have said that after a decade of Talmadge and Rivers, of "bayonet rule," "little New Deals", and plenty of raw deals, crooked deals, and a good deal of everything except honest, good government . . . after a decade of this, many people in Georgia are wondering if, indeed, the state is not already Fascist. The courts of the state have been flaunted by the military, by the pardon racket. The state constitution and the statute books have been ignored. The only efficient state-wide enforcement of safe-driving laws—that of the highway patrol—has succumbed to partisan politics. And yet the people of Georgia are mute even in the face of all this. They are doing exactly nothing.

HOW LONG, for goodness sake, will the

voters of Georgia persist in believing in magic, in curealls, in pretty speeches, in anything but the truth. The truth is: Georgia will NEVER have good government until a majority of the voters demand it. Georgia will never have a great governor until the voters are willing to support him. Georgia will never have an efficient fiscal system until we operate on a budget . . . a real budget. We can never make expenses meet income until taxes are raised or expense lowered . . . or both. We will never have efficiency in government bureaus until a merit system is established and the spoils system abolished . . . There's no magic in democracy. It's all hard work.

AN UNIQUE GEORGIA GROUP, the Citizens Fact Finding Movement, in planning for its 1941-42 program, is interested primarily in the same problem. Their pronouncement declares, in part:

Today democracy is challenged throughout the world by other forms of government;

Unless we—as individuals, groups and as a nation—meet the demands of self-government, that form of government will temporarily pass;

If democracy is worth fighting for, it is worth working for;

Self-government, by its very nature, demands citizens informed on public affairs in order that they may make intelligent public decisions;

This truth is accentuated today by grave problems that will not be solved in the democratic way unless the people have an understanding of these problems through adequate information.

No section of the Nation is more involved in these problems than is the South;

No section offers greater opportunity for an immediate step toward the solution of these problems than does the South;

In the South lie vast undeveloped markets to replace the nation's lost and diminishing foreign markets;

In the South, leading civic, social, and religious organizations of one state have united in a significant effort toward the development of their region and its people;

Through the expansion of this work the economic and social level of this state can be raised, thereby benefiting every individual, group, and enterprise within its boundaries;

This effort, known as the Citizens' Fact Finding Movement of Georgia, has caught the attention of the nation;

This movement is making a definite contribution toward meeting the major issue of our day—whether self-government is to be forfeited in the middle of the twentieth century or is to continue to grow;

The issue will not be decided merely by checking the present on-rush of dictatorial power abroad, for the seeds of dictatorship rest in the fact that when the promises of democracy are unfulfilled, DESPAIRING MEN INSTINCTIVELY TURN TO A LEADER WHO FIRES THEM WITH FALSE HOPES;

If we would keep self-government, we must fulfill at home the promises of our own democracy that we now prepare, and go forth, to defend.

I LIKE that—

By **CHESS ABERNATHY**

RENAISSANCE has come to the South in the last decade in one important category, production of books. Southern authors have kept the printing presses busy, have put an indelible stamp on the literary history of the era. Ironically, Southern books—like Southern youth—find their best market in the North and the West. Southerners, most of them, do not read books . . . even those about the South. As a region, we buy the Bible, are prey for book salesmen with high-powered selling schemes, but we don't read many books.

REASON THE SOUTH'S DIET of book larnin' is powerful slim is not because our people don't like to read. It's not because we're just plain cussed or ornery. It's not because we're not interested in what happens in the rest of the world. It's definitely not because we don't have a wealth of authors, a tradition of good literature. Some of America's greatest authors, some of the nation's most truly American books originated in this land below the Mason-Dixon line. We don't read books because we're too broke to buy them. Book stores, libraries—public and private—are scarce as hen's teeth. When a man can't pay \$1 to vote, he's certainly not going to pay \$1.50 or more for a good book. Brain food is an expensive luxury in the South.

INGENUITY HAS CREATED a solution to this problem. It is called a "Bookmobile." Idea of the bookmobile is to circulate the few books that we do have over a wide area quickly and cheaply. Value of a book is equal to the number of persons that read it, all other factors being equal. This is "bookernometry" as the librarian figures it.

COBB COUNTY NEEDS a bookmobile badly. Marietta's Clarke library, Smyrna, Austell, Acworth libraries, 20 school libraries of sundry sizes are all located in Cobb county. Though the total number of volumes in all these libraries is a figure easily computed by third-grade arithmetic—it is a woefully small number better left unmentioned and uncalculated—value of these libraries could be enhanced 1,000-fold by a bookmobile.

THIS TRAVELING LIBRARY takes the dust off books, opens wide the covers, gives wings to the words contained inside. The crossroads store, rural filling station, dozens of "settlements" will be visited by the "book man." Farmer, housewife, growing boy and girl, tenant and landlord, will find the facts and fiction of all ages dished up at their doorsteps for them to pick and choose what they will.

RURAL SCHOOLMARMs, eager to open avenues of knowledge to some bright student, will find at their beck and call the combined libraries of Cobb county. What good, after all, is rural electric power unless there are books to read? . . . And most great men borrowed the books that set their minds on fire. Abe Lincoln was not a buyer, but a borrower of good books.

STRENUOUS EFFORTS TO START this cooperative venture in Cobb county have thus far failed. Spearhead of proponents of the bookmobile is Miss Weldon Sibley, Marietta librarian, and her library board. Several members of the county education board and several courthouse officials favor the idea. It is proposed that \$200 per month be set aside for maintenance of the service, one-half to be provided by the county treasury, one-half by the board of education. Acquisition of the bookmobile itself is simplified because WPA can pay "rent" for the equipment under certain conditions. The cost boils down to an original outlay of \$408 on the part of the county or the education board plus a definite provision for keeping the bookmobile rolling. This means salary for the operator of the mobile unit, gas and oil ex-

their talk went something like this—
Hitler: "Well, Duce, I'm certainly disappointed that we couldn't meet this time among the ancient splendors of that famous city, Athens, the capital of your enemy, Greece."

Whereupon, it is said, Mussolini promptly rejoined with this remark: "Is that so? Well, I tell you, Adolph, I had hoped that perhaps this meeting could have taken place at No. 10 Downing street, in London, the big city that you were planning to visit last August!"

Following this remark, reliable informants say, both the Italian big-talker and the German gangster fell into a long, deep silence . . . winding up their conference consoling each other that "times ain't what they used to be for us dictators" and somebody ought to do something about it . . . And as they wept on each other's shoulders, somebody turned on the radio and Roosevelt's inaugural address started coming through. That broke up the meeting.

A PURSE-SNATCHER figuratively thumbed his nose at the law one night this week in Marietta. He grabbed a bag, containing some \$35 and a number of prized personal belongings, from Mrs. Frances Lorenz as she was walking up the steps at 309 Kennesaw avenue. This happens to be the residence of Judge Frank Wellons, city police recorder. Nearby, at 305 Kennesaw, lives Judge Sam Sibley of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Though the Federal Judge maintained his equilibrium, Judge Wellons did not. His Honor was holding court at the time, but as soon as he learned of the crime, he scurried down to the police station and joined with the local officers in searching for the robber.

MARIETTA POLICE—in cooperation with Cobb officers—are making a good record in the recovery of stolen cars. Four have been stolen here in the past two weeks and three have been recovered. In two cases, the cars were recovered within 24 hours of the time stolen. Four arrests have been made in connection with the thefts. Only car not recovered at this writing was one belonging to Bob Northcutt which was stolen Saturday night. Mrs. Fred Myers, Staunton Reed, and Lemon McCoy, of 1307 Roswell street, were the lucky car owners who received their vehicles back . . . though the cars were not altogether as good as before they were stolen in two cases.

CITY MARSHAL HAROLD GRIGGS is going in for modern police methods. He has asked City Council for a camera. With this he hopes to start a rogues gallery. He is already a fingerprint expert and has built up an extensive file. If you get in serious trouble with the "little law" in the future, Chief Griggs will not only put lampblack on your fingers, but he'll probably take your photograph. In addition, the police want two-way radio communication with patrol cars and it looks like they'll get it . . . with the help of the NYA workshop. This establishment has promised to build the equipment for about 30 per cent of the cost of commercial equipment now on the market.

LOOK OUT FOR BAD CHECKS . . . except be charitable if this writer's check should bounce. A wave of check forgeries seems to have hit the city. City police and Deputy Emmett Marler have arrested Robert Cheshire, 22, of Cobb county, and charged him with forging \$36.50 in checks. Chief Griggs said that Cheshire used the name of J. W. Franklin & Sons, pottery manufacturers, on the checks. The police are looking for another check artist who allegedly forged the name of Mrs. Dobie McManus, of a Marietta rural route address, to checks totaling \$14.

seek to escape their jury obligations.

Now I LIKE that—

By **CHESSE ABERNATHY**

JIMMY T. ANDERSON was in a local drug store getting a prescription filled for his and Jennie's (Mrs. A's) dog, "Miss Annie." It seems that Miss Annie has recently brought a fine litter of pups into the world and is feeling a wee bit under the weather since the event. At any rate, the druggist carefully filled the prescription and made out the label for the bottle. In the space for the name of the patient he typed "Miss Annie". Thinking for a moment, he decided he had erred and immediately x'd out the "Miss" and gravely wrote "Mrs." Annie. Jimmy T. agreed that most certainly the dog, being a mama, should be accorded the respectability of this title. "Mrs." Annie is reported doing nicely, though she is still getting her prescribed medicine regularly.

ANOTHER JIMMY, the last name being Carmichael, reports that he is getting fed up with turkey dinners. Jimmy has made some 34 addresses to various Kiwanis clubs in Georgia since he was elected state governor of this organization. On all 34 occasions, he says, the main course was turkey. He wishes the general public to be informed that he is tired of turkey, that he doesn't want any more turkey for years, that as far as he is concerned he wishes the bird was extinct, etc. He also points out that lamb, steak, chicken, duck, spare-ribs, sausage, ham, partridges, venison, bear meat, horse meat or a dozen other kinds of meats can be eaten by man and suggests that, with the possible exception of the last two, civic organizations might do well to change their menus. He insists that he isn't contrary. He says: "I'm just fed up on turkey and can't gobble any more."

NEWSPAPERS HAVE SPECULATED about just what important matters Hitler and Mussolini considered at their somewhat secretive meeting this week at some unannounced point in Europe. While it's possible that this conversation is incorrect, it is said that the burden of

7. Pure food and milk regulations for Marietta.

THIS IS A LONG LIST of objectives, but consistent effort will bring a surprising number of them into reality.

THE GAINESVILLE NEWS has come out against abolishing the poll tax and the county unit system. For the information of the editor only a minute percentage of schools funds are derived from the poll tax. Insofar as either the poll tax or the county unit system giving "safety and security" to the country counties of Georgia, it might be added that "stagnation" is probably a better word.

Following is text of the News editorial:

WE ARE AGAINST ABOLISHING POLL TAX AND COUNTY UNIT SYSTEM

We are hearing much these days about abolishing the poll tax in Georgia, reducing the number of counties and doing away with the county unit system. The safety and security of the people who live in what are termed the country counties of Georgia are preserved by the poll tax and the county unit system. In so far as this newspaper is concerned it will always oppose the abolition of the poll tax and the county unit system. As each county is the judge of whether or not it is to continue to exist that is a matter solely for them to determine. The poll tax is allocated to our public schools and were it abolished our educational interests would suffer considerably. This in itself is a sufficient reason for continuing it, but there are many others. Any person who is unwilling or unable to pay \$1 per year for the right to vote is not entitled to the right of franchise, regardless of what the citizens of any other state may think.

This newspaper will forever stand for that equality which the small counties of Georgia are guaranteed by the constitution. We have no fight to make on the more largely populated counties of the state, but in our opinion it would not be for the best interests of the people of Georgia to permit the big counties to elect, by the preponderance of their vote, our Governor and state house officers, nor to say whether or not this or that amendment shall or shall not be voted in our constitution.

GOOD LUCK AND BEST WISHES —

Alec Tregone, associate editor of The Marietta Journal, has left this week to take up his duties in the editorial department of the Rome News-Tribune. Alec has made scores of friends during the five years he has been in Marietta. He has joined unselfishly in the civic activities of the city and county. He has even gone so far as to marry a charming Marietta girl. Friends of Madge and Alec, among which this writer is happy to be numbered, all join in wishing them the best of luck as they take up residence in Rome. The News-Tribune is one of Georgia's best daily papers and will undoubtedly be still better in the future under the guidance of Alec's newspaper skill.

Now *Jan 9 1941*
I LIKE that—

By CHESS ABERNATHY

MOST ALARMING SIGN of the times is the tendency that Americans have acquired to trust in cure-alls . . .

For instance, we think that the Good Neighbor policy is magic medicine and will cure all the ills in Latin America. Common sense should tell us that never in the history of governments has any policy been devised which would please 21 nations at the same time—much less solve any important problems. The same Americans who prate their approval of the Good Neighbor policy will hem and haw and hedge if you ask them whether or not the sanitary embargo on Argentine beef should be removed. They easily swallow anything in general, but gag on everything in particular.

GLITTERING GENERALITIES are attractive . . . The British flocked like moths to the support of Chamberlain's bright idea of "appeasement", deluding themselves into the belief that this would save them from Hitler. It was not until Churchill told them the future held only "blood, toil, tears and sweat" that Britain really started back on the upward path.

HERE LATELY Americans have shown

... because we have lived another year.

A greater New Year's resolution was never made than that made by Joshua of old, "As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord."

Now I LIKE that—

By **CHESS ABERNATHY**

AMERICANS HATE HITLER! That is the only apparent explanation for the spirit which has caught the nation and lifted it into an anxiety of preparation for defense . . . and perhaps offense . . . against the way of life which Hitler symbolizes.

MARIETTANS WHO RECALL the spirit of the times in 1917 declare that the manifestation of patriotism now far exceeds that which was shown at the outset of World War I. A doctor who examines draftees in Cobb county reports that eleven out of eleven Negroes reporting for examinations one day recently had not been drafted but were **VOLUNTEERS**. Scores of white youths have already volunteered, including well-known Mariettans. The story is the same all over the nation. Americans of all races and creeds, both rich and poor, are joining in the national effort against Hitler.

LAWS AND LEADERS could not have forced individual Americans into this effort. Americans do not obey laws they do not like—at least, not with enthusiasm. Americans do not follow leaders with whom they disagree. Obvious explanation of this latest American phenomenon is that individual Americans despise Hitler and everything he represents. The feeling against Hitler is said to exceed even the hatred of "Kaiser Bill" and the sentiment of "To Hell with the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs" which developed after the U. S. went into World War I.

CHIEF CONVERSATION during the holiday season was about Britain's chances to hold out, about chances of the U. S. getting into the war, about airplane and ship production, about aid to England and Greece. Though Americans outwardly cut loose and celebrated the Yuletide season and the New Year with their usual abandon, their usual spending spree, even the most carefree groups talked in loud voices about the War. Some interesting information was bruited about the city, coming chiefly from holiday visitors and their Marietta relatives.

MOST INTERESTING TIDBIT came from a Mariettan who lives in Buffalo and knows what goes on in the huge Bell and Curtiss airplane factories. The Curtiss plant has the nearest approach to a "production line" in the U. S. for turning out planes, according to this informant. This production line, however, has been established only since September . . . a scant three months. Here trim, speedy Curtiss P-40 pursuit planes are rolling out, a few each week. Prior to September Curtiss was manufacturing a variety of models, but since that time has concentrated all its huge facilities on P-40's . . . and getting only one plane per day finished.

There you have the problem of furnishing England planes . . . of building fighter planes which are not nearly so complicated as big bombers. If I recall correctly, I believe my informant said only **THREE** planes were actually finished each week by the Bell factory.

STARTLING INFORMATION on the

new Allison engines which are used as the power plant of the P-40 is that Curtiss can't yet get them in sufficient quantity to install in the planes as they are completed. Scores of planes without engines are stored in sheds near the factory and referred to jokingly as "Curtiss gliders". The shortage of engines is not generally known, it is said.

REFUSAL OF CURTISS OFFICIALS to allow workers to work more than 40 hours each week in the past few months is another queer angle, this same informant noted. Until recently many Curtiss employees earned more money working overtime than during regular hours, but overtime hours are no longer allowed . . . just at the time when all Americans should be working overtime either for national defense or for aid to Britain!

OTHER SCRAPS OF TALK . . . (and none of this information is passed out to you except as talk which you can take for what it's worth) . . . are that dozens of changes are made every week in blueprints of the planes. This severely handicaps Curtiss production. Draftsman work every night revising blueprints on planes which, perhaps, have already been finished and must be altered before they are accepted . . . Though the P-40 is plenty fast, the Bell planes . . . the Airacobra and others . . . are supposedly the fastest in the world. No one knows exactly how fast . . . American engineers don't like the new Allison (British) engine because it is 8 feet long, water-cooled, requires 30 gallons of oil, a maze of plumbing extending all around the pilot, and four radiators. Besides, it will not deliver its rated horsepower and still has plenty of "bugs" in it. They prefer the radial styles (American) which are air-cooled and immeasurably simpler to install. The British claim the radial air-cooled motor offers too much frontal resistance to the wind (the Allison is long and narrow). The Americans retort that a properly streamlined radial engine has no more frontal area than the Allison . . . Meanwhile, Britain cries for planes of any kind!

THIS COLUMN makes no pretensions of knowing anything first hand about the aviation question. These bits of gossip are repeated merely because they come from a reliable Mariettan who ought to know.

NIFTIEST PARAGRAPH IN FDR'S speech Sunday night, emphasizing the need for speed in getting ready for what's ahead, was this: "Let not defeatists tell us that it is too late. It will never be earlier. Tomorrow will be later than today."

Hughes Views

By **EDMUND HUGHES**

ANOTHER NEW YEAR has arrived! Once again our thoughts are focused on the future, but with an occasional backward glance at the past year to measure how well we lived up to the standards and ideals we had envisioned for 1940. In other words, we are taking stock—mental stock. Just as the merchant takes stock or inventory of his goods, we are taking mental stock of ourselves.

THIS WAS not intended to be a serious article before we started, but let us add this little bit before getting on to lighter topics. In taking this mental inventory of yourselves, and making resol-

Now FELLOWSHIPS I LIKE that—

By **CHESS ABERNATHY**

ONCE UPON A TIME there was a young man who came to Marietta to go into business. He had lots and lots of friends. Everybody wished him well. This cheered him on. He was glowing with the warmth of the cordiality he found among the townspeople . . . But, alas, several weeks later he found out, by accident, that his next-door neighbor . . . who seemed so sincerely interested in the success of his venture . . . had gone to Atlanta and bought several hundred dollars worth of merchandise of the exact quality, price and kind he offered for sale. He lost 20 per cent profit on this particular order. His neighbor gained not a single penny in lower cost, higher quality or a wider choice . . .

THIS SET THE YOUNG MAN to wondering . . . as well it might set us all to wondering. His thoughts were somewhat along this line:

"Sure, it's a free country . . . You can buy where, when and what you wish, from whom you wish . . . I've got no complaint . . . But still, I wonder why my neighbor didn't think about me when she made this big purchase . . . I could give her everything she got in Atlanta . . . I wonder why she didn't buy it from a hometown merchant."

ANOTHER YOUNG MAN came back to

Marietta to settle down, having completed college and married. He was pepped up over the prospects of a secure, steady business future here among his friends and relatives, of which he has dozens among the readers of this paper. This young fellow, among other things, sells electrical appliances. This includes a nationally advertised vacuum cleaner, selling at a standard price everywhere. Imagine the dismay, the chagrin, the abashment, the sheer discouragement facing this young business man when he went home one day to find out that his wife had bought a vacuum cleaner from one of these door-to-door solicitors!

IN THIS PARTICULAR CASE, the lady of the house could have actually saved money by buying her vacuum cleaner from her husband! Why didn't she think first of buying from a hometown merchant? Why didn't she consult her husband? The answer would probably be . . . "Oh well, you know women! !!!" . . . Well, I don't know women . . . but it does seem to me that this business of buying in Marietta and NOT buying in Marietta boils down to something more fundamental than forgetfulness on the part of a young wife or an elderly friend, as might conceivably have been the case in both of the examples cited above.

DO MARIETTANS realize, for example, that because of modern distribution methods and advertising that prices and quality of thousands of items of daily trade are standardized? . . . Do they realize that you can buy refrigerators, autos, mattresses, toothpaste, raincoats, suits, face lotion, and a thousand other articles for exactly the same price in Marietta as in New York City? This is

a selling story that the local merchant must put across. Apparently dozens of Mariettans don't yet realize the strict truth of this statement. As a matter of fact, I know of dozens of nationally advertised items that are REGULARLY sold cheaper in Marietta than in Atlanta because the local merchant has less overhead and because the manufacturer permits this lower price OUTSIDE the big cities. Names and prices of articles furnished on request.

TAKE THE CASE OF a certain hardware store. This store sells a lawnmower for \$6.25 regularly. This identical lawnmower, advertised in a special sale in the big city, was priced at \$6.95. The difference, of course, is not generally known to the public because the big city hardware store advertises regularly, the local store only once in a while. There is certainly no logical reason that a man should go all the way to Atlanta and pay MORE for the lawnmower and lug it all the way back to Marietta. If he wanted to buy it in Marietta, all he must do is pick up the telephone and the local hardware store will send it out to him immediately. In addition to all this, the local man will also "charge it" until the first of the month.

I HAVE CONFIDENCE in the people of

Marietta and Cobb county. I believe they will buy from their hometown merchant and neighbor if they are fully informed about the facts involved. The people of this county have shown, on countless occasions, that they act wisely when fully informed. This column, given the support of the local merchants, will try to continue to bring you facts about buying in Marietta from your neighbor. I am confident that RESULTS will be obtained, just as they have been obtained on a dozen other "projects" undertaken by this newspaper.

IT IS NOT POSSIBLE to refrain from

comment on the glorious presentation last Thursday night of the operetta, "The Merry Widow" by the Junior Welfare League. It is significant that, save for the lead feminine role, the entire cast was local. It is equally significant that the director, around whom the whole show revolved, was a local person. It is positively amazing the amount of talent around Marietta!

TAKE THE CASE of Director Tom

Brumby. Tom started off a number of years ago to study piano. When he was at Emory University he had attained the rank of a top notch concert pianist and accompanist. He has now broadened his talents to the extent that he can produce a whole show. The job he performed Thursday night was a miracle for any artist to perform. He played the entire score of the operetta on the organ and, at the same time, directed the entire cast . . . And they say you can't do two things at once! Tom at times was doing about twenty things at once and doing them all well.

AND ABOUT EDITOR HUGHES . . . It

had always been our idea that Edmund was primarily a newspaper guy . . . and now it appears he is also a PRINCE of a fellow. In the lead male role of Prince Danilo he not only turned in a creditable job of singing, but he also proved a smooth, suave and able actor. The spots in the show where Columnist Hughes danced a bit were, to me, the climaxes of his performance . . . Could it have been Fred Astaire gliding across the stage?

