

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Classification I. Negro _____

II. White Southerner X

III. Specific Field Journalism

Concise statement of plan of work Nine months study at the University of North Carolina in the departments of sociology and economics. An additional three months study at the same institution or as an alternative three months field work in the South.

Personal History

Name in full Gould Means Beech

Present address 19 Earl Place, Montgomery, Alabama Telephone Cedar 1802-J

Permanent address Same as above

Present occupation Associate Editor, The Montgomery Advertiser Salary \$1800

Place of birth Graceville, Florida Date May 5, 1913

Single, married, widowed, divorced Married Date of marriage September, 1935

Name and address of wife or husband Same as above

Occupation and salary of wife or husband None

Number and age of children None

Dependents None To what extent? _____ Relationship _____

Name of nearest relative Mrs. J. L. Beech Address 5 Clubview Montgomery, Ala. Occupation None

Have you any constitutional disorder or physical disability? No

The Fellowship Committee reserves the right to require a full physical examination.

ERISK
UNIVERSITY

Education

1. Give a summary of your education in the following form:

	Name of Institution	Period of Study (Give dates)	Degrees, Diplomas, Certificates (Give dates)
High School	Foley, Alabama	1927-28, 1928-29	
College	Lanier High School Montgomery, Ala.	1926-27, 1929-30	Diploma-May, 1930
University	University of Alabama	September, 1930 to May, 1934	A.B. May, 1934
Technical	University of Alabama	September and October, 1934	
Professional			
Special Study			

An official transcript and four copies of your college and university records must be submitted with your application.

2. Extra-curricular activities:

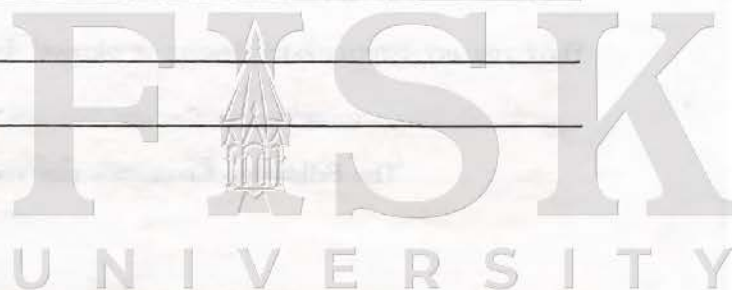
Worked way through school; editor student newspaper; O. D. K. and

Jasons honor fraternities; Phi Gamma Delta social fraternity;

Y. M. C. A. cabinet; R. O. T. C. Captain; instituted plan to regulate
honorary fraternities, and other organizations.

3. Give a list of the scholarships or fellowships you have previously held or now hold, stating in each case the places and periods of tenure, the studies pursued during your incumbency, and the amounts of the stipends.

None



Experience

(Students should include all part-time work they have done.)

Institution or Organization	Address	Position	Under Direction of	Salary
The Anniston Star	Anniston, Ala.	reporter	Harry Ayers	\$800 year
The Montgomery Advertiser	Montgomery, Ala.	associate editor	Grover Hall	\$1800 year

Accomplishments

1. Of what learned, scientific, or artistic societies are you a member?

* Southern Policy Committee, Alabama Policy Committee, local better government committee.

2. What advanced work, research, or creative work have you already done?

* In the course of two years and four months have written approximately 800,000 words of editorials for The Advertiser. Special articles for The Wall Street Journal and The Birmingham Age-Herald and one for The Baltimore Evening Sun.

3. List of publications

* Note: I have included the information above which is related to my field.

Plans for Work

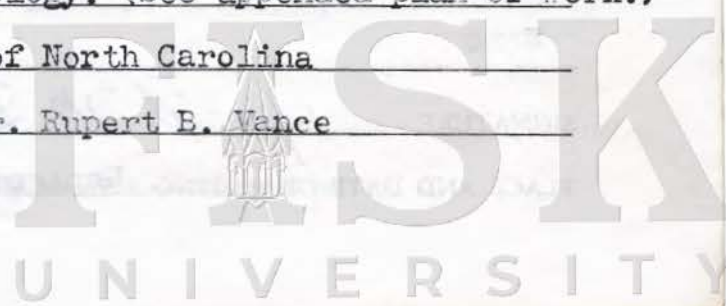
1. For what position do you seek further training? Continue as editorial writer in the South

2. What course of study do you wish to take? Courses in sociology and economics

3. For what degree are you working? Master's in sociology. (See appended plan of work.)

4. In what institution do you wish to study? University of North Carolina

5. Under whose supervision? Dr. Howard W. Odum, Dr. Rupert B. Vance



6. Have you assurance that you will be admitted to this institution? Yes

7. If you are not planning study at an institution, indicate the type of special work you propose to do _____

8. If awarded a fellowship

When would you wish to begin the study proposed? September, 1937

What is your estimate of its probable duration? One year

Statement of Plan of Work

Submit on separate sheets a statement giving detailed plans for your work during your tenure of a fellowship. This statement should include (1) a description of the project, including its character and scope, and the significance of its presumable contribution; (2) the present state of the project, time of commencement, progress to date, and expectation as to completion; (3) the proposed university, or institution of similar grade, or the place where the work would be carried on, and the authorities, if any, with whom the work would be done; (4) your expectation as to publication or use of the results of your study; and (5) subsequent plans for your career. *This statement should be complete and carefully prepared.* (Please submit one more copy of PLAN OF WORK than the number of your references.)

References

Submit a list of references from whom further confidential information may be obtained concerning your qualifications and from whom expert opinion may be obtained as to the value and practicability of your proposed plan of work:

Name of Reference	Position	Address
<u>3/1</u> Grover C. Hall, Editor,	The Advertiser	Montgomery, Ala.
Harry M. Ayers, Publisher,	The Anniston Star	Anniston, Ala.
Dr. F. D. Patterson, President,	Tuskegee Institute,	Tuskegee, Ala.
James E. Chappell, Publisher,	The Birmingham News-Age-Herald,	Birmingham, Ala.
C. B. Smith, Director of Curriculum Revision	Alabama Department of Education,	Montgomery, Ala.
Dr. George H. Denny, Chancellor,	University of Alabama,	University, Ala.

If you have applied or expect to apply elsewhere for any fellowship or scholarship for the same period, state the facts regarding such application.

None

SIGNATURE

Yonild M. Beach

PLACE AND DATE OF MAILING

Montgomery, Ala. February 26, 1937



See

FELLOWSHIPS

May 24, 1948

Dear Gould: Doctor Alexander and I are of course interested in the project you outline in your letter of May 13. We have not been able to act on the subject until we had consulted our associates. This sort of thing is not easy for a foundation to handle as you well know. All things considered, it seems to us that the best procedure is to make a direct grant to you, treating it as an extension of the fellowship you held some years ago. I therefore hereby officially make an extension of your earlier fellowship in the extent of six hundred dollars (\$600). I am enclosing a check for \$200 herewith, thinking that you may need funds for immediate work. We stand ready to make payment on the remaining \$400 at any time and in any way that will be most convenient to you.

We all agree that this is a most important opportunity for an intimate study of race relations and racial attitudes. We are very glad to have this small part in making the study possible.

Very truly yours,

ERE:NL

(2)
Mr. Gould Beech
Perry Point V.A. Hospital
Perry Point, Maryland

5226
38588

FISK

UNIVERSITY

To WA: I don't like these emergency
calls. But maybe we owe Gould
Beck a few hundred, if nothing
else, as honoraria for time on
Committee meetings. Or we could
think of this as an extension of his
earlier grant. Lets talk about it
when we are both here the latter
part of the week

ERZ

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. Gould Beech
VA Hospital
Perry Point, Maryland

Payment Voucher No. 5255

Date June 1, 1948

FELLOWSHIPS

Final payment on fellowship extension - - - \$400.00

Ck. #38618

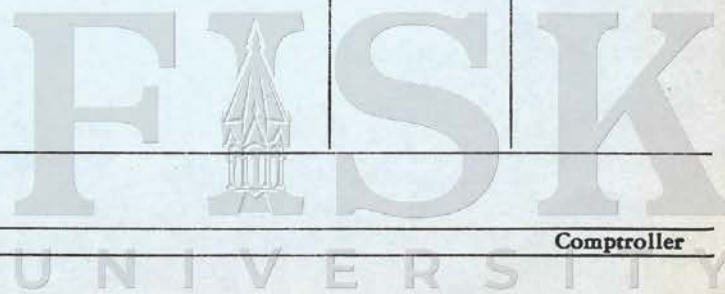
Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	47-10A	\$400.00	

Prepared by
lcm

Checked by

Posted by

Comptroller



ERE-ERE

J E

original we saved
Helen's journal
ER

ERE	5/30	ERE SG	0
DE		SG	6/3

FELLOWSHIP

VA Hospital
Perry Point, Md.
May 25, 1948

Dear Mr. Embree:

I was very happy to learn that the Fund has extended my original fellowship, and that \$600.00 is available to make it possible for me to complete what I have started.

There is a growing interest in making it simpler for me to work here. The ward clerk's office has been made available to me at night, which simplifies the problem of using a typewriter and having a quiet place to interview fellow patients. The doctor assigned to this ward is a swell person and interested in the subject of racial attitudes. Today a visiting consultant, a Dr. Conn, of Baltimore, also expressed considerable interest in what I had observed in the original entering ward. Some months ago they began here a policy of non-segregation in the preliminary ward. Dr. Conn asked that next week when he returns that we spend some time discussing the matter.

I immediately made arrangements for a typist at home to begin devoting full time during the coming month to transcribing the recorded interviews I have collected.

While I would have gone ahead regardless, the money therefore makes everything much simpler. On Friday I am going back to Washington to get the additional items I will need to make recordings of group therapy sessions.

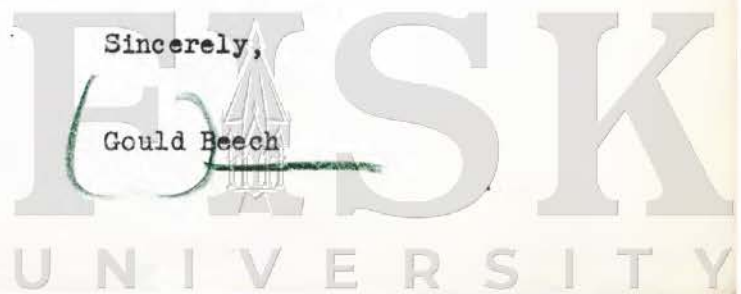
Since the full amount available from the Fund will be needed during the coming month or six weeks--I plan to get a place nearby and be with my family while writing--I would like to have the remainder sent when convenient.

I am sorry that I will miss the final banquet, but feel that now that I am well into this interesting opportunity it would not be a good idea to interrupt what I am doing. Please tell Helen I do plan to write a general piece about what some of the various Rosenwald Fund Fellows have contributed to social progress in the South. I will be corresponding with her.

My regards to Dr. Will.

Sincerely,

Gould Beech



Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. Gould Beech
c/o Mr. E. R. Embree

Payment Voucher No. 5226

Date May 24, 1948

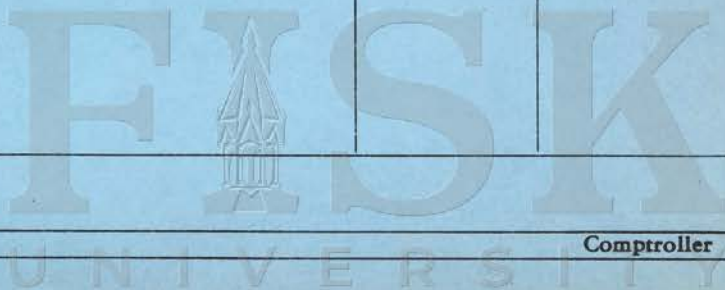
FELLOWSHIPS

First payment on extension to fellowship - - - - - \$200.00

Chk. #38588

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	47-10A	\$200.00	

Prepared by lcm	Checked by	Posted by	Comptroller
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If the Fund cannot handle this on an emergency basis, perhaps you know someone who will make me a loan.

gb

FELLOWSHIPS

Beach, J.

May 13, 1948

ERE
WAX

ERE 24
WAX

Mr. Edwin R. Embree
Dr. Will Alexander
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Embree and Dr. Will:

About a month ago friends of mine developed an anxiety over the possibility that I might be in danger of a breakdown from over-work. Whether they were right-- or whether Dr. Schreiber was right in having the same fear--I don't know. At any rate, I decided to enter the VA hospital at Perry Point, Md., for a rest--and a physical and mental check-up. So far I haven't had much check-up, and little or no diagnosis.

However, I have had the most intensely interesting experience of my life. I have dropped work completely, and haven't bothered to do any letter writing--which explains my failure to explain my absence at the last meeting of the committee.

For ten days I was in the observation ward at Perry Point, a routine procedure. There I slept between a Negro and a Puerto Rican. There were all types among the 78 men. Geniuses, imbeciles, ex-Marines and so on. Not once during that time did I hear any remarks of a racial prejudice nature! Some of the men were completely well, others crawled on the floor. Not once did I see a man select a seat at mess--the standard army type--on a racial basis. Cigarettes were given and received freely--in fact everything was shared. We were

behind lock and key. We were led to meals, to get a shave, to the chapel and so on. It was as intimate an experience as human beings could have in such a short time. Men told me of murders they had committed and which were not known by the authorities!

I have had unusual advantages as a layman to learn psychiatric. In the Research Branch, with Charles Dollard et al, I worked on psychomatic screening tests for the army--conferred with Dr. William C. Minninger and so on. In Alaska I conducted a mass psychological study of troops in the Aleutians. I am a ready listener.

After this 10 day period I was placed in what is called an open ward. There I have had a Gray Audograph dictating machine--one with small plastic records. I have been making records of intimate interviews with such men as--

The Negro who slept next to me;

Alcoholics of various types;

A tenant farm boy from North Carolina who almost killed himself with over-work because of concern about his four children--and a wife who had sold his tractor and plough and been unfaithful while he was in service;

A young physician;

A young Negro who was in Anna Lucasta

And so on.

These interviews, by a simple editing process, can be turned into a book on the readjustment of veterans. There will be inter-racial over-tones throughout, of course. As you know, for most of the American people the Puritan habit of burning "insane" people still prevails to a large extent--in job seeking, social relations and so on. Yet many of these men had no greater difficulty than hyper-insulinism, or extreme hay fever!

Now here is what I need--and immediately! About \$600.00 to be spent as follows:

(a) \$149 for a Webster wire recorder to record some shows I am helping put on. This might help me to extend my stay.

(b) \$120 for additional Gray Audograph equipment in order to make recordings of group therapy sessions in which some 20 or 30 men have an informal session with a very good psychiatrist.

(c) \$200.00 for secretarial help in transcribing the recordings.

(d) The balance for short vacation trips with some of the recuperating patients.

I don't know how long I can hang around at Perry Point. It may be only one more week, or ten days at the most.

I would be glad to get the above amount as a loan. The reason I ask for any help at all--in addition to the urgency of taking advantage of this opportunity--is this: After a prolonged disagreement with Aubrey I have resigned from the Southern Farmer. I still own 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ % of the common stock, but there is some disagreement between us as to how soon I can sell it. Meanwhile, I have no immediate resources, and have even sold my automobile so that my wife and kids won't be inconvenienced during this temporary period.

For this week-end I will be in Washington. The money could be spent through the National Institute for Social Relations (Dr. Julius Schreiber) if it is not available to me individually. I am going to talk to him tomorrow.

You can wire or phone me at Perry Point VA Hospital, Perry Point, Md. Or contact me through Dr. Schreiber through Sunday. I have only a one-night guarantee at the Ebbitt Hotel here in Washington, and don't know where I'll get a room tomorrow night.

P.S. I am sure that as I make progress I will have the cooperation of the VA. But

Sincerely yours,

George B. Gould Beech
Gould Beech have not taken it up official

CROSS REFERENCE RECORD

FIRM NAME OR SUBJECT	FELLOWSHIPS BEECH, GOULD M	FILE NO.
DATE	12/10/42	REMARKS
		Mr. Haygood asks him to suggest to Miss Mary Donnavé Brennan to apply again in 1943 for fellowship.

SEE	FELLOWSHIPS BRENNAN, MARY DONNAVE	FILE NO.

DATE		SIGNED
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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.



December 1941 WCH

Feb 9/15

FELLOWSHIPS

GOULD BEECH

Says that the Teachers College at Tröy, Alabama,
C. B. Smith, President, is the most alert school in the state.
Plan to visit it next year. ✓

FELLOWSHIPS

July 22, 1941

Dear Beech: Thank you for your good letter of July 17. That is a fine lot of papers you have been writing. The applied sociology that you are now engaged in may be even more important than the academic courses that you have been developing at Auburn. You have been doing a grand piece of work. We all take much pride in having had a little part in your preparation.

Very truly yours,

EDWIN R. EMBREE

ERE:MLU

Mr. Gould Beech
The ~~Montgomery~~ Advertiser
Montgomery
Alabama

FISK
UNIVERSITY



ESTABLISHED 1828

FELLOWSHIPS

The Montgomery Advertiser

EVERY MORNING DAILY AND SUNDAY

Beech, Gould

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

July 17, 1941

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

Dear Mr. Embree:

I still think the Fellowship Committee should have subsidized me for another year of graduate work so that I could establish rural sociology courses and social science research at Auburn.

But as a second-best choice I have returned to The Advertiser to reenter the work for which the Fund helped prepare me the first time. No successor is to be appointed as Editor to attempt to fill Grover C. Hall's place. Dick Hudson, ~~and~~ the publisher's son, and myself are jointly in charge of the editorial page as Associate Editors.

I thought you might be interested in seeing some of the things I've been writing, particularly the one about the vicious activities of the Julius Rosenwald Fund in the South.

Please give my regards to any of the staff who may remember me, including the Simons when you next write to them.

Sincerely yours,

Gould Beech
Gould Beech
Associate Editor

P.S. The piece on Talmadge, "A Neighbor's Tragedy", was picked up by The Atlanta Constitution, and later reprinted on page 1 by two other papers in Georgia.

	FRE	21	EE62
J	WCH		WCH
	DE		BE°
			WCH°

*Given to M & M
for mailing
last Mon 7/22*



One sure earmark of the demagogue is an itch to meddle with institutions of higher learning. Another is a tendency to arouse ignoramuses against professors.

There is a type of hard-bitten, bigoted Southerner who is suspicious of learning, of scientific research, and of colleges in general. The demagogue delights in arousing this fellow, creating a lot of excitement, and thus distracting public attention from other issues — including the shortcomings of the demagogue.

Eugene Talmadge is playing this game.

The Georgia governor has been trying to put on a show at the expense of the State University System — and there are indications that patronage is at the bottom of his effort.

It seems that an embittered former teacher at the University of Georgia charged that the dean of the school of education there, Dr. Walter D. Cocking, had advocated the establishment of a school in which both Negroes and whites would be enrolled. Despite hearings and an investigation there has been no other evidence to support the charge.

But it was all that Talmadge was looking for. Now this blatherskite is starting a drive to run all of the "foreign" professors (those who are natives of any state other than Georgia) out of state colleges.

To the ignorant Georgian it is hot stuff to say, "We have enough competent, educated Christian young teachers in Georgia without jobs, who cannot get a place in a college in another university system. I will take this into consideration."

"I ain't saying what I'm going to do," says this great Georgian. "I'm going to look them over and those who have been bragging about the big salaries they could get elsewhere, I'm going to help them get those bigger salaries."

And of course it's easy to get an audience by dragging in the race issue. And it's convenient, too, since that issue beclouds all others. "I'm not going to put up with social equality in this state as long as I'm governor," Talmadge says boldly. "They can't slip through no crack and they cain't crop up in no funds coming to this state. We don't need no Negroes and white people taught together."

A few years ago "The Man" Bilbo set out on a crusade to put his own peanut-headed followers in every position of responsibility in Mississippi's colleges. It took a decade to rebuild what had been torn down.

Great teachers are rare. Whether they come from the South, the East, the North, or the West does not make a great deal of difference. The search for truth and the art of teaching know no geographical bounds. Unfortunately, teachers are not a match for demagogues. They are not willing to stoop to the wiles and tricks of appealing to ignorance and prejudice. Their appeal is to the intelligence, to the open mind, to the enlightened point of view. Perhaps they should be made of tougher stuff, but they are not.

Alabama is not perfect. It has had good governors and bad, but it has been this state's great good fortune not to have been saddled with an ignorant governor. Nor has it had one who did not respect learning, and realize to a degree at least that a people's only salvation is in a public school system based upon a constant search for truth.

Let her sister-Southern states weep for Georgia! Let them all resolve that the day of the demagogues who afflict our region from time to time will be ended shortly!

NO TIME FOR PREJUDICE

Negroes are being discriminated against in defense industries.

This discrimination, as President Roosevelt pointed out in his memorandum to the OPM, is "entirely unrelated to efficiency and productivity." It is the result of unreasoning prejudice on the part of either workmen or employers. It is not confined to any one region, and is perhaps more systematic and universal in the West Coast aircraft industry than in any other place.

Fundamentally the Negro has about as great a stake in the fight between the New Deal and the New Order as any other group. The spectre of a Hitler-dominated world, with repression and cruelty aimed at every racial minority, falls heavily upon him.

The American Negro has demonstrated a loyalty and a willingness to bear his share in the responsibilities ahead. This time, as 23 years ago, selective service calls upon him to serve in direct proportion to his numbers.

There is small wonder that Negro leadership has been concerned, and at times angered, by systematic exclusion of members of this race. This is an exclusion entirely unrelated to questions of social relationships. It is either economic, or is based on the whimsies of color prejudice.

To turn away a skilled workman simply because he is a Negro is a blow against the cause for which all of us are fighting. In the first place, our nation needs every ounce of its productive energy; to sacrifice to any degree the contribution that this one-tenth of our population can make is foolish. We need to maintain a healthy economic system during this emergency, and this cannot be done if the ravages of unemployment fall disproportionately on a single population group. Finally, and of importance to all of us, the issue at stake and the issue which all of us are being called upon to sacrifice for, is the survival of democracy. Now, more than ever before, we need to strive to be unlike, rather than like, the sowers of hatred and prejudice.

If some Negroes are to be called upon to risk their life for \$21 a month, simple justice requires that other Negroes be given an opportunity to fill jobs building ships, guns and planes. Ability, not color, must determine fitness to serve.

TOSSING OFF A MILLSTONE

As Alabama developed a public school system it was as natural as it was unfortunate that it should have adopted much of the method and objective of the private academies of an earlier day.

The old academies were designed to teach men to think classically and to live gracefully. They never pretended to teach men to work. As for method they believed that the young mind which absorbed vast quantities of Cicero and Homer and quantitative analysis would be on the road to gentility.

Alabama is still not free from the shackles of the old academies. Its cities were first to succeed in producing high schools comparable to the private schools. Soon through the iniquitous system of "accrediting," every town was striving for the same goal. In the hills of "high" Jackson, the plantation country of Dallas, or the truck farming country of South Baldwin—every town lashed itself to a frenzy in an effort to get a school that would be teaching exactly the same thing and in exactly the same manner as Phillips High School in Birmingham, or Barton Academy in Mobile, or Lanier in Montgomery.

As the old academies had been concerned with preparing young men for colleges, so the new public high schools of two and three decades ago became preoccupied with the same thing. They were not preparing men and women to work, or for life, they were preparing them for college.

People of influence were not interested in having their children taught to work; they either did not care or did not believe it important that anybody's children be taught to work. This attitude still clings in varying degree from community to community. In at least one Black Belt county the board of education has never seen fit to make arrangements for teaching of vocational agriculture in the county's one white high school—despite the fact that it is an agricultural county with no industries whatsoever. Prior to the New Deal there was only one state-sponsored institution in Alabama devoted to post-high school training in skills—the School of Trades at Gadsden. Approximately 15,000 men and women were in colleges; about 350 were learning craftsmanship.

We in the South have never looked upon work with the proper respect. We have not had any great admiration for skilled craftsmanship. There is not a watch or tool factory within our region. It was natural, as well as unfortunate, that our attitudes toward work would be reflected in our educational system.

Some commendable progress has been made. Most noteworthy is the effort of our educators in the last eight years to adapt education to the needs of the state and, equally important, to the needs of the individual community.

While we have not been zealous in our efforts to prepare men for industry during times of peace, we are now working wholeheartedly to prepare men for national defense industries. The training program of the NYA, the vocational division of the State Department of Education, and our colleges will produce skilled workmen in large numbers. These trained workmen will be an asset long after the need for making implements of war is past.

Perhaps there will also be a lasting influence upon our educational system. Perhaps, at last, we have accepted the fact that education should prepare men and women to work, as well as to think.

SOME FUN!

Alabamians probably have enough worries this morning without having served up to them the nauseating menu which Eugene Talmadge has cooked up in Georgia.

On the slim testimony of a disgruntled school marm who had been fired, Talmadge attempted to oust Dean Walter C. Cocking from the School of Education of the University of Georgia.

A majority of the Board of Regents, including several Talmadge appointees, balked at following out the Governor's orders.

But Talmadge did not quit; he was determined as he put it, "to have some fun" with the "foreigners" teachings in Georgia colleges. He has.

Two regents resigned at the Governor's request.

Two henchmen who promised to do his will, regardless of the evidence, were appointed.

There is reason to believe that the commission of a third regent, whose copy of his appointment was dated to expire in 1947, was changed at the Governor's order to expire July 1, 1941. If the photostatic copies printed by The Atlanta Constitution are substantiated, this is a simple case of forgery.

A photographer signed an affidavit to the effect that an employe of the State of Georgia offered him \$50.00 to fake a photograph of Dean Cocking in company with a group of Negroes.

A Negro house-boy employed by Dean Cocking says that he was offered \$100.00 to steal any records out of the home of the accused man that might bolster Talmadge's case.

In this instance the state employe who offered the bribe claimed to represent the Ku Klux Klan. But the case was so foul that the head of the Klan in Atlanta promptly disavowed any interest in or connection with the matter.

The Negro houseboy, at pistol point, finally signed a paper which he had not read.

Thus is Georgia "saved" from the spectre of "racial equality" which a single witness charged against the accused Dean.

Thus does a Georgia governor follow in the steps of the latter-day Tom Watson who found that it was simple enough to keep a following among the ignorant by appealing to racial prejudice.

Thus has a Georgia governor adopted the tactics of the Nazis who framed the Reichstag fire, and many an innocent individual.

Thus has justice been mocked in a day when the democratic processes throughout the world have fallen under the shadow of tyranny.

Thus has the South been damned before the eyes of the civilized world.

Thus education, the region's one great hope, is again damaged by the thrust of the demagogue's dagger.

And that's not all. The newspapers of Georgia, the Governor says, cannot be trusted to tell the truth because they will not stomach his tactics.

The Governor of Georgia has his own newspaper (as did Huey Long, as has Hitler, as has Goebbels, as has Streicher). And the Governor's paper is printed, by coincidence, at the same plant which does printing for the State, as well as publishing a group of papers which have a lion's share of State advertising.

The pattern is a familiar one.

There might be some doubt about the analogy except for one clinching fact:

Talmadge has now announced that he is ready to begin burning books looted from the shelves of Georgia libraries.

Fortunately for the nation, Talmadge, while having the profile of an American Fuehrer, is a man of narrow capacity. His "grass roots" convention at Macon in 1936, in which he collaborated with a choice collection of American fascists, including the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith (self-proclaimed heir of Huey Long), was a dismal flop.