EVERY MEMBER OF THE CAST did a

good night's work, including particularly Rowan Williams as the Baron (whose performance was professional and in fact, outstripped many professionals), Donald Barnes, Virginia Tift Brumby, and a host of others. Most of the Leaguers and the cast looked haggard Friday morning, but it was a task well done and one which was worth every ounce of energy expended.

Now
I LIKE that—

Oct 15 1940

By **CHESS ABERNATHY**

TEN COMMANDMENTS for a preacher are listed in a recent issue of "Rotelight", lively little publication of Marietta Rotary Club. Here is what a minister must and must not do, according to Minister-Rotarian O. Sommers:

He should not indulge in sheep stealing, refrain from building up his congregation at the expense of the other churches.

Refrain from tale bearing during discussions at meetings with other ministers.

A pastor should be loyal to his predecessor. He should have consideration for his successor.

Should be loyal to the church program and attend to church system.

Should be a good citizen and take part in affairs of the community.

He should devote his full time to preaching and dedicate his duties to his work.

He should serve his church regardless of compensation, since he is not laboring but serving for his people.

He should be stern, strict and sure in his dealings with women members of the church.

And he must make a success of his own home, which serves as the laboratory for his work.

MARIETTA HAS a superb group of ministers, all of whom seem to be obeying these commandments . . . It is difficult to imagine what the city could do without such leaders as the Rev. George Brown, Dr. I. A. White, the Rev. B. C. Gamble, the Rev. Charlie Wood, and a host of others . . . They all take an active part in every kind of work for the betterment of the city. They are energetic, broad-minded, intelligent, alive to the needs of their people. The churches in other cities and communities in the county likewise have able religious leaders . . . At this season of the year, it is certainly appropriate to stop and think how Marietta and Cobb county have been blessed by such men.

ODDS AND ENDS—Mrs. A. and I were sorting through some junk we brought back from South America and found several toasts that make interesting reading. These were printed on the fiber pads which the stewards on the steamer used to put under beer mugs. Here are some samples from our collection:

Modesty is a quality in a lover more praised by the women than liked.

Here's to man . . . He is like a kerosene lamp . . . He is not particularly bright . . . He is often turned down . . . He generally smokes . . . and often goes out at night.

Here's champagne to our real friends, and real pain to our sham friends.

If you would have guests merry with cheer, be so yourself or at least so appear.

PAT CARPENTER, of Buenos Aires, Argentina, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. A. at dinner Saturday. The last time we saw Pat was on the Rio Parana, about 1,000 miles north of Buenos Aires. He was going back home after a trip with his family to Asuncion, Paraguay. We were headed northward and homeward. He was headed southward and homeward. Now once again, Pat has come back into our lives and this time it's him, not us, who is 7,000 miles from home.

PAT'S FATHER is manager of the American Chicle company in Argentina and Paraguay which is to say that he's teaching these people to like American chewing gum. Pat has come to the U. S. for a few months to learn something about American salesmanship. He's living right now in Atlanta, traveling around Georgia with the Chicle company's salesman.

YOU'D LIKE TO KNOW his opinions on

U. S.-Argentine relations. He says, in substance: Three years ago just after Roosevelt's visit, the Norteamericanos (North Americans) were popular in Argentina . . . North American goods were considered of unusual quality . . . Now, the picture has changed. Roosevelt promised to lift the meat embargo. He didn't. The U. S. promised us loans. No loans. The Yankees were going to start luxury liners and fast freighters to plying between New York and Buenos Aires. Nothing but several old reconditioned boats have been put into service . . . Argentina now mistrusts the promises of the United States . . . There should be a lots less talk and a lots more action on the part of the North Americans.

FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITIES on the part of the Nazis in Argentina came in for some comment from Pat. He revealed that 9,000 copies of El Pampero, the German propanganda daily in Buenos Aires, are distributed free every day to the entire Argentine army. He told about the freedom accorded crew members of the Graf Spee until recently when they were confined. He told about the daily barrage of propaganda fired at the Argentine public by the Nazis . . . Pat doesn't see much danger, however, from the several million Italians in Argentina. He says that they are loyal to their adopted country. Pat himself is a native of Uruguay, being born in Montevideo. He is pro-English and believes that Uncle Sam should rush more airplanes across the Atlantic as quickly as possible . . . On the same boat with him coming to the States were a score of young Anglo-Argentines who were bound for Canada to enlist in the Royal Air Force.



ABERNATHY GETS COMMISSION AT EMORY

Chess Abernathy, Jr., (left) for the last six years editor of The Cobb County Times, receives his commission as Alumni Secretary of Emory University from President Harvey W. Cox (seated). Standing behind Dr. Cox is Robert F. Whitaker, who has been promoted from alumni secretary to alumni director, and at the right is Granger Hansell, Atlanta lawyer and president of the alumni association. Abernathy will leave Marietta early in April to assume his new duties.—Times engraving.

Abernathy Resigns As Times Editor; Assumes Emory Post

Outstanding Honors Received By Times During His Tenure Here

CHESSE ABERNATHY, Jr., editor of the Cobb County Times since March 7, 1935, will leave his post here early in April to join the staff of Emory University. He will become executive secretary of the Emory Alumni Association and editor of the Emory Alumnus, the association's monthly magazine.

Abernathy joined The Times staff as news editor in June, 1934. He quickly rose to editor, and later became editor-in-chief.

During his tenure as editor, outstanding honors have come to The Times. In his first year (1935-36) the paper was given the Casey All-American rating.

For the following year's work a rating as All-Time All-American was given The Times on Casey selections.

In 1938, The Times amazed the newspaper world by sweeping the field of National Editorial Association honors. The paper won four first ratings—in General Excellence, General Excellence in Typography, Newspaper Production, and Best Use of Illustrative Material—in competition with daily and weekly newspapers throughout the U. S. This achievement has never been equalled by any other newspaper.

Other prizes won by The Times include The Theron S. Shope trophy of Georgia Press Association for the most fearless editorial, in 1939, and Sutlive trophy for community service, given by GPA to The Times for its sponsorship of better housing in 1940.

Abernathy was reared in Vidalia, Ga., where his parents now live. He was graduated from Emory University in 1934, after making a brilliant record in scholarship and student activities. He specialized in history and government.

After The Times began attracting nation-wide attention he was named to the lecture staff of the Department of Journalism there.

In 1939 he was awarded a fellowship from the Julius Rosenwald fund. He spent several months doing graduate study at the University of Michigan and in other northern cities, and in 1940 toured South America with his

he made an intensive study of cotton in those countries.

He continued to write his weekly column "Now I LIKE That—" giving to Times readers a close-up view of Latin American prob-

Continued on page 4

GUILD PRESENTS TWO PLAYS ON APRIL 4 AND 5

Presentation of two short-length plays at the "Sign of the Lantern" on Friday and Saturday evenings, April 4 and 5, will mark the Marietta Theatre Guild's return to active play after a six months' season of retirement.

Plays chosen for the reopening are Chekov's one-act comedy piece, "The Marriage Proposal", and a short play of Irish pastoral settings, "The Blue Bowl."

Seen in Chekov's opus are Miss Sykes Hewitt, Ralph Connally, and Charles Brawner. The cast of "The Blue Bowl" includes Mrs. Regina Rambo Benson, Miss Peggy Dossier, Mrs. Jim Dossier, and Jimmy Corley.

Proceeds from the two presentations, above and beyond the cost of production, will be donated to the British War Relief society.

Now

Fluor Nov 7

I LIKE that—

1940

By **CHESS ABERNATHY**

SMELLY FUMES arising during the last weeks of the national election campaign are beginning to dissipate into thin air.

Fears aroused by the woeful predictions emanating from political orators will soon be forgotten.

Confusion caused by the emphasis on personalities is clearing. The unfounded charges of dictatorship hurled by both parties in the election battle are now in the category of stale news.

IF YOU HAVE SICKENED during the epidemic of politics, if the epithets of the rabble-rousers have gagged in your throat, it's now time to take a good purge of common sense American thinking.

The election is over. Four years before another one, thank goodness.

HERE ARE SOME OF THE TASKS that lie immediately in front of us:

National Defense—We need 50,000 military planes and at least 300,000 trained military pilots. In order to efficiently maintain such a tremendous air force, it is immediately necessary for us to expand commercial air facilities. This means more commercial airports, more airlines, more airplane factories. The backbone of an air force for military purposes is a well-developed commercial aviation industry. In the next four years America will become more air-minded than ever before.

Foreign Policy—We must develop an aggressive foreign policy to deal adequately with sorely-pressing problems in Europe, the Far East (Japan), and in Latin America. This means that the American citizen—YOU—must be prepared to think internationally. We are going to be forced to do things we have never done before in the field of international politics. This includes, most likely, bilateral military alliances with Canada, Mexico, and perhaps other nations. It may include an international trade cartel. It may mean barter. Whatever it means, the success of this new foreign policy will still depend on the intelligent support accorded it by the common people of the United States.

Education—We must revamp our educational system to emphasize the new problems with which we are faced. Technical training, vocational education, Americanism, citizenship, all of these must be included in the education of our youth. Spanish and Portuguese should be taught in high school—and taught well. America's greatest asset is the public school system. You who have traveled in foreign lands know this. Mass education is America's real melting pot. "Fifth Columns" and communistic activities indicate that the melting pot is not working as well as in the past. The new educational program should emphasize patriotism, national unity, and seek to assure that every American—including YOU—plays an efficient part in the national life.

TOO MUCH EMPHASIS on the bigness of our national problems has led us to believe—and I'm still talking about YOU—that the little man, the little town, the little problems aren't important. This is a fatal error in a democratic nation. America's strength begins at home. If YOU aren't healthy, tough, alert, intelligent, patriotic, and democratic, then neither is the nation.

National defense will never be a reality, no matter if we build a million planes and battleships and spend billions of dollars, unless YOU are prepared to fight. Britain did not survive the summer because she was prepared in the material sense. She survived because of

one thing . . . and one thing only . . . Bulldog British courage.

The old Roman Empire, with the mightiest and best equipped army in the world at the time, fell before the invading barbarians because everybody was sleeping in Rome.

Aggressive foreign policy will not be successful, though our diplomats sign a thousand treaties, unless YOU are prepared for putting this policy into effect. Foreign trade is conducted by individuals. Products made and sold in foreign trade are made and sold by individuals—by YOU and me. If YOU are content to sit smugly at home and whine and complain about poor business conditions and, at the same time, sit back and let more aggressive nations usurp our foreign trade in all corners of the globe, then it's YOUR fault as much as anybody's if America decays and falls.

Education to meet our present day way of living cannot succeed no matter how many tax dollars are spent for school buildings and school teachers. Education, above all things else, begins at home. If YOU fail to teach YOUR children the American way of living, if YOUR home is not a good American home, then it's YOUR fault if the younger generation fails to meet the test. Education is not a big problem. It's a small problem. It's YOUR problem.

YES, the election is over and it's time for YOU to get to work.

POLL TAXES IN THE SOUTH are new.

As a qualification for voting they date from the 1890's and 1900's. They are an innovation invented by machine politicians to control the "Solid South." They do not date from the 1860's and the war period nor the Reconstruction Era as some demagogues would have you believe. The South was smooth-talked, deceived, and betrayed by a few hypocritical leaders into disfranchising herself. The New South must now throw off these self-imposed shackles. A generation of broad-minded, honest leaders is arising. It is becoming increasingly difficult to hide behind sham, hypocrisy, racial prejudice, sectional prejudice. The Southerner of today—farmer, business man, teacher, civic leader—sees clearly, thinks straight.

THESE PEOPLE ARE NOT CONTENT to remain outside the fabric of Southern government. They will repeal the poll tax.

Letters To The Editor

FELLOWSHIPS

TO THE EDITOR:

The discussion with reference to Georgia's poll tax is interesting.

We have the open range situation in south Georgia because of the insupportable sympathy of the legislature, and we have our highways covered with jaloppies driven by incompetent people because of the insupportable sympathy of the legislature. So to further disregard the efforts of responsible and interested people in maintaining a more adequately high standard, why not abolish the poll tax and let all the "have nots" and "never have hads" qualify to vote for legislation that will make it possible for them to participate without deprivation or inconveniences in activities which obviously should be maintained on a plane of continued and consistent interest.

Discontinuation of the poll tax is just another step toward regimentation.

W. R. BELDON,
Clarkdale, Ga.

*Cobb Co. June
Oct 24*
**Now
I LIKE that—**

By **CHES ABERNATHY**

THIS IS A BAD YEAR for fence-straddlers. It's a time when everybody has to make up his mind.

You are either for Roosevelt or for Willkie.

You are either for England or for Hitler.

You either resolve to serve your country or you are a traitor.

You either believe in democracy or you believe in some 'ism.

You either go after business in the boom that's here or you sit back and watch the parade of go-getters go passing by you.

You either read, listen, think and keep up with the stirring history that's being written every day or you get so far behind times that people don't care about your opinion any more.

THESE TIMES ARE for persons who decide and do things. The man of action is the man of the hour. He who hesitates is lost. The day of the appeaser, thank Heaven, is gone.

Think about the decisions which lie immediately in front of every American right now.

November 5 he must decide on a President to guide the nation in the most important hour in its history.

In a few days now many young men must decide whether or not they will serve their country or be branded for the rest of their lives as traitors.

Today every American must decide whether or not he believes the democratic way of doing things is the best. Talking, deciding won't mean much. Doing his part in his role in life in this country to the utmost of his ability will indicate his decision of this question.

I SAW A DOZEN BRICK MASONS laying bricks on a big, new building in Marietta today. The foreman yelled, "Come on, boys, let's go."

Your heart would have gladdened had you seen the mortar fly and the bricks falling into place. The foreman was laying bricks as fast, if not a little faster, than his workmen.

THAT'S AMERICA FOR YOU. The boss doesn't say, "Get to work, you ugly mugs," and twiddle his thumbs while virtual slaves do the task. He says, "Let's go . . .", and shows his workmen why he's boss—by doing more work than they do.

THAT'S THE REASON Hitler can never get anywhere near the United States. It's not because Roosevelt will outsmart the Axis diplomats. It's not because the U. S. Navy has better ships. It's not because the Air Corps has faster planes. It's because every man who drives a

rivet into the ships feels that he is helping his country, knows that his work is just as important as the President's. It's because every workman in an airplane factory is building "bombers for democracy."

When the common workman starts fighting Mr. Hitler, the war is just about finished. Hitler's legions can't hold a candle to any group of American laborers.

ALL THIS ROT about democracy being weak makes me sick. It's all right to arouse the people to the dangers which beset us. It's all right to point out and sarcastically at defects in our democracy, to howl to high Heaven if you know of some specific weakness. We need to criticize ourselves severely. But the calamity howler, the chronic gripe, the viewer-with-alarm, the spreader of gloom and woe, ought to be told how useless he is. He ought to be put to work.

THERE CAN BE NO COMPROMISE with our problems now. If you believe in America, then you must believe in America 100 per cent.

Now
I LIKE that—

By **CHES ABERNATHY**

McGILL IS AGAINST US—One of the biggest surprises of recent date was to find that Ralph McGill, the great and good editor of the Constitution, is against the abolition of Georgia's poll tax.

Says Mr. McGill on this issue: "Some of my best friends look down their noses at me because I am not at all convinced the abolition of the poll tax is necessary or advisable . . . It has worked no wonders in states which have abolished the tax. They go right along electing the same sort of persons to congress and to their own state offices . . . I am not at all sure that better democracy would result . . ."

WHAT ABOUT LOUISIANA?—Now, just wait a minute, Mr. McGill. What about Louisiana? The poll tax as a qualification for voting was abolished in Louisiana in 1934 and since that time the voters of the state have succeeded in driving out the Huey Long regime. The Kingfish started toppling soon after the poll tax was abolished and now almost every vestige of dictatorial rule is wiped away. Couldn't it be possible that doing away with the restrictions on voting and allowing a majority of the people to speak their minds at the elections caused this momentous upheaval in Creole governmental history?

WHAT ABOUT NORTH CAROLINA?

—One of the best governed states in the South is North Carolina. This is generally admitted. North Carolina is out of debt, in fact, has a surplus in the treasury. North Carolina has one of the best school systems in the South. North Carolina has one of the best—if not the best—highway systems in the nation.

Would it surprise you to know that North Carolina abolished the poll tax 14 years ago? Since that time a succession of outstanding governors, a continuous progress upward along the lines of better government, has been the history of North Carolina.

Could it be possible that the voice of an unrestricted electorate has caused better government in North Carolina? That's the contention, Mr. McGill. I believe that giving the voting franchise to more Georgians will make it easier for honest politicians to win elections. That seems to have been the case in North Carolina. There is no reason to believe that it won't happen in Georgia if we repeal our outworn election law.

IGNORANT ELECTORATE — Editor McGill follows up his argument by

FELLOWSHIPS

declaring that: "The addition of several thousand voters, most of whom would come from the illiterate or semi-illiterate ranks of our population, would add no character or stamina to the ballot. Mere addition of voters to the registration lists would solve nothing. Indeed, it likely would augment our troubles of government."

It is Mr. McGill, not the electorate, that seems to be ignorant on this point. It is estimated that in a recent Cobb county election more than one-third of those voting had been registered by politicians who paid their back poll taxes. Can you imagine any intelligent voter allowing a politician to pay his poll tax? Can you picture in your wildest dreams a politician spending money, paying poll taxes, for the most intelligent voters?

The logical answer, the realistic answer is that politicians are registering this illiterate, semi-illiterate or ignorant group to which Mr. McGill refers and a lot of these people are voting in local and state elections. The intelligent, middle class, sturdy citizen who thinks for himself is kept away from the ballot box by the poll tax. The ignorant class is encouraged to vote by the politicians themselves.

FARMER KEPT AWAY FROM POLLS

—The farmer, who is smarter about politics than most any other group, is kept away from the ballot box. One dollar is a lot of money to the average Georgia farmer when you consider the fact that his average income is usually about \$200 to \$300 per year. A dollar will buy a lot of merchandise in a small town.

It's a real achievement to persuade a farmer that the Times is worth \$1 per year. I know. For that dollar a farmer gets 52 issues of the paper. For the dollar he pays for poll tax—if he is in arrears, it's several dollars—he gets the privilege of voting in elections at some distant, future date. No wonder the average farmer doesn't bother to pay up his poll taxes every year. It's a distinct compliment to democracy that he pays as often as he does. Our big need today is for more farmers to vote in state elections.

Mr. McGill's home precinct of Atlanta is a shining example of how the so-called intelligent voter regards elections. I am referring, Mr. McGill, to the recent bond election in Atlanta.

REPORT FROM SOUTH GEORGIA—

The Waycross Journal-Herald carries a report from an unnamed South Georgia city illustrating how a city government can be controlled by a small minority when voters are not registered for elections. Here is the story:

SELF-ABDICATION

A South Georgia city reports that out of a possible registration of 2,500 only 994 are qualified to vote in the approaching city election.

FELLOWSHIPS

Now

I LIKE that—

By **CHESS ABERNATHY**

DR. PIRES DO RIO, editor of the Journal of Brazil, was sipping coffee and talking politics at a little cafe in Rio. I was listening to him sip and talk. Finally we got around to Georgia politics. He wanted to know how many people vote in a Georgia election. I said, "Oh, about 300,000 as near as I can remember."

He wanted to know the population of Georgia. I guessed about 3,000,000.

He looked puzzled. Why only 300,000 voters in an election?"

I explained about the \$1 poll tax. He was shocked: "Do you mean you must PAY \$1 to vote? I never heard of such a thing. Why must people pay money before they can vote in a democratic state. I don't understand."

When the last sip of black Brazilian coffee was sipped and we had shaken hands at parting in the Brazilian manner, he still didn't understand why Georgians must pay money to the state before they can legally vote. He was suspicious about whether or not we really did have democratic government. Nothing I could say would allay his suspicions.

I DON'T UNDERSTAND EITHER—

Why must we pay a tax to vote? Every adult in a democracy is theoretically given the right to cast a ballot. In an attempt to answer that question, I have called in expert counsel. I have written Mr. Barry Bingham, publisher of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal and Times. I have written the Georgia Fact Finding Committee. I have written Miss Josephine Wilkins at the Georgia League of Women Voters. I have asked lots of my friends.

Here are a few facts about how the poll tax affects Cobb county, Georgia, and eight Southern states.

POLITICIANS PAY 1,700 POLLS IN

COBB—In our own county, to get down to brass tacks, politicians paid at least 1,700 polls for voters in a recent county election. This information comes to me from politicians who were working on both sides of the election contest. Frankly, paying poll taxes for voters is a common practice in Georgia. It is entirely legal. But the fact remains that at least one-third of those voting in this recent county election allowed someone to pay their polls for them. Common sense tells you that no politician is going to pay out dollars to register somebody who is against him.

Common sense tells you that when a third of the registered voters allow this practice, an election can't possibly reflect unbiased popular opinion. The will of the people is not truly expressed.

POLL TAX AND CORRUPTION—Here are some facts about an election in the neighboring state of Alabama, in Dale county. Says the Lee County Bulletin, of Auburn, Ala., published by Neil O. Davis:

More evidence that Alabama's outworn poll tax law is breeding dishonesty is found in the recent report of a Dale county grand jury. Aroused by flagrant violations of the state's election laws, the grand jury last week asked

for a recess during which it could further investigate charges that candidates in the last Democratic primary had paid poll taxes for voters on a wholesale basis . . .

What the grand jury does not realize is that try as it might such corrupt election practices will continue as long as Alabama keeps her poll tax law . . . The law limits the exercise of the franchise to a mere handful of voters. In OUR STATE ONLY APPROXIMATELY TEN PER CENT OF THE CITIZENS OVER TWENTY-ONE YEARS OF AGE ARE QUALIFIED TO VOTE. The others do not have the money with which to pay the poll tax. Therefore, it is a comparatively simple matter for a group of dishonest office-seekers to buy enough votes through payment of poll taxes to control an election . . . The Dale county grand jury stated that the practices they had investigated are to be condemned by law-abiding citizens of a true democracy, BECAUSE THEY UNDERMINE THE VERY GOVERNMENT UNDER WHICH WE LIVE . . . Yet the very factor which contributes most to the undermining is the poll tax law.

LEGAL IN GEORGIA, ILLEGAL IN AL-

ABAMA—Can it be possible that just because it's not against the law in Georgia for politicians to pay poll taxes and it is against the law in Alabama, that the practice should be condoned in Georgia? Is it possible that politicians in Georgia are more honest? Don't make me laugh.

Isn't it more likely—in fact, isn't it obvious—that what the Alabama editor condemns as the source of corrupt elections, that is, the poll tax law itself, is responsible for corrupt elections in Georgia, too?

WHY PEOPLE DON'T VOTE—There

are eight states, all in the South, which have a poll tax. There was a potential 11,606,466 voters in these eight states in 1936, but only 2,679,473 ballots were cast in the Presidential election. This is only a few more votes than were cast in the single state of Pennsylvania in the same election for the Democratic Party alone. Pennsylvania, remember, has a two-party system and a TOTAL potential voting power of only 5,827,000. More than 50 per cent of the potential voters cast ballots in Pennsylvania. In West Virginia in 1936 the amazing total was 92 per cent. In the eight poll tax states, however, the percentage of potential voters who cast ballots was as follows:

Alabama	20.4%	Mississippi	16.2%
Arkansas	18.5%	South Carolina	14.1%
Florida	38.8%	Tennessee	33.5%
Georgia	19.6%	Virginia	26.7%

FEWER VOTERS, LARGER POPULA-

TION—Instead of gaining more voice in the affairs of the nation, the South has been steadily losing in voting power in the period since 1896. From 1896 to 1916 these states gained 50 per cent in population, but the actual votes cast declined 18 per cent. We are cutting our own throats by keeping these outworn voting laws. With issues as important as conscription, as national defense, as the wage-hour law, can the South afford to weaken its voice in national affairs by retaining state election laws which restrict the ballot box to such small percentages of the electorate as listed in the above table? We need more democracy these days, not less. The poll tax is the greatest foe of honest, democratic elections in the South. It must go.

More about the poll tax next week. Why the poll tax laws were passed in the South. Why they should be repealed now.

Hughes Views

By EDMUND HUGHES

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE YOUTH OF MARIETTA AND COBB COUNTY

BOYS, WE (all of us) are in a spot! And that's putting it mildly. Along with other youths of the nation, we are going to be called in the near future to duty with Uncle Sam's fighting forces . . . to be drafted for the greatest peacetime military training program this country has ever experienced. We are to be called from our homes, from our businesses, from the ones we love to take up arms in training for a war that may never come . . .

ON THE OTHER hand, some of us may be sign-

odically renewed . . . Democracy is loosely used of governments in which the sovereign powers are exercised by all the people or a large number of them . . ." It is the strict truth that less than 20 per cent of the adult persons of voting age in Georgia are taking part in elections. There are more than 1,500,000 persons in the state who have passed the age of 21, but only one-fifth of this number have any voice in the government. No Hitler prevents them from voting except the Hitler of indifference. This is the greatest tyrant we have in the state today. If we accept Webster's definition, Georgia cannot be defined, even loosely, as a democracy! We simply just don't have "government by the people!"

IGNORANCE, DON'T CARE—This is still not the worst side of the story. Of the 340,000 persons who did vote, how many cared who was elected enough to inform themselves of the qualifications of the men running for office? I have asked dozens of persons about how they picked their candidates on the ballot. Typical replies were: (1) I picked out the names I had heard before or seen in the papers. (2) I voted for the names that "sounded best." (3) I voted for Candidate X because so-and-so is a friend of his.

In not a single case did anyone say that his vote was based on a study of the candidate's record and, following a comparison with other men in the same race, he had concluded that Candidate Y was better qualified to serve the state of Georgia. America, "the most enlightened nation in the world . . . with the best public school system" does not produce voters—at least, not any I talked to in Georgia—who possess the energy or initiative to study for a few minutes the records of the men they elect to run their state. Yes, these records were available. They were published in an easy-to-read form by the League of Women Voters in the daily papers.

DEMOCRACY BEGINS AT HOME—

We get all stirred up about the onslaught of the totalitarians in Europe, we gape at the revelations of fifth column activity in Latin America, we organize home defense corps to protect us from subversive elements in the U. S., and yet the most dangerous saboteurs of democracy live in my home and yours. It is not fashionable for the family group to discuss public questions. Politics, government, the legislature are hazy, far off, mysterious matters which are to be read about in the papers, but no modern family would think of calling all the members together some night for a serious discussion of these things. Until democracy gets to the family group, thence into the schools, thence into the hearts and minds of all, young and old, there will not be real representative government in Georgia, or the nation. Democracy begins at home, or there is no democracy.

WILD-EYED?—No, it's not wild-eyed, unless you would call the Citizens Fact Finding Movement of Georgia by such a name. In a pamphlet published recently this group stated: "Democracy is threatened today not so much from without as from within by our own people . . . In Georgia we have inherited the traditions and preserve the forms of democracy, we give lip service to its ideals, but in actual practice we have lost sight of the meaning of the democratic process . . ."

In the words of the fact-finders: "All of us would fight and die to keep democracy, but the truer patriot is he who sweats to make it work so well that it cannot be threatened."

Next week a startling revelation as to how the poll tax denies the ballot to thousands of Georgians and plays into the hands of crooked politicians.

Caleb Co. Jones
Now *Sept 19, 1940*
I LIKE that—
FELLOWSHIPS
By CHESS ABERNATHY

GEORGIA HAS 200,401 FIFTH COLUMNISTS—40 per cent of the registered voters in the state are sabotaging democratic government and effectively preventing the people from exercising their sovereign power. Worse than this, 80 per cent of the adult population of the state is on a sitdown strike and takes no part in running the affairs of their government.

THIS IS STRICT TRUTH—In the election last week 340,000 persons voted out of 540,401 who had paid poll tax and were qualified to vote. This means that 240,401 adults in Georgia were traitors to democratic government. This means that 40 per cent of the persons who intended to demonstrate their loyalty to a type of government which is being ridiculed elsewhere in the world every day decided last Wednesday to "appease" their consciences like a Chamberlain and turned into Quislings—a man who outwardly appeared patriotic to his native Norway, but at the last minute turned out to be a Nazi.

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT?

—Do we, as a matter of fact, have democratic government in Georgia? Webster's New International Dictionary defines democracy as "government by the people; a form of government in which the supreme power is retained by the people and exercised either directly, or indirectly through a system of representation and delegated authority peri-

Abernathy Is New Kiwanis President

Chess Abernathy, editor of the Times, was named today as president of Marietta Kiwanis club for the year 1941. The election came at the luncheon meeting of club, following a report submitted by Dr. George F. Hagood, Sr., representing the club nomination committee.

Ray Torgerson, Holeproof mill executive, was chosen first vice-president; Hal Goodwin, of Atlanta Gas company, second vice-president; Bill Tate, of the First National bank, treasurer. Secretary for the new year will be named later by the new board of directors.

1941 Board

Members of the 1941 board will be John T. LeCroy, Ralph Howell, Fred Legg, John Crumrine, Dr. Herbert Fowler, Albert M. Dobbins, Dr. Murl Hagood, and Bob Bean.

Delegates to the Kiwanis state convention in Macon October 13-15, besides the president-elect, will be Earl Williams and Ralph Howell. Alternates are Roy Collins, present president, and Loy Carpenter.

Lawrence Camp, U. S. district attorney for the Northern District of Georgia, in an address commemorating Constitution Day, told Kiwanians that "the Constitution is not a lawyers document, in spite of the fact that the lawyers have been trying to take it over ever since it was written."

He described the Constitution, instead, as an instrument of democratic government not written by lawyers and intended primarily to establish and maintain a government which would "last forever."

He emphasized that "a democracy is a government of public opinion and, thus, the individual is the most important part of the government . . ."

Menaces to Democracy

He said that the greatest menaces to democracy were: (1) a hungry citizen, (2) an unhealthy citizen, and (3) an unintelligent and uneducated citizen.

"For a democracy to prosper, it must have the best from its citizens . . . We see today this great nation again on the march . . . Our strength is our patriotism. There is no reason to fear anything as long as the fires of patriotism burn in the heart of every citizen."

James T. Manning, assistant district attorney attached to Mr. Camp's office, attended the session. Other guests were Bobby Goodman, editor of the Marietta High school "Pitchfork," Jack Cordray, Boy Scout executive, and others.

Cobb Editor

Speaks To Rotary

Chess Abernathy, editor of the Cobb County Times, Marietta, was the principal speaker at the weekly Rotary Luncheon Monday.

Recently returned from a year's study on a Rosenwald Fellowship in South America, Mr. Abernathy discussed his experiences in this Southern continent in a most interesting manner.

Mr. Abernathy said that the U. S. is taking a beating in the South American nations at the hands of Nazi Germany. German propaganda, Nazi agents by the thousands, and cheap trade offers are undermining the American influence there, he said. He discussed the subsidization of newspapers by the Germans, and their inroads into customary U. S. channels of trade.

The only way to cope with the menace, according to Mr. Abernathy, is to meet the Germans on their own grounds and give equal propaganda for the best the Nazis offer, and honeycomb the continent with agents just as the Nazis have. He believes that the U. S. has the means to beat the Germans in this political-trade war in South America. but that something must be done or else we will be faced with the prospect of a number of Nazified American nations.

BARTOW HERALD, CARTERS

Herald - Cartersville
FISK UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIP

Abernathy, Chess

If It's News About Cobb County
You'll Find It In The Times

C O B B



'WELCOME HOME, CHESS'

It was back to Marietta and the Times today for Editor Chess Abernathy (center), who arrived shortly after midnight this morning with Mrs. Abernathy (right) from a five-months study tour of South America as a traveling fellow under grant from the Julius Rosenwald Fund. Greeting the newly-returned Mariettans as they emerged from Atlanta's Terminal Station is Times Publisher Otis A. Brumby.—Times staff photo.

Now FELLOWSHIPS

I LIKE that—

By **CHESS ABERNATHY**

NATIONAL DEFENSE and aid to England are the big topics of the day which the drug store forums and the street corner commentators are discussing in Marietta. A group of these Mariettans took it upon themselves last week to do a little influencing on Congress in the matter of sending the British some old destroyers and sent some telegrams to our Seventh District congressman, Mr. Tarver, and to Senators George and Russell. Last week I reprinted in this column Senator George's reply to the telegrams which stated that he "favored aid to England consistent with our own minimum defense requirements" and further stated that he "opposed" our entry into the war.

SENATOR RUSSELL and Representative Tarver have since replied to their telegrams. It is interesting to note their views on aiding England. Senator Russell wires:

... QUESTION OF DESTROYERS HAS MANY COMPLICATIONS . . . ALL PROPOSALS TO AID ENGLAND ARE RECEIVING MY SYMPATHETIC CONSIDERATION. WE HAVE BEEN SENDING ALL PLANES AND ARMS POSSIBLE FOR PAST SEVERAL MONTHS . . .

The reply from Representative Tarver says, in part:

I shall doubtless accord with your views if and when the matter comes before the House for decision, unless the situation has materially changed . . .

I FAILED TO FIND any clear-cut statements in any of these three communications from our spokesmen in the halls of Congress. Nothing like, "Yes, I favor sending destroyers to England at once." Nothing as strong as, "I consider it imperative that we lend all possible aid to England immediately." Neither did these gentlemen express themselves as clearly opposed to immediate aid to England. All of which leads me to believe that the time has come to smoke this business out, to make a clear-cut issue of our policy towards the British Empire. As near as I can tell from public remarks made by Mariettans and as far as my personal opinion goes, it appears quite clear that the U. S. should strain every nerve and sinew in order to lend every possible aid to England NOW. I believe the people of America have made up their minds. It's time Congress did the same thing.

on this paddle-wheel steamer. We have seen the wealth and grandeur of Argentina's capital city. We have seen the hundreds of ships in the harbor which carry Argentina's products to almost every nation in the world. Now we want to see the nation behind this glorious city. We want to see where all this wealth comes from.

RIO PARANA—The Plata river system is to the Argentine what the Mississippi is to the U. S. As darkness comes our boat paddles out of the muddy waters of the La Plata estuary and into the darker waters of the Rio Parana.

Actually, we are in a delta region where the Rio Uruguay and the Parana join to form the 100-mile-wide Rio de la Plata which is not a river at all but an estuary. All night we follow a narrow channel through the delta and, at morning, we are alongside Rosario, second largest city of Argentina and almost as important a port as Buenos Aires.

GRAIN ELEVATORS—Because the river channel to Rosario is deep enough for large, sea-going freighters, this city has become one of the chief export points for grain and meat. We see both American and Spanish steamers loading wheat. For miles along the river there are rows of grain elevators where the boats dock alongside and receive their cargo. Here are large packing plants and, in fact, factories for processing a variety of products.

During the day we pass numerous cargo vessels which is another way of pointing out that the river is the cheapest and best transportation for the cattle and grain country which extends for miles on either side. During the day we stop at Diamante, a small port, and at Parana, a large city located at the confluence of the Rio Salado with the big river. The location of the city explains its importance. Judging from the lights, the street cars, the automobiles and the noise of the newsboys, it is quite a modern place, too. The river is still full of freight boats.

FLOATING DOCKS—Most interesting experience is when the boat puts into the floating docks at the small river ports. The docks are anchored offshore in water deep enough to accommodate the large boats. As we approach, the whistle gives a throaty toot to warn those at the dock to be ready to stand by. The paddle wheels churn at reduced speed and, finally, are reversed to stop our forward motion. Then, a gaucho sailor hurls a long line from the boat deck and apparently lassoes us to the dock. Actually the rope has a heavy weight attached to the nether end. The weight hits the cement dock with a plunk, pulling the rope through the air for a distance of about 75 feet or more. The dockman grabs the rope and starts pulling. On the boat end of the rope a heavy, steel cable is attached and all hands on shore heave-a-ho and pull the cable in. Meanwhile, the anchor has been dropped. Finally, when the heavy cable is made fast to the dock, a steam winch winds it up and, thus, the boat is eased alongside the dock. The successful completion of this maneuver is signalled by two hoots from the boat whistle. After this, the mail, parcel post, freight, and passengers—of which there are all kinds—are loaded and unloaded.

While all this goes on, every passenger stands at the rail, observes, comments, and encourages the whole proceeding. Five minutes before leaving, everyone begins to clap hands—an old river custom, it appears—and, following a blast from the whistle, we cast off and the paddles start churning again.

COMPANIA ARGENTINA DE NAVEGACION MIHANOVICH, LIMITADA—The story of the company which operates the boats on the La Plata river system (name of company listed as title of this paragraph) is the story of a Central European immigrant who came to the New World penniless and died a millionaire. It is said that he first worked around the docks, unloading coal in the Buenos Aires harbor—the dirtiest and worst job you can think of. He saved enough money to buy a rowboat and went into the transportation business in

a small way, carrying passengers and luggage to and from boats. He bought more rowboats, later tugboats, and one day became owner of the great fleet of river and coastwise vessels which virtually monopolize this type of transportation in Argentina. Lately the company has gone into the overseas trade.

EIGHT-COURSE MEALS—It is easy to understand why the Mihanovich boats are popular modes of travel on the rivers. Despite the fact that they carry both freight and passenger loads of all classes and descriptions, they are kept spotlessly clean. The brass-work always shines. The decks are constantly washed and painted.

The boats are luxuriously built—at least for the first class passengers. The service in the dining room is beyond reproach. The usual meal is an 8-course affair which includes fiambres (cold meat and salads), soup, fish, fowl, vegetables, steak or meat of some sort, dessert, fruit, coffee or tea. It requires eight sets of dishes and silverware for every person every meal and the waiters step lively.

The Mrs. A. and I have decided that we can live cheaper and better on the boat than anywhere else in South America and that, perhaps, we had just as well shuttle up and down the river for a while. Cost of a single fare from Buenos Aires to Asuncion—about 1,200 miles—is equivalent to about \$35 U. S. money, first class. Second class rates are lower, of course.

FRUIT COUNTRY—On the third day we are passing the province of Corrientes. Here the big industry is fruit—oranges, lemons, tangerines. On the morning of the fourth day we arrive at the city of Corrientes. The word means "currents," referring to the swiftness of the water which is caused by the fact that here the Rio Paraguay flows into the Parana. Besides being the capital of the province of the same name, the city is an important exporting point for fruit and other products which come down the Alto (Upper) Parana river.

An army officer on board tells us that some of the toughest hombres of the Argentine, as well as some of her most brilliant statesmen, come from this province. He declared that most of the policemen in Buenos Aires were Corrientinos and said that the natives have a national reputation for physical strength and fearlessness.

PARAGUAY RIVER—Slipping away from the early morning bustle of boats around the docks at Corrientes, our boat now leaves the broad Parana and noses into the turgid, overflowing Rio Paraguay. The river is at the flood stage because of the long, winter rains (it's winter in Argentina, my friends) and we see parts of trees, leaves, brush and other vegetation in the water. The surface is flecked with foam. Occasionally, we see a Victoria Regis lily, among the largest and most beautiful in the world and found only in this region and in the Amazon river in Brazil. The current of the water is strong. Though the vegetation is beginning to look tropical as compared to that in Buenos Aires, the weather is cool. The Mrs. A. says it is cold, not cool!

PUERTO BERMEJO—The boat stops for a short time at Bermejo, in the Argentine Chaco. Here the principal export is quebracho extract. Quebracho is a tough, red-colored wood used for making an extract essential in the tanning of leather. The word means "break-the-axe," referring to the hardness of the wood. At this port is a "tanino," or mill where the extract is obtained from the logs. Some cotton is exported from this region, as well. The U. S. is Argentine tells me.
NEXT PARAGUAY . . . THEN THE

CHACO—On the right side of the river is Paraguay and tomorrow morning we will be in Asuncion, the capital of the fourth Latin capital we have visited thus far.

Now **FELLOWSHIPS**
I LIKE that—
By **CHESS ABERNATHY**

ABOARD S. S. GENERAL ALVEAR, Enroute to Asuncion, Paraguay (Via Air Mail).—The sun makes a blood-red silhouette of the skyline of Buenos Aires which is reflected in the mud-red River de la Plata as the Mrs. A. and her two-legged companion stand at the rail of the "General Alvear" and wave our handkerchiefs at the Argentine friends who have come to see us safely on our way. We are more elated than sad because for the first time since leaving Marietta we are turning northward and

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are not a warlike people, certainly not, neither were those nations which have been overrun and destroyed in the present war, neither are we pacifists, nor should we be when the 'house is on fire.' Our danger is in delay. Get ready now while there is some time left. When ready there will be no war for us. Now is the accepted time, not tomorrow.

FRED MORRIS.

Marietta.

Now I LIKE that—

By **CHESS ABERNATHY**

ABOARD S. S. DELMUNDO, Enroute to Montevideo, Uruguay (Via Air Mail).—Mrs. A. and her travel-worn companion left Sao Paulo, Brazil, two days ago and are now at sea. Every turn of the propeller carries us still further south, still further away from Marietta and home—a fact that causes us both to experience a twinge of homesickness.

Every day brings new experiences, however, and we are already looking forward to the discovery of Uruguay, Argentina, and other countries.

ESCALATOR NEEDED—After bidding an almost tearful adieu to our friends in Southern Brazil, we began our journey from Sao Paulo down to the seaport of Santos, Brazil . . . and when I say "down," I really do mean down. The railroad is undoubtedly one of the most unique in the world.

It is almost an elevator, though it doesn't go exactly straight down. In a distance of about seven miles the train descends 700 meters (more than 2,100 feet). What I think is really needed is a giant escalator.

We boarded the "Cometa Luxo" (Deluxe Comet) at the "Station of Light" in Sao Paulo and for a few kilometers traveled along the high plateau. We arrived finally at the Alto do Serra. This is the peak of the mountain range and the jumping off place.

RIDING THE ABLE—Here the Comet was hooked onto a cable and started down the almost vertical face of the cliff at an angle of some 30 degrees! After a half mile, we passed another train going up the mountain. I learned that the weight of the train going down helps to pull another cable which is attached to the train going up. That is to say, the general principle of the modern elevator is employed here in counterbalancing the weight of the trains.

ONE-AND-A-HALF TRACKS — The track has three rails and two cables between. This worried me considerably because I couldn't quite figure how trains could pass each other. When the next stop was reached, I discovered that the three rails branched out into four. Later I was told that the English company constructing the system hit upon the idea of saving right-of-way width by building only one-and-a-half tracks and a limited number of by-passes. Both trains use the middle rail and at certain points this middle rail becomes two rails, thus allowing the trains to pass each other.

FIVE "LIFTS"—After we slid along the face of the precipice for about a mile, the train stopped. This was the first "lift" or first section of the elevating system. Here were located steam donkey engines, a crew of men, sidetracks, signaling equipment and a pumping station. We were unhooked from the first cable and hooked onto another and started the second stage of the descent. Again we passed a train which the weight of our train was pulling up the grade. This process was repeated five times before we reached the level of the coastal plain.

Building the route for the rail line required diverting streams into concrete culverts, several long tunnels, viaducts at dizzy heights and cutting into the side of the cliffs which at many points are of solid rock.

NEVER MISSED A DIVIDEND —

Though the railroad cost a staggering sum of money, I am told that the English company which owns it has never missed

report on the wall behind them reported that their fellow countrymen at home were at each other's throats—all because Europe's statesmen do not get along with each other.

LOADING COFFEE—The scene at the Santos docks is one which could furnish a hundred news stories a day to the person who understands all that goes on. Miles of electric cranes, miles of ships parked bow to stern, thousands of stevedores working day and night. Trainloads of coffee roll onto the docks next to the ships. A conveyor is placed in the ship and rolls the bags on an endless chain into the hold of the boat. So quickly do the 60-kilo (132 pounds) bags move from car to ship that they look like an endless caterpillar humping his way along forever. Thousands of bags of coffee fill warehouses along the docks, representing the huge surplus of Brazil's production over demand.

But coffee is not the only product seen on the docks . . . In an afternoon stroll along the busy quay I saw an American freighter taking on bananas bound for Buenos Aires. The green bunches were piled 10 feet deep on the steamer's decks. Another ship was unloading "pilsen malt" from the U. S. which will be used in making high quality beer—a favorite Brazilian drink. Here was a crane swinging sheets of steel 50 feet in the air and delicately depositing them at the door of a customs warehouse. There was a vessel unloading several tons of newsprint paper from Canada. Another was discharging large bars of iron ("pigs"). I was constantly amazed at the near-human intelligence of the dock cranes. They could pick up anything, it seemed, and thread their way through a maze of cables, masts, hoists, guy wires and whatnot and finally place their load at the exact spot where stevedores were waiting to carry it into the warehouse. It must not have been as easy as it looked, for I saw a Negro holding a wooden cross and muttering to himself as a load zoomed through the air. He was imploring Divine Aid to see that the bundle reached the ground safely. I was told a few minutes later that one of the cranes unloading a nearby ship had dropped a load of huge iron sheets several hours before that, but luckily nothing was damaged. The Negro was no doubt thinking about this accident and taking due precautions against a recurrence.