Talmadge has saved his own face. May the people of Georgia who have been left in shame soon find a way to recapture the honor of that great State.

FOULING A GOOD NAME

This week in Georgia vicious and depraved men have been spitting upon the name of Rosenwald.

The late Julius Rosenwald knew that the income of the South was too low to enable it to support an adequate educational system. He saw, during his life-time, that there was too little to provide adequately for teachers and school buildings for the white population; he saw, as every Southerner with eyes has seen, that there was even less available for Negro children.

There are few decent white people in the rural South today who have not been called upon at one time or another to help build a "Rosenwald school." The Fund's school-building program was a private predecessor of the WPA under which gifts were matched by contributions from counties, from whites, from Negroes.

Fifteen or 20 years ago the spirit to build a Rosenwald Fund school would hit a section and develop boundless enthusiasm and pride. Because the need was greater for Negro facilities, a larger portion of Rosenwald Fund monies have gone for that purpose. But hundreds of white schools and colleges have been beneficiaries, too.

Julius Rosenwald also believed that the finer tradition of the South, among both whites and Negroes, called for tolerance and understanding. Some of his legacy has been devoted to agencies and institutions which have as their purpose the fostering of Christian understanding between the South's racial groups. Rosenwald believed that if decent white people and decent Negroes talked over their common problems and common objectives, good would result.

For the most part the original endowment of \$30,000,000 left by Rosenwald has been expended for education and health work in the South.

Since 1935, \$325,000 has been distributed to Georgia colleges by the Rosenwald Fund. Of this amount \$138,000 was given to the Fort Valley State College for Negroes, the remaining \$187,000 was distributed to three white state institutions.

Because he formerly was director of the Rosenwald Fund's rural education program, J. Curtis Dixon, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Georgia System, has been fired. To Eugene Talmadge, Dixon's former association with this devilish enterprise constituted evidence per se that Dixon favored "racial equality."

In his pogrom Talmadge has had the support of only a few yes-men who hope to profit from the orgy of ignorance now under way. A heartening example of how some Georgians are reacting is the offer of jobs in the educational system of Brooks County, Georgia, to two of the men who have been fired.

There will be monuments to Julius Rosenwald in Georgia long after the name of Talmadge has been forgotten.

Security On The Farm

Several weeks ago complaints were voiced at a Farm Bureau meeting in Marion County against what was termed "labor snatching" by the Farm Security Administration.

It was a news item on this incident, as reported by The Marion Times-Standard, which led to one of the most heated arguments in the Alabama press for at least two moons.

It was an outgrowth of the debate that The Advertiser chose to catalogue itself along with a group of newspapers bracketed by The Greensboro Watchman as "Eastern liberals... latter-day Radicals... Carpet-baggers."

The debate wandered into issues unrelated in the Perry County issue. But it is not too late to review the situation there, since the issue involved is one that gets to the heart of some basic Alabama problems.

To what extent Perry County landlords are opposed to the FSA, or on exactly what basis, is still not known. To date there has been no formal statement of complaints, either by the Farm Bureau there or by any individual farmer, so far as The Advertiser knows. Nor has there been any clear-cut public statement in opposition to the Farm Security Administration's program.

But this absence of outspoken opposition is misleading. In the background there is opposition; there is misunderstanding of both the objectives and the methods of the FSA. It is a mistake on the part of those who have objections to the FSA not to publicly state their objections. If the landlords of Perry County, or any other county, have any complaints against the work of the FSA, they should draw up in 1, 2, 3 order the exact reasons for their views in order that there might be full discussion of the real issues.

Alabama is and has been agriculturally sick. We take The Greensboro Watchman's description of the symptoms of this sickness: "We have had three straight crop failures in this section. The land-owners, scores of them, have borrowed up to the hilt on their property; they have raked and scraped every available cent to keep themselves and their families alive, as well as feed the negro tenants on their farms. They have sold off their cattle; they have hounded the banks. There has been no starvation, but at times there has been a condition close to it."

The harsh, indisputable fact is that at least 75 per cent of Alabama's farm families are worse off economically and socially than their grandfathers were. Those who would doubt this fact can choose any basis they wish to argue on: land ownership, housing, diet, health, recreation, support of churches—any measure of standard of living that can be catalogued.

Of the land in cultivation in Alabama, less than one acre out of every five is owned by the men who do the plowing!

How Thomas Jefferson would weep at such a spectacle! It was Jefferson who saw in the "small farmer tilling his own soil" the "one certain bulwark of a democracy."

What about Perry County?

In the five-year period from 1935 to 1940, there were 540 families who were eliminated from agriculture for one reason or another in that county. These were families who were "snatched" neither by landlords in need of labor, nor the FSA.

Prior to the 1940-41 crop year, 19 farmers in Perry County had been loaned money to buy farms. This year under the provisions of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Purchase Act, 28 landless farmers will have an opportunity to purchase land. A total of 47 new farm owners out of 3,781 farm tenants in the county! And that took four years!

How much injury has been done the landowners in Perry County by this phase of the FSA program?

Well, landowners sold these 41 farms—and at prices mutually agreed on. Probably one-fourth of the total tenants bought

other private enterprises. That, too, is a part of the system under which we live. The only systems under which men are forced to remain in the employ of a particular individual are slavery, peonage, and the various modern forms of fascism.

In Alabama 40 per cent of all the tenant families in the State, roughly 75,000, move each year. This vast army moves along our highways in search of new farms, either because of the hope of finding greener pastures, or because landlords had hoped to find better tenants.

THIS 75,000 FAMILIES IS MORE THAN THE FSA COULD PURCHASE FARMS FOR IN 100 YEARS AT THE PRESENT RATE!

The old system of cotton tenancy in Alabama, under which more than a third of the tenant families moved every year whether cotton was worth five cents or 30 cents has collapsed. It's dead whether those who are a part of it are aware of the fact or not. It's dead for two reasons:

1. The "furnishing" merchant, or the landlord able to furnish his tenants, is gone. He's busted. He's out of business. He's gone with the wind.

2. The haphazard, year-to-year relationship of cotton tenancy will not fit modern agriculture. A year-to-year relationship will not conserve land, build terraces, grow hogs and cattle, develop dairying, run fences.

The FSA developed to fill the gap left by the vanishing credit merchant, and to do a lot of other jobs. It operates on the theory that a farm family can be rehabilitated cheaper than it can be kept on relief.

A large portion of Alabama's rural population is sick—and sickness is often mistaken for laziness. Figures released by the State Health Department about two years ago showed that in at least one rural county 7 out of every 10 children had hookworm. No amount of education will make intelligent, productive human beings of these children unless they are freed of disease. And so sickness is one of the problems the FSA has tackled.

The FSA is a combined lending, social welfare, and educational agency. It lends money, probably not more than \$250.00 a year on an average, to more than 30,000 Alabama farm families who, under the law, must be in such financial condition that they are not able to borrow money from any other source.

This group of farm families, as distinguished from the small group who are helped to buy homes, continue as land renters. The FSA tries to help them get farms on a five-year rental basis in order that a sensible farm plan may be developed.

The FSA has done a great many unusual things. Like any experiment, it has made many mistakes. (Dr. Ehlerich "wasted" 605 costly, time-consuming experiments before he developed "606" as a cure for syphilis.)

The FSA has sponsored cooperatives of various types—cooperatives to make possible the purchase of such equipment as syrup mills, combines, and feed grinders, or purebred bulls, or jacks. It has sponsored cooperative medical associations under which ordinary medical service is available for the first time to a large section of the population on a sound basis. It has developed planned communities, some of which have been disappointing, others of which are pointing to new directions for Southern agriculture. It has encouraged some 20 or 25 thousand families to purchase pressure cookers, and loaned them money with which to buy them. In instances where a farmer has lost a crop, or a leg, the FSA has made grants—a handout, that is—in order that the farmer not become a complete casualty or burden on the public.

The FSA has loaned money at a very low rate of interest to its clients. Twenty to 40 per cent interest rates were a damnable millstone upon those who had to pay them. These who were providing this type of

Security Administration's program.

But this absence of outspoken opposition is misleading. In the background there is opposition; there is misunderstanding of both the objectives and the methods of the FSA. It is a mistake on the part of those who have objections to the FSA not to publicly state their objections. If the landlords of Perry County, or any other county, have any complaints against the work of the FSA, they should draw up in 1, 2, 3 order the exact reasons for their views in order that there might be full discussion of the real issues.

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How much injury has been done the landowners in Perry County by this phase of the FSA program?

Well, landowners sold these 41 farms—and at prices mutually agreed on. Probably one-fourth of the total tenants bought lands they were already farming, so as far as these were concerned the landlord "lost" both his land and his tenants.

For the 28 farms available this year, the FSA had 140 applications from tenants, The Advertiser is informed.

Montgomery real estate operators have lost a great many tenants, too. The housing projects, the FHA home-building program, the HOLC—these have taken renters from private property owners. The total is far greater, relatively, than the number of tenants "snatched" by the FSA.

There have been complaints, although The Advertiser recalls no effective local complaints. It is generally recognized that it is in the public interest for people in cities to own homes if possible, to have decent homes to rent if they remain renters.

Attitudes and patterns of living have not changed a great deal in the South's rural Black Belt. It is true, as The Watchman contends, that landlords will go in debt to "furnish" tenants. It is equally true that there are business enterprises scattered all over Alabama today which are on the verge of bankruptcy, and which yet pay their employes on Saturday nights. Paying hired labor is not a sign of martyrdom, nor even philanthropy. It is part of the capitalistic economy under which we live.

In recent weeks the government has hired several Advertiser employes. Businesses throughout the State have lost men who accepted government jobs, or jobs with

agriculture. A year-to-year relationship will not conserve land, build terraces, grow hogs and cattle, develop dairying, run fences.

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The FSA has loaned money at a very low rate of interest to its clients. Twenty to 40 per cent interest rates were a damnable millstone upon those who had to pay them. Those who were providing this type of credit could not have charged less—as the experience of the FSA has proved. If any other proof were needed, there is the record of bankruptcy which has characterized the furnishing merchant business for the last ten years.

The FSA is one of several agencies which are subsidizing American agriculture in an attempt to keep it alive. It is endeavoring to find adjustments to problems which go back beyond the 'thirties, back to the beginning of agriculture in this nation.

This job is not intended to injure any individual, or group of individuals. It is designed to help a particular group of human beings. In the process other human beings may be inconvenienced slightly. The landowners of Perry County, if they do have the interest in the tenant population they claim, will not allow an inconvenience to interfere with the salvaging of human beings.

GROWING FENCE POSTS

An interesting and, it seems to us, a constructive suggestion is contained in a letter from J. Lawrence McCord, of Atlanta, published in the Republic of Letters column.

Mr. McCord believes that the planting of slash pine trees along Georgia's roads and highways would in time furnish cattlemen with inexpensive posts for fences to keep the cattle off the highway. This plan has been tried out by McCord Brothers on their farms in Butts County and the trees planted five years ago are now large enough to support strings of barbed wire. Not only will the trees thus planted serve a useful purpose in the future but while growing they will beautify the highways. We commend Mr. McCord's letter to the attention of our readers.—Atlanta Journal.

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PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Mr. Gould M. Beech
Alabama Polytechnic Institute
Auburn, Alabama

April 9, 1941

Sorry to inform you the Committee found it impossible to
grant your request.

George M. Reynolds

Rosenwald Fund MLU
4901 Ellis Drex 7100

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Alabama Polytechnic Institute
Auburn, Alabama

FELLOWSHIPS

April 7, 1941

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

	GMR	9	st	o
			Mc	9

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

I am considering two or three opportunities for jobs and would like to be able to make some definite commitment in the very near future. If it is in keeping with the policy of the Fellowship Committee will you please wire me at my expense as soon as the final decisions of the Fellowship Committee are made regardless of whether or not my application was accepted.

This favor will be a big help to me in making my plans. I will appreciate this accommodation.

Yours very truly,

Gould M. Beech
Gould M. Beech

omit card

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UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

A

Alabama Polytechnic Institute
Auburn, Alabama
Office of the President

January 13, 1941

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

15 26 0

My dear Dr. Reynolds:

We are today mailing under separate cover our confidential reports on Mr. Gould Beech and Mr. Jack Earl Kendrick, candidates for fellowships.

Since I remember very pleasantly meeting you at the Conference of Southern Graduate Deans in Memphis in the fall, and the very interesting discussion that we had, I am taking the liberty of writing you a personal letter concerning these young men.

Mr. Kendrick is a very fine teacher and a man with distinct possibilities. In writing our recommendations we have indicated the need at this institution of taking our good young men and building them up for wider service here. We believe that this is the soundest policy which we can pursue in the light of our financial limitations. We would, therefore, like to tell you personally that Mr. Kendrick is one of the more promising young teachers in our institution and that we so recommend him to you.

Mr. Gould Beech is another young man of broad vision and great possibilities. I think that he has outlined a study that may point the way whereby we may make the work of this institution among the people of this state more effective. I know both of these youngsters personally and have worked with them enough to have an intimate knowledge of their character and ability. I recommend Mr. Beech to you just as highly as I have recommended Mr. Kendrick. Mr. Beech has done an excellent job as editorial writer for the Birmingham News and the Montgomery Advertiser. He has had broad experience with our Extension Service in agricultural journalism, attacking the very problem of how to take the findings

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Alabama Polytechnic Institute
Auburn, Alabama
Office of the President

Dr. George M. Reynolds
1/13/41
p. 2

of scientific research and convert them into the language of the man on the farm. At present he is teaching Journalism here in the place of a man who is on leave for further graduate study. His real field of interest, however, is that of practical sociology. We are interested in combining the work of our agricultural economics research staff and our department of economics and sociology, of our School of Science and Literature, into one coordinated program of research and teaching in which more emphasis may be placed on meeting the actual needs of the people of Alabama. We think that Mr. Beech would fit well into a department of this kind and that his findings, if his research is at all successful, would be most useful to us.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,


R. B. Draughon
Executive Secretary

RED:PH

FELLOWSHIPS

December 9, 1940

Dear Mr. Beech: In response to your note of the 5th I am sending you a set of application blanks. We have found it advisable to ask Rosenwald Fund Fellows to file completely new applications if a period of years has elapsed since their fellowships were awarded. Will you, therefore, please supply all of the material requested in the blank?

The dead line in your case will have to be January 5. The February 15 date applies only to those who are now working under a Fund grant.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS

GMR*MLU

~~Mr. Gould M. Beech~~
Box 136
Auburn, Alabama

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UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

	6	RE 9	

Auburn, Ala.
Dec. 5, 1940

Fellowship Committee
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs:

Please send me application blanks and information on the 1941 series of fellowships available for white Southerners.

I would like to know also whether the date for submitting applications is the same for both new applicants and for persons who have held fellowships previously.

Yours truly,

Gould M. Beech

Gould M. Beech
Box 136

FELLOWSHIPS

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue

CHICAGO

	GMR	22	MU	0

October 23, 1940

Edwin R. Embree
President
Will W. Alexander
Vice-President
William C. Haygood
Secretary
Dorothy A. Elvidge
Comptroller

M. O. Bousfield, M.D.
Director for Negro Health
George M. Reynolds
Director for Fellowships
Fred G. Wale
Associate for Rural Education

Dear Mr. Beech: One further question regarding your present post: are you devoting full time to your teaching schedule, or are you also continuing in the post as extension editor? A note at the bottom of the page will give me all the information I need.

Very truly yours,

Margaret Kelley
Secretary to Mr. Reynolds

Mr. Gould M. Beech
Alabama Polytechnic Institute
Box 136
Auburn, Alabama

I am devoting full time to teaching, but am attempting to devote some time to independent article writing.

Gould Beech

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Julius Rosenwald Fund

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

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

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

September 25, 1940

MLO

Dear Mr. Beech: 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?

If there has been no change in your status since you gave us information last fall, simply write "no change" at the bottom of the sheet and return it to us in the enclosed envelope.

~~Mr. Gould M. Beech~~
Alabama Extension Service
Box 136
Auburn, Alabama

Very truly yours,
[Signature]
Director for Fellowships

Present position: **Instructor in English (journalism), Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.**

Address: **Box 136, Auburn, Ala.**

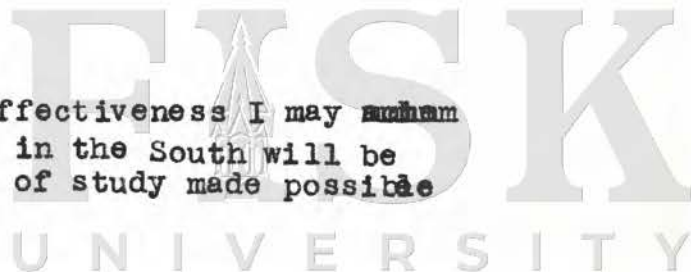
Have you received a promotion or a salary increase since your fellowship was awarded? **Yes.**

Degrees received during and since your award, with dates: **None.**

Publications, if any: **Education of a Minority, article in October, 1939, issue of Survey Graphic.**

Special honors or activities:

General remarks: **Whatever degree of effectiveness I may ~~achieve~~ achieve in improving human welfare in the South will be due in large measure to the period of study made possible by a Rosenwald Fund fellowship.**



FELLOWSHIPS

Beech - Gould

February 5, 1940

Dear Gould: Thank you ever so much for your good letter with all the dope about the Tuskegee project. I do hope that they will straighten it out. It seems to us too that Roberts is one of the better people, and it would be a shame to have him get licked after he has tried so hard and done so much. I can't think of a thing more that you could do except pray.

Very truly yours,

MARGARET S. SIMON

MSS:McK

Mr. Gould M. Beech
Box 136
Auburn, Alabama

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UNIVERSITY

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
-- IN --
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS

FELLOWSHIPS

Beech, Gould

STATE OF ALABAMA

ALABAMA POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT
OF AGRICULTURE COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE
COUNTY AGENCY WORK

ERE	6	ERE	

Feb. 4, 1940

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

J

Dear Mr. Embree:

I can appreciate your point--about the vacancy. It was, however, better to have been considered and eliminated than not to have been considered at all.

Age is the one qualification which we can all look forward to overcoming in the natural course of events. Twenty-six and "going on 27", I have been confronted with the problem of age before and hence am not disappointed.

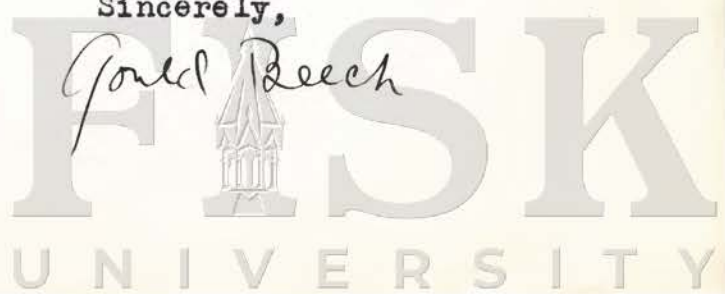
It is possible, even probable, that the decision was not only best for the Fund but best for me. For the immediate future it would have meant taking up a work which is more vital and stimulating than the tasks which now occupy my time. Looking beyond, however, I can see that my present path may eventually lead to more effective outlets for whatever ability I may have.

Please think of me if there is any writing to be done in this area. While I have not seen my copy of the FSA manuscript for some time, it occurs to me that it might be worthwhile for me to check over it and see whether some of the material could be adapted for use in magazine article form. If such is the case I will ask for your counsel if I discover any specific part that shows promise.

Thanks again for the most pleasant visit to Chicago.

Sincerely,

Gould Beech



FELLOWSHIPS

Beech - Gould

January 16, 1940

Dear Mr. Beech: Thank you for your good letter which I have delayed answering until the dust of the holiday festivities settled a little. It was a pleasure to have the days with you and to talk with you about your work and the plans and proposals of the Fund.

As to the post itself, we have been talking to a number of possible candidates. While we are a long way yet from an appointment, we have reached a general agreement that we shall probably want a somewhat older man. We need a good deal of maturity in the central office. And the several divisions, any one of which the junior executive officer may be asked to take over temporarily in the absence of the chief, call for abilities which usually come only with long experience. My natural inclinations are for youth and enthusiasm. But after studying this particular situation pretty carefully I am afraid I am going to have to side with the elders.

I am glad that this question gave us a chance to become better acquainted. We shall think of you as one who is pushing the causes in which we are interested, whether you are officially associated with us or not. And I hope our acquaintance and our contacts may increase and multiply as the years go on.

Very truly yours,

ERE:JW

EDWIN R. EMBREE

Mr. Gould M. Beech
Box 136
Auburn, Alabama

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Fellowships

GOULD M. BEECH
BOX 136
AUBURN, ALABAMA

January 12, 1940

MSS	15	Mid week	5
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Have you suggestions about Roberts before answer Gould?

Dear Jim and Margaret,

A belated thanks for your many kindnesses while I was in Chicago. It was nice being with you both.

When you are in Alabama again do plan to stop in Auburn and let's visit the Holtville school which is located about twenty-five miles from here. Further inquiry convinces me that it is the most significant spot in the state. Apparently it has ~~now~~ blossomed without outside stimulation into the type of school the community needs. There is a strong emphasis upon cooperative effort, the school owns a linotype machine and puts out its own paper, it has sponsored a cooperative community refrigerator and has a course in beauty culture.

I have had a long talk with Roberts about the Soil Conservation project near Tuskegee. He is more optimistic. In the near future a committee of big-wigs from Washington is coming down to survey the situation. He gives credit for this move to the pressure put on Washington by the Fund and others. He reports better cooperation from the Tuskegee officials.

From what I can gather these are the factors that have caused trouble:

1. The nature of the project. It seems that there is a conflict in ideology. The old-line policy-makers are not interested in the human factors in land-use. Moreover, the project is a stepchild of the S.C.S., having come to it through the devious route of Resettlement to FSA to Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The project is not alone in this category, being one of a number that have gone the same route.
2. The race issue. This has resulted in an apathetic attitude on the part of some persons who might have given assistance. However, one of the original sponsors of the project, according to Roberts, was L. N. Duncan, president of Auburn.
3. The past attitude of Tuskegee Institute. There appears to be more enthusiasm on the part of Institute officials and the Negro officials of ~~the~~ other agricultural agencies.



GOULD M. BEECH
BOX 136
AUBURN, ALABAMA

4. Decrease in the funds available for this type of work. This ~~x~~ would not account for as severe a cut in allotment as the project suffered, but has made its situation more difficult.

5. Roberts is one of the ablest and most vigorous men in his field. His determination and vision have been and will be major factors in whatever success the project enjoys. At the same time his courage and aggressiveness have been handicaps. Regardless of his color, he would have had the same problem--federal bureaus do not encourage these qualities in any man.

tangible
Neither from him nor from other conversations have I seen any evidences of racial opposition from here at Auburn. If there is any trouble on this point, it is one of apathy and is apparently in the same category as the apathy which has prevailed in ~~x~~ the past at Tuskegee.

Whether there is anything that can be done before the committee from Washington comes, I do not know. I did understand that if Washington officials can be convinced, the prospects are that the project will go forward to completion.

975
If you think of anything else that I might do, please let me know. And don't forget your promise to stop by here. As you know Auburn, Tuskegee and the Holtville school are ~~xx~~ within a half hour's drive of each other. Mary and I want you to stay with us when you are in these parts.

Sincerely,

Gould Beech

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FELLOWSHIPS

GOULD M. BEECH
 BOX 136
 AUBURN, ALABAMA

Dec. 28, 1939

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JFS		JFS	
EDG			

Mr. Edwin K. Embree, President
 Julius Rosenwald Fund
 4901 Ellis Avenue
 Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mr. Embree:

A ten-day siege of Chicago flu, the necessity of doing a month's work in two weeks, and Christmas made it impossible for me to collect my thoughts and write the kind of letter I wanted to write before now.

The opportunity to spend some time with you and members of the staff at the headquarters of the Fund was one that I had looked forward to for a long time. My sincere thanks for making it possible.

I am definitely interested in the vacancy, and if my qualifications justify would like to be kept on the list of prospects. If agreeable with you I will be able to give a definite answer for my part by the end of January. Meanwhile it seems proper to give you some additional information about myself.

I am familiar with the objectives and methods of the Fund and, to a degree, with its history. My interest in its work preceded my fellowship. As one of its beneficiaries I already have a feeling of loyalty to it as an institution and to its objectives.

Since the Fund's work among Negroes occupies such an important part of the whole program, it is probably in order to go more into detail on this point. I have been keenly sensitive to the relationship between Negroes and whites in the South, having family ties in a typical Blackbelt county and having lived in various types of Southern communities. I think that I am aware of the folkways; I hope that I have been freed of blind conformance with them.

GOULD M. BEECH
BOX 136
AUBURN, ALABAMA

2

For five years I read a large number of Southern newspapers continuously and am familiar with most of them of any consequence, in addition to having many personal contacts among newspaper men. There should be an advantage in having a member of the staff handle newspaper releases directly. It is difficult for an outsider to get the "feel" of his subject when handling publicity; it is also difficult for insiders who have not had newspaper experience to recognize all of the opportunities for stories. I know that the Fund is not seeking publicity on a volume basis, but a sound program of information about its work and the needs it is seeking to fill is desirable -- in my opinion. I am familiar with the techniques involved in handling newspaper releases. For example, the matter of knowing the regional filing points of the AP and UP in releasing fellowship announcements. Also, knowing the papers which have Sunday magazine sections which would be apt to carry lengthy feature stories on the Fund's program.

As I said before, I have been an interested spectator of the educational machinery in the South. Through my connection in Troy, in an informal way at the Southern regional workshop sponsored by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools at Chapel Hill the past summer, and through personal contacts with educational leaders and teachers I have had opportunities for firsthand study.

In addition to working in Montgomery, Birmingham, Troy, and here at Auburn, I have lived for a time at Tuscaloosa, in Baldwin County on the Gulf coast, in Greene County in the Blackbelt, in Jackson County in North Alabama, and in Anniston, a small industrial town. Moving around as I have has made it possible for me to become acquainted with most of the types of persons to be found in the South.

For your information I am including the names of the following persons under whom I have worked or with whom I have had sufficient contacts for them to qualify as references:

Harry M. Ayers, publishers, The Anniston Star, Anniston, Ala.

Grover C. Hall, editor, The Montgomery Advertiser.

James E. Chappell, president, The Birmingham News-Age-Herald Company.

A. H. Collins, State Superintendent of Education, Montgomery, Ala.

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GOULD M. BEECH
BOX 136
AUBURN, ALABAMA

3

Mildred R. Mell, Agnes Scott College, Atlanta, Ga.
(Rosenwald Fellow at Chapel Hill the same year I was there)

Lister Hill, U.S. Senator.

Hugo Black, Justice, U.S. Supreme Court.

Howard W. Odum, Chapel Hill.

Rupert Vance, Chapel Hill.

T. M. Campbell, Extension Service, Tuskegee Institute.

F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute.

C. B. Smith, President, State Teachers College, Troy, Ala.

John Temple Graves, II, The Birmingham Age-Herald.

Richard C. Foster, President, University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

I have not and will not discuss the matter with any of the above believing that you have, or have access to, sufficient information about me to arrive at a decision without being influenced by recommendations solicited by me.