WAR IS EVERPRESENT—Effects of the war reach to the ends of the earth. Santos has not been spared. A score of Norwegian and Danish ships are anchored here, under orders not to leave port.

Thousands of tons of cotton, cottonseed cake, coffee and other Brazilian products which would normally be moving in these vessels to European markets are stored here waiting the end of the war and the resumption of normal commerce. Prices of cottonseed cake, particularly, are so low that this usually expensive cattlefood is being used for fertilizer and fuel. Cotton prices are dropping steadily.

Normal exports of Brazilian oranges to England and the Continent are cut off and the fruit growers expect to lose \$500,000 this season. The fighting 4,000 miles across the ocean has blockaded the port of Santos as effectively as a fleet of warships.

Though the waterfront seemed as busy as a beehive to me, persons who know say that it is deadly dull these days. In prosperous times the ships are parked two and three deep along the docks. A Sao Paulo business man says that Brazil is actually experiencing the beginning of its first great depression because so much foreign trade has been suddenly lost. In spite of all this, it seems to me that he is somewhat too gloomy—as American business men are sometimes inclined to be. I had seen too many substantial evidences of prosperity throughout the state of Sao Paulo, too many new buildings being constructed, new railroad lines planned, whole new cities being born overnight in the interior, to be easily convinced that Brazil was in a depression. I am rather inclined to believe that the adverse effects of the war will be quite temporary here and that, at war's end, Brazil will enter into the period of its greatest expansion, both in population which will flock here from

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Now FELLOWSHIPS I LIKE that—

By **CHESS ABERNATHY**

Buenos Aires, Argentina (By Air Mail) — An Oriental poet once wrote: "A loaf of bread, a jug of wine and thou beside me in the wilderness . . . Ah, wilderness!" This has been sometimes translated to mean that the three essentials of happiness for all men are bread, drink and women. If this be true, Buenos Aires is Paradise!

—Bread of the best sort costs about 5 cents a kilo (more than 2 pounds).

—Wine costs 10 cents a bottle.

—The Buenos Aires women are among the world's most beautiful! Possibly they are somewhat more expensive than bread and wine!

FULL DINNER PAIL — The Argentina ruling class operates on the theory that if the masses of the people have plenty to eat, they will not think of revolution. The government, therefore, sees to it that the necessities of life are cheap and obtainable by everyone.

The Mrs. A. first called my attention to the fact that the Argentines eat like kings. Our boat had dropped anchor in the roadstead below the port and we were met there by a small cruiser carrying the doctor who must inspect the passengers and crew before we could dock. It was time for lunch and we were hungry, but it was necessary to wait until the doctor left before lunch could be served. After we had passed inspection, we were hanging over the rail watching the crew on the doc's boat eat their noon snack.

While our mouths watered we watched these humble sailors consume soup, a thick steak with fried potatoes, wine and white bread and fruit. Later we learned that even the meanest hovel can afford to put a similar meal on the dining room table.

THE STEAK, OH BOY — The U. S. has a so-called sanitary embargo against Argentina beef because it is allegedly infected with "aftosa" (hoof and mouth disease). For that reason, you can't know what you are missing by not being allowed the opportunity to sink your teeth in the incomparable gaucho beef. After my first taste of the steak down here, I must say that I definitely prefer "diseased" beef. It does something to you. Hear ye about our first meal at the London Grill on Reconquista street where we ordered a steak:

Mrs. A. is squeamish about foreign food. She eyes each dish with a critical eye. She can spot a hair in the soup at 40 paces. But one taste of this beef of the gods and she grabbed knife and fork and tore into her meat in a blitzkrieg attack. She even forgot that it was a little too rare for her usual palate.

JUST TWO BITS—Being a Scotchman, I was more interested in how much the check for the meal would be. After gorging on steak, washed down by this nectar from Heaven which is distilled from Argentine grapes, I was in mellow mood and had resolved that even if the bill was \$4, it would be worth it. My Spanish completely deserted me when I

ing down the Avenue of May one can see the architecture of the Old World. It is a broad, tree-lined boulevard on which are located many of the oldest business establishments in the city. The French mansard roof, the Italian Renaissance column, the portico, the facade, the classic Roman lines of the structures, the use of hundreds of wrought iron balconies, the sidewalk cafes, the shuttered windows—all this bespeaks an European city. But this is not all of modern Buenos Aires . . . The Spanish tradition is slowly succumbing to a distinctly New World style of living.

THE NEW—A person standing on the Plaza de Mayo can shift his eyes to the right or left down Diagonal Norte or Diagonal Sud and see much of the new city. These new streets are lined with skyscrapers, modernistic store buildings, tall apartment houses. Not so far away is Edificio Kavanaugh, said to be the tallest concrete skyscraper in the world. Gazing further at the skyline one can see the towering new post-office building, the ministry of public works building and others—all reaching upwards to the sky in the bare, realistic architectural style of 1940.

HOMES OF THE RICH—Biggest surprise the Mrs. A. and I received was on a tour of the section where the "Four Hundred" live. Our guide pointed out to us a six-story palace with perhaps two hundred rooms. I wondered what department of the government was housed there. It reminded me somewhat of the Department of State building in Washington. When the guide suppressed a smile and said, "No, the so-and-so family live there! . . .", the country couple in the big city really blushed.

It seems that the big shots in these parts really go in for home life in a big way. Besides the fact that many of them have tremendous estates of as much as 100,000 acres in the country and palatial residences there, they usually maintain appearances in Buenos Aires by building these grandiose palaces. The American millionaire would really be embarrassed if he could see how these cattle ranch boys put on the dog. The most palatial homes on Pace's Ferry road might serve as servant's quarters or maybe a garage.

Of course, they have big families down here and usually son or daughter brings along the better half to live with papa after the marriage. But believe you me there's plenty of room for one and all in the places we saw. No doubt little Junior has a bicycle to travel around the house. I'm afraid the Missus and I would get lost on the way to breakfast if we had been large enough shots to get invited to stay in one of these places. Americans will be surprised to learn, no doubt, that it has a population of about 3,000,000 persons and is, in fact, the largest city in the Southern Hemisphere.

The city has everything: subways, skyscrapers, museums, monuments, parks and all the physical things you would expect to find in New York or Chicago. Besides, it has an Old World charm not found in any other American city. As a matter of fact the Portenos (residents of Buenos Aires) like to call their city the Paris of the New World. The Avenue 9th of July is reputedly the broadest in the world. There are other broad avenues, the principal one being Avenue 25th of May which is a mile in length and extends from the Plaza of May where the Casa de Gobierno (White House) is located to the Plaza

TWO MORE young Mariettans are on the upgrade in their chosen lines of work, we are glad to note. Dempsey Medford, Jr., has just been named a sales representative for Holeproof Hosiery company, where he has been employed for the past four or five years. This comes as a distinct promotion for him, and one richly deserved. Since Dempsey is one of the most popular men of his age in Marietta, we are certain his friends will join with us in wishing him success in his new work. Although most of us will miss his infectuous smile and cheery "hello," since he will be away most of the time.

THE OTHER YOUNG Mariettan of which we speak is Claud Hicks. He, too, a well-liked youth, has announced his candidacy for one of the Cobb county seats in the state General Assembly. And it appears now that he stands a very good chance to be elected. It is too early really to tell yet, though, and politics being so treacherous and uncertain it's difficult to foretell what will develop between now and September. But, as we said, it looks now like Claud will emerge as one of the victors in the primary. Anyway, what we like is his apparent drive and spirit in striving to push himself ahead personally and, at the same time avowedly to serve the best interests of the county and state. Cobb county could use more young men of his political stripe.

MOST EVERY ONE has heard the old adage that when your left eye itches you will be pleased, and that when your right one itches you will cry. Well, a young lady acquaintance of ours made a rather remarkable observation recently about what should happen when both her eyes itched at the same time. After reciting the two old sayings above, she said: "Maybe I'll get hysterical." (She should have, after a remark like that).

RUMORS COME to us that Tom Brumby will produce another operetta this fall, with a cast composed entirely of Mariettans. You may remember the local presentation last winter of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Pirates of Penzance," which scored such a hit with a large Marietta audience. Even if many persons have forgotten it, we can safely say that none of the members of the cast has. At least, certain parts of it. Some of its tuneful choruses are almost unforgettable . . . We catch ourself humming one occasionally even now.

THIS IDEA of presenting another one this fall strikes us as splendid. It would be practically impossible to assemble the same cast as before, but under Tom's capable and untiring direction we feel certain that any lack of experience on the part of the singers would be made up for. Certainly he has the ability and knack to produce a well-rounded presentation of this type that would do credit to a big-time director. Past experience has proved this. It was not just by accident that the operetta last year was such a success. It resulted from plenty of hard work practicing, plus able directing. Our small vote goes for another similar production next fall.

WORD FROM Editor Chess Abernathy received this week indicates that he and the Mrs. A. may arrive from their six-months tour of South American countries slightly earlier than they had anticipated. So for the benefit of the many persons who have asked us when the Abernathys would return, we quote you the following excerpt from his letter: "It looks like now we may sail July 26 from Antofagasta, Chile, and arrive in Canal Zone August 4, thence to U. S. by August 11. Not sure tho." This is a couple of weeks sooner than they had originally planned to return. We know their friends will be interested to learn this. Incidentally, the letter was mailed from La Paz, Bolivia, and revealed their earlier sailing would be on the S. S. Imperial, a Chilean boat.

OLD JUPITER PLUVIUS played havoc with the scheduled tennis matches, which were to have featured Bitsy Grant and several other outstanding players, at the Marietta Golf club last Sunday. But Wallace Montgomery, club president, announces that the same program will be arranged for some date in the early future, with the same array of satallites taking part. Many Marietta tennis fans will be relieved to hear this, and to know that they will not be forced to miss such an outstanding exhibition of real tennis playing as this promises to be. Participating, besides Grant (you know Bitsy), will be Russell Bobbitt, Jake Chambers and Malon Courts—all top-ranking among players in the South. Much praise should go to Wallace and members of the club tennis committee for providing such high class entertainment in this particular field of sport.

completed it came into existence overnight. Manager of the Anderson, Clayton plant here is Rafael Luis, son of ex-President of Brazil Washington Luis. Most of the cotton going to his gin will come from two fazendas (plantations), one of which has 8,400 acres planted in cotton and the other of which has 7,500 acres.

COTTON FIELDS—It might be possible to ride for 50 miles in the region we visited without seeing a cotton field. Most of the roads are built along the ridges between fields of coffee trees. The cotton is planted in the lowlands. The reason for this is that cotton is ready for gathering in April and May and, thus, is not affected by the frosts and heavy dews that fall in the low areas during "winter"—which is just now beginning. The coffee is not harvested until July and August and would be badly damaged in the lowlands in these months. Cotton is planted and cultivated mostly by hoe, plows not being used extensively in most of the territory we saw. The land is reddish in color and is easy to work by the hoe culture method because of the large amount of sandy top-soil. Some fields were full of weeds, stumps, trees. None of them were cleanly cultivated. Yet the cotton apparently was flourishing.

THREE-IN-ONE CROPS—A unique feature of agriculture in this area is the tendency to plant several crops in one field. We saw dozens of farms where both corn and cotton had been planted between coffee trees. The corn had already been gathered. The cotton was ready to be picked. In about two months the coffee beans will be ready. In many spots corn and cotton were interplanted. One unusual combination included a grove of eucalyptus trees (grown for fuel), corn grown for cattle food, and cotton as a cash crop—all in the same field and all apparently doing well.

Because of the low price of coffee, some farmers have simply neglected their coffee and planted cotton between the trees. Where new land has been cleared—simply by cutting the trees and brush, letting them dry for two months and setting them afire—cotton is planted between the stumps. The second year the dead plants and brush are piled and burned again. In three or four years the fields are fairly clean.

STAGECOACHES OF THE INTERIOR

—Development of this hinterland in the past decade has been made possible by the modern auto bus and the truck. The bus drivers maintain regular schedules between all the small towns and are characters resembling in many respects the old stagecoach drivers of the early Western days. Despite well-nigh impassable roads, bad weather, herds of cattle, flat tires, and other handicaps they invariably make their runs every day. They will buy tools for the farmer who lives 50 miles from a town. They take messages. They deliver packages. They bring the doctor. In short, they provide transportation and communication for the interior.

In the past several years trucking lines have been established and these provide cheap freight service whereby the farmer gets his products to the market. Most of the cotton is trucked into ginning points by this method.

EXTENDING RAILROADS — After leaving the railroad at Rio Preto, we traveled to five gins within an area of some 150 miles by means of auto. The gins are all located at the terminus of narrow-gauge railroad lines which are "feeder" lines to the broad gauge rail line leading to Sao Paulo. Plans are now on foot for extending the rails 250 kilometers west of Rio Preto, opening up a vast new farming and cattle area. Thus it is that Brazil extends its frontier further and further westward, much in the same manner that the U. S. expanded to the west almost a century ago.

FORTUNES MADE—Stories of people who have gotten rich in this frontier region are heard every day. My companion told me of one man who had amassed a fortune of \$150,000 in four

Now
I LIKE that—

By **CHESS ABERNATHY**

RIO PRETO, Brazil (By Air Mail)—

More than 300 miles northwest of Sao Paulo in the interior of Brazil is the center of a rich cotton, coffee and cattle growing region. Your correspondent, through the courtesy of Anderson, Clayton cotton company, was given the opportunity to take a three-day trip through this thriving agricultural area in company with James Russell, one of the Texans who came down to Brazil in 1934 and "pioneered" in the establishment of the famous world-wide cotton firm in the Brazilian market.

Cotton Man Russell and this traveler swung aboard the train at Sao Paulo late one afternoon, changed to a narrow-gauge train at midnight, and the next morning alighted in Rio Preto. After engaging rooms at a hotel, drinking morning coffee (half milk and sugar, half coffee), we were off to inspect the Anderson, Clayton's cotton gin in the city.

GEORGIA-MADE GINS—The equipment for the machina" (gin) was partly new, partly old machinery taken over when Anderson, Clayton purchased the place four months ago. It was what is called a two-stand gin, the major operating units being manufactured by the Lummus cotton gin company, of Columbus, Ga. (With one exception, all other gins visited were manufactured by the same company).

Though it was the smallest unit seen during the entire trip and had been in operation only a short while, cotton was coming in fast. Chevrolet and Ford trucks loaded with bags of cotton, each bag containing five arrobas (33 pounds per arroba), and carrying from three to five bales to the truck, were lined in the streets. In fact, the facilities of the place were so overtaxed that the gin manager had already rented two warehouses to store the cotton until it could be ginned. This small outfit will probably gin 4,000 bales this year, running day and night until August.

ALGODAO—Once it was cafe (coffee) that poured riches into the pockets of landowners in this section, but now it's algodao (cotton) that brings the profits. Entire cities have sprung into being in the past five years solely because of the growth of cotton culture. One man said that the towns resembled oil boom cities or gold rush camps.

Rio Preto has grown from 10,000 population to 30,000. One city—Marilia, further to the south—had about 100 houses in 1935. Now it has a population of about 35,000 and on Saturdays it is estimated that almost 100,000 persons come there to do their shopping. Last year the cotton gins at Marilia handled 100,000 bales of cotton, about 7 per cent of the production for all Southern

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FELLOWSHIPS

I LIKE that—

By CHESS ABERNATHY

MARILIA, State of Sao Paulo, Brazil (Via Panairmail)—This city, located 482 kilometers from Sao Paulo and about 315 miles inland from Santos, the chief Brazilian seaport in the south, is what might be called a "frontier town." In company with three friends, I left Sao Paulo by auto on Monday afternoon, spent the first night at Campinas, the second and third nights at Riberao Preto and on the fourth night we arrived finally in Marilia and became acquainted with the Hotel Lider!

The reason that I picked Marilia as a place worth seeing and worth writing about was because 10 years ago there was no city at all here . . . Came the railroad, came immigrants from Japan and Italy, came electricity, and finally, in 1934-35 came the cotton boom. Result: Today Marilia is a prosperous city of more than 30,000 inhabitants and is growing like a mushroom . . . New churches, new school, paving the streets . . . New construction on every side . . . Crowded stores . . . Many bars and restaurants.

SIGNS IN TWO LANGUAGES—First thing I noticed of importance was that most of the business establishments displayed their signs in two languages—Japanese and Portuguese. On visiting the tremendous cotton gin operated in Marilia by McFadden & Cia., an American cotton firm, I asked the manager the reason for the bi-lingual signs. He said, "More than 93 per cent of our cotton comes from Japanese farmers . . . My office manager and staff is Japanese . . . Our intermediaries (in contracting to buy cotton from the farmers) are all Japanese."

These immigrants, he said, are successful cotton farmers. They come to Brazil on money borrowed from either a local or a Japanese land syndicate interested in promoting immigration. They work for a sum of seven to 10 milreis per day (35 to 50 cents) and often pay off their debts in three years. Then they buy land of their own . . . become independent farmers . . . some get rich.

NO JAPANESE MELTING POT HERE—Recently, however, the Japanese immigration has virtually stopped because of restrictive federal laws. Reason for the laws is that the Japanese does not become a Brazilian. The McFadden manager said that the federal government has closed all the Japanese schools because they are not conducted in Portuguese. Now it is impossible—or almost so—for the Japs to get an education. Few of them speak Portuguese. The government has passed a decree that when a person is called for military service (in the national guard) he cannot be released from service until he speaks Portuguese. The nationalistic Brazilian government does not want "oppressed minorities" in this country! They want Brazilians.

The Jap consuls and ambassadors visit the colonies frequently and, in addition, certain of the richer of this na-

huts.

CLEARING LAND—After the immigrant has finished his house, usually situated in a lowland near a stream, he begins clearing the land which he has contracted to cultivate, this usually being on a higher ridge. He chops the trees, letting them fall in windrows. He then cuts as much of the brush and undergrowth as possible and piles it between the trees. This usually takes place about this season of the year. By September the wood, leaves, and brush is comparatively dry and is burned. If the fire is successful, the land is now ready for the first year's planting. If a large amount of debris still remains, another fire is started and perhaps a mattock is used to chop down small trees and bushes. Logs, stumps and some trees are left standing in many fields, even those in cultivation for four or five years. Ordinarily, however, after three years the field is comparatively clean because the burning process is repeated after each crop, the plants being piled beside stumps and set fire when dry.

CULTIVATION AND PLANTING—If the Japanese farmer has contracted to plant cotton, he gets his seed from the government seed warehouse nearby. He plants it in hills about 18 inches or more apart and in rows as wide apart as four or five feet. During the growing season—from October to March—he makes some effort with a hoe to keep the weeds down and to cultivate around the cotton plants.

MARKETING—Beginning in March or April, the entire farm family goes out with baskets, cans and a varied assortment of containers and picks the cotton—one boll at a time. It is unusual for a picker to pick more than 100 pounds a day. The immigrant usually is required by his contract to deliver the cotton to a truck where it is weighed, put in large burlap or cotton sacks and sent to the gin. The ginner buys the cotton in the seed (at a price of from 70 cents to \$1 per arroba—33 pounds). The immigrant gets his share of the proceeds, either on the basis of a certain rental per acre or on a share-cropper basis. The Japanese usually manage to pay out of debt for their transportation from Japan, their tools, supplies for the year and other expenses within a period of from three to five years. After that they become cash renters or landowners.

SUBSISTENCE FARMS—The Brazilian farmer has never gotten to the sad state of many American farmers who use all their land to plant one crop. Every fazenda, large or small, grows a little plot of corn, rice, sugar cane and maybe some vegetables. The staple diet is rice and beans. Almost every farm has fruit trees, including oranges, bananas, mamao and the like. Thus, even though an immigrant farmer may plant almost all his land in cotton, his food supply is assured. In addition, interplanting of crops is common. Corn is planted between cotton or coffee. Besides this, fuel is never a problem because frosts rarely occur. The last killing frost in Sao Paulo state was in

ALCOOL MOTOR—A similar decree has been passed in regard to auto fuel (gasoline). In the case of gasoline, the law requires that a fixed percentage of alcohol made from sugar cane be mixed with all gasoline. This reduces the imports of petroleum and slows down the flight of gold from the country. Incidentally, the sugar cane plantation owner is highly in favor of the decree because it guarantees a market for his cane.

There are, however, certain noticeable objections to the use of alcohol (Portuguese—Alcool Motor) in auto fuel. For one thing, the exhaust fumes are unusually smelly. For another, the alcohol burns up piston rings and other working parts of the motor faster, causing more repair bills. This is because of the uneven combustion, I am told. The most exasperating objection is that alcohol causes "vapor locks" in the carburetor in which case the auto simply refuses to run. A vapor lock, for the uninitiated, often comes when the car is halfway up a hill. A motorist in this predicament must wait until the motor cools off or must push the car around and go back to the bottom of the hill and wait until the alcohol vapor turns into liquid and will once more flow into the motor.

SENSE OF HUMOR—The good Brazilian in the face of such problems has a well-developed sense of humor and is inclined to joke rather than to complain. His sense of the funny side of life is delightful and interesting. In the case of the National Mixed Flour and the Alcool Motor my friend and former Mariettan Dr. Marcellus Rambo and wife, have translated into English a most intriguing article from the Brazilian paper, *Correio da Manha* (Morning Post) bearing on these matters. It is reproduced below. It reads about as follows:

"An inspector of the Board of Agriculture arrived one day at a certain "fazenda" in the interior of Sao Paulo for the usual inspection. The owner, on being called, invited the inspector on to his veranda, and ordered the usual "cafezinho" to be brought—perpared specially for the visitor. The latter, meanwhile requested the herd to be rounded up for the necessary inspection. A little while after, enjoying the delicious aroma of the "cafezinho," and admiring the fine herd of cows, he turned to his host and exclaimed: "What a fine herd! What sleek shining coats! What fat beasts! What do you feed them on, for them to look so grand?"

The farmer, bridding, replied: "Well, you know how the weather is just now! Hardly any rain! Such abnormal drought! Such scant pasturage! I just get the herd together in the evenings, and give them each a few stalks of sugar-cane!"

"Sugar-cane," exclaimed the inspector, quite angrily—"You can't do that! What about the "Alcool Motor"? You are reducing the quota, wasting it on the cows! Don't you know that by so doing you are contributing to the flight of gold from the country? All to the benefit of the importers of gasoline? It is my painful duty to impose on you a fine of \$50.00!"

The notification of the fine levied was duly drawn up and signed

Hardly had the inspector taken his departure than the farmer remembered his neighbour—a good fellow—living, like himself by the sweat of his brow . . . Rushing to the telephone, he warned him: "When the inspector turns up, don't let him know that you're giving sugar-cane to your cows . . . You'll get a \$50.00 fine if you do!"

The neighbour, forewarned, welcomed the inspector to his farm a few days later . . . Veranda, "cafezinho" the herd of cattle—all as before . . . "What fine cattle!" repeated the visitor—"what do you feed them on to be so fat? . . . "Well, said the neighbour, with the sort of weather we have just now! Hardly any rain! such abnormal drought! such scant pasturage! I just bring the herd in, in the evenings, and give to each of them a few roots of mandioc!

"Mandioc"! exclaimed the inspector, and what about the National Mixed Flour of which the PAO MIXTO is now made? Don't you know that in distributing mandioc to your cows you are diminishing the quota of mandioc for flour, and contributing to the flight of gold from the country—all to the benefit of foreign grain? It is my painful duty to impose on you a fine of \$50.00!"

The notification of the fine levied was duly drawn up and signed

Off went the inspector on his rounds . . . The second delinquent following the example of the first, rushed to the telephone to warn his neighbour on the other side . . . "Hello, old fellow—look out! things are a

FELLOWSHIPS

Now

I LIKE that—

By **CHESS ABERNATHY**

SAO PAULO, Brazil (Via Panairmail)

—One of Brazil's biggest problems is the financial problem. Imports of gasoline, wheat, manufactured products at high prices while agricultural products (mainly coffee) are at record low prices have drained the country of its gold supply. Brazilian currency is depreciated to such an extent that it is possible to get 21 milreis for an American dollar whereas a few years ago the exchange was 4 milreis to the dollar.

In an effort to stop the flight of gold from the country and prevent the currency from depreciating any more, the Brazilian government has adopted a number of unusual economic measures in recent years.

PAO MIXTO—For instance, in order to

cut down the imports of wheat a decree has been promulgated which requires that a certain percentage of mandioc flour must be mixed with all wheat flour. Mandioc is a native plant that resembles an overgrown potato and produces tubers very much like potatoes. It is excellent for making starch, but the flour made from mandioc is not of the same quality by any manner of means as wheat flour. Consequently, bread cooked from the Pao Mixto (National Mixed Flour) has a well cooked crust and is soggy inside. This is caused by the fact that wheat flour cooks at one temperature and mandioc flour at another. It is thus a physical impossi-

Now I LIKE that—

By **CHESS ABERNATHY**

SAO PAULO, Brazil (Via Panairmail)
—Rio is not Brazil any more than Miami Beach is Florida. In fact, in some respects it might be said that Rio is Rio and Brazil is Brazil. The tourist who thinks he knows anything at all about the nation just because he has lived in its capital, Rio, is under a delusion.

These were the conclusions drawn by Mrs. A. and her interlocutor after traveling some 300 miles southward from Rio to the city of Sao Paulo, second largest in this country. The trip was made by the Central of Brazil railway and required about 12 hours.

CROSSING THE SERRA—As soon as we pulled out of Rio, taking a long last look at the incomparable beauties of the city, we began to climb. Mountains were on all sides. The air was cool and fresh. We opened the windows to get a better look at the countryside and to take advantage of the invigorating breeze, but in a few minutes discovered our error. As we gazed down the slopes at banana plantations and occasional orange groves, suddenly everything became dark. Smoke, cinders and dust poured through the open windows . . . While we were recovering, it dawned on us that possibly we were passing through a tunnel. Down came the windows . . . just in time for the next tunnel.

For an hour the train wiggled and twisted over the serra (mountains), one engine pulling and another behind pushing. Occasionally, there was a small station. Sometimes it appeared to be a loading point for some mine with which it was connected by a narrow gauge electric railroad. Other stops were loading points for bananas, oranges and cattle.

MOUNTAINS OF GRASS—The mountainous area was not heavily forested, but was mainly covered in lush grass. Herds of cattle grazed, even on the steepest slopes. Because the grass is green the year-round, it is not necessary to buy feed for these herds in the winter. This makes cattle-farming profitable and possible with a small outlay of capital. The grass holds the soil and prevents erosion.

THE INLAND PLATEAU—Once across the range of coastal mountains, we came out on a rolling, plateau land, still thick with grass and somewhat warmer in climate. For 250 miles the train swung and swayed across this plain. From the signs on the stations, we learned that this area is some 500 feet above sea level, gradually rising to a level of 2,500 feet at Sao Paulo.

RICH FARMING AREA—It is in this region that many of the largest fazendas (plantations) are located. In fact, the cities have grown up around these vast estates. Most of the fazendas apparently specialize in one particular product, though all of them grow their own food needs and are more or less self-sustaining. We passed orange groves extending on both sides of the railroad as far as the eye could see. At one place was a huge cattle ranch, with a large dairy where the milk is pasteurized and prepared for shipment to Rio. We saw an old coffee plantation, the coffee trees still standing, with corn and other crops planted between them. Cotton is also planted between abandoned coffee trees.

CHARCOAL—Another important product noticeable at all the railroad stations is charcoal. It is brought to the stations in bags, three or four bags being strapped on the back of a pack mule (burro) and these bags stacked ten and fifteen feet high along the railroad tracks. The charcoal is being used in Brazil as fuel for autos, believe it if you will. The charcoal is burned in an apparatus known as a "gazogenio" and the resulting gas is forced into the carburetor and thence to the engine where

"We were on the Atlantic highway in heavy traffic and

FELLOWSHIP

ernment is encouraging private companies to experiment with and perfect the gazogenic in order to provide a cheap auto fuel for interior regions where gasoline cannot be obtained. Another reason the government is interested is in order to make Brazil independent of imported gasoline.

Most farms have pits where charcoal is produced, particularly in regions where there is still land to be cleared. The best charcoal for auto fuel, I am told, comes from eucalyptus wood. Other uses for charcoal, besides as a fuel for braziers (which are commonly used for cooking purposes in many homes), is an ingredient in explosives.

INTERIOR CITIES—The towns back from the seacoast of Brazil reveal at once the contrast between them and the glittering splendor of Rio, its modern skyscrapers, its wide parkways and crowded streets. The population in the interior is sparse. Paved roads are nonexistent, though the Brazilian government is putting forth herculean efforts to improve auto roads and is making tremendous strides forward. The peons, or workers, live in adobe houses. Some live in concrete huts. Only a very few homes appeared to be luxurious and these were readily identified by rows of royal palms as the residences of fazendeiros (owners of the plantations). Most of the cities had a large church, usually on the highest spot in the vicinity. Two or three government buildings, perhaps a postoffice, and a parkway were usually the most pretentious looking places.

Row on row of one-story houses where the people undoubtedly lived in squalor made up the vaster portion of the town. Industrialization, however, is penetrating beyond the coast and the contrast between city life in Rio and life in the region through which we passed is not as great now as it was 5 years ago. Occasionally we saw a huge factory, surrounded by a "model" mill village. We passed several factories in process of construction. Cheap electric power, improved railroad communications and the fact that raw materials are accessible and cheap are several reasons why more manufacturing establishments are being put into operation. Persons who travel extensively in this area, have told us that the amount of modernization, new buildings, factories, and general progress during the last decade is amazing. Towns which once could be reached only by rough auto roads, where there were no good hotels, no commerce with the seaports, no telephones, no industrial establishments except small local industries, now can be reached in two or three hours by rail and are thriving trade centers . . . Still, it seems startling to the tourist fresh from the U. S. to see oxcarts and pack mules slowly plodding along a dusty trail or narrow road, while overhead the airmail plane that left Sao Paulo thirty minutes before zooms by and will land at the Santos Dumont airport in Rio in some 40 more minutes.

FESTIVAL IN SAO PAULO—At dark we arrived in Sao Paulo at the Station of the North. We nudged through the crowd, took a taxi and landed at the Terminus Hotel. The hotel manager informed us that only one room was left, which we took.

"There's a festival in Sao Paulo, you know," the manager explained, "and I'll try to get you a better room in a day or two." President Vargas was arriving in Sao Paulo Friday morning.

It was possible to read something of the spirit of the New Brazil in the smartly-drilled soldiers in the parade which greeted the President.

At the magnificent new stadium dedicated by the President Saturday where clean-limbed athletes from several Brazilian states demonstrated their prowess one could see the strength of the Brazilian race. In the several public works projects inspected by the President one

Though the "old-timers" from the U. S. who live here would probably laugh, it doesn't seem too optimistic to foresee in the not-too-distant future a United States of Brazil which will be fully as powerful in every respect in the Western hemisphere as the present United States of North America.

Hughes Views

By **EDMUND HUGHES**

AMERICA IS slowly being drawn into the European conflict, in our opinion. Two months ago it would have been: "Is America being forced into it?"—instead of that bald statement above. And eight months ago, at the time war was declared, the cry was raised: "Can America stay out?" Now, however, there are indications on all sides which point to the simple fact that this country will be forced into participation.

FIRST AND FOREMOST, public opinion has changed drastically since the first bullet was fired last September. Now there's a general feeling of righteous indignation and outbursts of undisguised rage against the Germans and Hitler, instead of the feeble expressions of sympathy for invaded countries heard at the outbreak of hostilities.

SINCE BELGIUM and Holland were invaded, we have noticed a considerable change in the feelings and temper of those with whom we come in daily contact regarding the situation. Possibly 99 and a fraction per cent of all Mariettans violently oppose the Germans, and are strongly on the side of the Allies. But, this was probably true at the beginning of the struggle. The point is how much stronger and more intense this feeling has become, how much more animosity and hatred is being displayed towards Hitler and Germany than before.

THEN, TOO, the greatest change during this eight months period has been the number of persons who have switched over to the other way of thinking from their belief that the United States can stay out of the war. At first, the general reaction was, "It's their war; let them fight it!" Now the consensus is that we will eventually be drawn directly into it. There's no escaping this feeling. A majority of leaders everywhere express this opinion, almost without exception. Whether it is with a non-committal shake of the head, or a mumbled, "It certainly looks bad," most responsible, thinking persons forecast by word or gesture America's entry into the battle.

SOME OF this, however, must be said with a word of reservation. The foregoing is based on the situation as it stands today. The length of the struggle will, of course, determine to a very large extent whether we become involved or not. Also, if the allied forces suddenly turn back Hitler's forces and defeat them, as it appears is not likely to happen, then there would be no necessity for this country taking part.

BUT, TO go back to our statement in the beginning, the way it appears now is that America is being subjected to propaganda and nursing hatreds that will surely force us to take the side of the allies, eventually. This participation may be only in the form of furnishing credit, supplies and arms to the British and French. Let us hope and pray that it goes no further. We can replace these, in time, but we greatly need our youth. Heaven spare them, and grant that they never be forced to take up arms and be fed to the monster—war.

THE BEST Mother's Day present of any we've ever heard of, received by a mother whose sons were away from home, was that given Mrs. Marvin Norton, of the Marietta hotel, last Sunday. It was in the form of a telephone call from both her sons, Marvin, Jr. and Harry. No, not two separate calls at different times—but she talked to both simultaneously, although the boys were in different far-off cities. And Mr. Norton was in on the conversation, too, at the same time.

THIS WAS accomplished by a new type of telephone communication called a "conference call," by means of which three or more persons can engage in conversation, each hearing and talking to the others. Incidentally, this was the first time such a call had been placed in Marietta, and then it came via Atlanta since local facilities are not adequate to handle such a call.

THE NORTON family "conference" was all pre-arranged, of course, and was somewhat of a surprise to Mrs. Norton, which made the present all the better. At 10 o'clock Sunday, the appointed time, Harry was connected at Buffalo, N. Y.; Marvin, Jr., came in at Norfolk; and Mr. and Mrs. Norton, each at an extension phone in the hotel, were thrilled at hearing the voices of their sons. Thus, a four-way conversation was held. Isn't that about the nicest Mother's Day present you could imagine for a mother whose only sons were forced to be away from home on that all-important day for her—and

and who have capital
MAY MARKET TROPICAL WORSTED
—He and Mrs. B. go back to Texas once every year or so to look after business interests and renew friendships there. Cotton season lasts only five months in Brazil and so Mr. B. has plenty of leisure time. On his trip back this time he is taking samples of the summer weight fabric marketed in the U. S. as "tropical worsted." He wants to introduce it in Brazil. If the Brazilians like the new cloth for their suits, he figures he will have something to do the year round . . . He is thinking about exporting a little coffee, too . . . Brazil, the land of opportunity . . . where grass grows green every month in the 12 . . . where it's always warm and heat and shelter is not a problem . . . where fruit and food grows wild . . . Anybody's family could make a living on four acres of land, says Mr. B.

NEW INDUSTRY FOR BRAZIL—Mr.

T. and Mr. C., two American engineers, are going to Brazil to aid the government in setting up a new industry. Their job is to put into operation several plants where the Brazilian government and a private firm will pack and otherwise process citrus fruits for both the domestic and export market. Among the processes which will be made possible for the first time in Brazil in the new plants are: (1) a patented method for "color-adding" oranges which gives them a smooth, waxy surface and an uniform orange color, prevents them from shrinking and drying, and thus increases their marketability in foreign countries. (2) A canning plant that extracts the juice from citrus fruits and cans it for the market. (3) Another that produces what is known as "fruit concentrate"—a syrup used for flavoring, for making drinks, and the like. One plant grinds the fruit pulp into meal, an excellent food for cattle. Another process extracts "orange oil" from the peel. This is used for extracts and flavoring. Such plants have only been in existence in the U. S. for six years which is by way of showing you that the Brazilian government is on its toes and keeping up with modern trends and practices in the citrus fruit industry. Export of fruits, by the way, is one of the countries most important industries.

FELLOWSHIPS
MRS. M., her son and fair-haired daughter, are bound for Buenos Aires to meet the mother's brother who is in business in northern Argentina. The daughter will go to school in Buenos Aires. The mother and son will go into the interior and live with her brother. They are all trying to learn Spanish and the boy must also learn to speak Guarani, an Indian dialect spoken in Corrientes, the province where they will live . . . The tall blonde and bald-headed husband, the thin-faced man and rather plumpish wife, two elderly women and two similar-aged men, are just sight-seeing, so they say.

NEPTUNE IN A RAGE—Most exciting day for the landlubbers was when the boat crossed the equator, thereby invading the domain of King Neptune, supreme ruler of the equatorial region. His Majesty was in a royal rage and vented his wrath on all passengers who had not previously crossed "the line." I am happy to report that the Mrs. A. and cabin mate are now loyal subjects of Neptune, having been duly inducted into his briny kingdom. Highly embossed certificates attest to the fact that each of us withstood the secret rites successfully.

LONGEST VOYAGE FROM U. S.—I am informed by the purser of the ship that the voyage from New Orleans to Rio is the longest regular non-stop passenger boat trip in the world . . . 18 days without making any port. For a week you see nothing but sun, sea and sky . . . Not even a ship passing in the night . . . Popularity of South American travel and increased freight traffic to Brazil and Argentina from New Orleans and the South is definitely seen in the fact that the Delta Line—of which the Delsud is a flagship—is replacing four of their present ships with three liners almost twice as large. One of the new

boats—the Delbrasil—will make her maiden voyage in June . . . The new flagships will carry about twice as many passengers, twice as much freight and will be speedier.

NO SUBMARINES—One of the chief worries (or secret hopes) of most of the passengers has been the possibility of seeing submarines or warships. It's comforting, in such a case, to look at Old Glory fluttering above . . . It's further comfort to see the Stars and Stripes painted on the ship's sides and fore and aft . . . I must report that not a single vessel which looked in the slightest belligerent has pushed her nose across the horizon . . . For a time we hoped for a glance at the Queen Mary, but we haven't seen her either.

AFTER ALMOST THREE WEEKS on the good ship Delsud, during which time we have explored her from stem to stern, learned the officers by their first name, seen what made her tick, it almost brings a tear of regret to leave her at Rio . . . Despite the fact that it was "the roughest voyage down" in the recollection of the crew and despite the fact that we have been literally "rolling down to Rio," we feel a reluctance to say goodbye to the many friends we have made . . . In addition, it's going to be necessary to learn to walk on solid ground again . . . But Rio, "the world's most beautiful harbor," and Brazil, "the land of opportunity," have charms of their own, too, and about these we'll have a word to say next week.

Now I LIKE that—

By **CHESS ABERNATHY**

ABOARD S. S. DELSUD (Via Air Mail from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil)—As the 3,100 horsepower steam turbine hums merrily and pushes our little ship along southward at the rate of 12 knots an hour, a score of Americans on board turn their thoughts to various and personal Latin-American problems of their own.

Since that noon 18 days ago when we waved a last frantic goodbye to Publisher Brumby on the pier at New Orleans, the Mrs. A. and her sea-going companion have had many problems, as have most of the voyagers on board. First three days it was the weather—"The worst we've had in seven years going down," says Captain Olsen. After that we found our "sea legs" and the rough seas didn't bother as much. Every morning we have grabbed for the news bulletin from the U. S.—the "Delsud Daily," we call it—which comes by Transradio press service. We crowded the rail to take a look at one of Uncle Sam's sleek destroyers that hailed us off the coast of Cuba. Another day we waved at two of the Navy's seaplanes zooming within a few yards of the deck. We took a long last glance at St. Lucia, a little spot of island to the starboard . . . and now the Brazilian coast looms into view.

The days aboard ship have broken down the barriers and we all talk freely about ourselves to each other. Perhaps we talk too much and embellish the story a little.

WHO ARE WE and why are we going south? Here are some of the answers:

LAND OF OPPORTUNITY—To Mr. B.

Now I LIKE that—

By CHESS ABERNATHY

NEW ORLEANS, La. (By Mail)—Curiosity got the best of us on the train coming down to this city. The gray-bearded, plump little man sitting four seats ahead was the cause of it all.

The Mrs. A. wants to know who he is. He has a portable typewriter with customs stamps and steamer stateroom numbers stuck all over it. That's what arouses our curiosity.

We stare at him until finally he rises from his seat and goes back to the smoking room. The reporter half of this column follows.

THE SWARTHY GENTLEMAN, it is brought out in a three-cornered conversation from behind cigarettes and cigars, is an Austrian. Some 11 months ago he fled from Vienna to escape the scourge of Hitler's storm troopers. Though it is not stated directly, it appears that the mysterious Austrian was a textile manufacturer, possibly a man of great means. He undoubtedly left most of his means in Vienna with Herr Hitler.

What is he doing now? He is studying factories and methods of doing business in the United States. He has been in Atlanta and is on the way to Gulfport, Miss., where he has an appointment.

HE NOTICES THE GRASS burning in the fields of broom straw alongside the railroad tracks. Why, he wants to know, do they burn the straw? Is it not useful for making roofs? We tell him that one does not make roofs out of straw in the U. S., but that there is an educational campaign to teach people not to set fire to woodlands and grasslands because it destroys so much animal and plant life. A Mississippian points out that the grass in the lowlands catches the rich sediment flowing down the Alabama and the Mississippi rivers. The preservation of the rich delta land depends on the year-round preservation of plenty of grass clumps. Burning off the marsh grasses destroys the rich land because it allows the land to wash on down to the sea.

Here we are at Gulfport and the man who ran away from Hitler grabs his typewriter and luggage and bids us goodbye. We all wish him the best of luck in this land of freedom and opportunity.

A TALL, ANGULAR, HALF-BALD, sandy-haired man who had been intent on the Austrian's every word now turned his attention toward us. He identifies himself as a Bostonian who has been teaching art at Auburn for two years. He is headed for New Orleans where a conference of Southern art teachers is scheduled.

What does he think about art in the South? He believes, in brief, that Southerners should study, and paint, and draw in the South. They shouldn't go North. He wants more opportunity given to children in the public schools to show their creative talents.

"Why, there are only 42 art teachers in the entire state of Alabama, counting public schools, colleges and everything," he declares.

He points out that High Museum in Atlanta and Lamar Dodd at the University of Georgia are doing a splendid work and encouraging artists in the state to develop their abilities.

IMAGINATION AND CREATIVE SKILL of the Southerner are high caliber, he believes, and should be given every opportunity to flourish. He cited the thousands of snow men which were modeled in Atlanta, Marietta and elsewhere during the recent storm as proof of his contention that Southerners have

though. I'm going to settle down. (I'll say you are!)

Question—You say you've been around the world. Tell us about it.

Answer—Sure. I decided I wanted to travel. I was working as a bellhop in a hotel. So I got a job on a boat . . . a Japanese ship . . . and started seeing the world. I was in Australia a few weeks ago . . . In Sidney, you know. It's a new country there. Lots of opportunities for young people . . . An undeveloped country . . . New automobile factories . . . It's as far away from New York as you can get . . .

Question—Are they worried about England and the War down there?

Answer—Not much. You wouldn't know a war was going on, except I did see about 5,000 soldiers embark for Egypt while I was there . . . Yep, I'm going to settle down when I get to San Francisco . . . Get me another bell-hop job, I reckon.

THE TRAIN is slowing down and we are coming into "the Paris of the United States," the Crescent City, the old and new, the good and bad, the rambling, French-Spanish-Creole-Cajun American city of New Orleans. Next week we'll bring you the man-on-the-street's ideas about the overthrow of the Long political machine.

comotive should be brought back to the spot where the Yankees captured it. A sort of belated poetical justice is involved, it seems to The Times.

*Cobb Co Times
Feb 8 1940*

Now I LIKE that—

By **CHESS ABERNATHY**

J. J. KEMP, Cobb county farmer living on Marietta, Route Two, is aroused about the competition between Southern cotton and jute fiber. This is what he says in substance:

The government is allowing jute fiber from India to come into this country duty-free and it's ruining the cotton farmers. We plant our cotton, buying seed that's sacked in jute bags. We put fertilizer under the cotton and, unless some special order is put in, the fertilizer comes in jute sacks. The cotton is picked by cotton pickers who use jute cloth to stow the bolls in. It goes to the gin and they put jute bagging around the cotton bale. The bale is sent off to the compress and again packed into jute bagging for shipment to the mill or to a foreign country. The cotton mill makes cottonseed meal and hulls out of the seed and sell that to the farmer to feed his cattle and that comes in jute sacks, too . . . No wonder we can't sell much cotton."

NOW, MR. KEMP, you really have a good point there. Surely, there seems to be no reason at all why cotton cloth wouldn't do just as well as jute for all the needs mentioned above. What is even more significant is to consider the fact that most of the jute coming to the U. S. is controlled by British Empire nations, mainly India. If the Western Hemisphere is to become independent from the rest of the world, a way must be found to use cotton cloth instead of jute fiber—either that, or jute must be grown in some American nation. It is interesting to know that the United Fruit company is now conducting experiments in Central America to see if certain fibers possessing the same characteristics as jute fiber can't be grown there. If some American nation could furnish the U. S. with the fiber it now buys from the British Empire, it might prove to be a means of starting a profitable two-way trade. Right now, the U. S. is at the mercy of John Bull as far as jute is concerned.