In the event I did establish a connection with the Fund I would undertake the work with enthusiasm. I can assure you that as its representative I would understand the necessity of not being influenced by prior connections with persons or institutions in making recommendations.

I did not ask what salary the position paid in our previous conversation, believing that the amount would be sufficient to maintain a standard of living expected of a representative of the Fund. However, if you feel that it would be proper I would like to know the amount the position carries.

One of the primary concerns is the prospect of lengthy separations which I mentioned. Should our income permit Mary and I to travel together a part of the time it would be a considerable incentive. Lest you be apprehensive over the possibility that my work would be hampered by having her with me I would say that, on the contrary, my effectiveness is increased. She has had stenographic experience and when with me would make it possible to write more and to write while impressions in the field were still vivid. Furthermore, she shares my interests and enthusiasms.

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GOULD M. BEECH
BOX 136
AUBURN, ALABAMA

4

Regardless of the outcome of the search for the proper person to fill the vacancy, I am looking forward to the opportunity to do some of the writing we discussed. It also occurred to me that Mr. Reynolds might like for me to check on some of the fellowship applicants from this area from time to time.

I thank you for both your personal and official interest and hospitality, and for the expression of confidence which led to your considering me for the vacancy.

Sincerely,

Gould Beech

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FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

November 28, 1939

Mr. Gould Beech
 Alabama Extension Service
 Alabama Polytechnic Institute
 Auburn, Alabama

WOULD IT BE POSSIBLE YOU COME CHICAGO NEAR FUTURE TO DISCUSS
 VARIOUS PHASES OF FUND PROGRAMS? DECEMBER 18 to 20 MOST
 CONVENIENT DAYS FOR US. IF THESE DATES IMPOSSIBLE WILL
 YOU SUGGEST OTHERS? OF COURSE WE MEET EXPENSES.

EDWIN R. EMBREE

McK



CLASS OF SERVICE

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SYMBOLS

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- LC = Deferred Cable
- NLT = Cable Night Letter
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MYA212 25 NT XC=AUBURN ALA 28

EDWIN R EMBREE=

1939 NOV 28 PM 9 13

4901 ELLIS AVE CHGO=

FELLOWSHIPS

IF CONVENIENT WITH YOU PREFER BE IN CHICAGO MOST SUITABLE DAYS BETWEEN DECEMBER 4 AND 8 STOP OTHERWISE CAN BE THERE DECEMBER 18 TO 20=

GOULD BEECH.

ERE	30	ELLIS 30

NOV 29TH

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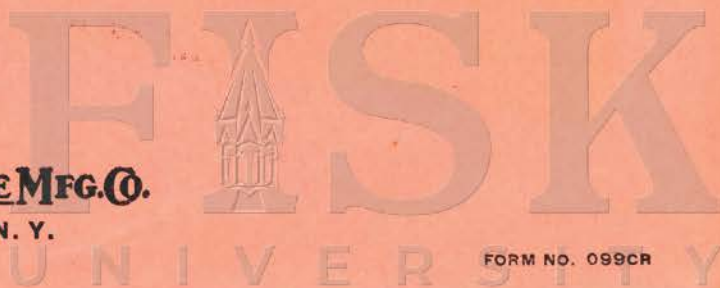
FIRM NAME OR SUBJECT		FILE NO.
DATE 6-8-39	FELLOWSHIPS BEECH GOULD REMARKS ERE to Dr. Alexander re: revision of work of Mr. Beech	

SEE		FILE NO.
	ALEXANDER W W	

DATE	SIGNED

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FELLOWSHIPS

THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS CO.,
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The Birmingham News

THE BIRMINGHAM AGE-HERALD

THE SOUTH'S GREATEST NEWSPAPERS

EVENING - MORNING - SUNDAY

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

April 1, 1939

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

	GMR	h	Info	

Dear Mr. Reynolds:

When I received a request for a report of my activities some months ago, I was in the hospital at Tuscaloosa, Ala., where I had gone for an appendicitis operation. At that time I understood that the purpose for which the report was to be used was a meeting which would have taken place some weeks before my recuperation. I had previously made a preliminary report to accompany an application for a renewal of my fellowship.

I hope that my failure to make a report sooner will not be taken as an indication of lack of appreciation on my part. If there is any information you need which is not covered in the enclosed report, please notify me and I will comply immediately.

I would like to express again my sincere appreciation of the opportunity which the Fund gave me. Please call on me at any time that you think my cooperation would advance the purposes of the Fund.

I send my warmest personal regard to you, and I hope that you are meeting with the fullest measure of success in your work with the Fund.

Yours truly,

Gould Beech
Gould Beech

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Julius Rosenwald Fund
Fellowship Committee

Report submitted by Gould Beech

The fellowship awarded me for the year 1937-38 enabled me to do graduate work at the University of North Carolina for a year. My application was approved on the basis that a year of intensive study of social and economic problems of particular significance to the South would equip me for more effective service in the field of journalism.

My course of study included work in the major fields of sociology, economics and history. Among the special topics covered were:

A detailed study of Dr. Howard W. Odum's "Southern Regions of the United States."

The Negro and race relations.

Social and economic history of the South since 1877.

Labor economics, labor relations and the history of labor organization in the South, with particular emphasis upon the relation of these studies to the contemporary problems of the region.

My plan of work did not contemplate a research project in any particular field. However, I have undertaken preliminary studies on a few problems, including: A survey of the extent and causes of wage differentials between the various regions of the United States; a study of mixed Negro-white-Indian groups which have given rise to a tri-racial situation in some 30 Southern counties; a limited survey of the curriculum revision movement

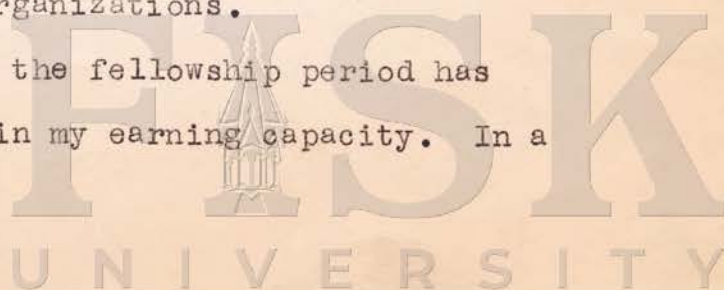
in the Southeast and the effort to adapt the educational processes to the needs of various population groups; and a survey of the work being done by the Farm Security Administration in rehabilitating low-income farmers in the region.

The study of the Negro-white-Indian groups was published in the Alabama Social Welfare magazine and reprinted in the Alabama Educational Journal. The study of educational trends and the program of the Farm Security Administration was undertaken in collaboration with Mr. Edwin R. Embree, president of the Fund, Dr. Will W. Alexander, director of the FSA, and Dr. Charles S. Johnson, of Fisk University. Some of the material is included in a small volume, "A Second Reconstruction," which I understand is scheduled for publication.

After leaving the University of North Carolina, I spent three months at State Teachers College, Troy, Ala., where I participated in a series of forum studies on Southern problems as a visiting member of the faculty. During this period I lectured on such subjects as race relations, farm tenancy, industrial relations and rural health.

On Sept. 15, 1938, I joined the staff of The Birmingham News in the capacity of assistant editor. The period of study which the fellowship made possible has enabled me to devote most of my time here to the writing of editorials on problems of current interest in the South. From time to time I have accepted invitations to talk before various groups and organizations.

From a personal standpoint, the fellowship period has resulted in a substantial increase in my earning capacity. In a



larger sense, the fellowship has made possible a more effective contribution to the general welfare of the South than I could have made otherwise. I will continue to be conscious of my responsibility to do whatever is in my power for the improvement of mankind. Any contribution which I may have made, or may make in the future will be due in large measure to the period of study made possible through the generosity of the Fund.

Yours truly,

Gould Beech

Fellowship
FELLOWSHIPS
Beech, Gould

J

March 31, 1939

Dear Mr. Beech: I have read with a great deal of interest the proposal in your letter of March 27. Unfortunately, we have found it impossible to consider the great number of requests for assistance in individual studies or efforts except through our regular fellowship program. You know that program since you have been a part of it. I am not sure that your present proposal would fit into a fellowship and I expect the next considerations - almost a year hence - would be too late to help. I am sorry to be so discouraging, for the project you have in mind is really exciting.

I have been hearing many good things of you and your work. Congratulations and best wishes.

Very truly yours,

ERE:JW

EDWIN R. EMBREE

Mr. Gould Beech
The Birmingham News
Birmingham, Alabama

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

DAY LETTER

FELLOWSHIPS

Mr. ~~Could~~ Beech
Birmingham News
Birmingham Alabama

March 31, 1939

May we please have report of your activity during fellowship and any results of that study for report to Trustees, by April 5?



George M. Reynolds
Rosenwald Fund

Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Drex 7100 MLU



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The Birmingham News

THE BIRMINGHAM AGE-HERALD

THE SOUTH'S GREATEST NEWSPAPERS

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

March 27, 1939

ERE	29	31
<i>Handwritten initials</i>		

Beech, Gould

Air mail

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

Dear Mr. Embree:

I presume you received a copy of "A Second Reconstruction" some time ago. I hope it met with your approval.

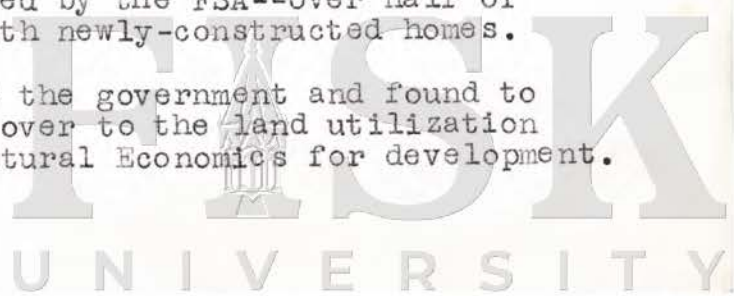
I am not familiar with the policies of the Fund in regard to grants to individuals for special projects. I am outlining the following proposition in the hope there is a prospect that you may see fit to support it.

Probably you are already familiar with the work that is being done in Coffee County, Alabama, by the Farm Security Administration. I believe it is generally agreed that this county and Greene County, Georgia, are the most significant in the South in that the programs now underway will provide some indication of the prospects of rehabilitating the depressed rural areas of the region.

In 1935, the Resettlement Administration began an intensive program in Coffee County, including support for agricultural rehabilitation, various types of cooperatives, educational facilities, recreational facilities and health work. At that time the county was in as bad shape as any in Alabama. The Federal Land Bank owned one farm out of every five, and the Resettlement Administration purchased all of its holdings. Floods had taken a heavy toll, and the fact that 62 per cent of the children in the county had hookworm is an indication of the general level of living.

I understand that today approximately 400 families scattered over the county are being financed by the FSA--over half of them living on improved farms with newly-constructed homes.

That portion of the land held by the government and found to be sub-marginal has been turned over to the land utilization section of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics for development.



VICTOR H. HANSON
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BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

EVENING - MORNING - SUNDAY

Five cooperative canning associations costing an average of \$2,200 have been established in separate communities.

New school buildings, including vocational units, have been built by the FSA.

The Coffee County Medical Association, a cooperative with 307 members, has been in operation for 18 months. The county medical association voted unanimously to continue to participate in the plan after the first year of operation. It is hoped that next year membership will be open to all farm families in the county.

The county has an alert, progressive superintendent of education who is taking advantage of the present opportunities to the fullest extent.

There is an active, effective county council of workers composed of representatives of the various agencies--health, agricultural, educational, and governmental.

From these brief facts it can be seen that this county, which is typical of like areas all over the South, is going through a significant transition period. However, it is not enough to survey the mechanics of what is taking place. What is most significant is the change that is taking place in the attitudes and living habits of the inhabitants. Will they take advantage of such opportunities as artificially developed cooperatives? Can they adapt these and other advantages to their permanent needs? Is leadership being developed? If federal support were suddenly withdrawn, what permanent good will have been accomplished?

The story is not one that the casual reporter with notebook in hand could get. It would require time and patience. But the story is one that should be told. In view of the uncertainty as to what will happen after the next national election, the country must be informed of the nature and value of such work. In addition, it is essential that an objective study and appraisal of what is taking place be made as soon as possible.

I would like to undertake this job. What I have in mind is to get a job teaching in a junior or senior high school and remain for a year. Only by becoming a part of the community could one

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BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

EVENING - MORNING - SUNDAY



gather the vital data that is available. The teacher has an easy entree into the life of a community and can observe the people when they are "off guard."

With the background and experience that I have had, I believe I am capable of telling this story vividly, yet factually. The material could be used in a volume of approximately the same size as "The Collapse of Cotton Tenancy." Parts of it could be made available to a selected ~~in~~ list of newspapers.

In order to carry out this plan it would be necessary for me to get about \$800 from some outside source. I would not receive more than \$75 or \$80 a month for teaching, and this amount would not permit me to keep an automobile, travel over the county and continue payments on my life insurance.

Is there any possibility that the Fund is in a position to make a special grant of this amount? If not do you know of any other possible source from which it might be obtained?

My connection with The Birmingham News is to end June 1 when Mr. Ozburn Zuber, who has been at Harvard on a Niemann fellowship, returns to work. It is therefore necessary that I make definite plans for the future as soon as possible.

Sincerely yours,

Gould Beech
Gould Beech

FISK
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FELLOWSHIPS

October 28, 1938

Dear Mr. Beech: We are very much interested in keeping the records of our Fellows on a current basis, and since you are undoubtedly now located for the coming year, we will appreciate your telling us whether or not you have returned to your former position, what your plans are for the coming year, and whether or not there has been any change in your rank or status. I should like to have this information for the forthcoming meeting of our Board of Trustees, and will greatly appreciate hearing from you by November 7.

A little later in the fall we would like to receive from you an informal report of your year's work as a Fellow. This report need not be elaborate or lengthy, but we should like to have the pertinent facts concerning your activities during the period of your tenure of fellowship, together with a narrative report of your accomplishments and such comments as you may wish to make concerning your work. We should also like to have copies of anything that you publish from time to time.

Very truly yours,

GEORGE M. REYNOLDS

GMR:MLU

~~Mr. Gould Means Beech~~
19 Earl Place
Montgomery, Alabama

FISK
UNIVERSITY

October 5, 1938
 1300 S. 28 Street
 Birmingham, Alabama

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

		6	EBE	0
JFS			JFS	2

Dear Mr. Embree:

Enclosed is the first draft of materials on the Farm Security Administration. I overestimated the amount of material required and find that sections on the FSA alone cover approximately as much as "The Collapse of Cotton Tenancy". After getting your reactions and that of Dr. Johnson and Dr. Alexander, I plan to rework the FSA sections and reduce it to about half of its present length, hoping to make it more interesting and effective in the process. It will be necessary to include some material on public reaction to the program, or the lack of it, and the cost together with a prospectus for the future.

In addition, I have in outline form and expect to hit the high spots of: The curriculum revision program in the South; cooperative medical units that have been established; and a catchall section about some of the efforts that are underway, including Dr. Odum's committee.

This should be total rural ed program

The material is not up the standard I had hoped it would be, but trust you will understand that its quality is due in part to the haste in writing it. Since a great deal must be left out in rewriting it, I hope you will feel free to criticise and make suggestions.

As I told Dr. Alexander and Dr. Johnson in forwarding copies of the enclosed to them, whatever is decided on the basis of the progress of the project to date is satisfactory to me.

I enjoyed seeing you in Tuskegee and hope to have an opportunity to see you again in the not-too-distant future.

The people at Troy appreciate your opportunity and will be grateful for a visit from you this fall if that is in any way possible.

Yours truly,

Gould Beech
 Gould Beech

A LITTLE HISTORY

The Deep South was not populated by cavaliers straight from the manorial estates of Europe, but by yeomen farmers, indentured servants and middle-class tradespeople. While these constituted the great mass of the Southern population, the general historical impression has been that plantation gentlemen, their slaves and a certain indefinable fringe known as "poor whites" made up the entire population.

The middle-class farmer who did his own plowing and whose wife did the milking has never found a place in the Southern picture for any great length of time, past or present. Only at rare intervals, notably during the agrarian uprisings of the 'eighties and 'nineties and continuing over into the days of Bryan to a degree, and later in the Ku Klux uprisings of the last decade, has he made himself heard.

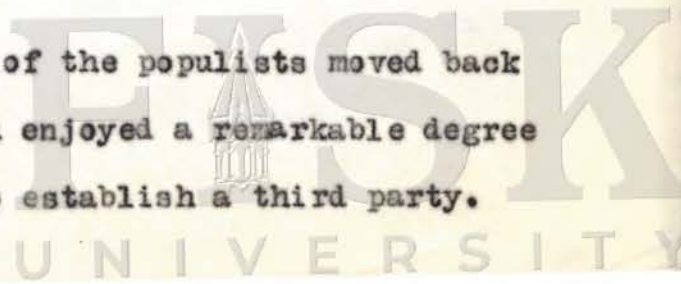
In literature, as in other fields, the middle-class has been squeezed between the gentry on the one hand and the poor whites on the other. Denied an entree into the former, he has resented with fervor any effort to shove him into the latter. In ante-bellum and Civil War days he failed to make his imprint despite the fact that he filled the ranks of Lee's army and at times his leaders, such as Nathan Bedford Forrest (one of the greatest calvary leaders of all times despite his virtual illiteracy) rose to scoff at West Pointers. Some of his brothers, notably those of the high hills and the low swamps, refused to fight in a war which was not of their making and not in their interest. In Mississippi the Jones clan which occupied a piece of land between two creeks gave

expression to this view by setting up the Free State of Jones.

Kendrick and Arnett in their little volume "The South Looks at Its Past" have presented statistical data showing that 75 per cent of the white families in the South in 1860 owned no slaves. Not more than one family out of nine owned sufficient slaves to fit into the traditional picture of the colonnaded gallery with black mammy, Uncle Tom and mint juleps. Yet this picture has been at once the glory and the despair of the whole South. To the yeomen it has been an ever-present goal that could not be reached; to the aristocracy it has been an opiate, a way of life that once carried a degree of social responsibility, but which later became a way of life that was sufficient unto itself.

Soon after the close of the Reconstruction period three million Southern ~~farm~~ farmers from Virginia to Texas, and including allies from the mid-West, went into the Farmers Alliance and defied the Bourbon aristocracy. Setting up cooperatives of their own, not only buying and selling goods but manufacturing shoes and textiles as well, they stood their ground for a time. Among their demands were the popular election of Senators; free public schools; a sub-treasury plan not unlike the AAA of a half-century later; the secret ballot and primaries rather than the convention system; and other reform demands which have since been established in law.

With the ascent of Bryan most of the populists moved back into The Party. Previously they had enjoyed a remarkable degree of success in their first efforts to establish a third party.



Their perennial hopes of a victory with Bryan having faded the yeomen of the South, in their frustration, turned to the mouthy demagogue. Where once they had developed sound leadership on the basis of issues, they now became satisfied with pre-election outpourings of emotion and prejudice.

Despite the efforts of some extremists to attribute the development of the tenancy system to a deliberate plot on the part of landowners, it did not represent a planned method of keeping the Negro and white in peonage. On the contrary it developed without a plan; it was the path of least resistance. Bankrupt ~~and~~ after the Civil War, Southern planters turned at first to the wage system. The Negro, however, had lived from Saturday to Saturday under the slavery system; he knew nothing ~~more~~ else under freedom. The planter had little capital. The ~~vicious~~ vicious system of tenant-to-planter-to-local ~~and~~ banker--to-Eastern capitalist developed into a permanent credit structure. Cotton ceased to be a crop; it became a universal medium of exchange, and money was only a few ciphers on paper that travelled in circles.

In the case of the masses of former slaves tenancy was a system which they were released into. What freedom had brought to the Negro, the crop lien and the mortgage began to bring to the yeoman white. The bulk of the 30 per cent of Southern farmers who were tenants in 1880 were Negroes. The steady decline in the price of cotton from 1870 to the turn of the century, coupled with the credit system, began to take an increasing toll among the whites.

Crop liens and mortgages were not the only burdens of the Southern farmer. In ~~1906~~ 1906, after ~~there~~ there had been widespread reports of "dirt-eating", a group of 80 medical students at the University of Texas were given the first clinical tests for hookworm. Eight of those tested had the disease, despite the fact that they were from the wealthier class, a high proportion came from cities and small towns, and they were at an age past the highest infestation of the parasite.

When the Rockefeller ^{Sanitary Commission} ~~Foundation~~ (later the ~~International Health Board~~) began its work in the South about 1910, it was estimated that there were not less than 2,500,000 cases of hookworm in the section. A young North Carolina doctor,

was the pioneer in the campaign to bring the hookworm under ~~own~~ control. He and another North Carolinian, Walter Hines Page, who was the leading publicist in the campaign, were hampered by the most damning of all opposition--ridicule. People hooted at the idea that "the germ of laziness" was responsible for the shiftlessness of the South's rural population. Early tests show^{col} that some counties had an infestation of 99 plus per cent. Wholesale tests of school children last year gave evidence that the malady has not yet been brought under control, seven out of ten children in some counties. In the one Southern state where practically all rural children were tested recently, it is indicated that three out of every ten children are infected.

Hookworm was not the only debilitating disease which sapped the physical and mental energies of the rural South. Malaria in the spring has been as common in some areas as the head cold in winter. Screens are still considered a mark of luxury.

Tuberculosis, gonorrhoea and syphilis have had their converts in great numbers. ~~Remarkable~~ Remarkable progress, beginning with the original subsidizations by the ^{Roosevelter} International Health Board, has been made in the ~~the~~ development of public health systems, but while the majority of states have full time health officers in every county, funds have been lacking to operate them on an efficient basis until recently.

By 1900 the South was pioneering in public education. In that year the average expenditures for each state were ~~much~~ still something less than a million dollars. While progress has been made consistently in this field in the matter of providing opportunity for school attendance, it is only in the last five years that the South has undertaken the task of developing an effective educational system to fit the needs of the rural areas. A knowledge of the elements of the three R's, it has been found, is ^{not in itself a} ~~no~~ guarantee of successful preparation for life.

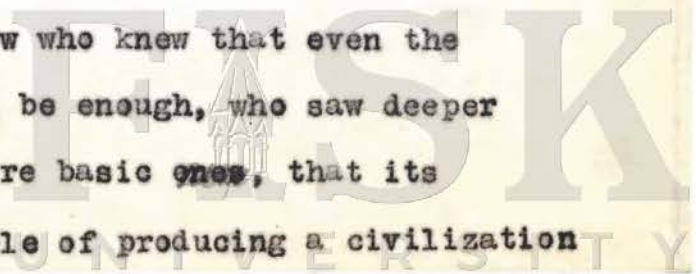
By the turn of the century the frontier had disappeared. Before that time the hardier of the yeomen had been able to pack a skillets and a few ears of corn and "head West". The Eastern portion of Texas is populated by Negroes and whites who moved en masse from ~~the~~ Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi. As always those who moved on to the frontier left the more prosperous and the less able behind.

The march of tenancy continued. Even in the Golden Age of the ^{boom} twenties tenancy was increasing; almost one out of ^{was} eight of these who owned farms in 1920 had lost them by 1935. Always there was the credit system with its medium of exchange, the

bale of cotton. Newspapers preached a doctrine of diversification until they were hoarse. But it was not the one-horse farmer who needed to be warned of ~~this folly~~ ^{the folly of the one crop system}. It was the landlord who wanted a rent medium that could be turned into ready cash; the merchant who ~~insisted~~ advanced only to those who promised to raise cotton; the banker who likewise depended upon this medium; the cities which failed to encourage new crops by promising a ready market; the entrepreneur who was depended upon to provide processing plants, slaughter houses and the like.

Under pressure of the depression the South began to awake to an acute awareness of the plight of its rural population. The markets for its cities were disappearing; sidewalks were crowded with rural folk who were in need of food. Its warehouses overflowing with cotton which was bringing a price lower in terms of what its return would buy than ever before, the South faced an imminent collapse of its economic structure. The ~~South~~ South had known hard times before and there were many who, seeing only the surface, thought that recuperation awaited only an increase in the price of cotton, an increase that had always come in the past and would surely come again. That hope has gone now and there are none who believe that cotton will bring 15 cents a pound again; few who hope that it will bring 12. And in more than half of the producing area cotton costs 9.6 cents a pound to produce!

All along there have been a few who knew that even the miracle of 15-cents cotton would not be enough, who saw deeper and realized that the South's ills are basic ones, that its agricultural foundation is not capable of producing a civilization



in keeping with American standards. A major portion of its population lives on an economic and social level no higher than that of the peasants and peons of the world, but without the self-respect and stability of the low income farm population of other nations.

This will be no recital of depressing details already familiar to those who are interested. Things have been happening in the South, beginnings have been made that hold promise. No final answers have been found as yet, but progress is being made.

Most significant is that the South has, in a sense, become aware of the nature and extent of the problem it faces. A mere catalogue of the books that have been written about the South in the last five years--realistic, factual books of self-examination and self-appraisal--would require more space than can be allotted in these few pages. Their names, if not their contents, are known to most who have even a cursory interest in the region.

Not every Southerner is willing to face the facts of the region's situation; but those who are can at last be heard without being damned. And that is progress; perhaps the most notable progress the South has made since Henry Grady and his school helped to stir a South grown weak with self-pity and self-adulation a half century ago.

Secondly, the nation knows something of the ills the South has been nurturing. The present Administration has recognized that for the nation's good as well as the South's there are responsibilities which the Federal government must accept.

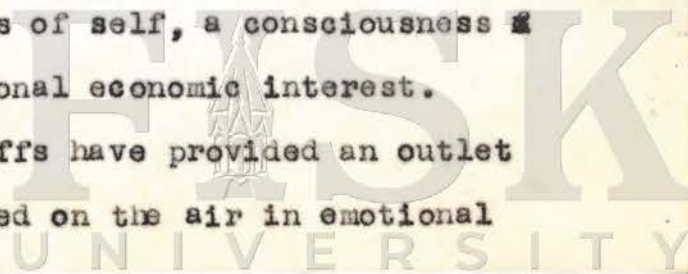
Aside from changes in attitudes certain steps have been

taken which, if continued and directed, give prospects of progress more permanent than a mere increase in the price of cotton would bring:

1. The development of an agency, the Farm Security Administration, which has developed methods of striking directly at basic agricultural problems in the South. Beginnings have been made in getting away from the outworn credit system; in developing a system of farmer education designed to reach the tenant; in fostering for the first time a live-at-home program for thousands of farm families who had been dependent upon meager supplies of side meat and meal from the store; in stemming the tide of tenancy that had engulfed an increasing number with each successive ^{summer} number, and in making it possible for some to reach the status of farm owners.

2. The South's educators have undertaken with enthusiasm and foresight the task of developing an educational system adapted to the needs of its people. If ever a people had faith in education as the way out Southerners have, but that faith in its blindness has, in the past, been too dependent upon the mere provision of a sufficient number ~~of~~ of seats in a classroom presided over by a teacher. The South is turning from a consideration of the mechanics of education to its substance.

3. Relieved to an extent of its ~~super~~ super-sensitiveness at the bottom of which was an inferiority complex, the South has turned to a sounder consciousness of self, a consciousness of its regional nature and its regional economic interest. Freight-rate differentials and tariffs have provided an outlet for energies which once were expended on the air in emotional



outbursts over "the North", "the Negro" and the glories of a by-gone day. This new consciousness has taken concrete form in the efforts of Dr. Howard W. Odum, and those who have been led by his definition of the South's regional nature, to find means by which the states composing it can undertake a common approach to its problems.