TO PUT A HIGH TARIFF on jute might not be the best method of procedure, however. High tariff is the generally-admitted reason that America has lost a lot of foreign trade in the past ten years. If America does not buy from Great Britain, or from Argentina, or any other nation, that nation cannot buy from us. Free trade often times produces good results not anticipated. For example it has been profitable for the American cotton farmer to grow cotton, ship it to Japan where it is made into cloth, and then sold back to American consumers. This could possibly be a more profitable type of business than selling American cotton only to American mills, or to British mills. If Japan is willing to pay a good price for cotton and, in turn, sells us quality cloth at a lower price than it can be made in the U. S., this would seem to be a desirable sort of foreign trade. Of course, American cotton mill owners will not agree with this. Neither will the workers who work in these mills. Nevertheless, I am firmly convinced that the "free trade" policies of Secretary Cordell Hull are fundamentally sound. It has not yet been successfully shown that any great American industry has suffered under the reciprocal trade agreements by which the Department of State has made an effort to encourage "free trade" and to open up foreign markets. If England can prosper under "free trade," I cannot see why the U. S. with its highly skilled labor, the greatest production facilities in the world, miraculous efficiency and the best technical knowledge, can't get along on the same basis in the markets of the world.

PEGGING THE PRICE OF COTTON is one direct reason that the cotton farmer is now having difficulty selling

cotton on the world market. This is just one example of why laws which create artificial trade conditions often bounce back and hit the offending nation a resounding blow on the nose. Secretary Wallace undertook to peg the price of cotton at an artificial level. Secretary Hull opposed this but Congress, hoping to help the farmer, passed a law pegging cotton on the domestic market and, thus, of course, putting the American price of cotton considerably above the normal world price. What happened? Brazil, Argentina, India, and Egypt immediately started growing cotton and sold it on the world market at prices under the American pegged price. Thousands of acres of land in northern Argentina blossomed almost overnight into cotton fields. Before the U. S. created this artificial high price, it had not been profitable for these areas to grow cotton. Now, with modern farm machinery (bought in this country) many of these countries probably will get an even-larger share of world cotton trade. In fact, the South may be forced to abandon cotton culture entirely simply because of the ill-advised attempt that was made to impose American price levels on the world cotton market. It seems to me that if Americans don't possess enough natural advantage in producing any given product, so that it can be sold to other nations at a competitive price, it is a useless procedure to try to pass national laws which will create an artificial advantage. Sooner or later, other nations will pass the same kind of laws and we are right where we we started, except that we have wasted a lot of time, money and energy building up an industry which is not able to stand on its own feet.

YES, I THINK MR. KEMP is right about jute. It does seem that cotton cloth would do as well as jute bagging. But I wouldn't be in favor of Congress passing a law about it. There are too many foolish laws on the books now. American industry and American agriculture need thoughtful, skillful, intelligent aid, but no pampering and subsidy. The American is at his best when he is given free OPPORTUNITY to show initiative, courage and enterprise. The American is at his worst when he is allowed to suck too long at the public teat. Our farm problems and our foreign trade problems can best be solved by intelligence, not by legislation.

Hughes Views

By EDMUND HUGHES

KNOWLEDGE OF Latin translation stood Solicitor Grady Vandiviere in good stead during a murder trial in Cobb Superior court last week. It was while the case of Homer Goodman, who subsequently convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to from one to three years imprisonment, was in progress. Attorneys for the defense were Gordan Gann and rising young Marietta barrister Claud Hicks.

IN HIS summation of the case before the jury, Claud gave forth an oratorical outburst in which he earnestly urged and plead that the jurors go out and bring back a verdict in keeping with, and abiding by the Latin inscription emblazoned on the cornerstone of our courthouse, which he proceeded to translate as: "Equal justice to all." While Claud was still speaking, Solicitor Vandiviere quietly instructed his assistant to go out and copy the Latin inscription from the cornerstone. Then came the solicitor's closing arguments. He stood up, and pointed in derision to the fact that Claud had wrongly translated the Latin phrase. He said the inscription which reads "Fiat Justitia Ruat Caelum," is translated as: "Let justice be done though the heavens fall." It seems that Mr. Vandiviere was formerly a Latin teacher at a school up in Virginia for a time, thus explaining how he read the "dead language" so easily.

IT MUST BE said in Claud's behalf, however, that this little incident probably had no bearing on the final outcome of the case, for the young lawyer did a thoroughly efficient job along with his colleague, Mr. Gann, in our opinion. In fact, the defendant received the minimum penalty possible under the law for the charge. And, anyway, Claud told this on himself so it should be permissible to use it here.

WEDDING BELLS will ring out loud and long

Now
I LIKE that—

By CHESS ABERNATHY

A young man who has lived in Marietta six years writes a Valentine letter to his mother in another city.

Dear Mommer:

I forgot to mail you a Valentine in time to reach you by the 14th and so will try to make up for it by writing you one of my infrequent letters. It seems to me all boys ought to send their heart back to Mother on Valentine's Day, but somehow I reckon they just don't find the time, or just don't think. Or maybe life moves along too fast for them these days.

Perhaps you'd like to know about some of the Valentines that were sent out in various parts of the world.

Gov. Ed Rivers sent Cobb county one, out of the goodness of his heart, in the shape of a two-lane highway which he's finishing at long last.

Adolf Hitler sent a heart, still dripping with Polish blood, to his pal Joe Stalin but Stalin found it impossible to send a stout Finnish heart in return.

Prime Minister Chamberlain and Premier Daladier both sent out a lacy little greeting entitled, "Two Hearts That Beat As One." The rest was censored.

Last issue of the Ladies Home Journal had a chubby little heart inscribed on the masthead and underneath was: "Bruce Gould and Beatrice Blackmar Gould, Editors." Two hearts that beat as one magazine, you might say.

Mayor L. M. Blair, of Marietta, is still hoping to get a locomotive from Chattanooga as his biggest Valentine. He wants the "General," famous Confederate engine, to place on exhibit at Kennesaw park. Chattanooga seems sentimentally attached to it, however, and didn't catch the spirit of the day . . . At least, the "General" is still in Tennessee.

The Chinese Valentine to the Japs: "Confucius say Japanese bite off more than they can chew. May choke soon."

It's a sentimental world, Mommer, but most of the sentiment is like the heart-shaped boxes of candy at the drug store—just one layer deep.

I hope you'll look on this as an acceptable Valentine, not so much for any sentiments expressed herein but because of the love I would like to express and don't know how.

Your Son.

Gov. Rivers rode to the end of the new paving in south Cobb county early Monday morning of this week and hefted a pick for the news photographers, thereby officially starting work on the final link in the new Atlanta-Marietta superhighway. Just as Ed was preparing to sink the pick deep into the mucky

DO YOU KNOW?—

Cobb Co Times 2/22/47

(ANSWERS ON CLASSIFIED PAGE)

1. Who was the only bachelor to live in the White House?
2. What are anchovies?
3. Which state is known as the "Panhandle State"?
4. What is a hedonist?
5. Who was O. Henry?
6. By whom was dynamite invented?
7. What is a zoril?
8. Where is Casco Bay?
9. Who founded the first express business in this country?
10. What was the first permanent English-speaking settlement in America?

Now I LIKE that—

By **CHESS ABERNATHY**

TODAY is Washington's birthday. This great American leader weathered the winter of a Valley Forge to rise to the pinnacle of success during two terms as President. Some will praise him today because he refused to offer for a third term as chief executive. Others will recall that he refused the crown which some wanted to place on his head. But such reasons could not have kept George Washington's name alive all these years.

A FEW DAYS AGO Americans paid respects to another President—a man who is still living, who is still chief executive of the nation. Some praised him because he handled the nation out of depression. Others honored him because of the great national foundation to fight infantile paralysis which bears his name. Some will denounce him if he seeks a third term. But such reasons will not determine Franklin Roosevelt's fame in the coming years.

WHAT IS IT that makes a public official—President, Governor, Commissioner, or Mayor—a man whom the people remember? Why do they honor him after he's gone or while he's still in office? Is it because the office he holds is great? Is it because the man, not the office, is great? What is it?

THE ANSWER is that the people remember a public official for what he has accomplished. Washington is a national hero because he established a solid foundation for the nation after leading the military forces of the colonies through the trying wars of independence. Whether or not he served two terms, or 20, is a side issue and an issue that is brought up today primarily for the purpose of prejudicing voters. If Roosevelt does or does not run for re-election, it will not affect the fundamental fact that Roosevelt brought about many needed reforms in national government. If you vote for or against Roosevelt, it should be because you do or do not want this type of reform to continue. The side issue of "the third term" and the furor which is being raised about "dictatorship" should not sway you one way or the other.

IF GOVERNOR RIVERS offers for a third term, providing he can legally do so, that should not be the determining issue in the race. His record of accomplishments as Governor of Georgia should be the issue. Free school books, a seven-month term for schools, abolishment of prohibition, the state highway patrol, and other reforms sponsored by the Governor's administration ought to be the issues with which the voter concerns himself. Years from now the people of Georgia will remember Rivers for these actions, not because he kicked Lint Miller out of the highway department.

THE VOTERS OF AMERICA are becoming more enlightened every year. Prejudice, sham, petty politics are losing their appeal. It's hard to fool 'em. Right here in Marietta the people have returned the same administration for five (not three) successive terms. It's better than an even bet that the voters of the

... of Germany brought Hitler into power. The judge says, "In Germany all the powers that Hitler has were voted on him by the people . . . In America we must not only vote, but vote intelligently. . . . In America today we are not ruled by a majority . . . A majority of the voters don't vote . . . Sometimes not even a majority of the registered voters come to the polls."

AS FOR JURY SERVICE the jurist says, "One of the greatest responsibilities resting on a citizen is jury service. . . . Good juries will solve most of the problems of the courts." . . . Other civic duties mentioned were "obedience of the law, duty to see that others obey the law, duty to support the state by paying taxes, duty of supporting the church and the school."

"THERE ARE MORE problems facing the world today than ever in its history," but they can all be solved in this nation by responsible citizens doing their duty before it's too late.

city, climaxing one of the most severe winters. The storm stopped all telephone, telegraph communication, put power lines out of whack, stopped all traffic for several days.

MARIETTA SCOUTS, under direction of Bob Bean, scattered hundreds of pounds of seed for birds last Saturday. They went out into the fields and broadcast it so that all their feathered friends could get a good meal. A most thoughtful good turn.

TALES OF RABBIT HUNTERS—Many are the stories that have been told by the rabbit hunters in Cobb county. Math Johnson and Charles Johnson, two of the good fellows in the mechanical department of Brumby Press, Inc., went a-hunting last Saturday out north of the city and report that they jumped two cotton tails, chased them a bit and lost them. It appears, according to these boys, that the rabbits jumped into a deep snowdrift, burrowed under and successfully hid themselves. Must be that the bunnies in Cobb are not "dumb bunnies," after all.

THUMB NAIL DESCRIPTION OF SNOW—A crop of winter cotton.

HEROES OF THE STORM, as far as The Times is concerned, were the brave little carrier boys who scooted through the city last Thursday afternoon and saw to it that each subscriber in Marietta got his or her paper on time.

OUTSTANDING KIWANIAN—George Hagood, Jr., retiring president of Marietta Kiwanis, was recently named by the club as "the outstanding Kiwanian of 1939." The citation honoring George stated, in part, "He has always made his personal interests and desires second to the club's welfare. His thought has ever been 'what is best for Kiwanis'. Such . . . is the true spirit of Kiwanis." A deserved honor for an untiring and unselfish civic worker who has spent much time and energy in building Marietta.

"THE OTHER FELLOW IS CRAZY" is the title of a short article on safe-driving brought to my attention by A. D. Little. Every motorist will enjoy reading it, I believe. It goes like this:

If you cut out of line on a two-lane road, don't expect him to let you push him in the ditch so you can cut in again. If you pass a car on a blind curve, don't expect the fellow coming the other way to be sensible about it and go off the road and out in the field to let you by. He's just crazy enough to run right into you because you are on his side of the road.

If you speed through a main intersection you will meet a lot of crazy people who think they have the right-of-way because they are on a through boulevard and you are coming in off a side street.

If you like to pass on a hill, don't be surprised if a car comes over the crest and the driver doesn't either leap over you or under you. That would be the sane thing to do, of course, but you see, he's crazy. Yes, he's crazy, but you are rude and that's what makes him crazy. It doesn't matter so much if you are walking down the street and you are rude enough to push someone aside, but if you are rude enough to push him aside with a three-ton automobile going sixty miles an hour, you'll kill him. For every accident caused by speeding, there are a thousand caused by low breeding. The American may not be the most uncivil person on two feet but he is certainly a prized terror on four wheels.

Good brakes on cars are no protection against bad breaks in behavior. You may think it sissy to be polite but a kiss on a warm cheek is worth two on a cold brow. Today we put a premium on agility rather than civility. Each year our manners become cruder as our gasoline becomes more refined.

Wide roads won't prevent accidents, so long as they continue to fill up with narrow people.

Cobb County Times
2/5/40
FELLOWS
Now
I LIKE that—

By CHESS ABERNATHY

RECORDER FRANK WELLONS, of city police court, ventured out of bed one zero morning recently, grabbed the thermometer, slammed the window shut and took a shivering look at the mercury. Failing to see any mercury at all, he snatched his glasses off the mantelpiece and peered frostily at the thermometer again. Finally his wife, Helen, from beneath 10 inches of quilt, queried, "What's the temperature, papa?" His Honor, Mr. Wellons, replied in a tone of icy disgust, "There ain't any temperature, mama. It's all gone into the little ball on the bottom of the thermometer."

STORIES OF THE INTENSITY of the cold in the past few days have been many. Roy McCleskey, at Elizabeth community, declares that he tried burning oil, gasoline and old tires on the paving in front of his business establishment and succeeded in melting only a small round circle. In one barber shop a man told about an ice truck getting stuck in the ice. He thought this would make a good picture for the papers. As a matter of fact, it was much warmer in ice boxes and cold storage plants some days than it was outside. One of the easiest ways to keep food from freezing was to put it in the refrigerator.

MANY STRANGE THINGS were caused by the cold. For instance, hundreds of persons "refugeed" from sunny Florida when the cold wave brought 30-degree weather to Miami. Even semi-tropical Cuba was chilled by icy winds. That, at least, is the first-hand news from Dr. and Mrs. Murl Hagood, of Marietta, who hastened back home from those regions "to get warm." The flu epidemic which was threatening the city was abruptly halted, and colds were relatively scarce, proving the contention that the snow and ice have been healthy for the general public. Doctors have had few calls.

COLDEST SPOT in Marietta, according to reports, was in the National Cemetery where a reading of four below zero was recorded. Several stores reported temperatures of zero. Official low was three degrees above zero.

FILES OF THE TIMES reveal that 22 years ago Marietta had one of the worst sleet storms in the history of the

TIMES

1 Page

MARIETTA, GA., JANUARY 18, 1940

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TELEPHONE: MARIETTA 300

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

To the Editor:

I am taking the liberty of writing to you and a few of the other editors who have done the greatest service in this crusade which last year resulted in there being 244 less persons killed and 8,040 less injured than in 1937, the year we first started keeping records. The toll was 28 less deaths and 3,565 less injuries than in 1938. The press has done a major part of this saving of human lives.

In spite of the reduction, 2,472 persons have been killed and 86,000 injured in motor vehicle accidents during the past 36 months on Georgia's streets and highways. If this record should be repeated ONE out of every EIGHT licensed drivers in Georgia will be in a fatal or injury accident during the next 36 months.

I know I can count on your continued and increased activity in helping build public sentiment against the violations that cause these accidents and behind strict enforcement of the common sense rules to prevent killings and injuries. In a few days I will send for your information a summary of accident facts we have compiled during the past twelve months.

It is my sole ambition to see Georgia's death rate reduced to a minimum and to help build your Department of Public Safety and State Patrol into the finest organization of its kind in the nation. I hope you will be kind enough to write me your ideas, suggestions and criticisms so that we may use them in our endeavors during 1940.

With highest personal regard and best wishes for a successful and safe 1940, I am

Yours very truly,
LON SULLIVAN.

Now I LIKE that—

By CHES ABERNATHY

OUR DASHING MR. HUGHES, who here of late has been "viewing" matters various and sundry from a spot on his particular page of the paper, has finally deigned to "view" in the direction of this column. His purpose, so he says, is to pick a fight. In his last week's writings he devoted considerably more than half his allotted space to a none-too-gentle and a not-so-far-above-the-belt jibe at the style in which Abernathy writes his pieces. Specifically, Mr. Hughes objects to the fact that this column is written in the first person, singular. He asks the question this way: "Which is the better style for columns . . . Use of the so-called editorial 'we' or the mighty 'I' with which Abernathy hoses to dot his writings with such abandon?" He even goes so far as to call names and has dubbed this pore ole writer of prose—Chess "I" Abernathy. I object most strenuously to having any such initials as CIA, because, for one thing, that sounds too much like John Lewis' baby, CIO.

NOW IF E. C. "WE" HUGHES doesn't like it when this writer says, "I think so and so . . ." when and if I think so and so, that's Hughes' business as long as he keeps it to himself, but there are times when even a married man will rise to defend himself and this is one of those times. I have been reviled in the public print. I have been attacked by a columnist (?) and even Roosevelt will tell you that columnar calumny calls for a

larly if there is a War Department, a chef de menage, a boss, a battle axe, in other words, a wife in your household. Since at last report you were enjoying life's weary way without a little woman, since there is no Mrs. in your manor, since you have to look only at the menu at breakfast time, you couldn't possibly know the full significance, the tremendous meaning, the weight of authority, the crushing responsibility I would be taking upon my shoulders were I to allege in this bit of space any week that, "We are convinced that so and so . . ." It would be suicidal. It would be foolish. In fact, if such a style were adopted, "We" would have to let Mrs. A. write the column . . . As a compromise, of course. If "We" think so and so, "We" think so and so. If you don't believe it, ask her.

IN COLUMNIST HUGHES' bill of particulars he alleges such faults as the fact that the use of "I" is high-handed, egotistical and "too, too" personal. This just goes to show that Mr. Hughes hasn't been reading the papers. What columnist, I ask, could feel either high-handed, hilarious, egotistical, vain-glorious, or otherwise, after the panning columnists get from FDR ("solemn columns"—Mrs. Roosevelt writes the columns in FD's family and, incidentally, even she says "I spent My Day etc."), from Secretary Ickes, from virtually every college professor in existence and from many a reader? I remember, yea, my ears still burn, from the letter I personally received from a certain Michigander after I did an article on Michiganders' manners.

NO, WE SHOULD all look before we leap into criticism, Mr. Hughes. Since you leaped at my "I" 's, I've been doing a little looking at the papers myself. Such columnists as Westbrook Pegler, Jimmy Fidler, Raymond Clapper (you've heard of these guys, I presume), yes, all of them, blithely spot their columns with "I" and get away with it. Indeed, they sell their stuff for a pretty penny. Ralph T. Jones, Ralph McGill, William L. White (see The Constitution), Raimundo de Ovies, all these, and more too, consistently peck the "I" key and get paid for it. Now even I will admit there's a certain amount of difference between what they write and what I write, but, of course, that's just a matter of opinion—most everybody's opinion . . . But I insist, if these mugs can get by with such a style, why can't I?

YOU, MR. HUGHES, have fled to Florida just as the big counterattack was launched from this sector. Well, there's no Munich in the land of bathing beauties. You might as well come back to your typewriter. As long as I hit the "I" 's and you like the "We's", we can both use the same typewriter and wear it out thoroughly.

I HAD SOME OTHER REMARKS about your dislike of the style of this column, but in case you return from your hiding place any time soon, they may be needed. Besides, it seems beside the point to fill up all this space arguing when, come to think about it, the name of this column is "Now I LIKE That," not "Now WE Like That."

BE SURE TO REGISTER—If you plan to have any voice in the affairs of Cobb county during the next four years, you MUST register before January 20 and you MUST then vote in the election February 28. Saturday is the LAST DAY to pay poll taxes.

BIRTHDAYS OF THE GREAT—Friday is the birthday of Robert E. Lee. Sunday is the birthday of Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson. In the pages of Southern history no names have retained such a bright luster as have theirs. Among other great men born in January are Ben Franklin (Jan. 17), the "father" of the modern printing industry in America, and Daniel Webster (Jan. 18), the statesman and orator. Incidentally, President Roosevelt was born January 30 and will be 58 years old on his next birthday. Alexander Hamilton, the financier who was first Secretary of the

Now LIKE that—

By **CHESS ABERNATHY**

IN THIS ERA OF CHANGE the newspaper publishing business is getting its share of new problems. This fact has been brought home to Georgians in the past few days by the changes which have turned upside down two of the largest newspapers in the state, to wit, The Journal and The Georgian. As the matter now stands The Georgian is closed and The Journal, under new ownership, has "taken over" certain syndicated services from the former.

ON THE SAME DAY that the Georgian expired The Chattanooga News, liberal organ of George Fort Milton, ceased publication. The News was the victim of financial troubles. Like Atlanta, Chattanooga was a three-newspaper town until this week.

THROUGHOUT THE NATION in recent months other big dailies have been toppling—more than a dozen in all. Hearst's great chain of publications is lesser by eight papers.

WHAT DOES ALL THIS signify? Are there certain new trends discernable in the publishing business? Is there something the matter with America's big-city press?

IT MEANS SEVERAL things, I believe.

First in point of importance is that newspaper publishers are faced with the problem of rapidly mounting costs. Newsprint has gone sky-high. Labor costs are up. The amount of public service expected of a good newspaper makes the cost of editing, printing, and distribution of good dailies prohibitive.

COMPETITION FOR THE circulation and advertising dollar is keener than ever before. New national weekly publications like Life, Time, Look, Esquire have grabbed lots of advertising. The radio has tuned in on still more. While faced with mounting costs, many newspapers have been unable to raise subscription and advertising rates because of this new competition.

METROPOLITAN NEWSPAPERS have become, one might say, too big for their boots. They have become millionaires' babies. Big names must by-line their features. The glitter of Broadway, the glamor of Hollywood, the political poppycock of Washington, march across their pages to the exclusion of more substantial material.

WHILE DAILIES WANE, weeklies wax.

The last report of a national advertising agency showed that there are now more than 10,000 weekly publications while the daily organs are slipping toward the 2,000 mark. This is a trend of tremendous importance; as I see it.

THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA, I firmly

believe, still want newspapers that reflect their way of thinking and living. They want publications who speak boldly for democracy. They want a paper close to their heart, either to cuss or discuss. As the daily fills up with syndicated silliness, the local weekly has consistently gone ahead, printing page after page of local news and comments, local pictures and has used less and less syndicated material. Apparently the public still likes its local news and is beginning to favor once more the hometown paper that prints it.