In 1934 the late Clarence Cason wrote:

"Those who love the Old South may take their choice of courses: they may either exist in complacent dreams, hoping that they will not too soon be cast from their beds by a sudden rocking of the earth beneath them; or they may resolve to wrestle with substantial problems with all the strength and skill at their command, inspired by another kind of vision --one which leads them to hope that the present and future of the South may yet prove worthy of the glamorous reputation of the ante-bellum years."

Many who love the South have made that resolve. "What Is Being Done?" In the following pages are contained a cursory examination of some of the steps that are being taken.

REHABILITATION

In 1933 it became evident that making work in cities or in towns for farm families who were on relief was not only impossible, but unwise, and that to maintain them on a dole would get nowhere. Moreover, an attack on the nation's agricultural problem of over-production and low prices had little relation to families which had no workstock, no seed and no equipment--and in many instances, no farmland to farm. To keep a family on relief at a cost of \$200 a year only prolonged the difficulty and made the problem more and not less permanent. Relief officials began to see the possibilities of permanently rehabilitating families through loans and where necessary, grants, at a cost that would be less than relief and yet have the advantage of permanent good.

The method chosen was for each state to set up corporations directed by outstanding citizens to be operated on direct grants from the Federal Emergency Relief Administration to which they would be responsible. Immediate loans for food were made to those in need, and then ~~was~~ was begun a policy of lump sum grants to families for the purchase of necessary equipment for operating a farm. From the beginning this program produced remarkable results. After its initial success a policy was adopted which provided for the elimination of all former farm families, regardless of place of residence, from the relief rolls.

All kinds of experiments were attempted including the purchase of land on which communities were set up; the "furnishings" of farm families, ~~regarding the~~ who rented land from private

individuals; and large-scale subsistence farms operated by relief groups composed of individuals not capable of farming without constant supervision.

The success of these early efforts varied from state to state and there were wide variations in the policies adopted and the type of financing undertaken. In order to standardize the practices in the various states and to utilize the experiences that had been gained, all of the corporations were taken over by the Resettlement Administration the ~~xxxxx~~ latter part of 1934. The function of this agency was not confined to financing farmers who had been on relief. In addition experiments in suburban housing developments, relief for farm families in such areas as the dust bowl, and the lending of money to borderline farmers who had never been on relief were added.

Out of this agency, the farm functions of which were taken over by the farm security Administration with Dr. Will. W. Alexander as its director in 1937, has developed a program of more lasting significance to the South than any phase of the New Deal. At last there has been a consistent attempt on a large scale to get at the fundamentals of the South's agricultural economy with its ~~xxx~~ twin ills of eroded land and eroded people. Each generation of that approximately two-thirds of the South's farm population which are living on a tenant status has been able to provide the succeeding one with fewer and fewer economic and social advantages. As the people have lagged behind in the progress of the nation--vast numbers of them existing on a standard of living considered low in the days of their grandfathers-- so has the land become less able

to take care of them as a result of erosion and the one-crop system.

The lack of credit and the absence ^{or} ~~of~~ inadequacy of supervision are basic problems of tenancy. Ownership of land offers a solution only for an estimated one out of five who are now capable of managing their own farms. The rehabilitation program of the Farm Security Administration is directed at the primary needs of (1) Credit at a low rate of interest coordinated with (2) a program of educational supervision which is designed to aid the individual family in planning and carrying out a live-at-home program.

For administrative purposes the FSA operates on a regional basis, from three to six states usually comprising a region. Thus, for instance, the states of Florida, Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina are in Region V with headquarters in Montgomery, Alabama. All loans clear through the regional finance office where policies are made and general supervision ~~is~~ over the region is maintained. Each state within the region operates under a State director whose headquarters is located in the same town as the headquarters of the State Extension service in order to coordinate the work of the two agencies.

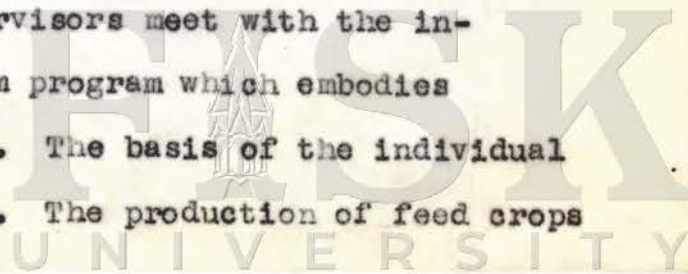
The key functionaries of the program are the farm and home supervisors, and it is upon them that the ultimate success of the program depends. Because of the immense task of recruiting personnel under the original State ~~xxxx~~ rehabilitation corporations, some of those hired were found to be inadequate for the job and there has been a continuous process of weeding

out those who were not fitted for the work. At present the personnel is stable and higher and higher qualifications are being set for both home and farm supervisors.

Practically all of the farm supervisors now being hired are graduates of agricultural colleges and the home supervisors likewise are graduates in home economics. Practical experience is stressed, and a great majority of the farm supervisors now with the agency have had farm experience or were raised on farms.

The average county in the South has from 175 to 300 farm families on the rehabilitation program. The individual farm supervisor has the responsibility of from 80 to 150 families, the case load varying with local conditions and the region. Dr. T. Roy ~~Raid~~ Reid, director of the program in the States of Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, has set 150 as the average case load for farm supervisors in that region. In the four states of the extreme Southeast Regional Director, R. W. Hudgens is attempting to reduce the load of farm supervisors to 100. Dr. Reid is trying the same case load for both farm and home supervisors, while in the region for which Mr. Hudgens is director ~~is~~ the case load for home supervisors will be ~~xxxx~~ almost double that of farm supervisors. One of the best features of the administrative set-up of the Fsa is that policies can be adapted more closely to meet existing needs, and there is a wider opportunity for experimentation.

Each fall farm and home supervisors meet with the individual families and map out a farm program which embodies planning for both the farm and home. The basis of the individual farm plan is a live-at-home program. The production of feed crops



necessary to take care of all livestock owned by the family and staple foods for home consumption are arbitrary provisions of each farm plan. The individual family has a choice of food and feed crops within these limits. Every effort is made to provide supplementary sources of income, and wherever possible two instead of one cash crops are used.

When the farm plan is made up, estimates of the amount of money needed for such purposes as the purchase of livestock, equipment, seed, feed and fertilizer are made as well as budgets for subsistence and medicine. Simple home record books (extremely rare heretofore) are provided. Loans are made in lump sums are set up in joint bank accounts to be checked out as needed on the signature of the farmer and his farm supervisor. "You can tell whether a farmer means business by his attitude in the matter of checking out funds," comments one supervisor. "If he starts hanging around the office wanting 'advances' on his ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ pre-arranged check, it is a good thing to watch out. On the other hand, if he takes out a few dollars less each month than the amount originally set up in his loan, you can depend on him--he means to pay the government back dollar for dollar."

Loans in the past have averaged approximately \$300 per year, a large proportion of this amount being for capital goods outlays--workstock, cows, equipment, etc. In the original loan application, a careful check is kept of the net worth of each family accepted. Due to consecutive years of low farm income and the fact that the families accepted were those in the

lower income groups, there were thousands of families who had little more than what was on their backs at the time they were accepted for loans. An accompanying table **ix** shows the increase in the net worth of families from several Southern states, and also the increase in the amount of foods for home consumption for the same families.

The progress of a family cannot be measured in the goods alone. Increased consumption of food, better health and an improved standard of living and outlook, including attendance of school of children all enter the picture. In many rural schools throughout the South an average attendance of 60 per cent in winter months is not unusual, habitual absence being attributable to inadequate food, clothing and books. Regular attendance of children in families borrowing from the FSA is emphasized by both farm and home supervisors, and attendance officers report continued absences to both.

Advice and assistance in the farm program is only one of many functions of the farm supervisor. He becomes a counsellor who is called upon in any problem that may arise, and it is not unusual for him to be called in as an arbiter to help in adjusting purely personal problems. The death of a mule, an injury to a member of the family, arrangements for a rental contract or the purchase of a piece of equipment or livestock--there are always matters arising in which the family may turn to him.

Sam Fors is a supervisor in Hines County, Mississippi. He has been with "the program" for four years, having been hired about the time the Resettlement Administration took over

the Mississippi Rehabilitation Corporation. He had agricultural training in college and had been doing various types of agricultural work, including dairy inspection for the State of Mississippi, before going with the program.

The 225 cases handled by Ford and an assistant supervisor included a cross-section of families that are typical of the ~~xx~~ type that have been aided by the FSA. One of families on the FSA loan is that of W. S. ^{Gregett?} Gretts who moved from Wisconsin in 1932 in search of "better land and weather that would give the wife a better break". The Gregetts have had a tough time of it since landing in Mississippi, despite hard and conscientious work.

One of the chief troubles is that Gregett, who is middle-aged, can't get used to the Mississippi way of farming. His ~~xx~~ chief trouble at present is a belief that flat land is the most suitable for farming--that was the case in his native Wisconsin. In Mississippi, however, faith in flat land has only led him to grief. ~~xx~~ Although flat the piece of land he has been farming is what is commonly known as "buck shot" land--unproductive and difficult to work, being badly drained.

Despite constant setbacks the farm shows evidence of constant work, a barn and chicken house having been built from scrap material and repairs made to the house. His wife is now an invalid and the future looks hopeless in Mississippi. Perhaps another year and Gregett will pick up his household goods and trek back to Wisconsin where family and neighbors and a dogged determination, coupled with a piece of flat land that will produce, may bring him independence. The unpaid balance of his loan can be transferred to Wisconsin. Meanwhile the Gregett

family has been saved from the relief rolls and a further disillusionment that might have meant hopeless ruin for them.

Napoleon Williams and his wife are what are commonly described as "oldtime Negroes". Up in years now, he is close to 60, they struggled for years to find ease for the pains of an "afflicted" daughter. "We'uns always managed to git by. You kin as' anybody 'roun here, they tell you we ain't ever run from no debt and ain't ever had no'trouble."

Napoleon's wife recounts the years they paid out every bit they could raise for doctors bills. "Ole man say if hit takes the mule he goin' ta sell that too. That wuz in thuty-two. Folks tole us about de relief, and we worked at that fo' a while before the child, she died. Then they tole us ~~what~~ about dis here program which lend money fo' a mule and furnishes you."

Napoleon and his wife have about paid for the mule now and need only a small subsistence loan each year which is paid back regularly. They don't want a great deal. This year he hopes to have enough left over to be able to spend \$40 for a small wagon to use in taking a "little stuff into town wid" and equally important "to get a round a little bit come layin' by a time so I can see my cillun and friends."

"Yassuh, we been doin' ver' well. Dese folks been mighty good to us and Ah intends to pay back ever 8 cent de governmint done lent us."

On one of the main highways leading from Jackson is an expansive house which has fallen into a rather dilapidated estate. The present occupants, the family of W. J. Walker,

rented the house and surrounding farm from real estate operatives who have been holding it with the idea of sub-dividing it for homes.

Walker is about 55, and has been financed by the FSA for three years. "At one time I ~~am~~ was a steel construction foreman in Chicago," he casually recalls his past. "Made as much as \$500 ~~xxxxxx~~ in one month, but when 'twenty-nine hit, it wasn't long before I was headin' back toward Mississippi." For the next year or so there were occasional jobs around Jackson, but they became scarcer and scarcer. One year at farming--that was the year cotton went to five cents a pound--and the spectre of relief. WPA work tided the family over in 'thirty-four and the early part of 'thirty-five.

"I had a devil of a time convincing these folks that I was really a farmer and would work," Walker explains. "When they finally took us on, ~~am~~ me and the old lady had exactly \$1.40 and ten hens--and the hens belonged to my mother-in-law."

Today there is a look of determination ~~in~~ ~~his~~ in Walker's eye. In a little over two years he and his wife have accumulated four cows, three calves, two mules (which will be paid out soon), thirty-five chickens, and food and feed enough for some time to come.

Mrs. Walker proudly shows the visitor through the house and displays row on row of canned foods for the family. "I'm fifty-four year old, and I'm telling you I never did expect to have anybody teach me how to can, but Miss Brown has taught me plenty."

Asked what he thinks of the FSA program, Walker pushes

his hat back and answers, "Well, I'll tell you it's the best system ever put out for the feller that wants to work. I don't know what we'd ever done without it, and at the time we's just about reached the ~~xxxx~~ end of our rope." Listening to him talk it is easy to see that he is not the type to reach the end of the rope peaceably--if there happened to others around of the same mind. With some prospect for the future, however, he will make as good and stable a citizen as can be found.

A short distance ~~ax~~ way lives a young couple who started off life together at a tough time. The wife's father owned a small farm of his own, but there was no room there for the two of them. They would have had to start off as share hands, except that they heard about the FSA which made it possible for them to begin life a step higher--as "third and fourth" renters. They have no children--yet. But when they do it will be with the knowledge that there is ample food in the house for all.

(Farms in the vicinity of Southern cities constitute a special type of problems. Frequently they are owned by real estate or investment companies which are holding them for future development and which have no ~~xxxxxx~~ interest in them as agricultural properties. Rents are usually high because houses, regardless of their condition, can usually be rented to low-income wage-earners from the city who can afford to pay more a year for house rent than the average farm will bring for house and land.)

Jake Harris is a young Negro--that is, young to be the father of seven children. He and his wife had worked hard in making nine crops, but had never seemed to get anywhere. They

have been on the program three years and are "better off then we ever did 'spect to be", Jake explains. "Before we got wid dis program, most we ever had was one po' mule, and it died. That's how we happened to make a loan from the governmint."

Now Jake has two mules--all paid for. He has a good landlord who lends him a rake to cut hay on shares with, and when he doesn't have any work on the farm to do he is out looking for work hauling with ^{his} team. After coming on the program he began producing enough feed to carry his mule for the first time.

Every supervisor has some families of which he is particularly proud, those that have made hercic efforts and have gotten results. Asked how many they are unable to help, most farm supervisors will answer one out of ten, a few say two out of ten. All the while farm and home supervisors are developing new techniques of working with tenant families. Throughout the South Fsa personnel invariable say that Negro families are easier to work with than white. A number of factors are responsible.

In the first place, as one young home supervisor put it, "We know how to work with Negroes through long practice. I can walkin Sally's house and say, 'Sally, why haven't you washed the kids today?' She understands me and I understand her. But with whites it is a different matter."

The white families of the tenant and sharecropper groups have been isolated and insulted against personal contact with persons of higher economic and social levels. They are often extremely self-conscious of their submerged status. They have been pushed off most of the good lands owned by landlords who exercise supervision over their tenants because white land-

lords don't know how to handle them--they are not as docile and amenable as Negroes, and some of them have a habit of wanting to see the books.

The whites of the tenant status move in a closed circle for the most part. Frequently schools constitute the only direct contact tenants have with persons of higher economic status.

One of the big steps taken by the FSA has been the training of personnel who understand and know tenants. Farm and home supervisors provide contacts across the economic and social gulf between tenants and the rest of society.

Frequently farm supervisors can work with farmers in groups. For instance, in demonstrating the ^{building} construction of a sanitary privy; in constructing a chicken house; ~~xxxx~~ running a terrace, or even planting corn. Lectures and written matter are ineffectual in the approach to the great mass of tenant farmers. They must be shown, step by step.

Unlike the county farm demonstration agent, the responsibility of the FSA farm supervisor is limited to a definite number of families. The Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture has been criticized for its failure in the past to aid the tenant farmers. It is true, as one outstanding Extension Service official has said, that the activities of that agency have worked to widen the distance between the farmers of the upper third and those on the level of the lower third. The latter are living on the same level, or lower, than their ancestors were. Scientific methods have enabled many farmers of the upper group to keep step with the times--they enjoy the benefits of the twentieth century, automobiles, electricity, mechanical waterpumps

and other labor-saving devices and so on. The Extension Service, through its experimentation work and its county agents, have *has* brought modern methods to some, but has not reached those of the lower groups.

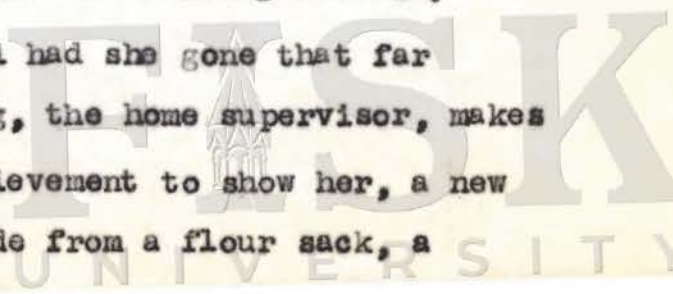
For the first ten years of its existence, and in some sections for longer, the county agent was looked upon as a "dude farmer" with new-fangled methods that were impractical. It took patience and hard work for the Extension Service to sell itself to the majority of farmers and to reach its present position. As for those farmers on the outer fringe they were usually given up as hopeless by the county agent. The average rural county in the South has from 2,500 to 6,000 farmers, and it was only natural that the county agent should spend his time helping those most interested in accepting his services, and best able to understand the methods he advocated. There were other reasons why the Extension Service should have concentrated on the farmers of the upper income group, not the least of which is the fact that it is dependent on support from each individual county for its continued functioning.

At Present the ~~2~~ farm supervisors of the FSA work ~~x~~ closely with the county agents of the Extension Service. Farm plans are based on recommendations ~~2~~ of the Extension Service, and a major portion of the key personnel of the FSA were trained by the older agency. The county agent could only advise, but the FSA serves the additional function of being a credit agency and with the credit agency's prerogative of exercising a certain amount of supervision.

The home supervisors of the FSA have introduced into the South on a large scale an apparatus which may not occupy the place in history given to Whitney's cotton gin, but which is already recognized as a significant development. The apparatus is the pressure cooker for home use. If the home supervisors had performed no other function than placing some 100,000 of these implements in operation in as many Southern farm homes, no other justification would be needed for the expense involved in hiring them. "Outside of the ole man, that pressure cooker is the most valuable thing I've got," is the estimate of the wife of one Arkansas Negro farmer. The pressure cooker has made possible a year-round supply of food, including meats, with less expense and less work than any method yet tried. Every FSA home has its stock of canned goods.

The life of low-income farm wives in the South has not been affected by the wealth of mechanical gadgets that have come into existence in the last two decades. The wood stove and the washpot over an open fire in the backyard are still standard equipment, and to appreciate the drudgery of operating them requires little imagination.

Sam and Mary Beall, who live in Smith County, Texas, have two daughters, one two and one four years old. To Mrs. Beall the FSA home supervisor is a friend and adviser who has helped her to learn things about keeping house and raising a family that she might have learned in school had she gone that far before her marriage. When Mrs. Young, the home supervisor, makes a visit there is always some new achievement to show her, a new dress for one of the little girls made from a flour sack, a



corner what-not made of a cigar box, a new batch of 50 cans of vegetables.

To farm housewives the home supervisor is more than an advisor in canning, cooking and sewing--or even a friend. She is a contact with a different world. Sam Beall and his wife have had a tough time of it in many respects. In five years of renting farms he has dug three wells, and screened three houses. The FSA helped him to get a five-year rental contract this year and now she says, "Sam don't mind starting over again this time, because we know we'll be here for a while." The FSA ~~has helped him to get a five-year rental contract~~ has given the Beall's the advantage of low-interest credit and helped to make it possible for him to buy five cows and two mules in the two years they have "been on the program." But the job would not have been complete, and the hope of ownership would not be as bright had it not been for the aid of the home supervisor. A common saying in the South is that a wife "can throw out the back door in one spoon what the husband can tote in all day through the front door."

Sam Beall is not the only tenant farmer who has dug wells which he could not carry with him when he left. The average tenant moves once every three years, which means that many never stay on the same farm two years in succession. Frequently the habit of being on the move arises from a hope that down the road or in the next county there will be a better piece of land, a house that won't leak, or cheaper rent. Sometimes it's

shiftlessness--which among farmers has about the same earmarks as among the rest of us, and is probably no more nor less extensive, all circumstances being equal. But among the young and ambitious there are other reasons for moving.

It is not an uncommon practice in the South to reward a tenant farmer who increases the productive capacity of a farm with a notice that the rent for next year will be a half bal or a bale more. Long-term rental contracts are unknown in the South, or almost so. Indeed signed rental contracts of any sort are rare. It just isn't done. The landlords as a whole don't see it as a matter affecting their interest in the least, failing to realize that ^{the present system} it is costing them the erosion of their land and the depreciation of their property.

The FSA has inaugurated a policy of refusing to lend to tenants whose landlords will not give them a written lease. The attempt will be made to demonstrate that there are sufficient mutual advantages to be gained to make it worthwhile for both parties directly concerned, and the public. Standard contracts are being made available to all landlords and tenants who are interested in them.

By next year one out of ever seven tenant farmers will be borrowing from the agency in the South. This means that if Congress sees fit to make it possible to continue the program and to extend its services gradually to all who qualify, the agency will have a premium to offer to all landlords and tenants who agree to deal with each other on a standard contract basis. One of the provisions of such contracts is that the tenant

will be given credit for permanent improvements placed on the property with the consent of the landlord if forced to move before he gets the full benefit therefrom.

A lease of from three to five years will give the tenant incentive to plant cover crops and to terrace hillsides. In the past the tenant who did have the initiative to follow such practices was running the risk of having his rent raised or of being forced to leave before he had gained the full benefit of his efforts. The landlord would have more assurance that his investment would be improved rather than allowed to run down as one incentive for signing a contract. In addition, with supervision and direction of the agency provided the tenant, there would also be a better chance of collecting the rent regularly.

Thus the public through an agency of the government becomes ~~an~~ third party in a relationship which is of vital concern to society as well as to the individuals who are dependent upon each other.

FROM TENANCY TO OWNERSHIP

As originally written the Bankhead-Jones farm tenant purchase act provided for an outlay of one billion dollars for the purchase of farms to be resold to tenants. Those who have been learning more about the nature of the tenant problem since that time are not sorry that the original bill failed to pass, that instead it was finally whittled down to a first-year's outlay of \$10,000,000.

In 1937 some 3,000 farmers, or an average of one for each county in the U.S., were ^{lent} loaned money with which to buy farms and pay for all necessary repairs and improvements. With an appropriation for \$25,000,000 for 1938-39 it is expected that an additional 7,000 farms will be purchased. The act provided for this sum to be doubled in 1940--if and when the next session of Congress authorizes the necessary \$50,000,000. Secretary Wallace estimated that if the increase in the number of farm tenants continues at the rate of the last decade, this amount will not be sufficient to take care of the average increase.

Every one of the farm families which have been ^{lent} loaned money under the Bankhead-Jones act would provide interesting material for a feature story. Some are from families that have been home-owners in their communities, others have come from families that have been tenants for two or three generations. All of them have demonstrated initiative and promise, otherwise they would not have been among the chosen few to be selected.

Opal Childers is 19 years old and is the mother of three small girls, the ~~old~~ oldest of which is five years and ~~XXXX~~ and already

able to help her mother tend to the younger ones. "I never have known anything else but living as a tenant and I blame my early marriage on the fact that I wanted to get from under it. I have always worked with the goal ahead of some day owning land, and you can know what this chance means to Virgil and me-- and to them," she nodded toward the three little girls.

In 1935 the Childers were living in a shack that had formerly been a chicken house--that was when they were accepted for a rural rehabilitation loan. Having no workstock or equipment of any kind, Childers was advanced money with which to buy a steer. About layin' by time after the first ~~crop~~ crop ~~x~~ had been made the steer died, but three bales of cotton had been produced on the four acres of cotton land allotted to Childers. He was advanced enough to buy a mare with the next year, and was successful enough in farming to convince his landlord that the piece of land was worth considerably more rent than he had been paying.

"I seen it wasn't no use trying to keep on there and I heard about Mr. Cooper--the man that owns this ~~piece~~ piece. We have been getting along fine together and now he is going to sell me this place at a reasonable price." Childers, along with 350 other tenant farmers in his county applied for one of the ten loans allotted for this year. He was selected by a committee of three, composed of two farmers and a merchant. The county agents and the farm and home supervisors worked together in distributing information on the loans and in making recommendations.

In the two years he has been renting the farm he is to buy, Childers had put a new roof on the barn with tin supplied

by the landlord; had dug a well; fenced a new pasture; cleared ten acres of land and planted it in lespedeza, and in other ways demonstrated his determination. His wife, who appears to weigh about 115 pounds, plows in the spring and can chop cotton too.

Three years on the rehabilitation program with the benefit of credit at low interest rates, and the supervision and guidance of the FSA farm and home supervisors had helped the Childers to begin the climb up the ladder to ownership. Neither had been able to go past the seventh grade in school, but they have the native intelligence and initiative to overcome this handicap.

"I never would have learned how to run this pressure cooker if Mrs. Shelton hadn't taken time to teach me." One of the 50 per cent of Southern school children who never go past the seventh grade, she had not had the advantage of "courses" in home economics which seldom are offered except in the last three years of high school. Nor had her husband taken courses in vocational agriculture which would have helped him to understand the importance of nitrates, phosphates, terraces and legumes. He has learned enough of the elementary facts of modern agriculture to ~~and~~ enable him to become a successful farmer through a system which combined credit control with an effective educational system.

If perchance the ~~Childers~~ Childers family had one day accumulated as much as \$300 with which to make the down payment on a farm, there would still be no guarantee of successful ownership. In the first place he might not have had the initiative to take advantage of the Extension Service's advice and direction, being a type that needed personal attention. Even hard work intelligently directed would not have insured him against the

ever-recurring to farmers with a mortgage--the crop failure. Bankhead-Jones loans are repaid on a sliding scale adjusted to the annual income of the farmer, that is, on a percentage basis.

With each dip in the price of cotton, and the South has not known a succession of as many as eight "normal" years, there is a wave of farm foreclosures ~~in the South~~. That is one of the chief reasons for the constant downward trend in farm ownership in the region. The theory that tenants progress up the ladder to ownership does not hold. It has required superhuman effort in the past for a young man starting out life as a tenant to accumulate enough money at one time to begin purchase of a farm; and with the down payment he has still been faced with the problem of rigid annual installments and eight or ten per cent interest even from banks. Despite the many stories of tenants purchasing silk shirts or Ford cars on those rare ~~xxx~~ occasions when cotton prices were high, there were as many or more who made down payments on farms, only to have small town banks or landlords foreclose within a year or two.

Not all of the farmers selected for Bankhead-Jones are former rehabilitation clients by any means--infact not more than one of every four or five have previously borrowed from the FSA. The character and ability of the family, together with their prospects of completing payment, are the chief factors taken into consideration in selecting those to whom loans are made.

Estimates of the proportion of tenants who are ready for farm ownership if given supervision similar to that provided for rehabilitation clients vary from 15 to 30 per cent. All families selected for purchase loans agree to accept supervision for a

minimum period of five years, and final payments on loans cannot be made to the government before the end of this time. Some of those who have made a study of the problem strongly recommend that the government not accept final payment for a period of 20 years, or even more, thus insuring the farmer against an early loss through foreclosure or an ill-advised sale.

On its present scale the Bankhead-Jones act is in effect little more than a lottery, and yet its accomplishments cannot be measured in terms of the relatively few tenants who are enabled to purchase farms. In a sense the effect of the act has been much the same as the popular advertising campaigns: "In 25 words explain why you would like to have a Kool Refrigerator and win one!" Only a few are fortunate enough to win, but all contestants give expression to their desire to own one, and the result is to stimulate sales.

Applications for loans have averaged from 25 for each loan to be made ~~to~~ to 75. In the region composed of Alabama, Florida, Georgia and South Carolina there were more than 50,000 applications last year for 1,200 farm loans. In Alabama, where the loans were more publicized than elsewhere as a result of the personal interest displayed by Senator Bankhead and his brother, Speaker/ ^{of the House} W. B. Bankhead, there were slightly more than ^{applications for a possible — loan} 25,000. In other words, one tenant farmer out of every seven went to the trouble of filling out an application. The county agents and the FSA personnel did not solicit applications, and made no effort to encourage those who had no chance of being selected.

Tenant farmers know that those who have the best chance

of being selected are those who have workstock of their own, a cow and sufficient food and feed to carry them through the first winter. They also know that the past record of the tenant for honesty, sound agricultural practices and initiative in the matter of improving property and building up the soil are taken into consideration.

In a very real sense, then the Bankhead-Jones act has made provisions for an annual contest featuring the selection of the best one out of every hundred farm tenant families. And as a few yards of blue ribbon, when suitable embossed in gold letters, can cause men to strive mightily in almost any direction, so the prospect of owning a piece of land has had its effect on thousands who have no prospect of winning, but who win regardless as a result of the effort.

Meanwhile the rehabilitation loan program has made possible the purchase of many farms by tenants who otherwise ~~would~~ would not have been able to take this step. In Region VI, composed of Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana, an accurate check ~~was~~ showed that one out of every nineteen families to whom rehabilitation~~s~~ loans have been made have begun the purchase of a farm.

Murry Dixon has been living in the vicinity of Edwards, Mississippi, all of his 63 years. He can point to "dis place over here and dat place over dare" where he ~~has~~ has made crops since boyhood. "Me an' my wife has made forty crops altogether on our own."

Forty crops in all and in 1934 Murry Dixon and his wife had, not counting a family and grandchildren, just about the same thing they had after their first crop. The most crops he ever

made for one landlord was nine "and seven of them we didn't break even, two we made a little sumthin'." Since boyhood Murry has had one weakness--his love for a mare. He prides himself on the fact that one of his mares won a second prize at the State Fair once, and also on the fact that he "never has run away from no debt." Once his landlord sold the farm Murry had been renting and moved into town with Murry still owing him \$70. Two years later, to the surprise of the landlord who had forgotten the debt, Murry ~~xx~~ showed up with ^{the} money in hand.

The first year after he was "furnished by the FSA Murry had enough at the end of the year to make a down payment on a 130-acre farm which was one of a ~~xx~~ number being sold by a real estate firm. Today he owes only four more payments which he and his sons can make easily, he believes.

Unable to read and write Murry is a craftsman of the old school. He has built a barn and two cribs all made of oak and hickory boards which he and his sons split, from floor to the shingles on the roof. In his spare time he makes cotton baskets, an art learned from his uncle who had done it as a slave and which is being passed down to his sons. Now there is more incentive than ever~~x~~ before to work nights pulling the splits for baskets from strips of ~~xx~~ hickory. "I had always promised de Lord that if ever I got hold of a piece of land, I would set aside a ~~xxx~~ piece for Him." The year he got hold of a piece for the first time, Murry set aside 15 acres to be planted by the members of the Mt. Zion Church, the proceeds to be used for payment of the preacher's salary and repairs.

There are some who doubt the wisdom of small farms as a

goal at a time when the mechanized, large scale production unit seems to offer the advantage of more efficient system. Thus far, neither private initiative, nor governmental effort, has proved that it is feasible to develop large-scale units. There seems to be more evidence to indicate that small farmer, each owning his own piece of land, but utilizing syrup mills, grist mills, hay balers, canneries and breeding stock with his neighbors can be as successful--ix if a live-at-home program of self-sufficiency is followed. On x the present scale efforts at both individual farm ownership and large-scale units are still on an experimental basis. The South can profit by further effort in both directions until more definite evidence is at hand to indicate which holds the greater prospects for a long-time future development.

FARM DEBT ADJUSTMENT

One result of the credit system of the cotton belt is to pile up old debts on the books of merchants, fertilizer companies and other concerns which advance money to farmers or which sell to them on credit. Over a period of years of low-priced cotton debts continue to accumulate and are seldom marked off the books even though there is no expectation of payment. In one ~~xxxx~~ small Black Belt town located in a section thickly populated by Negroes, merchants carried farmers through the worst years of the depression with the result that about half of them went broke. In 1933, a cash and carry chain store moved in and in a short ~~x~~ while was getting most of the business from ~~x~~ farmers who were receiving GWA and AAA checks. Customers who owed back debts over a period of years felt that they could not pay old debts and live at the same time and hence preferred to buy for cash rather than coming in contact with their creditors. The merchants would have preferred to forget the old accounts, ~~xx~~ for the time being at least, and benefit from the cash trade, but the old debts were keeping their former customers away. The situation was a typical one throughout the South except that in the absence of a new cash store farmers went to the store on the other side of the track or traded in the next town.

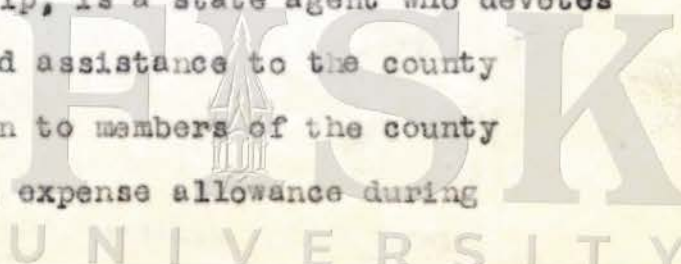
In over three-fourths of the rural counties in the South at present there are permanent county committees of three men-- one or two farmers, a merchant and a banker. Called Farm Debt Adjustment committees, they are ~~xxxx~~ being sponsored by the Farm Security Administration as a means of bringing creditors and debtors together for settlements satisfactory to both.

The procedure is entirely voluntary. Any farmer may ask the committee in his county to hear his case at one of its regular meetings. Where possible his creditors are asked to sit in on the discussions and to assist in ~~making~~ working out a plan ~~of~~ of settlement. The FSA farm supervisor and the county agent are usually present at these meetings.

Every county supervisor can cite instances of rehabilitation clients who were accepted for loans at a time when they had nothing and have since accumulated workstock, equipment and a small sum in cash, only to have bills presented one they begin to get on their feet. The first farmer accepted for a Bankhead-Jones farm purchase loan was reminded of an old depression debt which he though had been marked off his account. Since the chattel mortgage is an institution of long-standing in the South, the resurrection of old debts can wipe out the progress made by an ambitious family in two or three years.

Throughout the nation approximately 85,000 individual cases have been adjusted unvolving indebtedness of almost a third of a billion dollars. In making settlements there was a reduction of approximately \$85,000,000, and settlements resulted in the immediate payment of almost five million dollars to local governmental agencies.

The cost of this service has been negligible in ~~xxx~~ comparison to ~~the~~ advantages it has brought to farmers and ~~xx~~ their creditors. The only additional personnel, other than clerical help, is a state agent who devotes full time to the organization ~~x~~ and assistance to the county committees. The only compensation to members of the county committees ~~xxxxxxx~~ is a small expense allowance during actual service.



PROJECTS

The phase of the FSA program which has attracted most attention has been that devoted to the establishment of projects on land purchased by the agency and those which preceded it. From the standpoint of the number of farm families located on projects this part of the program is a minor activity, less than five percent of the total clients being located on ~~xxxxxx~~ projects. Viewed as the broadest social and economic experiments yet undertaken by the Federal government, however, the projects are significant.

There is a wide variety in the types of projects undertaken. Skyline Farms, located in Jackson County, Alabama, was begun under the Alabama Rehabilitation Corporation. Located in a mountainous section of the State this project represents an early effort to find an answer to the problem of the hill farmers who were forced to seek a relief at the low ebb of the depression. One-hundred and seventy-five farm families are located on an original tract of approximately 8,000 acres of land. It was necessary not only to clear land for farming purposes but to build houses, a community center and a cooperative store.

~~xxxx~~ At Lake Dick, near Pine Bluff, Arkansas, the Farm Security Administration is undertaking one of the few cooperative farms in the United States. Eighty seven farm families are now living on a tract of land at Irwinville, Georgia, where a completely new community, including a store, gin, community center and school have been set up. In Terrebonne, Louisiana, the establishment of a canebrake cooperative project is underway. Because of the heavy outlay for machinery required in the pro-

duction of sugar cane and the efficiency of large scale farming in this section, the individual "fourty-acre-and-a-mule" type of farming was considered unwise.

At Gee's Bend, Wilcox County, Alabama, the descendants of the slaves of William Pettway are located on land which eventually will be sold to them. Isolated in the Bend, 80 families now on the project had a strong community feeling long before hard times and a landlord who was unable to "furnish" them had brought them close to starvation.

By 1933 the Federal Land Bank owned one farm out of every five in Coffee County. Floods, poor land and a health problem of ~~xx~~ serious ~~x~~ consequences (60 percent of the children in the county had hookworm in 1937) had combined to blight the county.

Projects are scattered throughout the Southern States, and each has given rise to distinctive problems in development and supervision. Not only has it been necessary to adapt procedures and policies to the individual project and to the type of the surrounding territory have been an integral part of the whole problem.

Naturally the erection of a community of new farm units by "the government" has attracted widespread interest.

One of the chief difficulties encountered has been the selection ~~xf~~ of families for projects. In Most instances, families have been selected from a wide territory, the typical settlement of 100 families representing former residents of 15 or 20 counties. The prevailing policy at present is to develop a "promotion system" in which the project is used as a stepping stone to give rehabilitation clients who have demonstrated

initiative and ability wider economic and social opportunities. In the words of Dr. T. Roy Reid, regional director for Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi, the project becomes the "diploma" of the successful rehabilitation family.

Irwinville Farms, Irwin County, Georgia, is a typical project of the large tract community type. Originally begun in the latter part of 1934, it is located on a tract of 10,688 acres purchased at a cost of \$147,444, or approximately \$14 an acre. In the spring of 1935, 43 families moved in and construction was begun on houses and barns. With ~~in~~ one exception these families were on the relief rolls at the time and were in destitute condition. The average net worth of the individual family at this time was \$77.17. At the end of three years the average assets of the same families which moved to Irwinville three years ago is \$778.25--after deducting all liabilities, including amounts owed to the Farm Security Administration for equipment, subsistence and rent.

Today the individual farmer at Irwinville is not only a farmer, but a store-owner, ginner, x cotton and cottonseed buyer, and markets his own produce. As a member of cooperatives performing these various services, the families at Irwinville have an opportunity to increase their incomes beyond what could be expected from simple farming operations. The private plantations which still operate at a profit usually combine these various functions.

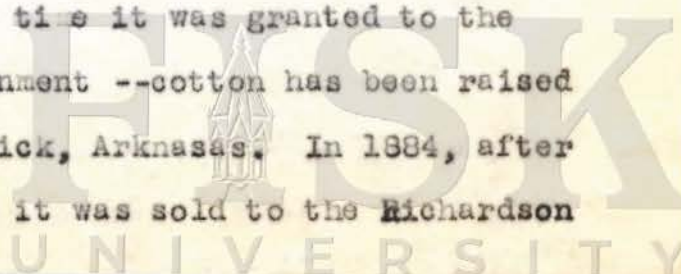
Located in a section where there are a variety of money crops, including cotton, tobacco, watermelons, peanuts, sweet potato

and snap beans, Irwinville has a sounder agricultural basis than the average project of its type. In addition, livestock, particularly hogs, can be raised profitably and every unit has additional income from this ~~xxx~~ source. Particular emphasis is being placed upon marketing at Irwinville. Cotton samples are sent to Memphis for grading by government experts and every effort is being made ~~z~~ to develop a consciousness of the importance of premium staples, not only among the families located at the project but in the surrounding territory as well. The community store has facilities for cooling and marketing eggs.

In connection with the marketing of eggs, T. C. Miller, regional cooperative specialist, cites the educational aspects of the marketing phase of this work. "The average farm family which sells a few eggs from time to time in the South does not realize the importance of keeping eggs in a cool place and ~~xx~~ bringing them to market regularly. It takes time to teach our people that eggs gathered ~~x~~ irregularly and left on the porch may be all right for home consumption but not for a select market."

W. P. Bryan, project manager, is convinced that families at Irwinville will be able to purchase their farms and liquidate all debts to the government. "Although our families come from scattered counties through this section of Georgia, a strong community feeling has already developed--and that is the important factor in making a go of an undertaking of this type."

For 85 years--almost from the time it was granted to the original owner by the Federal government --cotton has been raised on the plantation located at Lake Dick, Arkansas. In 1884, after having passed through several hands it was sold to the Richardson



& May Land and Planting Company and from that date until the time it was sold to the government in the liquidation of the Canal Bank, of New Orleans, it was operated by absentee landlords.

The land on this tract had been badly depleted by successive croppings but is of the type of heavy, flat land that can be easily built up ~~again~~ again. Today 80 families occupy a circle of small homes ~~x~~ built around the edge of the lake and are participating in the development of one of the few experimental cooperative farms in the United States. Aside from a small tract set aside for individual gardens, all of the remainder of the 3,450 acre ~~x~~ tract is being farmed by a cooperative association, of which each ~~f~~ family head is a member. Most of the families are young (average ^{of men} age/being 28 and wives, 24) and were ~~x~~ selected from rehabilitation borrowers over the State.

At the first of each year a meeting of the full membership of the association is held and individuals are ~~xhs~~ chosen for various tasks. A salary scale is set up on the basis of prevailing wages in the section--that is, so much for plow hands, dairy manager, shop man, etc.~~;~~ All of the members not assigned to special tasks are divided into four groups, each with a group leader corresponding to a labor foreman. The foremen work with the community manager in planning the work program, and the division of labor. Individual workers are paid weekly, "time" being kept by the foremen or group leaders. All trade at the community store is on a strictly ~~x~~ cash basis. At ~~the~~ present the dairy, designed to provide milk only for the residents, is operated on a cash basis similar to the store, milk being sold to families on the project for five cents a quart.

Thus far no friction has arisen over the division of labor and assignment of tasks. The success of a project of this type means that families participating must develop radically different attitudes of success. Under the system at Lake Dick each member will be working in effect for the association as a hired farmer, but he will be a share holder in the association and profit only as it profits.

Whatever degree of success has been attained by the Delta Cooperative Association at Hillhouse, Mississippi, is attributable to the pioneering of Sherwood Eddy and the faithful, day-by-day direction of its manager, Sam Franklin. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
~~XXXXXXXX~~ Evicted sharecroppers from Arkansas, including Negroes and whites are living and farming cooperatively on a tract of land bought by Sherwood Eddy. In the sense that Hillhouse is a product of individual initiative and missionary zeal, it is a significant effort. But the possibility of its duplication by others of a less able and less influential group must be considered in any attempt to estimate its significance as far as the region as a whole is ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ concerned.

Two decades ago Hugh McRae began the development of farm communities in eastern North Carolina and as a result of his efforts there are scattered over that section settlements which have turned former cotton lands into gardens. Throughout the years he has stressed small farms intensively cultivated and producing truck crops, bulbs and flowers. For a long time McRae has been recognized as one of the most significant figures in Southern agriculture. Unfortunately for his efforts as far as the South as a whole is concerned, he has proved only what can be done

with the land. His demonstrations have not been applicable to the human problem because they are not farmed by native Southern whites or Negroes, but by Europeans who (to their great, good fortune) have never been damned by a knowledge of how to produce cotton.

In Mississippi, Oscar Johnston, Manager of the Delta Pine Land ~~xxxxxx~~ Company, has demonstrated what scientific management can do in the way of successfully producing cotton to the advantage of both owners, who are English ~~xxxxix~~ textile operators and the tenants, who are native Mississippi Negroes. Johnston has proved that he can do it as a few others have proved that it can be done on a more modest scale. The South's problems would be solved if it had 10,000 Sam Franklins, Hugh McRae's and Oscar Johnstons. Lacking these it must continue to seek for methods that can be adopted wholesale either by less capable individuals acting on their own initiative, or by government acting in the name of the whole people.

The fact that the Federal government can buy land, build homes and give farmer families an opportunity to establish themselves does not prove anything. The test will be whether personnel that can be recruited in large numbers can successfully direct such projects with the result that they will, within a short time, become self-sustaining and offer security and opportunity to the average farm family. Two years have not provided a sufficient time to pass final judgement.

One of the most significant types of project is that undertaken in Coffee County, Alabama, where the government now owns 60,000 acres scattered throughout the county. One of the

low-income counties of the state, and embodying many, if not all, of the significant problems of the rural South, Coffee County was chosen as an experimental area. Gov. Bibb Graves, of Alabama, has cooperated with the agency in making available state services to be coordinated with the work of the Farm Security Administration.

Families selected for this project were already located in the county, ~~xxx~~ many of them on the farms on which they are now located. All of the land now owned by the agency was bought outright from the Federal Land Bank. With the exception of its low interest rates, the Federal Land Bank's policies are essentially the same as those of private banking enterprises. Farms taken over were not improved for rental purposes and rental contracts were made for one year to the next, with the result that renters were as bad off, if not worse, than those renting from private individuals. The tenants got advances for food and other necessities as best they could.

J.O. Bowdoin and his two sons were ~~x~~ renting a place which at one time had been^a/productive, three-horse farm. Unable to buy fertilizer and the necessary workstock, the Bowdoin's had been farming as best they could with the result that erosion and leaching of the soil had continued to take their annual toll. One gully on the place was big enough to hold three or four houses comfortably.

Today after three years of effort on the part of the Bowdoins and with the cooperation and backing of the Farm Security Administration, the farm~~x~~ is once more back to its original productive capacity. The farm has been terraced properly and the gully has been planted with kudzu, drainage ditches having diverted

MacArthur directs the Coffee County project which includes more than 200 families living on developed farm units and half that number who are rehabilitation clients.

One of the most significant things about the Coffee County experiment area is the coordination of governmental agencies. In discussing the progress being made with various people one would never know/^{from} the substance of the conversation whether the individual happened to be working for the Farm Security Administration, the Extension Service, the land utilization section of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (which is developing a tract of ~~xxxx~~ sub-marginal land in forests, pastures and recreation reserves), the County Superintendent of Education, A. C. Dunaway, the County health officer, or a private physician.

Each month representatives of all social and governmental agencies meet to discuss methods of effectively coordinating their various responsibilities. A hookworm campaign such as the one ~~which~~ which has been under way is not limited to the health officer. In the schools hookworm becomes a major subject. FSA farm and home supervisors include on every report a family hookworm record, see that medical service is utilized, and push the construction of sanitary toilets. The Extension Service agents use every opportunity, both in individual contacts and group meetings to emphasize the subject.

Working together the representative of these various agencies see their respective jobs, not as separate undertakings but as part of a whole. To make possible an intensive educational program and to determine what results can be obtained, the FSA has subsidized the construction of additional vocational buildings,

has provided five additional vocational education teachers (with the expectation that they will be taken over by the county), and had made possible an adult education and recreation program.

Out of the Coffee County experiments, and out of a similar undertaking in Greene County, Georgia, where Arthur Raper gathered the depressing evidence for his "Preface to Peasantry", may come results of significance to the South as a whole.

To answer the question, "How sound are the projects ~~now~~ undertaken by the FSA?", one must first determine what is expected of any experiment. Certainly no reasonable person expects the cows at an ~~experiment~~ experiment station to produce enough milk to pay for the development of a new breed, nor the bale of cotton produced as a by-product in developing a new staple to pay for the cost of producing it. No more would a person expect experiments of this type to pay for ~~themselves~~ themselves than would Edison have expected his first light bulb to sell for what it cost to produce it.

The development of model farm units consists of more than the mere mechanics of setting up houses and barns and terracing land. Basically the experiment is one involving human beings and human relationships. Personnel had to be assembled and developed into a functioning organization, and nowhere were there men and women who had the background of experience required in an undertaking which is unique in American history.

The process of developing policies and procedure has been one of immense proportions. What methods should be ~~followed~~ followed

in the purchase of land; its division into units of the proper size; the x designing and construction of homes, water pumps and privies; the selection of families; the advancement of money for subsistence and for farming operations; the provision of educational facilities where none previously existed; the ~~mx~~ method of collections; the provisions for farm and home supervision; the planning of crops and marketing? And at each step there is always the problem of adapting the procedure to the individual family, its immediate needs, emergencies, capacities and attitudes. The development of a contented cow is simple by comparison to the development of techniques for rescuing derelict families and looking to their eventual independence and happiness. And it all has had to be done in keeping with American traditions. (A private individual can shout at a renter, cheat one, or establish any relationship satisfactory to the two of them, or tolerable to the latter; but one chance remark of a government functionary becomes tyranny, and the community is scandalized.)

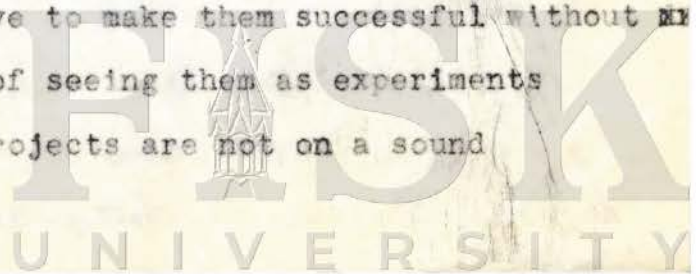
The most glaring errors in the development of projects has been in construction. Land purchases have been on a sound basis, averaging less per acre than in private sales for the same type of land since the government has been in a position to buy large tracts at a time when there were no large purchasers in the market. In fact in Arkansas, for instance, the FSA owns ^{bottom} land bought at \$30 an acre in the liquidation of insurance companies and banks which is today worth \$50 an acre, a stroke of fortune that will make possible the coverage of losses suffered in other phases of the program.

The construction of farm units has not been as simple. The first units were far too elaborat, resulting in widespread criticism against a policy which resulted in families who were formerly on relief living in homes finer than those of their neighbors who had struggled to save more modest possessions. Later units have been "closer to the ground", but model homesteads still have a luxurious appearance in comparison to the unpainted hovels near them. Relief ~~labor~~ labor was used in the consturction of many projects, and was more costly than would otherwise be expected. In all instances the agency has been faced with the necessity of paying prevailing wage rates and working constructi n crews shorter hours when private undertakings could have managed with less.

In some instances architecture has not been practical, "bob-tailed" houses /with short eaves having been more attractive to the designer than practical to the families who lived in them. "Tight" barns designed for the mid-West have been constructed on some Southern projects where ~~the~~ climate required an "open" barn with air for mules and livestock feed.

The greatest failures have been in the suburban communities established/for the purpose of providing low-income wage earners subsistence homesteads. In most instances the dismal failure of this type of project has been due to the fact that they are located too far from the cities they were designed to serve.

For the present and future the weakness of the farm projects is a tendency in some cases to strive to make them successful without ~~due~~ due consideration t the necessity of seeing them as experiments which can be duplicated. If such projects are not on a sound



agricultural basis they prove nothing as far as the possibility of providing an answer to the South's larger problems. Arrangements are being made to set up cooperative textile enterprises on three of the projects in an effort to make them self-sustaining. If this is attempted in ~~xx~~ many cases the prospect of providing demonstrations of what can be accomplished is forfeited.

Conceding that the job should have, or had to be undertaken, it is difficult to see how it could have been accomplished to date with any less waste. The mistakes that have been made have been attributable to the nature of the task and the hast with which it has been undertaken, together with all the handicaps of lack of experience and trained personnel, rather than to any shortcoming that could be isolated and condemned as unnecessary.

Certainly, the raw personnel that has been trained and is now a functioning unit is far better than might be expected at the outset. Nowhere is there a group of people who believe more earnestly in the objectives toward which they are working. Because of the nature of the work the agency has been able to attract persons at salaries far less than they might have demanded in other fields of activity.

The worst criticism of Dr. Rex Tugwell was that he was a visionary, but he was the director of the Resettlement Administration at a time when imagination and daring were at a greater premium than administrative efficiency. His successor, Dr. Will W. Alexander is a man who is familiar with Southern rural life from a lifetime devoted to its problems. He has brought to the administration in its second phase a sound, practical judgment and an ability to inspire those about him to increased effort.

From Dr. Alexander down to the clerks in county offices, the personnel of the FSA is alert to the errors of the past and confident of eliminating them in the future. Had the job been attempted decades ago instead of years, the organization could have felt its way and moved slowly. But when at last the government awoke to the necessity of action it was too late for painstaking care; people had to be fed and housed, experience had to be gained in doing and not in contemplation.

COOPERATIVES?

Two years ago the President appointed a commission to make a study of cooperatives in Sweden to determine what, if any, prospect there was for the development of a cooperative movement in this country. In effect the commission's report stated that while cooperatives had been successful in Sweden ~~at~~ but that the American people are not ready for them.

The human element is the primary one in cooperatives. To be successful they must be based on what the psychologists refer to as a "felt need" on the part of the prospective cooperators. Habits of working together and patterns of cooperation and group consciousness are essential. These qualities are not found in abundance in the rural South today. It should be kept in mind, however, that cooperatives are not new to the South, that a half-century ago ~~xx~~ there were more active cooperatives in this region than there are at present. One of the primary purposes of the Farmers Alliance was the establishment of cooperatives and the membership undertook a wide variety of enterprises, including not only the purchase of farm supplies, but the manufacture of shoes, cotton-bagging and furniture.

The alliancemen were not lacking ~~in~~ a "felt need" for the benefits to be derived from group effort--they saw this line of attack as the most promising in their fight against monopoly. Here and there one still finds veteran farmers in the South who recall with relish the Alliance's fight against the jute-bagging trust. With 1500 weekly and daily papers pledging support to the

organization, enthusiasm was kept at a high pitch for a period of from 10 to 20 years, depending upon the area. Lacking in neither strength nor enthusiasm, the organization was weak in one major respect: It lacked trained, educated leadership and executive direction in its cooperative enterprises.

The bulk of the Alliance membership was drawn from the yeoman farm group, small farmers who had bought or "settled" land which they worked themselves. Independent in one sense, they were not so far removed from the pioneer type. Quiltings, log-rollings and the like were common. Community services such as the construction of schools and churches were undertaken by direct group action. It was a common practice to work a sick neighbor's crop out, and often his become the most productive in the community. Some of these customs prevail today, but not to the extent they did then.

The South does not have a group today comparable to that which made up the Alliance membership. A spirit of equality prevailed among them, they were conscious of their class, "small farmers", and defied any and all who appeared to be working counter to their interests. Illiteracy was not an insurmountable taint; one could "make his mark" as boldly as a neighbor who had learned to fashion letters.

The cooperative movement never did die out completely in the South. For the last 20 years it has developed at a steady rate, having made considerable progress, from a statistical standpoint, in recent years as a result of the organization of the cotton cooperatives. The most determined efforts at cooperation have been among the pecan-producers, but with indifferent success. Scattered over the Southeast are some successful producers cooperatives such as

the Southeastern Melon Growers Association. Controlled by large producers, this association has shown the results of efficient management.