PROBLEMS OF THE DAILY PRESS,

particularly the problem of increased cost of production, are also problems of the weeklies. It costs several times as much today to produce The Times as it did in 1930. In the past year costs have mounted at a fast clip. The Times, however, has faith that Marietta is willing to pay for the better paper that we are trying to produce. We believe that they are willing to pay the price for a strictly local, independent newspaper, beholden to no one except the people of Cobb county and interested primarily in what will build Cobb county. Truth of the matter is that the weekly papers of America belong to the people of Am-

FELLOWSHIPS
The weekly editor, with state-wide contacts because of an active, alert Georgia Press Association (almost exclusively a weekly organization now), with the aid of modern communication, oftentimes knows more about what's going on in his state than the daily boys who are suffering from the hourly impact of telegraph news from all over the world and are—to say the least—preoccupied with matters not always of great importance to Georgia, Cobb county or Marietta.

LEST YOU SHOULD draw unwarranted conclusions from the above reasons why I think weekly papers are on the upgrade, why I believe they give the people something they need and want in the newspaper field, why they make a distinct contribution to the preservation of democratic American government, I hasten to add that no reflection is meant against any daily paper in Georgia or elsewhere. I simply give you personal opinions based on what I may have observed about newspaper conditions in general in the nation. Take them for what they're worth, if anything.

WE WISH FOR EVERY advertiser, for every subscriber and for the many others whom we count as friends of The Times throughout Georgia and elsewhere the happiest of Christmases in this free land of America in this year of 1939.

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Southern economic system? Do the leaders in rural Georgia possess sufficient energy and initiative to accomplish the tasks that are clearly set out if we are to conquer the soil and other resources of Georgia?

THE FACT FINDING MOVEMENT "is based on confidence in the democratic process" and answers the foregoing questions with a ringing "Yes." Behind this movement stand 17 statewide organizations who hope for "eventual improvement through the democratic process," to quote from the objectives stated in the pamphlet. I am most heartily optimistic that Georgia democracy and that of the South has the hardihood to answer the challenge, that we will never sacrifice our freedom for any advantages that totalitarian forms of government seem to offer. It must be said, however, that the laziness and lethargy, the backwardness and mulishness of our democracy, the seeming lack of interest on the part of a majority of our citizens in the general welfare of the community, the state and the South is, at times, enough to tax the faith of even the most ardent apostle of democracy. In short, we must bestir ourselves else the time will come sooner than we think when our problems WILL be solved by a duce, a fuehrer or a commissar.

A CHALLENGE—Isn't it challenging, for example, when the factfinders report that there are 71,000 Georgia farms without a cow; 73,000 without a hog; 30,000 without a chicken; 18,000 without a garden, and 100,000 without a home orchard? What's to be done about it? How can such problems be solved? Or shall we throw up our democratic hands at the outset and surrender?

THE DEMOCRATIC SOLUTION—The factfinders have a democratic answer which WILL work if a lot of deserving democrats so will it. I quote their answer in full, from page 7 and following pages, of the pamphlet:

The important question involved in this effort to solve Georgia's farm problems is—What can we do NOW?

Often the best intentions are nullified because of a diversity of effort. Only one activity is suggested.

It is recommended that every one of Georgia's 159 counties prepare, adopt, print, and place in the hands of every family A COUNTY FARM PROGRAM, which shall, for a period of years, serve as a guide for the county's agricultural efforts . . .

The ideal procedure in developing A COUNTY FARM PROGRAM would be for each organization in the (Fact Finding) Movement to appoint one person to serve on a county committee charged with the responsibility for carrying out the suggestions made concerning the farm program. Any one organization might take the lead . . .

When prepared and adopted, the COUNTY FARM PROGRAM could be presented and explained to groups representing all citizens in the county . . .

If this one recommendation were carried out faithfully in every Georgia county, we would in large measure overcome, in a few years, the serious handicap of an outmoded agricultural economy that for more than half a century has retarded the progress of the state.

THIS IS THE DEMOCRATIC SOLUTION of one of the most vexing problems in Georgia today. What will be Georgia democracy's answer? Let us devoutly hope it is not the same answer the state's democracy has given thus far to the movement for good government.

Hughes Views

By EDMUND HUGHES

OUR THOUGHTS are filled this week with the many social events of festivity and gaiety which the Yuletide season brings. In addition, to the usual round of activities and parties

Now *Cobb Co Service*
LIKE that— *12/14/39*

By **CHESS ABERNATHY**

IF THE SOUTH were Southern Germany, the solution of the problems facing Southern agriculture would be quickly forthcoming. Nazi efficiency would probably proceed thusly:

1. Each farmer would receive a government order requiring that he grow all the food needed on his farm and it would not be possible for the stores to sell him anything that the government had ordered he grow for himself.

2. There would be a heavy fine or imprisonment for each farmer who permitted gullies to wash in his fields and, thus, allowed his land to erode.

3. It would be treason, punishable perhaps by death, if the Gestapo discovered a farmer who had allowed his lands to be burned over, destroying valuable trees.

4. An edict from the dictator would make it verboten to plant cotton and, at the same time, it would be required that legume crops, pasture lands, livestock, and terraces be maintained on every farm.

5. The law would rigidly fix the profits of the landlord and tenant, if indeed any landlords were allowed at all.

RESULT OF NAZIDOM'S blunt, direct way of handling the situation would be that, after some 20 orders from a fuehrer, the South's economic ills would be "cured." The per acre yield on each farm would be greater. The quantity and quality of farms products would be upped. The use of the land resources would be more scientific. The number of days per year that each farmer worked would be more. Altogether, every agricultural problem in Georgia might conceivably be solved quickly, efficiently by Herr Hitler's methods . . . much more quickly and thoroughly than they are now being solved.

ALL OF THESE THOUGHTS come to me as I read a pamphlet issued by the Citizens' Fact-Finding Movement of Georgia which discusses the state's farm problems. This pamphlet is one in a series which is now being issued by this group. The title of the series is "Let's Reason Together." The underlying principle of this enterprise "is based on confidence in the democratic process and on the recognized principle that in a democracy the driving force must come from the people."

I RAISE THE QUESTION, in all seriousness, as to whether or not there is enough driving force left in Georgia democracy to solve the farm problems of this state. Must we eventually depend on a dictatorship before we can straighten out the muddled mess that is our

Now
I LIKE that—

By **CHES ABERNATHY**

PEACE AND SECURITY in America as contrasted to war and upheaval in Europe hold a world of meaning to one Mariettan and his family, for they have known war at its worst.

When World War I broke out 25 years ago, Joe Saul was a prosperous merchant in Lithuania. He struggled courageously against a war-wrecked economy for three years, carrying on business "as usual," despite the looming menace of an ever-advancing German Army. But in 1917 the little country of Lithuania was over-run by the Central Powers and the Saul family abandoned their possessions and fled. In the haste and confusion Joe became separated from his family. The Imperial Army caught up with the refugees and interned them, but Joe escaped across the border into Russia and began searching for a new home in which he and his loved ones could start life all over again.

REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA—The tide of war was all towards the Germans. They were winning battle after battle and the picture became darker. Revolution came to Russia and the czar lost his throne. The Germans imposed the onerous Treaty of Brest Litovsk on the Reds. Death stalked the steppes. It was evident to Joe that Russia would not have much to offer as a new home. He had heard not a word from his family, but there was no way to reach them, for the Russian border was closed. He decided on a desperate plan. He would try to reach his family in Germany by way of the United States, then a neutral nation.

AROUND THE WORLD—So Joe bravely set out across Siberia, finally succeeded in getting out of Russia and got passage on a boat to America, via Japan. He landed at San Francisco, only to learn that America was now at war with Germany and he would be unable to get passage across the Atlantic. Bitter disappointment again. But he was not one to give up. There was prosperity in the United States and Joe started to work, saving his money and getting himself re-established in business.

FOUR LONG YEARS—The war ended, but there was no word from his family in Lithuania. He had almost given up hope when someone suggested that he appeal to the American Red Cross for aid in locating them. The reward for his perseverance came in 1921, four long years after he fled as a refugee from his home and saw his people for the last time. The Red Cross succeeded in finding Joe's folks and there was a happy reunion soon.

THE LAND OF THE FREE—Today Joe is the happiest of 130,000,000 Americans in the land of the free while World War II rages in Europe. He can appreciate Peace and Security for he has known what it is to be without these blessings. He eagerly reads and discusses the war news in America's free press. You would like to know his opinions on the present war. He believes it will soon be over, because Italy and Russia will not fight England. This will leave Hitler in a bad spot and the outcome will likely be a general peace treaty. The Germans cannot break the Maginot Line and the French cannot break the Siegfried Line, Joe says. As winter wears on the futility of the fighting will become more and more apparent. Russia will get some territory. Italy may get something. Germany may be allowed to keep what she has. Whether or not peace comes, Joe doesn't think Germany can win. Most of all, though, Joe is a patriotic, happy American and he is more interested, after all, in Marietta's Christmas decorations and lights than he is in war news.

Dear Mr. Abernathy—

That was an interesting column about Mariettans in New York (Oct. 19) but it seems you missed a good point in not reporting that the Danton Walker whom Mongin (Bob) Brumby temporarily replaced on the News' Broadway column is also a native of your town—born in the last house out on Kennesaw avenue, overlooking Kennesaw Mountain. I visited it this summer, for the first time since I was three years old, in company with my cousin, Welborn Reynolds and his wife.

We think quite a lot of Bob Brumby around here, incidentally.

Sincerely,
—DANTON WALKER.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN
Since receiving this letter I have checked up a little on Columnist Walker and find some interesting facts. He was born in 1892 at No. 629 Kennesaw avenue, now the Benson home, but then known as the Myers home. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. James W. Walker. Welborn Reynolds says Mr. Walker was in the naval supply business. Danton's maternal grandfather, Ed H. Myers, was a minister and writer, for a time was president of Wesleyan college and editor of the Wesleyan Christian Advocate. This, perhaps, explains his grandson's success in the newspaper world. After the first Great War Walker served under ex-President Hoover in the reconstruction and relief work in Europe. He was stationed in the then newly-created Czechoslovakia for sometime. Returning to America, he has risen to his present position of eminence on the Daily News. Mr. Reynolds tells me that when Danton visited Marietta this past summer he took lots of pictures of the Camp place, now the home of Mrs. George H. Keeler, and of the Benson (Myers) house where he was born.

Now I LIKE that—

By CHESS ABERNATHY

A TIMES reader this week came to the rescue of the bewildered editorial staff, as is the custom with the versatile collection of folks who read the paper. What had us stumped was a strange looking bug (see photo below) which was pictured in last week's edition. This unearthly whatzit was brought in by Paulding County Times reader, O. B. Chapman, Dallas, Rt. 1. Zoologist Fred Barkalow, Jr., of Marietta, now conducting a wild life research project in Alabama, but visitor of his parents this past week-end, saw the editor's appeal to "write the Times" if anyone could identify the snouty beetle and hot-footed it to the Times office.



family (scarabaeus). Only the male of the species has the horns."

They were sacred in ancient Egypt as symbolic of resurrection and immortality, says Webster's dictionary. Zoologists call this ugly critter by the Latin name of *Dynastes Lityus* Linnaeus.

INJUSTICE TO HUNTSMEN—Most important observation made by Fred was that Georgia hunters are losing some \$30,000 annually in federal funds for the preservation of the state's wild life resources. Reason this money is not spent in Georgia is because the present state department does not meet federal requirements. The main requirement is that no fees from hunting and fishing licenses can be diverted for other purposes. Meanwhile, Georgia hunters continue to pay the federal tax on arms

and contribute, thus, to wild life projects in other states but don't get their share. It's an unjust situation and one that every sportsman should try to get remedied.

KEEN ON COBB CHICKEN—The new governor of Kentucky, Keen Johnson, editor and publisher of the Richmond, Ky., Register, came out to Cobb county after the Jacket-Wildcat football game last Saturday night and smothered the bitterness of Kentucky's defeat under Cobb county fried chicken. The excellence of chicken a la Cobb was discovered last year by the then Governor (now Senator) Happy Chandler when the Bluegrass executive stopped, as do hundreds of other tourists, at one of the more popular eating houses on Atlanta road. Apparently the former executive informed his successor of this important discovery. To further assuage the smart of Tech's walloping, Governor Johnson and his party headed southward to Florida for a week's fishing trip, after duly praising the meal, suh.

FELLOWSHIPS Hughes Views

By EDMUND HUGHES

HERE WE are back at the keyboard pounding out our second attempt at this column writing, another week having rolled around amazingly quick. It is surprising how fast the time has flown. How we wish ideas for this department would come so quickly.

TO BOTH of you readers who admitted glancing over this column last week, we express sincere appreciation. We only hope there'll be one or two more from time to time.

THERE ARE several points of individuality about Jesse James, assistant Cobb county agricultural agent, which set him apart from the average boy in Marietta. One, of course, is his name which because of being identical with that of the famous outlaw, causes no end of confusion in Jesse's daily life. But he's used to that by now, and seems almost to enjoy it.

A NEW story, however, came to light this week about another one of Jesse's distinguishing characteristics which we know actually happened. Like a great many of us, Jesse has unusually large feet. It's just a recognized fact which he accepts as fate that he's unable to purchase his shoes at a retail shoe store, but must order them special-made in order to secure a fit. A few days ago, however, he was greatly chagrined because upon ordering a new pair of size 13½—his regular size—he was sent by mistake size 14. Remarkd Jesse: "That's the first time I've ever had a shoe too large."

ONE OF the other ways Jesse is really outstanding is the conscientious and never-tiring effort he puts forth in connection with 4-H club activities in the county. It's all a part of his work, but never a week passes but what Jesse makes some tangible contribution to the welfare and progress of the youth of Cobb county. Interest in 4-H club activities among the boys has increased several-fold since he came to Marietta slightly over a year ago, we venture it is safe to say. It's remarkable how popular Jesse is among 4-H boys and how much confidence they appear to have in him. It's a fine work he's doing—this educating of our rural youth.

WE ARE happy to report that the W. L. Tumlins have at long last moved into their new home on East Dixie avenue, situated just a golf ball's knock from the Golf club.

W. L. AND his charming bride, the former Miss Jeanne Coddling, of Atlanta, have now settled down to regular home-life, amid their new and comfortable surroundings.

TO OUR minds, this house, which W. L. designed and supervised the construction of himself, stands out as a model of what the average, small-type home should be—in every respect. In addition to presenting an attractive appearance both inside and out, the house is modernly and conveniently arranged in the interior. We feel sure the Tumlins will be "at home" to any and all of their friends who wish to come by for a visit and inspect the new dwelling.

Cobb Co. Times
Now 10/12/39
I LIKE that—

By **CHESS ABERNATHY**

WASHINGTON, D. C. (By Mail)—Senator Russell, of Georgia, is stressing the fact that repeal of the arms embargo will provide work for the nation's unemployed, in his support of the bill now before the Senate. The official name of the measure, by the way, is the "Neutrality Act of 1939," a joint resolution of the House and the Senate.

MAY STRIKE CREDIT PROVISION—

The Senator's office is of the opinion that the 90-day credit proviso in the bill may be eliminated. Because the general public believes the law is a "cash and carry" proposition and, in fact, this is not strictly true, the prediction is that either the Senate or the House will strike this out. The measure actually gives the President authority to grant such credits, which are normally extended in peacetime by American exporters, i. e., for 90 days, and requires that the President report all such extensions of credit to the Congress at least twice yearly. The Congress and the executive are both extremely anxious to please the American public and to avoid a ruckus. They are prepared, therefore, to compromise on the credit question.

SENATOR HAS GOOD POINT—

Georgia's junior senator has made an excellent and popular point in referring to unemployment. Doubtless he will follow up this line of thought and point out, as well, that placing our industries on a war-time footing is the best sort of preparedness. It will be immeasurably more economical to let the Allies' war trade pay for our preparedness rather than for the government to place so-called "educational" orders with various factories for armaments, munitions, airplanes and other types of war material not usually manufactured in any quantity in time of peace.

MAY BE SHORT FIGHT—

As the danger to American shipping becomes more apparent, the grinding of the legislative mill will speed up and, eventually, opposition to repeal of the embargo may completely collapse. Two incidents already have had that effect: The sinking of a British ship off the coast of Brazil and the German warning to the State Department in regard to the conduct of U. S. ships in the war zone. Prompt passage of the amended bill will prohibit American ships and citizens from entering the war zone at all. As it is, U. S. ships can go where they please. As a matter of fact, Russell's secretary says that the neutrality bill as it now stands is "one of the best-written measures ever offered in Congress" and he stresses the fact that it was drafted by experts in international law who "know their stuff."

RUSSELL LETTERS—

Most of the letters to Russell's office are genuine expressions of the writers' opinions, it appears. Only "about a dozen" are form messages. Most of them ask the Senator to "keep us out of war," but do not mention how. They are written by women who do not want their sons to go across the seas and come from rural Georgia in most instances, though there is a goodly number from the city areas, too.

TRUJILLO AND HITLER?—

Those who like ex-president, now Generalissimo, Trujillo, the man who wields the power in the Dominican Republic, like him very much and can never praise him enough. His enemies, similarly, cannot say enough in derogation. Latest report which has buzzed through the various Spanish-American legations and, of course, appeared in print, is that Trujillo, just back from a European trip, has made a deal with fellow-dictator Hitler. It is specifically charged that

interest to the South as well as the entire U. S. is the rolling snowball of friendliness developing among our neighbors to the south. Chief worry of Washington is to prevent the snowball from rolling too fast and growing too big all of a sudden, only to melt as soon as the war is over. In 1914 Yankee impetuosity and cupidity, whetted by such a luscious bite of international trade falling into our mouth for the first time, caused many foolish blunders. As soon as War I was over, we lost much of this business and had made many enemies. This time Washington is determined that we go slow and build a permanent trade

BUDGET BUREAU CALLS HALT—

This summer a special governmental committee recommended a Congressional appropriation of about a million dollars to finance various plans for bettering U. S. relations with South America. The Budget Bureau, NOT Congress, turned thumbs down on the recommendations because, as one informed person remarked, the plans were vague and not "thought through." When the Treasury watchdogs started firing questions of "what, where, when, how?", the departmental experts could only mumble and answer in general terms. Result is that now, although funds are sorely needed if the U. S. is to follow up the advantage in Latin-America, there are no funds. Government departments are "thinking through" their projects and, by the regular session, it may be confidently expected that the request for funds will be renewed with much better chance of success. At the moment, however, CAUTION in capital letters and careful PLANNING are the outstanding characteristics of Washington's South American attitude.

HISPANIS FOUNDATION —

Today (Thursday, Oct. 12), the Hispanic Foundation celebrates its official opening at the Library of Congress. Actually, the Foundation has been functioning since July 1 under the able direction of Dr. Lewis Hanke. Chief purpose of this organization is to segregate as much as possible all material in the Library concerning Latin-America. It is a god-send for everyone interested in studying our Southern neighbors and is a fundamentally sound way of promoting better inter-American relations. The Foundation is supported by an un-named private philanthropist, NOT by government funds. Importance of the opening occasion is evidenced by the fact that chief correspondents of most of the American and foreign newspapers, as well as diplomatic representatives from neighboring nations were invited to attend.

EYES RIGHT!—

It is most significant that slowly, but steadfastly, U. S. eyes are shifting to the right and turning southward where our greatest national self-defense lies . . . and away from Europe where only trouble is to be seen.

SUNDAY LADY OF POSSUM TROT—

A white-haired, kindly-faced old Georgia lady, celebrating her 73rd birthday, was the charmingest woman on the stage of a Washington theatre from whence the "Hour of Charm" went on the air over a national radio network Sunday. She was Miss Martha Berry. As her clear, mellow voice told the audience of her life's work at Berry schools in the north Georgia mountains, the electric spark of her personality sent a warm current through everyone. As she finished by saying . . . "And I hope that Berry will help to bring to the South that place of leadership in the nation that is rightfully hers . . ." the theatre roared with a rare burst of spontaneous applause. The spirit of service which first led Miss Berry to start her Sunday school on Possum Trot road and, later, led her on to establish that remarkable institution which has educated more than 10,000 mountain children, was still burning brightly that night . . . and it brought a tingle of pride to the Georgian who is writing this little piece. S'funny how you seem to just happen across Georgians wherever you are and they always

amen." Bad coffee has ruined more dispositions than all the unpleasant weather, ill-prepared food, nagging wives, and chronic dyspepsia in the world.

The test of any real cook is whether he or she can brew a cup of honest-to-God coffee, strong enough to be black and aromatic. Such a cook has a soul. That, also, is our criterion of good eating place.

If the coffee is good, the steak can be the texture of buffalo hide and the bread can be the consistency of cobblestones. We'll still enjoy the meal.

But if the coffee is weak and impotent, the color of tea, all the world-famed delicacies of Antoine's in New Orleans couldn't elevate that meal from the flop class.

Viva cafe!

Cobb Co. Times

Jan 11 1940

Now I LIKE that—

By **CHES ABERNATHY**

WHO'S WHAT KIN TO WHOM in the

Clarence Smith and Crackey Hardage families, of Marietta, was muchly complicated Saturday on the arrival of a new baby boy, named James Gilbert, to the Hardages, born at Marietta hospital, weight six pounds, 14 ounces. The mother, Virginia Smith Hardage, and the boy are in the finest of health, thank you, and Crackey is well on the way to recovery.

BUT THE COMPLICATING FACTOR

is this. Mrs. Hardage is Clarence Smith's daughter. Clarence's wife, however, is Crackey's sister, Nelle Hardage Smith. It appears, therefore, that Clarence (manager of the Strand theatre, as you know) is at the same time a grandfather and an uncle of the new boy. He is also, of course, Crackey's brother-in-law as well as his father-in-law.

STILL MORE CONFUSING, however, is

the fact that Mrs. Smith is the child's father's sister and, of course, Mrs. Hardage's sister-in-law. Crackey, not to be outdone, is Clarence's son-in-law and also his brother-in-law.

IT'S GOING TO BE quite a task for

young James Gilbert Hardage, when he grows up, to figure out the fact that he is a nephew as well as a grandson to Mr. Smith. But the worst will come when he gets married and himself is a father . . . Figuring this business out beyond the generation is beyond the capabilities of this feeble brain of mine.

IT JUST OCCURRED TO ME that

should a blessed event take place in the Smith family, things will also be still more complicated. Oh well, you figure out who would be kin to whom. I give up . . . and I'm sure the new little Hardage is not worried about all such stuff at this stage of the game.

WHAT I STARTED OUT TO DO was to

congratulate Crackey and Mrs. Hardage.

WHILE I'M FEELING in the mood,

might this observation be made—It appears that the Russians are conquering (?) the Finns on some sort of Five-Year Plan.

* * *

A GREATER SOUTH, to which this column

is unreservedly dedicated insofar as it concerns the territory this newspaper serves, is the avowed purpose of the Southern Governors' Conference. Latest action of the conference is the proclamation of a "Decade of Progress" toward a "Balanced Prosperity in the South 1940-1950." The 10-year plan will seek to

BALANCE the following points:

1. Money crops, including forestry, with food, feed and fertility crops.
2. All crops with livestock consistent with sound land use.
3. Production progress with marketing and transportation opportunity free of trade bar-

riers.

4. Farms with factories.
5. Land, water and mineral resources with population needs.
6. Work with thrift and local investments.
7. Owner prosperity with worker prosperity.
8. Increasing income with increasing home ownership.
9. Wealth with beauty and culture.
10. Economic gains with advances in moral values and human welfare.

WHETHER OR NOT the 10-Year Plan

amounts to anything, there is certainly a large measure of fundamental soundness in the idea of BALANCE that is set forth. For instance, there's been a strong movement in Cobb county to grow more pigs. Everybody has started raising pigs, not only in Cobb county but everywhere else, it seems, and what has happened? Right now it's pretty difficult to give pigs away, much less get \$5 apiece for them, as was once the case. The answer, of course, is not to quit raising pigs, but just be sure you don't raise too many at the wrong time. In other words, first raise enough pork for your own ham, sausage and meat requirements EVERY YEAR and then hold onto the balance of your pigs until you can sell them for a fair price. I suppose you might say that each individual farmer should BALANCE what his farm produces, instead of gambling his whole year's income on any one product. That's just another way of saying, "Diversify" . . . Well, here's luck to the 10-Year Plan in Georgia and may its best effect be on our BANK BALANCES, yours and mine.

IF YOU WERE SUMMING UP the political

situation in Georgia, what would you say? Here's what Judge Orville A. Park, prominent jurist and student of state affairs, says in summarizing the situation in a booklet published by the Fact Finding Movement:

Georgia politics have become a mere squabble for office. We have voted for men, not for measures. We are divided into factions and not into parties. We are controlled by passion and prejudice and not by principles. We have produced demagogues and not statesmen. We have quarrelled among ourselves over small issues and petty offices, while the State has lost her position as the Empire State of the South, and in many respects is trailing behind all the States of the Union.

WHAT'S THE REASON for this situation?

Most all of the causes, Judge Park thinks, can be traced back to the state's multitude of counties. Georgia leads the entire nation in the number of counties into which the state is divided. Measured either by area or by population, Georgia has three times the average number of counties. Only six states in the Union have more than 100 counties, as a matter of fact. Georgia has 159.

A WEAK COUNTY is a liability both to

the state as a whole and, more particularly, to the people who live in the county. There are 61 counties with less than 10,000 population—less population than is in the area within a two mile circle with the Marietta public square as the center. Counties with such a sparse population are certainly weak sisters in any man's state. The worst of it is that there are 108 counties with less than \$4,000,000 in taxable wealth. As a matter of fact, six counties pay more than half of all state taxes.

BANKRUPT COUNTIES make for all

sorts of political troubles, as well as economic woes. It is comparatively simple for a smart politician, or clique, to control these counties. As a matter of fact, it is generally understood that such is the case in a majority of Georgia counties.

THE TALE OF GEORGIA'S WOES, I

have no doubt, could be extended to exceed the woes of Job as recounted in the Bible. The important question, though, is what are we going to do about them. I have just enough faith in Georgia and the people living in the state to believe that, given the opportunity, they will some day solve these problems at the ballot box. Without such a faith, one can't believe in democracy's success, which, I presume, is the belief of every reader of The Times.

And when we go to war, with anybody for anything save the defense of our own soil, we automatically place those heritages as stakes in a gamble that knows no winners.

Now I LIKE that—

By **CHESS ABERNATHY**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(By Air Mail)

—Since every other columnist in these parts is writing about the war situation, I shall refrain from any comment, if possible, and tell you about a week-end trip the Mrs. A. and I took to Niagara Falls in company with some Georgia friends who reside in Washington.

In order to see more interesting sights, we chose different routes going and returning and were rewarded greatly.

GETTYSBURG — At Gettysburg we visited the spot where Lincoln delivered his renowned address and read, once again, his immortal words on the bronze tablet. We gazed across miles of headstones, hundreds of monuments and, even as our minds recalled that here Lee and the Confederate Army fought a gallant fight and "almost won," even though all was quiet and peace and beauty around about, even if all true Southerners must be proud of the bravery our men displayed on this field of battle, we could not help but wonder, as the radio in the car blared bulletins from Europe (where at the time fighting was started, only in Poland)—we could not help but wonder why the human race must go to war—just as Lincoln must have wondered when he delivered that speech.

MENNONITES— Northward from Gettysburg and through the valley of the Susquehanna river, we saw many homes of the Mennonite sect who, my friends told me, have numerous peculiar religious beliefs, but are tolerated and live happily, of course, in a land of freedom such as America. Most peculiar custom of this sect is that every home has two front doors—one door is used and the other always kept closed and is never used by anyone. These people believe, I was told, that when they enter one door, the evil spirits go out the other door. They are a very thrifty, industrious and altogether well-liked people and are highly regarded in Pennsylvania. Along the Susquehanna and on into Buffalo is a highly developed industrial region. Notable among the industries is the Corning (N. Y.) glass works where the huge telescope lens was made which was later transported to California for use in an observatory. I was told that the first lens for the telescope, which was faulty and couldn't be used, is on display in Cornig, but we didn't get to see it.

NIAGARA FALLS—After spending the night at Buffalo we were out the next mornig to see Niagara Falls, as were thousands of other persons. When we reached the city, however, the first and topmost news was heralded in huge black headlines by the Niagara Falls Evening Review which had issued an extra—"BRITAIN DECLARES WAR ON GERMANY." This was soon followed by another extra—"FRANCE JOINS BRITAIN." All this cast a pall over the holiday crowds. After viewing the falls from the American side, we went over to the Canada side. The Canadians have one of the most beautiful parkways I have seen, along the edge of Niagara gorge, but many points around the falls were closed to visitors. The bridges were guarded by special police, fully armed. The customs officers were unusually careful in issuing permits to enter Canada. Barbed wire entanglements were being placed around power houses

CANADIANS READ THE PAPERS—

As I said, this started out as a sight-seeing trip and I was not going to mention war, but Canada was "in the war along with Great Britain," the extras declared. While the roar from Niagara filled our ears and the mist from the falls made an otherwise hot day cool.

and not a single Canadian, even among the couples in the park. The girl usually grabbed the extra and started reading it while the young man tried to appear nonchalant. It was evident that the uppermost thought in their minds was, "Will we have to fight, too? Will Canada send troops to aid England and will we be facing German guns soon? Will we be shooting rifles at Nazis instead of shooting cameras at Niagara?" And the Americans, as well as we could distinguish between Americans and Canadians, seemed to be almost as serious in their thoughts. Well, anyhow, we enjoyed the view and returned from our first trip on foreign soil safely. But these words, printed in a Canadian paper after an interview with a Canadian official, still sounded in my mind. "At a critical time like this we can only trust in an Almighty God that the battle will not be too long, and that a man gone mad with asinine ideas will soon be put in his proper place. How thankful we should be to be residents of a country that is a Heaven on earth." Those two sentences expressed the Canadian viewpoint on the war, I think, very adequately.

PENNSYLVANIA OIL—On the return trip to Washington we spent the night at Bradford, Pa., center of the Pennsylvania oil fields. Not knowing anything much about the oil industry, we had a desire to find out and, luckily, one of our party found a man who owned some oil lands and might be called a veteran of the industry and who was as courteous and cordial as any Southerner you ever heard of. He apparently took keen pleasure in spending sometime showing us what was to be seen. There are hundreds of wells along an oily, sludge-filled creek. The air is laden with the smell of crude petroleum day and night. The countryside, once a productive farming area with fertile lands and green hillsides, is rather bare and drab-looking because most of the farms have been completely abandoned since the discovery of petroleum. We asked our guide how much an oil well cost. He said that oil property was now sold by the acre and that an ordinary price was \$43,000 an acre. It was once sold according to the productiveness of a well—thus, a well could be bought for \$3,000 per barrel for each barrel of oil per day the well produced. He said, though, that many of the shrewd Pennsylvania farmers refused to sell their lands and, therefore, purchase of land was a difficult matter. The oil companies have not acquired control of the field, for this reason, and the small producer is in the majority.

WATER AND OIL—We were fortunate enough to see a well being drilled and just before we arrived the drill had reached the oil sands. Crude petroleum was flowing and, at times, spouted up as high as the "rig," spraying the surrounding land with a fine coating of oil, by the aid of a brisk wind. The area in which the well was being drilled is not, however, a new field nor is it usual for wells to flow naturally, we were told. The ingenuity of man has devised a means of creating an artificial pressure on the oil pools some 1,600 feet below the surface of the earth. This is done by means of water, injected under pressure into old wells. We saw these "water boxes," sometimes as close as 50 yards to each other. A constant water pressure is maintained, thus, underground and because oil is lighter than water, the water forces the oil upwards. The wells are drilled between the water boxes and, to my surprise, are nothing more than small "jacks" which lift the oil by a simple lever action, just like a small well pump. Oftentimes one engine operates four or five wells. The artificial water pressure has increased the production of the oil field more than ten times, the oil man said. In addition, the output of each well has become more or less uniform and they operate usually 24 hours a day. Wells produce from one to ten or more barrels a day. The Pennsylvania crude, widely advertised as "100 per cent pure Pennsylvania oil," is said to possess marked high qualities as a lubricating and motor oil and is famous the nation over. Much of the oil is sent by pipeline to Bayonne, N. J., where it is refined. One company has a large re-

Cobb County Jones
8/24/39

Now I LIKE that—

By **CHESS ABERNATHY**

WASHINGTON, D. C. (By Mail)—

Here I am, after a 1,000-mile ride across another interesting strip of these United States. Between Ann Arbor, Mich., and the District of Columbia, are some of the richest industrial sections of the nation and, compared to the agricultural midwest, some of the ugliest.

Traveling by bus for such a distance is a strenuous, but never dull, journey to one who has never seen the miles and miles of factories, blast furnaces, railroad yards, power plants and sordid workers' homes that help make America the most productive nation in the world.

THE AUTO CAPITAL—The first big industrial center on the journey was Detroit. Here the genius of Henry Ford, the corporate genius of General Motors, the personality of other pioneers in the auto world, have built a city which would die overnight should the auto be replaced by some other means of transportation. On the outskirts of Detroit is Dearborn, Ford's bailiwick. Here are the assembly lines which are said to be the most efficient manufacturing process the world has ever known. In a matter of a few minutes, new cars take shape before your eyes, as if by magic. As a matter of fact, so efficient is the assembly process in all the major auto plants, that completely assembled cars can be shipped from Detroit to Australia and sold in competition with Australian-made autos, even though the American manufacturer pays transportation costs and import duties, both of which are high. Such efficiency seems unbelievable, but is part and parcel of the industrial power that makes America the richest nation in the history of the world. I emphasize that such industrial power, which is perhaps the greatest single asset the nation has in international trade, is made possible both by the organizing genius of men like Ford, Sloan, and Chrysler, and the technical skill of the American workman. Either would be helpless without the other.

NOT ALL PERFECTION—As much as we would like to think so, all is not perfection in this Detroit, this center of the largest single industry in the nation, this most typically American spot, prob-

the machines is sharply contrasted with the inefficiency, the waste, the unhappiness which has come in the past few years and, in this very month, when labor and capital wage war. Strikes have harassed the factories now bent on producing 1940 model cars and unemployment and misery come in the wake of strikes. Until some method is found of permanently settling the feud between John Lewis and William Green, rival chieftains of labor, the auto capital will have a permanent case of the jitters. I have found it hard to understand a strike which is based on factional labor quarrels and not on the quarrel of labor with capital. I can understand how a worker might become dissatisfied with his employer because of low wages, bad working conditions or long hours, but I can't understand why he would strike because he did or did not like John Lewis. It is now generally admitted that the workers in the auto plants make the highest wages of any industry in the country. Living conditions among the workers are much improved, though there is considerable doubt in my mind as to whether or not living conditions in such a huge city can ever be as good as they are in the Southern small cities.

ANOTHER SORE SPOT—Though Detroit can make more than a million cars a year, ways and means have not yet been found to sell all the cars that can be made. Because cars these days are such high quality products, neither can the dealers sell all of the second hand cars they acquire on trade-ins. Passing through Detroit, one sees miles of used car lots filled with thousands of cars. If the auto factories continue to operate successfully, here then is another problem that must be solved . . . the problem of making it possible to sell as many cars as are produced.

THE TIRE STATE—As the bus leaves Michigan and rolls into Ohio, one finds beautiful farms and a green countryside for a while (but narrow, bumpy roads of brick and stone, as contrasted to the four-lane super-roads in Michigan). Most important of the industries I saw, in passing, was the factories in Akron. Here the word Goodyear is synonymous with industrial wealth and magic. Despite the fact that the tire factories must bring their crude rubber all the way across the world from the Malay Peninsula and India, they make tires and ship them back to India cheaper and of a higher quality than if they had factories closer to the supply of raw materials. In the small cities and suburbs near Akron are other famous tire names—Goodrich, Firestone, Seiberling, Norwalk, U S, Diamond, and others. Dozens of machinery plants, tool plants, road equipment plants, farm machinery and other factories are along the way.

SOOT, DIRT, STEEL—Crossing the mountain range and down the valley to Pittsburgh the face of the earth becomes ugly. Huge man-made gashes in the earth are scars where ore is being extracted. The sky at night is fiery with the glow from a man-made hell where steel is being made, blast furnaces where iron flows like water from huge ladles. Along the highway are rows of dusty red and yellow houses which it would be difficult to call homes, except that they are. To keep the furnaces glowing means plenty of coal and one sees this along the network of railroad tracks where miles upon miles of coal cars are parked, ready to be shifted onto the tracks near the steel mills. Even the river is made ugly by barges, derricks and factories and the water seems polluted. There is no greenness anywhere. Only squalor. At daybreak the sky is sooty, dirty and damp. At midday full of smoke and smog.

OUT OF THE MAELSTROM—The jam of people, cars, trucks, makes one feel that Pittsburgh is a maelstrom of confusion. Out of this, it is a pleasant relief to ride into the quiet Pennsylvania countryside, past historic Gettysburg, into Baltimore and its rows of houses with neat, white steps, and finally into Washington, about which more will

area and perhaps autos would be entirely barred from Park Square. This, of course, is much too drastic for American motorists and would meet with loud howls if any such regulations were promulgated. Strangely enough, however, right here in Ann Arbor freight trucks are barred from a number of streets and, I am told, the citizens residing on these streets heartily support the regulations.

WIDER STREETS—Senor Contreras is an apostle of wide streets and parkways and would no doubt approve of Marietta's program along that line. In some cases in Mexico City he has widened 20- and 30-foot streets to 120 to 150 feet. Some of the plazas around public buildings are as wide as 900 feet, the widest in the world. Marietta officials will be interested to know that property values on widened and improved streets in Mexico City have increased in some cases by 500 per cent! In fact, the street widening has largely been paid for by property-owners who benefitted by the increased value of their property.

PUBLIC HOUSING — The Marietta Housing Authority will be surprised to know, probably, that Mexico City started an extremely successful low cost housing project in 1932. The houses were single-unit dwellings large enough for a family of six and, because of the fact that labor costs were about one-fifth of what they are in the United States, were constructed at the amazingly low price of \$600 each. They are built mostly of concrete, having cement floors, cement roofs and brick walls and are extremely permanent structures. They rent for the incredible figure of \$5 per month and, in ten years, the tenant owns his home if he keeps up his payments. Senor Contreras is opposed to multiple-unit housing projects, saying that the objective of better housing is to help the family group and that every family should have a separate home. Each of the Mexican homes has a garden plot to encourage the family to grow fresh vegetables. There is also space to raise chickens. Income of families occupying the homes ranges from \$30 to \$60 per month.

A LETTER FROM THE BOSS—In a long letter from Farmer Brumby I learned that he has recently acquired some White-Faced Hereford cattle which leads me to comment on what little I have learned of the farming situation in Michigan. One of the big industries is dairying and though almost every farmer has several cows and, by and large, most of the farmers own their farms and cultivate small tracts of land intensively, the dairy situation around Ann Arbor is dominated by a large corporation which owns hundreds of cows and many acres of land. There is an established market here for milk, butter, and beef and many farmers depend on these products to bring in a year 'round cash income. In a drive into the country near here I noticed many White-Faced Herefords which seems to indicate that Farmer Brumby used good judgement in the breed of cattle he purchased! The dairy farmers, however, specialize in pure-bred Guernseys and Jerseys which produce

Now I LIKE that—

By **CHESS ABERNATHY**

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (By Mail)—One of the newest of the arts which is being practiced on the American continent is city planning. It is an art which combines all the arts and sciences, is most successful when most intensely practical, and pays dividends in better living.

For the past decade Marietta has been improved by long-range city planning methods which compare favorably with any in the largest American cities. Because I have seen the excellent results in Marietta of looking ahead, of "building for the future," I was more than usually interested in several addresses delivered here at the University by Senor Carlos Contreras, consultant of the planning commission in the City of Mexico and vice-president of Mexico's national planning organization. Senor Contreras mentioned several important topics in which Mariettans will undoubtedly be interested.

SLOW TRAFFIC, WIDE STREETS—Because Marietta's traffic congestion in the square area is a difficult problem to solve, I was impressed by the distinguished Mexican's views on the subject of traffic. He is sternly opposed to super-highways, 60-mile-an-hour boulevards and other devices for speeding up traffic in city areas. He contends that the practical and sensible solution is to slow the traffic down and divert it from the area of congestion. He would prohibit buses and freight trucks in crowded residential districts and, where possible, in crowded business sections. He says that the well-planned city will be quiet and peaceful, the tempo of life slowed down, the noise and blare of auto horns and the rumble of trucks eliminated. Once again, he hopes, the pedestrian can walk safely, children can play and, generally speaking, life will be more livable.

IN MARIETTA'S CASE—His ideas, applied to Marietta, would mean that trucks and buses would be restricted largely to the new Atlanta-Marietta highway, a speed limit of 20 miles an hour would be enforced in the uptown

Carolina's business-like administration of state finances. They are:

(1) Strict centralized budgetary control.

(2) Modern centralized accounting and a system of pre-auditing.

(3) Rigid personnel control.

These three fundamentals are provided for in laws passed in 1925, together with certain amendments to these laws in 1931. Similar laws can be passed in Georgia without even the necessity of amending the Georgia constitution.

BUDGETARY CONTROL, the first fundamental of business success in this sister Southern state, is achieved by a budget bureau. Key man of the bureau is the Assistant Director who is appointed by the governor for a four-year term which expires six months beyond the term of the governor. This gives the incoming chief executive benefit of the experience and knowledge of the past administration.

PERSONNEL CONTROL is also placed in the hands of the assistant budget director. As such he has full charge of employment of all employees subject to the state civil service.

All agencies of the state government are under supervision of the budget bureau. This bureau may examine under oath any officer or employee of any state agency, may subpoena records, accounts, or any other needed information from state departments. This enables the bureau to set up uniform accounting methods and a strict system of pre-auditing all state expenditures. The civil service system enables the bureau to set up uniform rates of pay for all state employees, based on the civil service rating of the employee.

BIENNIAL BUDGET of the state is scientifically prepared by the budget bureau and submitted to the General Assembly. Under the rules, the Assembly may cut out items and reduce the budgetary appropriation, but cannot add items. This protects honest legislators from lobbyists and gives them a good "excuse" for refusing to waste the state's money. It acts, in addition, as a strong obstacle to dishonest politicians who might try to introduce "shakedown" tax measures in order to get bribes from special interests seeking to avoid taxation. The notorious racket of "shaking down" the big business interests, favorite indoor sport of Georgia's politicians, has lost this state millions of dollars of industrial development.

THESE ARE THE FUNDAMENTALS of North Carolina's financial system, except for one other which is that all revenues coming to the state are placed in a general fund—as opposed to Georgia's allocation system. There's nothing idealistic, nothing impossible of immediate achievement, nothing that hasn't been tested in practice and found to be workable, in the North Carolina plan.

The only thing impossible about such a plan is that it doesn't possess the eclat, the glamor, or the glitter which makes good political thunder.

IT IS A DIRECT CHALLENGE to the proponents of good government in Georgia that, after 10 years of agitation, the state still is not much further advanced along the road toward good government. It is a direct challenge to every person in the state that we still have a racket-ridden, outworn, disgusting system, or lack of system, of administering the public affairs. Is it because we don't care? Is it because we aren't able to govern ourselves? Is it because we can't agree on what is best to remedy these evils? Is it because we prefer to be the worst-governed state in the Union? Why in the name of common sense don't we do something?

GOVERNOR RIVERS cannot be blamed

the highway department. Neither can the legislature. The people who are directly responsible for bad government in Georgia are you and me—every voter, male and female. Do you think the state can operate successfully without your earnest and continuous support?

YOU are to blame for the state of the state . . . If **YOU** want a better Georgia, **YOU** . . . and you alone . . . can get it.

Now

I LIKE that—

By **CHESS ABERNATHY**

GEORGIA'S STATE GOVERNMENT can solve its financial problems. These problems can be solved without amending the state constitution. These problems can be solved without additional taxation . . . But these problems **CANNOT** be solved by the incoming governor, by the legislature, nor by any **CURE-ALL** laws. They can **ONLY** be solved by an intelligent plan of financial control over a period of years. They can **ONLY** be solved when the citizens of Georgia stop grasping at political promises and prepare to support a sound, sane, business-like system of handling Georgia tax monies.

NO IDEALISM is contained in the plan set forth in the following paragraphs. I will simply recite briefly the success of the fiscal policies of the State of North Carolina and suggest pointedly that such a policy **WILL WORK** in Georgia if given a fair trial.

PATENT MEDICINE REMEDIES espoused by political office-holders or would-be political office holders will never cure the state's financial ills. There is no magic cure nor is there a quick cure for our troubles . . . But there is a cure which will work over a period of time, **PROVIDED** the taxpayers will make it work.

NORTH CAROLINA voters faced the facts in 1925—15 years ago—and just now are beginning to reap the best part of the harvest from a soundly-financed state government . . . That harvest is a thumping annual **CASH** surplus in the state treasury. Georgia is not saddled with the enormous debt which faced North Carolina in 1925, but Georgia will be saddled with such a debt in a few years if something isn't done. From the looks of the state auditor's report, it won't be long . . . And, unlike North Carolina which at least had a splendid highway system to show for the debt incurred, Georgia will have a huge debt and **NOTHING** to show for it either.

Considering the difference in per capita wealth and resources between Georgia and North Carolina, I strongly suspect that Georgia's debt is already relatively as burdensome to Georgia taxpayers as was North Carolina's in 1925 to that state's taxpayers.