The organization which has been responsible for developing the largest ~~ix~~ volume of cooperative business in the South is the Farm Bureau Federation which, with the cooperati n of the ~~EE~~ Extension Service, has successfully sponsored fertilizer marketing, etc.

The Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union, an organization which dates fr m the collapse of the Alliance, has fostered small cooperative enterprises with some success, but it has a scattered membership. Its policies and objectives place it somewhere in between the Farm Bureau Federation and the Southern Tenant Farmers Union.

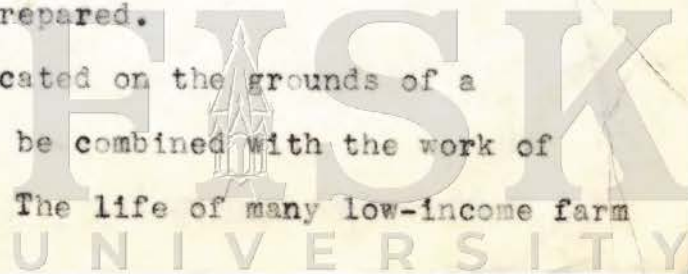
While the most spectacular of the cooperative activities sponsored by the FSA have been these established in connection with the commun ty projects, approximately one out of four of the rehabilitation ~~ix~~ clients on the program are participating in some type of cooperative enterprise. Cooperative undertakings such as x the stores and gins set up on the projects were practically unknown in the South. The fact that they have been set up by x the agency and put in operation through associations formed among the clients on the project does not in itself either prove ~~ix~~ or disprove their potential value. When the government, through a loan and through direction, makes possible a cooperative store or gin then the test of the undertaking begins-- that is the stage in which most of the project cooperatives are now in. The test will be in the x ability of the government to transfer direction and control to the members of the association, and the subsequent ability and initiative of the members in day-by-day operation.

initiative of the members in day-by-day operation.

The consumer cooperatives that have been established have aroused very little opposition. Since most projects are located on large plantation tracts, a store, or commissary and in many cases a gin were already in existence. In some other instances, for example Skyline Farms in Northeast Alabama, projects are situated on land that is being cleared. The establishment of a new gin at a settlement such as the one at Irwinville, Georgia, is recognized as a service to farmers of the surrounding territory which can also take advantage of its grading and marketing ~~xxxxx~~ facilities. Where adequate facilities are already available no attempt is made to duplicate them, and contract agreements are made for such services as ginning. Throughout the South the number of cooperative general stores in operation averages not more than two or three for each state--a number too small to arouse opposition and ^{yet sufficiently} large to provide an experimental base.

The most effective type of cooperatives sponsored by the Fsa are those which provide services which would not be available otherwise. For instance in one county five canning associations have been organized and money loaned to set up community canneries averaging about \$2,500 each. Membership is open to all farmers of the surrounding territory, and canning will be done on a toll or fee basis, each family contributing part of the labor as surplus food crops are brought in and prepared.

Each of these canneries is located on the grounds of a school and community gatherings will be combined with the work of preserving the winter food supply. The life of many low-income farm

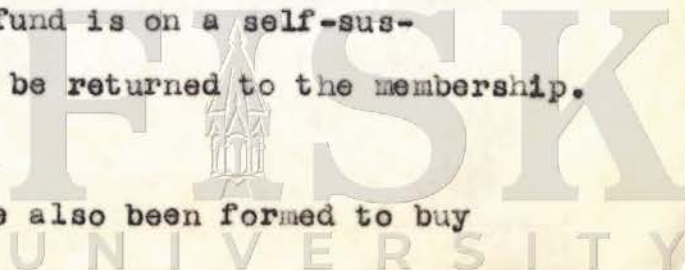


wives is one of isolation, with a once-a month visit to town and perhaps church services furnishing the only social outlet. The cooperative canneries are to be used in "putting up" foods for school lunches, always a problem in rural areas.

Instead of each mother preparing a lunch each day, meals are being prepared at school to an increasing extent. Cold biscuit and syrup with a baked sweet potato has been a standard school lunch throughout most rural areas in the South. Hot school lunches, frequently utilizing NYA labor and home economics students, will mean more health and more education. An effective method of bringing parents into the circle of the school's activities is also provided.

In Mississippi, approximately 12,000 rehabilitation farmers are members of a cooperative Livestock Replacement Fund which is providing insurance against what frequently constitutes a minor catastrophe to the low-income farm family--the death of a mule. Each member of the association is assessed about nine dollars annually per head of livestock. In return the fund pays three-fourths of the value of livestock lost through any cause, sickness, accident, theft or old age. In effect, each member is guaranteed the services of work animals on an annual fee basis, thus removing one of the major factors in successful farming from the element of chance. Already in operation for almost two years the fund is on a self-sustaining basis, and any profits will be returned to the membership.

Cooperative associations have also been formed to buy



heavy farm equipment such as terracing machinery, silage cutters and hay bailers. For equipment ranging in price from \$50 to as high as \$400, however, the most successful arrangement has been found to be through loans to an individual or a few individuals. These "community service loans", as they are called are producing results far out of proportion to the small amount ~~xxx~~ they are costing the government--on a strictly financial basis loans of this type have proved to be sound, losses from default being negligible.

It is not worthwhile from an administrative standpoint to organize a cooperative for the purpose of purchasing a jack or an incubator. Both require individual ~~xxx~~ care and management, and there would be no justification for a group undertaking to purchase either. In borrowing \$300 with which to purchase a jack, the individual farmer agrees to a fixed fee for service. In addition he must get a sufficient number of farmers in the community to agree in advance to use the services of the animal to insure repayment of the loan. In the ~~xxx~~ deep South few farmers in the past have raised their own mules. In Alabama in 1934 there were less than a dozen (?) jacks in the state--today there are close to a hundred, largely as a result of the community service loans.

Through this ~~xxx~~ phase of the program several thousand farmers each year are being given an opportunity to make enough money with which to bring the purchase of farms. A loan of \$400 for mowing and baling equipment can often make it possible for a farm family to step into the owner class in a few years--

and ~~xx~~ with practically no cost to the government.

In Smith County, Texas, as an example, the Negro County Agent, Raymond Butler, "worked up" five community service loans for sorghum grinding and cooking equipment. The farmers to whom the loans were made have prospects of earning from \$300 to \$500 each annually. At the same time the communities which ~~were~~ were without adequate sorghum-making facilities will be encouraged to raise more, and an adequate supply of molasses will be provided for several hundred families which would not have had it otherwise. Each loan ~~xx~~ is designed to benefit not only the individual, but the community and unless it can be justified on this basis the loan is not made. Loans are not limited to farmers who are on the FSA program.

In Chester County, S. C. the daughter of a rehabilitation family will be able to go to college as a result of a \$60 loan for the purchase of an incubator. Oscar Ellis and his family are building a new house near Barnesville, Ga., from the profits of a hay-baling outfit which he moved from one farm to another in that section baling hay for his neighbors on shares. Oliver Jones, of Covington County, Ala., has resumed payments on his farm to the Federal Land Bank as a result of a loan made for a jack. In that ~~county~~ county more than 30 community service loans have been made.

For the last ten years there has been little capital available in the South for the purchase of equipment of the type for which community service loans are made. Diversification is dependent upon ready access to equipment as is the

production and storage of food and feed crops for home use. County agents of the Extension Service and farm and home supervisors of the FSA are in a position to see the need for such farm equipment and to aid in making arrangements for loans.

FELLOWSHIPS

September 23, 1938

Dear Mr. Edmunds: We have sent a duplicate
of the printed matter
which you have been holding for Mr. Gould Beech
to him at his new address. We should appreciate,
therefore, having you destroy the package which
is in your office.

Thank you very much for
the trouble you have taken.

Very truly yours,
MARY ELIZABETH MCKAY

Secretary to Mrs. Simon

Mr. John T. Edmunds
Superintendent of Mails
United States Post Office
Montgomery, Alabama

FISK
UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

United States Post Office

FIRST CLASS

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

September 21, 1938.

Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen:

Reference to your letter of the 19th inst. and the enclosed Form 3540 relative to a parcel mailed by you addressed to Mr. Gould Beech, Farm Security Adm., this city, I wish to advise that the addressee was notified relative to this parcel and requesting 10¢ in postage to forward same to him on August 23, 1938, and to this date have received no reply.

Inasmuch as you failed to enclose forwarding postage in your letter of the 19th inst. we are unable to forward same to Mr. Beech as postage for forwarding or return must be prepaid.

It is requested that you furnish this office with 10¢ in postage if you desire the parcel forwarded to Mr. Beech or 17¢ if you desire it returned to you.

Very truly yours,

Roy L. Nolen, Postmaster,

By  Superintendent of Mails.

JTE/whm

FISK
UNIVERSITY

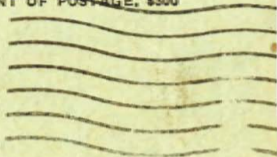
Post Office Department

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

e5-6762



PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE, \$300



Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Ave.
Chicago Ill

EISK
UNIVERSITY

Form 3540

NOTICE TO SENDER OF UNDELIVERED MAIL

Postmasters will indicate ordinary mail by check mark, and other mail by number.

Cut on lines and insert stamp

SEP 14 1938

United States Post Office

MONTGOMERY, ALA

(Post office)

(State)

Merchandise (Parcel Post)

Printed Matter

Ordinary Mail
Your Inv. No. _____

The mail described hereon, sent by you, is held here as undeliverable for the reason checked. It is addressed to:

Mr. Harold Beech

Farm Security Admin.

Insured No. _____

Reg. No. _____

Unclaimed

Not found

Refused

Removed e5-6762 GPO

Treated as abandoned per your instructions thereon

It will be returned to you if you will AT ONCE send this card and 17 cents in loose postage stamps, in a sealed envelope, TWO CENTS POSTAGE PREPAID, addressed to the POSTMASTER, THIS OFFICE. If you desire the mail forwarded to the same addressee at another post office, give the new address and send postage stamps sufficient to prepay the forwarding postage. (If insured, stamps need not be furnished.) Do not paste stamps to this card. If prompt reply is not received the mail will be disposed of as provided by law.

If another attempt to deliver refused parcel or unclaimed ordinary parcel is desired send _____ cents to cover postage at local rate.

Respectfully, POSTMASTER.

INSTRUCTIONS: _____

TWO CENTS POSTAGE is required on the envelope in which this card is returned

FELLOWSHIPS

September 20, 1938

Dear Mr. Beech: I am sorry you never received the reports I sent you in July. We received a notice from the post office in Montgomery only yesterday, saying that the package was being held. We asked to have it forwarded to Troy. In case it doesn't reach you, I am sending another set to Birmingham, under separate cover. I hope this delay has not greatly inconvenienced you.

Very truly yours,

MARY ELIZABETH MCKAY
Secretary to Mrs. Simon

Mr. Gould Beech
1300 South 28th Street
Birmingham, Alabama

FISK
UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

D

September 19, 1938

Dear Sir: We have received the enclosed notice from you that mail which we sent to Mr. Gould Beech is being held in your office. We should appreciate having this mail forwarded to Mr. Beech, care of the State Teachers College, Troy, Alabama.

Very truly yours,

MARGARET S. SIMON

MKS

MSS:McK

Postmaster
Montgomery, Alabama

FISK
UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

IN REPLY REFER TO

Mrs. Margaret Simon
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

M.S.	20	WLS	
JCD		Raw	
JFS		Raw	
		Muk	20

Dear Mrs. Simon:

I have not received the reports on the activities of the Fund for the past year which your secretary said she was forwarding to me during your absence. It is probable that the materials were sent and have not been forwarded to me.

Will you send a new set to me as soon as possible to this address:

1300 S. 28th St.
Birmingham, Ala.

I thank you.

Yours truly,

Gould Beech
Gould Beech

FISK
UNIVERSITY

CROSS REFERENCE RECORD

FIRM NAME OR SUBJECT FELLOWSHIPS BEECH GOULD **FILE NO.** _____

DATE	REMARKS
8-12-38	Corres. with Mr. Beech re: his recommendation of Troy College for aid from Fund

SEE TROY STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE (ALA) **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.



FELLOWSHIPS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

IN REPLY REFER TO

July 12, 1938

Mrs. Margaret Simon
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

	MES	8/15	W	
	JCD		JCD	0
	JFS		RW	0
			MK	18

Dear Mrs. Simon:

When I saw Mr. Embree at Tuskegee he suggested that I would want to see first hand some of the work the Fund is doing in the South in connection with the writing of the book.

Since I saw Mr. Embree I have been concentrating on significant developments in this area of Alabama, but I hope to begin some extended tours through the South in the near future. It would be very helpful if you would send me some information on the work of the Fund in the Southeastern region. I would appreciate information of two types:

1. Prepared materials on projects.
2. The location of some of the work.

I believe it would be best to address me at:

Farm Security Administration
Information Division
Montgomery, Ala.

Also I would appreciate it if you would send me any further suggestions Mr. Embree may care to make.

I thank you.

Yours truly,

Gould Beech
Gould Beech

F S K
UNIVERSITY

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

FELLOWSHIPS

To Mr. Gould M. Beech
301 Pritchard Avenue
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Payment Voucher No. 9018

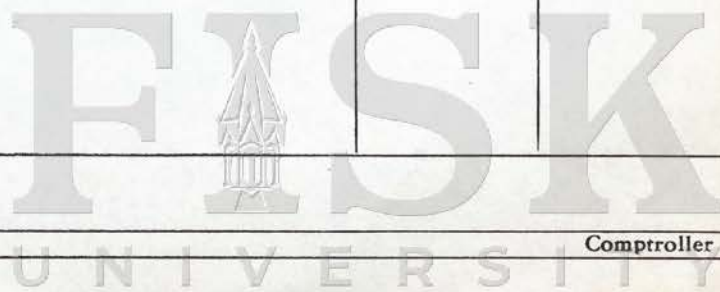
Date May 13, 1938

Final payment on fellowship granted 4/15/37 - - - - - \$100.00

Ck.#9018

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	36-31A	\$100.00	

Prepared by AM	Checked by	Posted by
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Comptroller

FELLOWSHIPS

May 13, 1938

Dear Mr. Beech: Enclosed you will find
 our check for \$100 repre-
senting the final payment on your fellowship grant
of \$1,500.

 We in this office hope
that the past year has been a profitable one for
you.

Very truly yours,

DE:AM

Mr. Gould M. Beech
501 Fritchard Avenue
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

FISK
UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

GOULD BEECH

	DE	5/13	DE	5/13
	R.P.	5/13	R.P.	0

May 10, 1938

Dear Miss Elvidge:

I don't know the reason for this. I didn't ask for it.

I am enclosing a receipt from the University which acknowledges payment of my obligations to a recent date, and I will have no other obligations of this nature before leaving here. You may recall that at the first of the year I wrote that the bulk of my fees were to be exempted. I trust that the enclosed receipt will therefore fill the requirements for your file in spite of the fact that I have not sent them for each individual payment.

We plan to leave Chapel Hill as soon after June 1 as it is convenient to pack and make other arrangements. If possible, I would like to have the final payment on my fellowship forwarded to me not later than May 20. This will allow me to settle all of my accounts and ship household goods back to Alabama without being rushed at the last minute.

I thank you for your many courtesies in handling the payments.

Yours truly,

Gould M. Beech

Miss Dorothy Elvidge
Comptroller
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Ill.



UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CASHIER'S AUDITED RECEIVABLES

1335

RECEIVED OF

James M. Beech

DATE EXPLANATION CREDIT BALANCE DUE ACCT. NO.

5/28
5-458 -

Fee

* 1335 *

0.00

• 2981

10M Mr. '38
O.P. 15870

*Settlement in full as of this date of
obligations to U.N.C. Cashier office 5/28/38*

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

FELLOWSHIPS

To

Mr. Gould M. Beech
301 Pritchard Avenue
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

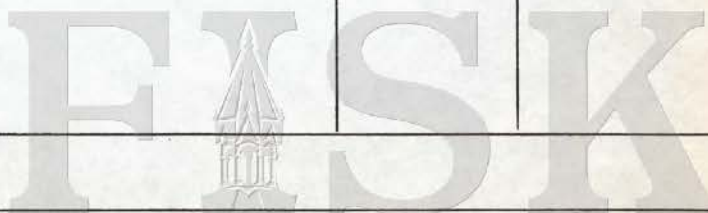
Payment Voucher No. 6608

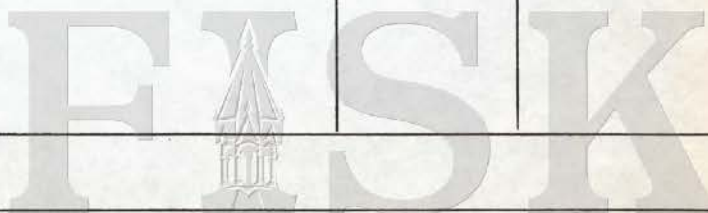
Date April 29, 1938

Eleventh payment on fellowship granted 4/15/37 ----- \$100.00

Ch.#19482

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	36-31A	\$100.00	

Prepared by AM	Checked by	Posted by	 Comptroller
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UNIVERSITY

GOULD BEECH

CR

FELLOWSHIPS

April 16, 1938

Beech, Gould

Dear Mr. Paty:

I thank you for your letter and the information about The Atlanta Journal.

*copy to
Wagon*

My chief interest in going to Troy is to get a first-hand view of the work being done by C. B. Smith, the president of the institution. As director of Alabama's curriculum revision program he endeavored, and is continuing along the same line, to redirect and vitalize education to the end that it will be a greater positive social force. He is interested particularly in race relations, labor and farm tenancy.

Until a few days ago I had almost made up my mind to accept a place as assistant editor of The Birmingham News, a place that will be vacant during the nine months the present editor is at Harvard on a Nieman fellowship. Since receiving your letter and hearing of one or two other prospective places I have decided to delay my decision until I find out whether a more promising place is available.

I am definitely going to accept some newspaper job beginning in September. After that I plan to continue in newspaper work--if I can find a place where I can be of some use. I do not intend to spend my life writing about the weather and automobile accidents or composing wordy exercises in saying nothing. My greatest ambition is to write--and I hope to keep writing regardless of where I may be--but I want to write about things of some social significance.

I am writing to Mr. Pope today. I didn't understand from your letter whether Mr. Pope was interested in the clippings or whether you had someone else in mind who might be interested in seeing some of my work. I do have some editorial clippings from The Advertiser--most of them the day-by-day run of the mill comment. There are few things duller than a last year's editorial which has been removed from its context. Off-hand about the only editorials I know of that have lasted are The New York Sun's on Santa Claus and William Allen White's on his daughter Mary and his "What's the Matter with Kansas?" If you know of someone that I might submit some of those I have to, or if you think it would be worthwhile I would like to send them direct to you. Since they are the only copies I have I hesitate to impose on anyone the obligation of returning them to me. This is especially true in the case of newspaper editors who never return anything but bad checks.



GOULD BEECH

I am sending an article on Hugo Black which I wrote this year.

I do not believe that copies of two articles I sent with my application this year would have been kept, but you might check to see. One was the development of a suggested program for the Farm Security Administration and was syndicated by the Southern Newspaper Syndicate. The other was an article on Gerald Johnson's "The Wasted Land".

I sincerely appreciate your interest in me and will welcome any further suggestions you may have.

Sincerely,

Gould Beech

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FELLOWSHIPS

April 12, 1938

Dear Mr. Beech: I have just returned to the office and find your interesting letter telling me of your plans for the summer. I think that the experience at the State Teachers College will be a very valuable one, but I am personally hoping that this does not mean you are contemplating leaving the newspaper field.

I have recently had several inquiries about your future plans. Can you send me some clippings of your editorial work while on the Montgomery Advertiser, and any other materials that you have with you? In this connection I think it would be well for you to get in touch with James Pope of the Atlanta Journal if you would be interested in a connection with that paper. The Journal has recently lost one of the members of its editorial staff and Mr. Pope would like to have an opportunity of talking with you.

All of us here will continue to be interested in your plans, and I hope that you will let us hear from you from time to time.

Sincerely yours,

RAYMOND R. PATY

RP:MLU

Mr. Gould M. Beech
301 Pritchard Avenue
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

FELLOWSHIPS

To

Mr. Gould M. Beach
301 Fritchard Avenue
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Payment Voucher No. 6468

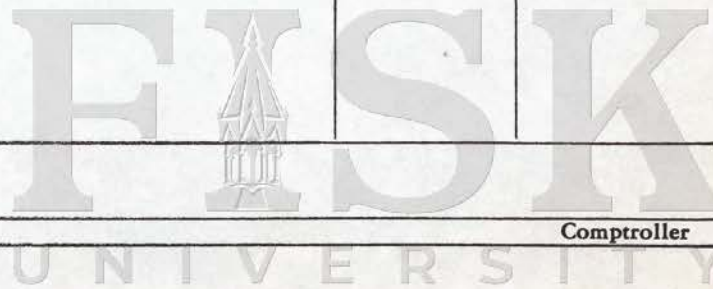
Date March 31, 1938

Tenth payment on fellowship granted 4/15/37 - - - - - \$100.00

Ck.#19324

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	36-31A	\$100.00	

Prepared by	Checked by	Posted by	Comptroller
AM			



	RRP	4/2	RP	13

FELLOWSHIPS

Chapel Hill, N. C.
March 30, 1938

Dear Mr. Paty:

I am very sorry to have missed you on your visit here, but was detained in Birmingham until Saturday.

Your letter notifying me of the committee's decision came during my absence and this is the first opportunity I have had to write. In making application for a renewal of my fellowship I understood that the chances of its approval were limited and I was prepared, therefore, for the decision.

I have made plans to go to Troy State Teachers College for the summer where I will participate in the teaching of a course on Contemporary Problems. I accepted the opportunity to go there for two reasons: First, Mr. C. B. Smith, who has been President of the college for a year, was formerly the director of the curriculum revision program being put into effect in Alabama. He is carrying this idea over into teacher-training and is doing a significant job of re-directing education and adapting it to the State's needs. Second, I believe that the opportunity to come in direct contact with numbers of people from farms and small towns will be an education for me.

to August

I have not decided definitely what I will be doing beginning in September, although I am not worried about getting a job. My difficulty is in finding a spot where I can make effective use of what I have learned here. There is a possibility that I will fill in as assistant editor of one of the Birmingham papers for nine months.

Whatever I do either in the near or distant future the year I have spent here has been of immeasurable value to me. I have not given up by any means the hope that at some future date the Fund will see fit to make it possible for me to return for another year of study. I presume that permanent files of application materials are kept on hand, but if this is not the customary practice I would appreciate it if you will make it a point to keep mine.

I want to thank you for your personal as well as official interest in me. I will keep you posted from time to time

FISK
UNIVERSITY

GOULD BEECH

as to my whereabouts so that if your travels cross that way
we can get together for a talk.

Yours truly,

Gould Beech

FISK
UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

March 17, 1938

Dear Mr. Beech: At the recent meeting of our Fellowship Committee I asked that I be allowed to inform our fellows who are requesting renewals of the action of the Committee as soon as definite decision was made. I am sorry to inform you that the Committee was unable to act favorably upon your request, and although no formal announcement of our grants will be made until the latter part of April, I think that this confidential information regarding the action in your case will help you to make your plans for next year.

The task of the Committee was even more difficult than last year. In addition to a host of new applications of a superior quality there were many requests for renewals.

The Committee was delighted with the reports which it has received about you and your work and regrets that it can not substantiate its interest by a renewal of your fellowship. I wish to assure you of our continued interest in your career, and hope that we may hear from you from time to time.

Sincerely yours,

RP:MLU

RAYMOND R. PATY

Mr. Gould M. Beech
501 Pritchard Avenue
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

FISK
UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

March 8, 1938

Dear Mr. Beech:

Enclosed you will find a check for the additional \$50 requested in your recent letter. For your information, payments totalling \$1,200 have been sent to you as follows:

August 9, 1937 - - - - -	\$400.00
September 30, 1937 - - - -	100.00
October 11, 1937 - - - - -	100.00
October 29, 1937 - - - - -	100.00
November 30, 1937 - - - - -	150.00
December 16, 1937 - - - - -	100.00
January 31, 1938 - - - - -	100.00
February 28, 1938 - - - - -	100.00
March 7, 1938 (Enclosed) - - -	<u>50.00</u>
	\$1,200.00

The additional \$300 due on your grant will be sent to you in the following amounts on the dates shown below.

April 1, 1938 - - - - -	\$100.00
May 1, 1938 - - - - -	100.00
June 1, 1938 - - - - -	<u>100.00</u>
	\$300.00

Very truly yours,

DE:AM

DOROTHY A. ELVIDGE

Mr. Gould M. Beech
301 Pritchard Avenue
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

FELLOWSHIPS

To

Mr. Gould M. Beech

301 Pritchard Avenue

Chapel Hill, North Carolina

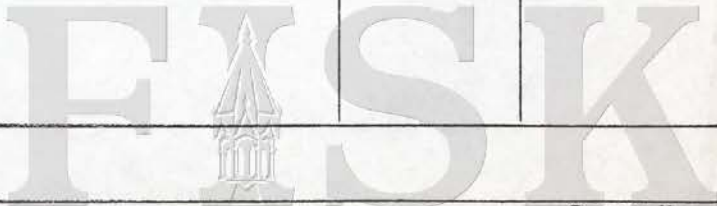
Payment Voucher No. 6409

Date March 7, 1958

Ninth payment on fellowship granted 4/15/37 - - - - - \$50.00

Ck.#19259

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	36-31A	\$50.00	

Prepared by AM	Checked by	Posted by	 Comptroller
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GOULD BEECH
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

FELLOWSHIPS

	DE	3/7	DE	3/8

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

3/7/38

Dear Miss Elvidge:

I was under the impression that the schedule of payments on my fellowship called for \$150 on March 1, but evidently I specified April 1. Would it be convenient to forward me the additional \$50 at this time and make the April 1 check \$100?

If this is possible it will be very helpful as I plan to make a trip to Alabama during the spring holidays which are to begin in about 10 days.

I thank you for the most satisfactory manner in which the payments have been handled.

Yours truly,

Gould Beech

FISK
UNIVERSITY

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
DOMESTIC	CABLE
TELEGRAM	FULL RATE
DAY LETTER	DEFERRED
NIGHT MESSAGE	NIGHT LETTER
NIGHT LETTER	SHIP RADIOGRAM

Patrons should check class of service desired; otherwise message will be transmitted as a full-rate communication.

WESTERN UNION

R. B. WHITE
PRESIDENT

NEWCOMB CARLTON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

J. C. WILLEVER
FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CHECK
ACCT'G INFMN.
TIME FILED

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

FELLOWSHIPS

Mr. Raymond Paty
Chicago Illinois

March 3, 1938

I concur in recommendation of colleagues commending Gould Beech highly for his work and promise. So far as I know there is unanimous agreement another year would mature him admirably for his best work.

Howard Odum

THE QUICKEST, SUREST AND SAFEST WAY TO SEND MONEY IS BY TELEGRAPH OR CABLE

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

FELLOWSHIPS

To

Mr. Gould M. Beech
301 Pritchard Avenue
Chapel Hill, North Carolina


Payment Voucher No. 6346

Date February 28, 1938

Eighth payment on fellowship granted 4/15/37 ----- \$100.00

Ck. #13178

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	36-51A	\$100.00	

Prepared by A M	Checked by	Posted by	 Comptroller

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

FELLOWSHIPS

To

Mr. Gould M. Beech
301 Pritchard Avenue
Chapel Hill, North Carolina


Payment Voucher No. 8202

Date January 31, 1938

Seventh payment on fellowship granted 4/15/37 ----- \$100.00

Ck.#19027

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	36-31A	\$100.00	

Prepared by AM	Checked by	Posted by	 Comptroller
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FISK UNIVERSITY

January 14, 1937
Chapel Hill, N.C.

Julius Rosenwald Fund
Fellowship Committee
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs:

Enclosed is my application for a second fellowship, together with a preliminary report of my work for the present year. I apologize for the length of the material submitted.

I understand that resources available for fellowships are limited and a request for an additional period of study is in conflict with the aim to provide opportunity for advanced study to the largest number of individuals possible. In considering this second application I trust that the committee will not look upon a first favor as an obligation to bestow a second. The opportunity to study here for a year has been of immense value to me and I am determined that it shall be reflected in a greater measure of service to the South.

Regardless of whether this second application is granted I intend to continue to work along the lines contemplated in the accompanying plan. The advantage of a second fellowship period would be that I would be able to continue formal study for a time and would be located where library facilities are available. Not only would I have a sounder basis, but I feel that progress along the lines contemplated would be accelerated.

My own experience has convinced me that advanced study for newspapermen with a background of practical experience is most valuable. I believe it would be worth while for the committee to give special consideration to applications of other newspapermen who are interested in equipping themselves to deal more effectively with Southern problems.

In regard to the request that I submit the names of persons under whom I have worked I suggest Dr. Howard Odum, Dr. Guy Johnson and Dr. Lee M. Brooks. For an estimate of the value of the study outlined in the accompanying plan of work the committee may be interested in the opinion of Gerald Johnson of The Baltimore Evening Sun. I am not acquainted personally with Mr. Johnson and have had no connection with him. However, as a former head of the Department of Journalism here, as an outstanding newspaperman and one who has a grasp of the present situation in the South, he should be well qualified to judge.

The amount requested from the Fund: \$1500.

Yours truly,

Gould Beech
Gould Beech

W. H. C.
Chapel Hill

F. S. K.
UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIPS

January 4, 1938

Dear Mr. Beech: Although our fellowships are normally for one year, our Fellowship Committee will consider renewals in exceptional cases. In applying for a renewal, please submit the following information to us before February 1, 1938:

- A. A statement containing (1) a preliminary report of the work that has been accomplished during the tenure of your fellowship, (2) a plan of work for the ensuing year. (Please submit five copies of this statement).
- B. The names of two or three people under whom you have worked during your Fund fellowship.
- C. The amount requested from the Fund.

Upon the receipt of the above information, I shall be glad to present your ^{renewal} renewal of a grant to the Committee.

Very truly yours,
RAYMOND R. PATY

RP*US

Mr. Bould Beech
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Julius Rosenwald Fund FELLOWSHIPS

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

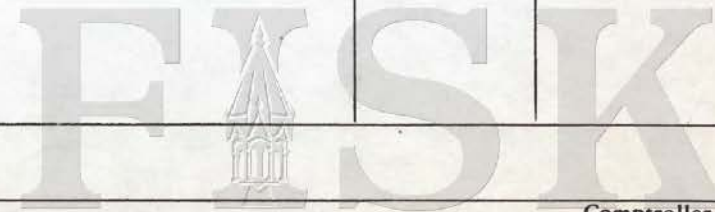
To
Mr. Gould M. Beech
 301 Pritchard Avenue
 Chapel Hill, North Carolina

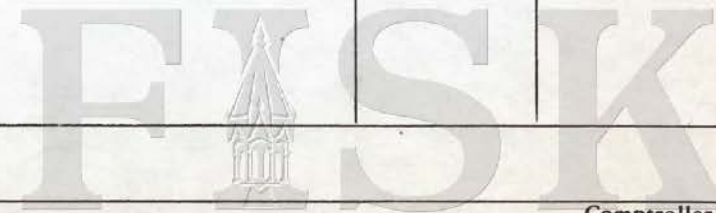
Payment Voucher No. 6035
 Date December 16, 1937

Sixth payment on fellowship granted 4/15/37 - - - - - \$100.00

Ck.#18818

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	36-31A	\$100.00	

Prepared by AM	Checked by	Posted by	 Comptroller
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Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue

CHICAGO

FELLOWSHIPS

To

Mr. Gould M. Beech

301 Pritchard Avenue

Chapel Hill, North Carolina

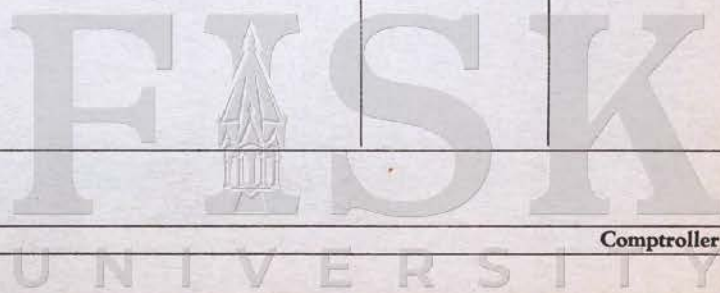
Payment Voucher No. 5850

Date November 30, 1937

Fifth payment on fellowship granted 4/15/37 ----- \$150.00

Ck.#18608

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	36-31A	\$150.00	
Prepared by	Checked by	Posted by	
AM			Comptroller



FELLOWSHIPS

November 29, 1937

Dear Mr. Beech: It is good to hear of your work at Chapel Hill, and we are delighted to know that you feel that the experiences there are just what you had hoped for. The University of North Carolina is becoming increasingly significant as a central laboratory for the Southern Regions, and we are glad that a number of our Fellows are there. Although each Fellow is engaged in a study along the lines of his own interest the group as a whole possesses a common interest, the development of the South. It is gratifying that a natural association of our people is coming about since this provides an exchange of ideas and experiences as valuable as the work each is doing on his own problem.

I plan to be in Chapel Hill at some time during the school year, but it may be that my visit will be delayed until later in the winter. Thank you for the invitation. I shall certainly accept and am looking forward to the visit with all of you.

My warmest regards to you and Mrs. Beech.

Sincerely yours,

RAYMOND R. PATY

RP:MLJ

Mr. Gould Beech
Chapel Hill
North Carolina

FISK
UNIVERSITY

GOULD BEECH
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

to be such a number of us here we hope you will find it convenient to visit us soon. Perhaps you can bring Mr. Embree with you.

Mary joins me in sending you best regards and extending an invitation for you to have dinner with us when you do come.

Sincerely yours,

Gould Beech

Mr. Raymond Paty
Chicago, Illinois

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

FELLOWSHIPS

To

Mr. Gould M. Beech

301 Pritchard Avenue

Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Payment Voucher No. 5697

Date October 29, 1937

Fourth payment on fellowship granted 4/15/37 - - - - - \$100.00

Ck.#18452

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	36-31A	\$100.00	

Prepared by	Checked by	Posted by	
AM			

Comptroller

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO

FELLOWSHIPS

To

Mr. Gould M. Beech

501 Pritchard Avenue,

Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Payment Voucher No. 5647

Date October 11, 1937

Third payment on fellowship granted 4/15/37 - - - - - \$100.00

Ck.#18586

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	36-31A	\$100.00	

Prepared by	Checked by	Posted by	
AM			

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue

CHICAGO

FELLOWSHIPS

To

Mr. Gould M. Beech

301 Pritchard Avenue

Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Payment Voucher No. 5560

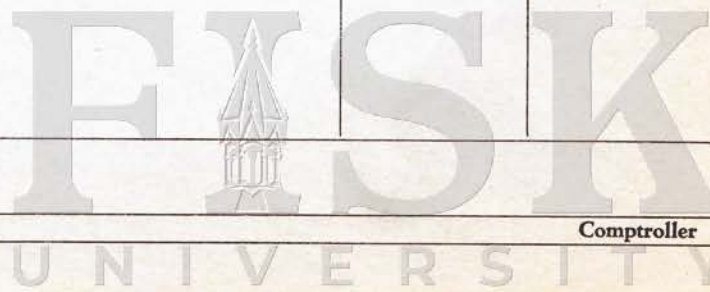
Date September 30, 1937

Second payment on fellowship granted 4/15/37 ----- \$100.00

Ch.#13275

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
White Southern Fellowships	36-31A	\$100.00	

Prepared by	Checked by	Posted by
AM		



Comptroller

GOULD BEECH
CHAPEL HILL, N. C.

FELLOWSHIPS

Sept. 7, 1937

	DE	10/11	DE	10/11(20)

Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Attn: Controller's Department

Dear Sirs:

I am enclosing a receipt for fees paid for the first quarter. I understand that I am going to be given an exemption on out-of-State and certain other tuition fees. The enclosed is for the balance due for the quarter if I receive these exemptions.

In the schedule of payments I submitted I specified that I would like to set aside \$100 to be paid to me on request. I believe that it would be advisable for me to deposit that amount with the bank here in case of immediate needs, and I would appreciate it if you would send me a check ~~at your convenience~~ at your convenience.

Yours truly,

Gould Beech

Gould Beech,
Fellow, 1937

FISK
UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CASHIER'S AUDITED RECEIVABLES

27 / 44

Duplicate receipt

RECEIVED OF

Yard Mens. Buch

DATE

EXPLANATION

CREDIT

BALANCE
DUE

ACCT. NO.

10-6-37

Fee Credit

77.44

1917

10M M.'37
O.P. 13876



FELLOWSHIPS

August 10, 1937

Dear Mr. Beech: Your letter to Mr. Paty has been referred to me in Miss Elvidge's absence from the city. I see no reason why the schedule of payments as outlined by you should not be satisfactory. It is our custom to pay tuition direct to the institution where a Fellow is studying and the remainder of the grant in monthly instalments, but your schedule has been worked out so carefully that if you will send us your receipted bills showing tuition payments made to the University I am sure it will be all we shall need for our files.

Enclosed you will find our check for \$400 representing the first payment on your fellowship grant.

Very truly yours,

AW

Assistant Comptroller

Mr. Gould Beech
The Montgomery Advertiser
Montgomery, Alabama

FISK
UNIVERSITY

8960



ESTABLISHED 1828

FELLOWSHIPS

The Montgomery Advertiser

CONSTRUCTIVE FEARLESS INDEPENDENT

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

August 6, 1937

	RRP	9	RP	zph
	Mrs. Merrill		Am	

is not in line
make suggestions
to Beech as to
changes -

Dear Mr. Paty:

I have not been able to go to Chapel Hill to make final arrangements for my courses, but plan to do so within a week or two. Meanwhile we are making preparations for packing, moving and renting a house.

I am enclosing a schedule of payments. If for any reason it does not conform to the requirements or convenience of the Fund, please notify me.

As the time nears to leave I am becoming more and more enthusiastic over the opportunity.

Yours truly,
Gould Beech
Gould Beech

*Mr. Paty - o.k. pay schedule
am.*



The Montgomery Advertiser

CONSTRUCTIVE FEARLESS INDEPENDENT



ESTABLISHED 1828

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

August 6, 1937

Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs:

I submit the following schedule of payments
on fellowship awarded me for 1937-38 for your approval:

\$400.	At an early date.
100.	October 1
100.	November 1
150.	December 1
100.	January 1
100.	February 1
100.	March 1
150.	April 1
100.	May 1
100.	June 1
100.	On request
<u>\$1500.</u>	Total

Yours truly,

Gould Beech
Gould Beech

FISK
UNIVERSITY

SCHOLARSHIP

June 10, 1937

Dear Mr. Beech: Upon my return to the office yesterday I found your letter of May 9. We have no suggestions regarding your work other than those I made to you at the conference we had in April. We should appreciate hearing from you after you have made your arrangements at the University of North Carolina, both as to the work you will do and the way in which you would like to have your fellowship payments made.

Very truly yours,

RAYMOND R. PATY

RP*MLU

Mr. Gould M. Beech
~~Montgomery Advertiser~~
Montgomery, Alabama

FISK
UNIVERSITY



ESTABLISHED 1828

The Montgomery Advertiser

CONSTRUCTIVE FEARLESS INDEPENDENT

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

It is possible that you or some of the members of the committee may be in this section during the summer. If so, please notify me as I would like to try to arrange to see you, or them, personally.

Yours truly,

Gould Beech
Gould Beech

FISK
UNIVERSITY



ESTABLISHED 1828

FELLOWSHIPS

The Montgomery Advertiser

CONSTRUCTIVE FEARLESS INDEPENDENT

MONTGOMERY, ALA.

April 20, 1937

Mr. Raymond Paty
Director of Fellowships
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

RRP	21			

Dear Mr. Paty:

This is to notify your committee of my acceptance of the fellowship granted me.

I also wish to express my appreciation to the committee for the trust it has placed in me, and to the Rosenwald Fund which has made the fellowship possible. I pledge myself to make the most of the fellowship, both for the period of its duration and afterwards, in carrying out the objectives for which it is granted.

I will be glad to receive any suggestions the committee may have for increasing the effectiveness of my period of study at the University of North Carolina.

Sincerely yours,

Gould Beech
Gould Beech

FISK
UNIVERSITY

VICTOR H. HANSON
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

JAMES E. CHAPPELL
PRESIDENT

JOHN C. CLARK,
SEC. & TREAS.

THE BIRMINGHAM NEWS CO.,
PROPRIETORS

FELLOWSHIPS

The Birmingham News

THE BIRMINGHAM AGE-HERALD

THE SOUTH'S GREATEST NEWSPAPERS

EVENING - MORNING - SUNDAY

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

March 25, 1937

	RRP	28

Mr. Raymond Paty
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Paty:

Because I have been advised that my young friend Gould Beech, of Montgomery, is an applicant for a Rosenwald fellowship to take advanced courses in sociology and economics at the University of North Carolina, I am writing this to you in your capacity as Director of Fellowships to say how greatly we Alabama newspaper people admire Mr. Beech and believe in his capacity to be an influence for great good in this region. I have known him personally and professionally ever since he finished at the University of Alabama and became one of The Montgomery Advertiser's editorial writers, and I think of him as exceptionally earnest, intelligent and sympathetic in the many matters upon which this state's human development depends. In addition he has the great ~~xxx~~ asset of personality. People like him and believe in him. I do not know of anyone whom I could commend to you with more genuine enthusiasm.

With regards and every good wish,

Sincerely,



John Temple Graves II

ELISK
UNIVERSITY

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA

OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

Official Transcript of the Record of

Could Means Beech
 School
 in the College of
 Degree Awarded:

 120 Park Place, Montgomery, Ala.
 Arts and Sciences; Graduate
 Admitted Sept. 6, 1930
 Bachelor of Arts, May 8, 1934

HIGH SCHOOL RECORD

Lanier H.S.

Graduated 1930

English	4
History	3
Civics	
Algebra	1 1/2
Plane Geom.	1
Solid Geom.	
Trigonometry	1/2
Latin	1
French	2
Spanish	
German	
Home Ec.	
Botany	
Gen. Science	1
Biology	1
Physics	
Physiography	
Chemistry	
Agriculture	
Drawing	
Man. Training	
Com. Sub.	
Other Sub.	
Total Accepted	15

KEY TO SYMBOLS:

*Condition removed.
 #Year course for which no credit is given unless both semesters are completed.
 **A semester hour equals 18 hours of rec. or 36 hours lab.

KEY TO GRADES:

UNDERGRADUATE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES
 A-90-100; B-80-89; C-70-79;
 D-60-69; E-50-59; F-0-49;
 I-Incomplete; X-Absent from examination.
 D is passing grade for all Freshmen and Sophomores.
 D is passing grade for all students in undergraduate schools who are required to graduate under the Quality Point System.
 C is passing grade for Juniors and Seniors who are not required to graduate under the Quality Point System.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE

(Beginning 1930-31)
 PH-90-100
 PC-80-90
 P-75-89 (Pass)
 E-65-74 (Condition)
 F-0-74 (Failure)

SCHOOL OF LAW

(Beginning 1931-32)
 A-90-100
 B-80-89
 C-70-79
 D-60-69
 F-0-60 (Failure)

An average of "C" is required for graduation.

RECORD OF COLLEGE WORK

Session	Course Name and Number	Descriptive Title of Course	Final Grades		**Sem. Hour Credits	
			1st Sem.	2nd Sem.		
30-31	Eng. 1-2	Eng. Comp.	A	A	6	
	Fr.Prob. 1	Fresh.Prob.	C		1	
	Math. 1-2	Algebra-Trig.	A	A	0	
	Mil.Tr. 1-2	Basic Course	A	A	2	
	Pol.Sc. 1-2	Amer. Gov.	B	A	0	
	Pub.Sp. 1-2	Basic Course	A	B	4	
	Span. 1-2	Elem. Spanish	B	B	6	
	Psy. 1	Gen. Psy.		B	3	
	Honors, 1930-31					
	31-32	Eng. 3-6	Eng. Lit.	B	B	6
Journ. 1-2		Current Affairs	C	B	6	
Journ. 3-4		Journ. Writing-Amer. Magazines	A	B	6	
Mil.Tr. 3-4		Basic Course	A	A	2	
Psy. 2		Gen. Psy.	A		3	
Span. 3-4		Intermed. Span.	B	C	6	
Pol.Sc. 132		Constitutional Law		B	3	
32-33		Chem. 1	Gen. Chem.	B		4
		Journ. 7-8	Amer. Newspapers-Com. Newspapers	A	A	4
		Journ. 15-16	Hist. of Journ.-Newspaper Tech.	B	A	4
	Journ. 31-102	Recent Books-Editorials	A	A	4	
	Mil.Tr. 5-6	Adv. Mil. Tr.	A	A	8	
	Pol.Sc. 131-8	Constitutional Law-Pub.Opinion	B	B	5	
	Hist. 104	U. S. since 1865		B	3	
	S.S. 33	Chem. 28	Gen. Chem.			4
		Pol.Sc. 348	Personalities in Amer. Pol.		A	2
	33-34	Eng. 115-108	Short Story-Shakespeare	B	C	6
Journ. 101		Critical Reviews	B		3	
Mil.Tr. 7-8		Adv. Milit. Tr.	A	B	8	
Pol.Sc. 3-120		Contemp. Pol.-Mod.Pol.Philosophy	B	C	4	
Eng. 118		Shakespeare		B	3	
34-35	Eng. 4	Adv. Comp.		B	3	
	34-35 Withdrew Nov. 2, 1934; no credit.					
33-34	Hours added for absences - 1					

Students admitted subsequent to September 1, 1935 are REQUIRED to graduate under Quality Point System. See Key to Grades.

Transcript issued February 22, 1937 HONORABLE DISMISSAL is hereby granted.

Respectfully,

 Registrar.

Julius Rosenwald Fund

Edwin R. Embree
President

Margaret S. Simon
Secretary

D.A. Elvidge
Comptroller

4901 Ellis Avenue

CHICAGO

March 6, 1937

J.C. Dixon
Director for Rural Education

M. O. Bousfield, M.D.
Director for Negro Health

Raymond Paty
Director for Fellowships

The Fellowship Committee would like to have from each candidate a suggested budget for the proposed period of study. Please fill in the following form (or alter it to fit your needs) and return this sheet to Raymond Paty, Director for Fellowships, at your earliest convenience.

For nine months

Room and board	\$ 630.
Clothing	90.
Insurance	84.
Tuition	247.
Books.....	35.
Transportation	100.
Miscellaneous	150.
Total for nine months.....	<u>1336</u>
Total for three months	<u>450</u>
Total amount needed	<u>\$1,786</u>
Amount applicant can provide	<u>None</u>
Amount requested from Fund	<u><u>\$ 1,786</u></u>

Gould M Beech

Signature of applicant

Gould Mean Beech
19 Earl Place
Montgomery, Alabama

Three months Summer school or travel, estimated...\$450 (optional)

FISK
UNIVERSITY

The Montgomery Advertiser

CONSTRUCTIVE FEARLESS INDEPENDENT



ESTABLISHED 1828

MONTGOMERY, ALA.
March 11, 1937

Fellowship Committee
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sirs:

The accompany estimate of expenses is based on figures included in the University of North Carolina catalogue.

I have included in the ~~the~~ itemized account estimates for the nine months period only. The additional amount estimated for attendance at both Summer sessions or three months of travel is optional with the committee.

Although I specified that I am not in a position to provide any portion of the needed amount, it is possible that I could borrow a nominal portion of it.

Yours truly,

Gould M. Beech
Gould Beech

FISK
UNIVERSITY

P

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

copy

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Gould M. Beech

Report Requested of Dr. George H. Denny

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

NOT ENCLOSED

We shall appreciate a frank statement of your 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.

Raymond Paty
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Mr. Raymond Paty,
4901 Ellis Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Paty:

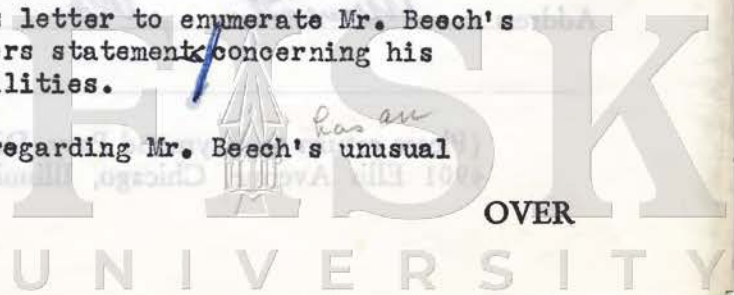
We recall Mr. Gould M. Beech as a ^{distinctly a} ~~rather~~ extra-ordinarily promising young man.

You will have from others statement concerning his ^{career} ~~career~~, which we consider rather extra-ordinary.

I shall not undertake in this letter to enumerate Mr. Beech's ^{unusual} strong points. You will have from others statements concerning his scholarship and general and special abilities.

I must, however, add a word regarding Mr. Beech's ^{has an} unusual

OVER



personality and open-mindedness and character as a man. He has already had good training, but he realizes the necessity for getting training along special lines, and I know of no one who would make better use of it.

As you know, Mr. Beech is now Assistant Editor of the Montgomery Advertiser, one of the leading newspapers of the Southeast. The Editor-in-chief of the Advertiser, Grover C. Hall, was talking to me recently about Mr. Beech. He is delighted with his work on the Advertiser. He greatly desires him to continue his services.

It seems to me entirely to Mr. Beech's credit that under the circumstances he is willing to go out and get broader training and fit himself for a higher career.

Mr. Beech went directly from us to the Advertiser, and we have felt very proud of the work that he has done and the position he has taken among the promising editors of the state. We commend him to you.

Faithfully yours,

Chancellor.

GHD:P

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?

Entirely free

I am urging you to look carefully into this young man's case. He ought to receive a strong appeal.

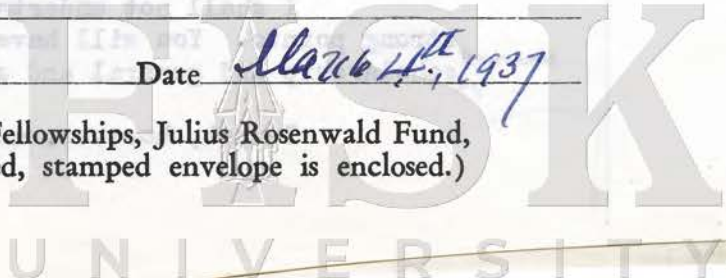
Signed _____

Position or Title _____

Address University, Ala.

Date March 14, 1937

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



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Gould Means Beech

Report Requested of Grover C. Hall

The above named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. A statement of the candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement. NOT ENCLOSED

We shall appreciate a frank statement of your 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.

Raymond Paty
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Dear Mr. Paty: Mr. Beech is a graduate of the University of Alabama. For about 2 years he has been associate editor of The Advertiser. He is a zealous student of sociology and economics particularly as they relate to the South. He has a clear-headed understanding of Southern problems, but is ambitious to become expert. He thinks there is need for a trained journalist who can master the technical information about the South and find a place for interesting articles about it in Southern newspapers. He believes sound information should be carried to the highest possible number of Southerners. He knows of no better way of accomplishing this end than through newspapers. I think he is right. I know he is capable of doing just that....Moreover Mr. Beech desires to spend his life as an editorial writer in the South, after a year's specialized study. What's wrong with this idea? It appeals to me as being sound.

Grover C. Hall
Grover C. Hall,

March 3, 1934



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate _____

Report Requested of _____

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

We shall appreciate a frank statement of your opinion of the applicant's abilities and personal characteristics, and an appraisal of his plan of work. An early reply to this inquiry will be of great advantage 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?

Mr. Beech is a personable, genteel young man. He is popular.

He is emotionally well balanced.

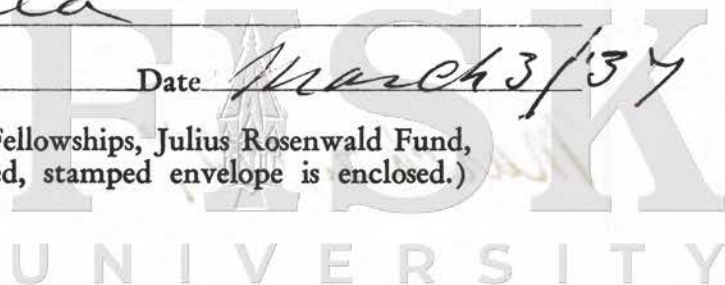
Signed Yvona C Hall

Position or Title Editor Montgomery Advertiser

Address Montgomery Ala

Date March 3/34

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



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Mr. Gould M. Beech

Report Requested of Mr. James E. Chappell

The above named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. A statement of the candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement. NOT ENCLOSED

We shall appreciate a frank statement of your 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.

Raymond Paty
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Mr. Gould Beech, of the Montgomery (Alabama) Advertiser, is a particularly bright young man of fine character, who is deeply interested in economic and social problems. Not being familiar with what work he has in mind, I am unable to go further than to commend him to your favorable attention as being worthy of every confidence; that he will take full advantage of any opportunities that you may see fit to give him.

FISK
UNIVERSITY
OVER

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate _____

Report Requested of _____

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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?

Signed _____

Position or Title President and General Manager of The Birmingham News & Age-Herald

Address Birmingham, Alabama

Date March 3, 1937

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

HISK
UNIVERSITY

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Gould M. Beech

Report Requested of Harry M. Ayers

The above named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. A statement of the candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement. NOT ENCLOSED

We shall appreciate a frank statement of your 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.

Raymond Pate
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Mr. Beech came to us from the University of Alabama, where he had been editor of the college weekly and during his apprenticeship here he did excellent work. We were pleased to recommend him for the position he now is holding as associate editor of The Montgomery Advertiser.

Mr. Beech is very ambitious and is a hard worker. He has a pleasing personality and makes contacts readily. In addition, he is a student and we believe that he is capable of advancing in his chosen profession. He is fortunate in that he married a young woman of fine character, who will be helpful to him in his profession, as she also has a studious turn of mind. He is liberal in his attitudes and I have been very much impressed with his intelligent approach to public questions that have arisen in this state and in the nation in recent years.

FISK
UNIVERSITY
OVER

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidates for Fellowship

Name of Candidate _____
Report Requested of _____

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We shall appreciate a frank statement of your opinion of the 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?

of the college weekly and has been in the position he now is holding as associate editor of the Montgomery Advertiser. *No.*

Mr. Beach is very ambitious and is a hard worker. He has a pleasing personality and makes contacts readily. In addition, he is a student and we believe that he is capable of advancing in his chosen profession. He is fortunate in that he married a young woman of fine character, who will be helpful to him.

Signed

Harry M. Boyd

Position or Title

Publisher, The Star

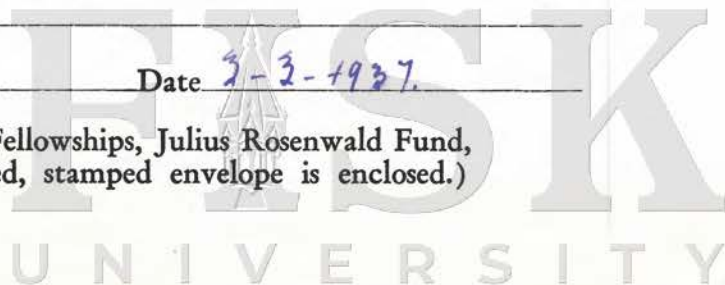
Address

Anniston, Ala.

Date *3-3-1937*

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

OVER



P

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Gould Means Beech

Report Requested of Dr. F. D. Patterson

The above named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. A statement of the candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement. NOT ENCLOSED

We shall appreciate a frank statement of your 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.

Raymond Paty
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

I am pleased to endorse the application of Mr. Gould Means Beech, who as associate editor of the Montgomery Advertiser has, I believe, shown himself to be entirely capable and worthy of consideration. I believe that if granted this opportunity for study Mr. Beech's value will be very much enhanced in the editorial department of the Montgomery Advertiser, and my knowledge of him personally leads me to feel that he will use his talents constructively in economic and social questions here in the South.

Walter A. F.



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate
Report Requested of

Donald James Beach
Dr. F. D. Patterson

The above named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. A statement of the candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement. NOT ENCLOSED

We shall appreciate a frank statement of your opinion of the applicant's abilities and personal characteristics, and an appraisal of his plan of work. An early reply to the 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.

Raymond Paty
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?

Signed F. D. Patterson

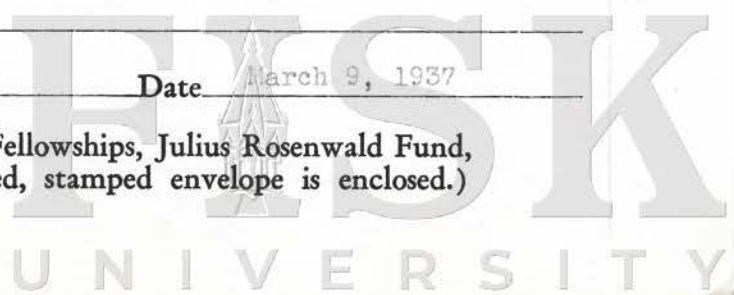
Position or Title President, Tuskegee Institute

Address Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

Date March 9, 1937

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

OVER



a

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Mr. Gould Beech

Report Requested of Dr. Guy Johnson, University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill

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

We shall appreciate a frank statement of your 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

In brief, I wish to say that I think Mr. Beech is a very able man, that he works hard, and that he believes firmly in what he is trying to do. I am inclined to think that he is an exceptional case and would justify further support. He has already shown talent in editorial work, but he would be of much larger service in that field if he has an opportunity to reach maturity in his social science training.

The plan of work which Mr. Beech has submitted seems to me to be well adapted to his aims and needs. Since he expects to work later in the South, I believe he should concentrate on that phase of his program which has to do with finding out just where and how he could best make a contribution to the social intelligence of the Southern newspaper.

OVER

UNIVERSITY

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate _____

Report Requested of _____

Chapel Hill

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

We shall appreciate a frank statement of your opinion of the 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 _____

Ray B. Johnson

Position or Title _____

Research Associate & Associate Prof. of Sociology

Address _____

University of North Carolina

Chapel Hill, N.C.

Date _____

Feb. 11, 1938

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

OVER

UNIVERSITY

a

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Mr. Gould Beech

Report Requested of Dr. Lee M. Brooks, University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill

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

We shall appreciate a frank statement of your 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

Chapel Hill, N.C. February 12, 1938

Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Ave. Chicago

Gentlemen:

It has been a pleasure to read over the statement by Mr. Gould Beech regarding his vision and program pertaining to the newspaper in modern society. I have talked with him at various times on this subject and on related subjects. Always I have been impressed with his maturity of grasp, his analytic powers, and his remarkably wide base of knowledge. Though he has been with us only half of an academic year he has already established for himself an enviable reputation for cogency of thinking. I look for him to be a real leader in thought and well-tempered action in the South. I know of no one who gives more promise in bringing about a new social-responsibility emphasis in the field of modern journalism. As indicated in his statement he sees the weaknesses in the present situation and, as nearly as anyone can, the possibilities of a new day in newspaper functioning.

OVER

UNIVERSITY

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

In laying the foundation for the sort of task he envisions, he has been energetic in his studies; is one of the clearest thinkers, one of the best sifters of values, I have ever had in my classes.

Personally, I covet for him every opportunity to go ahead with his work, but more than for the satisfactions connected with my personal admiration of him, I crave for the South and the Nation that he may be encouraged to go on and on toward the goal which he and the (too) few of his type are striving to achieve.

In this project he has my unqualified endorsement.

Sincerely yours,

Lee M. Brooks

Lee M. Brooks

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

We shall appreciate a frank statement of your opinion of the applicant's abilities and personal characteristics and an appraisal of his plan of work. An early reply to the 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

Chapel Hill, N.C., February 12, 1938

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?

I have seen not the slightest indication of any hindrance. He rates of the highest in personal charm, dignity, mental powers, and all the rest.

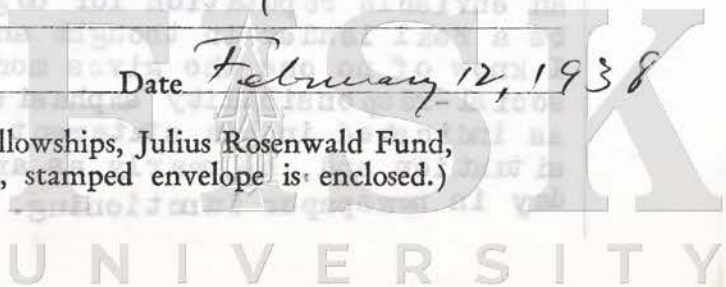
Signed *Lee M. Brooks*

Position or Title *Associate Prof. of Sociology, U. N. C.*

Address *Chapel Hill, N. C.*

Date *February 12, 1938*

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



PLEASE RETURN
TO
JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON FELLOWSHIP 1937-38

During the first quarter I have concentrated on familiarizing myself with the nature of contemporary Southern problems. A statement of my course of study will serve to illustrate the approach. I was enrolled in courses on the Negro, the Labor Problem and The Southern Regions.

The first of these, under Prof. Guy Johnson, included a consideration of the background of the Negro in America--slavery, freedom, and present status. It also included an analysis of the activities of the various organizations and agencies seeking adjustments which would enable the Negro to make a greater contribution to his own welfare and that of the community.

In Prof. Harry D. Wolf's course on the Labor Problem, together with parallel reading, I have endeavored to gain an understanding of labor theory, and the efforts of government, the employer and employees to improve the welfare of labor. In this connection I have been interested particularly in the nature of the problem in the Southeast.

The third course in which I was enrolled, The Southern Regions under Prof. Lee Brooks, afforded an opportunity to learn something of the South, its economic, social and political problems and its capacities. The detailed study of The Southern Regions, which was the text for the course, provided a means of becoming familiar with this regional inventory as a permanent source book.

In addition to the courses in which I was enrolled for credit, I audited Prof. Odum's course on Methods in Social Research and have been in constant contact with him as an advisor.

During the present quarter I am taking Southern History 1877-1937, Statistics and General Sociology. In the course on Southern History I plan to concentrate on the influence of the newspaper.

I have not confined my interests to class-work, but have done considerable reading along lines that promised a better insight into the particular problems in which I am interested. I have done some writing. In this connection I am enclosing copies of two articles: One, which appeared in the Carolina Magazine, on Gerald Johnson's The Wasted Land; the other, which was released by the Southern Newspaper Syndicate, on the possibility of re-directing the approach of the tenancy program of the Farm Security Administration. I have spent some time, through personal correspondence and otherwise, in an endeavor to get others interested in the widespread distribution of The Wasted Land, believing it to be valuable as a clear, readable interpretation of the Southeast's problems.

I have ~~now~~ attempted to apportion my time between class work, contacts with the University as a whole and contacts with the non-academic world in such a manner as to get the most out of the opportunity to come here.

PLAN OF WORK

The aim of the plan of work for the period of the Fellowship I now hold was: To prepare myself as an individual to utilize the contributions of sociology and economics as an editorial writer.

The present plan of work contemplates an extension of this objective: To study the possibility of developing new techniques for utilizing the social sciences through interpretation by the newspaper in general.

For the purposes of this outline the subject may be divided as follows:

I. The background of the newspaper as a social instrument in the Southeast.

II. The Southeastern newspaper's potentialities for more effective service. The possibility for a more effective relationship between the newspaper, as the chief source of public information, and the university as the primary source of research in sociology, economics, education and political science.

III. As a corollary, the department and school of journalism and its function as a connecting link between the social sciences and the newspaper.

IV. Objectives and approach.

In the following I have attempted to draw up a general statement of the problem and to give a more of an attitude of approach rather than a specific methodology. This has been necessary for two reasons. First, the limited time available for preparation. Second, in the months remaining before this second phase of the

work would be undertaken, I plan to continue preparation for it and will have developed a more specific approach. Where I have expressed opinions that are open to question, I hope they will not be taken as conclusive but will be accepted as tentative for the purpose of this outline.

I

Studies of the newspaper's role in society are limited. This is particularly true of the news paper in the Southeast, available material being confined for the most part to a few quantitative studies and to historical material of a general nature. Any determination of the newspaper's potentialities must necessarily be prefaced with a knowledge of its function in the past.

In the Southeast "personal journalism" prevails to a greater degree than in the rest of the country, although here, too, it has been on the decline. The emphasis upon editorial opinion has undergone a parallel decline, but personal opinion in the newspaper is still in demand as evidenced by the widespread popularity of the signed column. It is possible that the declining interest in the editorial is due more to a change in the direction and quality of editorials, rather than to a change in the tastes of the public.

The phenomenal rise of the national syndicate and the increasing development of the major press services, together with the improvement in the methods of picture transmission and reproduction, holds a threat to the community-character of the newspaper and to its influence in local and state affairs. The newspaper of 30,000 circulation can provide its readers with the daily



columns of two or three of the nation's outstanding commentators for less than the salary of its office boy. Syndicated cartoons, valuable as circulation builders, usually occupy more space than all of the locally prepared material combined. The major press services provide an abundance of material gathered from all over the world, and the increased interest in pictures adds to the premium on space. Under such circumstances fluctuation in the price of newsprint has become a factor of considerable social significance.

I am interested in studying these various factors from the viewpoint of the sociologist primarily, using the historical approach. The newspaper as an institution cannot be isolated completely from its community for the purpose of analysis. Much is yet to be learned of the influence and counter-influence of each upon the other.

This phase of the study is concerned with the question of interpreting the newspaper to the social sciences.

II

Although significant progress has been made in the study of the Southeast's pressing economic, social and political problems the difficulty of reaching the public through the newspaper remains. In the physical sciences the major press services have been active in ⁱⁿterpreting developments to the public. Science Service, through its syndicated material, is providing additional materials. Editorial Research Reports, which provides a service for gathering and interpreting economic and governmental data, has not been subscribed to by many papers in the Southeast.

Material is available which would lead to a wider understand-

ing of such problems as freight-rate differentials, wage differentials, labor legislation, farm tenancy, cotton economics, labor relations, race relations, regional planning, etc. However, there are few men who are capable of interpreting such information to the public.

One of the most successful efforts to make available the results of economic-social-civic studies has been the University News-Letter of the Department of Rural Social-Economics of the University of North Carolina. Few other universities have been successful in providing similar material available for ~~the~~ publication in their respective states. None provide material that is regional in scope.

It is only through the substitution of a factual, unemotional approach for the biased, emotional approach that the South will find a way out of its difficulties. It is the university that is leading the way in this respect.

This phase of the study is concerned with the practical possibility of interpreting the contributions of the social sciences, and in making them more readily available for the use of the newspapers.

III

Although journalism is an old profession, older than the United States, specialized education in journalism is a recent development--the first professional school dating from 1908. Today, although schools and departments of journalism are numerous, the weight of opinion is to the effect that in general they should be classified as trade, rather than as professional. This

view is borne out by the fact that in 1936 only two doctorate degrees in journalism were awarded in the United States, while the number of M.A.'s, including Columbia's 59, was 80.¹

In the Southeast there are seven departments of journalism with two universities having schools listed. In 1936 they granted only two M.A.'s in journalism. However, 119 A.B.'s were awarded in that year, and 442 students were classified as "professional". Including professional, pre-professional, those taking courses in schools which did not have departments and those classified as miscellaneous, the total number of students was 2,110. Estimating professionals, pre-professionals and one-third of those taking courses in colleges not having departments, it appears that at least 1,000 students intended to go into newspaper work.

The bulk of this training, judging from the curriculums and personal experience, is in the mechanics of journalism--copy-reading, newswriting, headlines, etc. While most universities in the Southeast offer courses in/^{the}history of journalism, little attention is given to the newspaper's function in society, the ethics of the newspaper in practice and theory and courses designed to give the student a conception of the social aspects of journalism as a profession. (A parallel is found in those law schools which emphasize the case study approach with scant attention to concepts of justice and the broader aspects of jurisprudence.)

The programs of study for undergraduates include requirements for courses in "such subjects as history, economics, government,

1. Note: All the figures given are from Editor & Publisher's Newspaper Yearbook for 1937, the only source readily available.

and politics, sociology, literature and language, natural science, psychology and philosophy".² Within this field, however, it has been difficult to mold a "broad background" without running into the danger of allowing the student to escape with a superficial hodge-podge of credits in disconnected and unrelated courses.

Thus far, journalism education has not been entirely satisfactory to the student, the university which has a department or school, or to the newspaper. It is still in a period of adjustment.

A number of handicaps have retarded adjustments. The undergraduate who prepares for the broad field of journalism does not know which task he is fitting himself for specifically. If he knew that he was destined to become a dramatic critic he could take courses in the Victorian Drama and Shakespeare, but at that period in his career it is just as likely that he will become a labor reporter and a course in Personnel Relations or Labor Theory would be more valuable.

One of the chief handicaps, perhaps, has been the dearth of journalism education on the graduate level. Problems in the adjustments of the social sciences to the needs of society are dealt with in the university on the graduate level and out of the graduate school have come the research and the broadening of horizons that are essential to maturity.

The selection of texts for the study of journalism is meagre, another handicap due in part to the scarcity of graduate schools.

2. Recommendation of Council on Education of American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism. From Lee, A.M., The Daily Newspaper in America.

There are a number of histories of journalism in the United States, including one of the most recent, The Daily Newspaper in America, by Alfred M. Lee. In his history Lee emphasizes the social aspects of the newspaper. There are numerous works on newspaper editors; there are exaltations of the newspaper as an institution; and there are condemnations and exposures of the newspaper's malefactions and shortcomings. Objective studies of its various social implications are rare.

The possibility of a more effective use of college newspapers as laboratories for journalism students also bears consideration in connection with this phase of the program of study.

IV Objectives and Approach

I do not propose to explore all of the aspects of the problem outlined to the ultimate, nor to "solve" all of the problems posed. The aim is to study the role of the newspaper in the past, particularly in the Southeast, with a view to determining its possibilities for more effective service in the future. At present I am not able to predict the production of a concise, tangible dissertation calculated to fit a well-defined niche in the gap of learning.

Should ~~be~~ my fellowship be renewed at the conclusion of this year, I would continue here at the University of North Carolina for at least two additional quarters. During that time I would take such courses in the social sciences as give promise of a better understanding of the problems outlined. I would not endeavor to take a full schedule but would allow time for independent study. Depending upon the progress made at the end of these two quarters,

I would continue here or take one semester of work at the University of Wisconsin.

The contribution I would hope to make would be in two directions:

First. As a result of the additional period of study to be better equipped as an individual for active newspaper work, or the teaching of journalism.

Second. The possible publication of material growing out of the study, and aimed at a more effective relationship between the newspaper and the contributions of the social sciences.

Upon the completion of the second fellowship period I would plan to return to newspaper work or to seek a teaching position which would give promise of an opportunity for completion of the study and preparation of the results.

File
Gouss Beach
FELLOWSHIPS

Gerald Johnson's The Wasted Land is potentially the knife that will open the oyster of Southern indifference.

Without conscious design, but nevertheless with surprising oneness the sociologist, the economist, the historian, the novelist and the essayist have been working away in and at the South. Of the novelists Stribling, Caldwell, Heyward, Faulkner and Peterkin come to mind; of the works of essayists 90° in the Shade and Culture in the South; of histories the South Looks at its Past and Ante-Bellum North Carolina; of the work of sociologists Caste and Class in a Southern Town, Human Geography of the South, In the Shadow of the Plantation and A Preface to Peasantry; of general works Liberalism in the South, and numerous studies by economists. These are picked at random merely to illustrate the Point.

It requires no emphasis that Raper's A Preface to Peasantry and Caldwell's Tobacco Road are more or less the same story-- the chief difference being one of methods. Dollard's Caste and Class in a Southern Town and Stribling's The Store bear a similar kinship. Not only do written works and research point in a more or less general direction, but the work of numerous agencies, public and private do also. The Resettlement Administration directed its energies at the same problems dealt with by Vance in Human Factors in Cotton Culture.

The most significant work of all, of course, is The Southern Regions which lays a factual groundwork for much that remains to be done. Already the effects of this and other labors can be seen. A candidate for the governorship of Alabama has been studying The Southern Regions

for months as a preparation for his campaign. The Superintendent of Education of Alabama has been nurtured on it. The director of a program of curriculum revision in the Alabama schools used it in analyzing the needs of the State and the direction education must take to fill those needs. In a few colleges and in other ways it is being used.

But if what has been done is to be directed into channels of constructive economic, social and political action the business man, the house-wife and the high school teacher--even the grammar school teacher--must be acquainted with the implications of the South's present status. Trained leadership is not enough. It is not only essential that a body of followers be developed, but that the public as a whole becomes sufficiently informed to give leadership, both in the field and in the college, the right of way to proceed. Already there is a tendency to take the attitude that if the social scientist had not "discovered" our problems, they would not exist. In Mississippi the editor of the State's "leading newspaper" has suggested that "we dwellers in the South would be a darned sight better off" if Dr. Odum et al were "taken out into the middle of the Atlantic ocean and dumped overboard during some dark and stormy night without life-rafts or life preservers." In other words--let us rot without any interference!

The Wasted Land, because it is pre-digested and ready for immediate consumption, can dispel many of these fears and prepare the ground for constructive action. It can be read in less time than is required to attend a football game--even when the parking facilities are adequate. It can be understood by the business man who attends civic club luncheons and by the newspaper editor.

In the past the efforts of the great philanthropic agencies have been directed at gathering and compiling facts. The dissemination and use of facts has been left, for the most part, to chance and to the slow processes of education. There have been notable exceptions, to be sure, including the Rockefeller Foundation's hookworm campaigns; the Interracial Commission, and recently the distribution of copies of The Collapse of Cotton Tenancy by the Rosenwald Fund. Time, however, makes it imperative that the dissemination of knowledge be accelerated.

The daily newspaper reaches almost every family in the South that includes a literate individual--and many in which its value is confined to the regular appearance of a popular comic strip. Across the desk of the newspaper editor flows a constant stream of books pamphlets, bulletins and letters. He is faced with a bombardment of all kinds of information--some of which he reads, a part of which he glances through, but most of which finds its way to the wastebasket. For the most part he confines his reading to other newspapers which are his chief source of information. In the matter of sociological and economic treatises he is inclined to distrust the former and become befuddled by the latter. Perhaps there have been three editors in the Southeast who have read casually The Southern Regions --perhaps.

Gerald Johnson, however, is a newspaper man--one who is well known and respected by Southern newspaper editors. There will be many who will read and understand Johnson's interpretation of Odum who would never have read the latter. If, however, the interpretation is to have its maximum effect, other steps must be taken.

One effective means of "selling" the book to editors would be through personal calls. The technique is not new, having been used

for numerous purposes. Last year the American Bar Association did not stop at preparing literature on the Supreme Court issue--it sent young lawyers around to visit editors, to distribute the prepared information and to stimulate interest in the subject.

It would be necessary to find a man, or men, who is acquainted with newspapers and newspaper men. He would have to be conversant not only with the thesis of The Wasted Land, but with the field of published works on the South. The procedure would be to follow an itinerary arranged in advance. A letter of introduction accompanied by a copy of the book would be sent three or four days before each visit. A few leading questions would suffice to get an idea of the individual editor's reaction to the developments in the field of research. Whatever approach undertaken would depend upon the present state of the individual editor's attitudes. One point to be emphasized would be the methods that other newspapers are using to interpret this and other books to their readers. Certainly it should not be difficult to get all of them--even such hopeless cases as the one who assigns Dr. Odum a place in the middle of the Atlantic--interested in reading Johnson's book. (Note: The major tobacco companies send out salesmen who buy their products from wholesale houses at regular rates and whose function is to keep fresh stock on the counters of retailers. The ideas of editors could be kept fresh in a similar manner.

The "salesman" could make trips of from 50 to 100 miles a day, and should be able to cover at least four towns a week. The visits to newspaper editors--which would consume on an average of 45 minutes or an hour--could be combined with speaking engagements at Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions and Junior Chamber of Commerce meetings, particularly the latter. (Appended is a suggested list of points to be made in luncheon club talks)

Points to be made in luncheon club talk.

1. Explanation of The Southern Regions and the relation of the Wasted Land to it.
2. Explanation of what tenancy and eroded lands mean to the wholesale grocer, the hardware merchant, the drygoods merchant and to the taxpayer in general. A few remarks directed at the selfish interest, or rather enlightened self-interest of the business man.
3. Is the Negro holding the South back? The possibilities of the Negro as an economic asset; the possibility of increasing his productivity through education and health facilities. Remarks developing the point that Negroes who produce or receive only one dollar a day can spend only that amount and that with an increase in the earnings of the Negro the share of each individual who gets his trade is increased.
4. Differentials between the North and South are not confined to wage-earners. The banker, professor and merchant are under the same handicap. If wage-earners and farmers are doomed to the differential, so are professional men.
5. Most important: to lay some of the fears and distrusts of the business man which have arisen from what they have heard of the work of sociologists. The feeling seems to be general that the sociologists and others who have "discovered" the tenant problem, for instance, are the producers of it. Citing the fact that the man who hires a physician to attend his mother, and then is told that his mother has incipient cancer does not shoot the physician for giving her a cancer. Analogy between the university and the physician. Plea for faith and the university and for a freedom to diagnose the ills of society, and recommend treatment.

Beech

Beech, Gould



THE CAROLINA MAGAZINE

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FISK
UNIVERSITY

What Price Waste?

Gerald Johnson Answers for the South

EIGHTY-FIVE years ago a righteous housewife with literary leanings brought forth a book that was to have a tremendous significance for the South and for the nation. Often thereafter she was to proclaim modestly that *Uncle Tom's Cabin* was not properly her work, that she had been only an instrument for a mightier power. Historians might not agree with Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's estimate of her work as *the* force which was to awaken civilized man to the horrors of slavery—and they might not agree as to the source of her inspiration. But the story did crystallize opinion in the North, and when the hour struck many mothers who had wept through its pages were willing for their sons to take up arms against the Simon Legrees. In the South the effect of Northern credulity was to confirm the conviction that argument with the Yankees was useless.

The South of 1937 faces a crisis, or accumulation of crises, as real if not as dramatic as that which it faced in 1852. Freight rate differentials, tenancy, eroded lands, wage differentials, tariffs and international trade, education, hookworm, race relations, demagoguery, the mechanization of agriculture—these may be dull subjects, but they are vital ones—as vital, in fact, as the future of a region, and indirectly as the future of a nation. The debates on cotton subsidies, on tariffs and on wages and hours legislation, and the contests over freight-rate differentials are sufficient evidence that the problems of the Southeast are the concern of the nation. Eighty-five years after *Uncle Tom's Cabin* the inter-regional struggle continues.

In *The Wasted Land*,* a little book of 110 pages, Gerald Johnson has pieced together a graphic pattern of the Southeast, a region of multiple handicaps and unlimited possibilities, a region which soon must make a choice between the

low road to material and cultural poverty and the high road to a truly great civilization. Because it can be read and understood by a tremendous audience of laymen, it is a book that may have a significance to the Southeast comparable to that of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. Or more appropriately it may have a significance that Hinton Helper's *The Impending Crisis of the South* might have had if it had not come at a time too late for considered judgment. But Helper's plea for emancipation on economic grounds served only to inflame minds already raw; and he was driven out of the South, laws were passed against his book, and many refused to read "so much as a line of it."

In the last decade and more especially in the last five years there has been within the South a movement toward self-searching realism. Johnson's book must be understood in relation to this movement to be appreciated. Without conscious design, but nevertheless with surprising oneness, the sociologist, the economist, the historian, the novelist and the essayist have been working away. Of the novelists Stribling, Caldwell, Heyward, and Peterkin come to mind; of the works of essayists *90° in the Shade* and *Culture in the South*. In sociology *Caste and Class in a Southern Town*, *Human Geography of the South*, *In the Shadow of the Plantation* and *A Preface to Peasantry* are typical. *The South Looks at Its Past* and *Ante-Bellum North Carolina* are examples of this self-searching realism in history. *Liberalism in the South* is one of many general works, and the economists have brought forth a stream of studies.

It would be a dull student who failed to see that Raper's *A Preface to Peasantry* and Caldwell's *Tobacco Road* are more or less the same story—the chief difference being one of methods. Dollard's *Caste and Class in a Southern Town* and Stribling's *The Store* bear a similar kinship. Not only books and research, but also the work of

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GOULD BEECH, journalist and sociologist, thinks that *The Wasted Land*, Gerald Johnson's new condensation and popularization of H. W. Odum's *Southern Regions*, may be as important in Southern history as *Uncle Tom's Cabin*; and in this article he tells why.

numerous private and public agencies point in a general direction of reconstruction. The Resettlement Administration directed its energies at the same problems dealt with by Vance in *Human Factors in Cotton Culture*.

II.

The most significant work of all, of course, is *The Southern Regions*, which, as an inventory of human and material resources and potentialities, has laid the groundwork for the job that remains to be done. It is from this work that Johnson has

drawn his inspiration and his facts for *The Wasted Land*. Already the effects of Odum's regional study can be detected. In one Southern state the leading candidate for the governorship has been studying *The Southern Regions* as preparation for his campaign. In the same state the director of a program of curriculum revision aimed at re-directing education and vitalizing it to fit the needs of the people has drawn heavily on it. In a few colleges courses for special study of Odum's book have been instituted, and many advanced students and teachers are poring over it.

Still only the first beginnings have been made in directing the power of *The Southern Regions* toward constructive action on the social, economic and political fronts. The next step is to inform editors, the members of civic clubs, politicians, school teachers, farmers, business men, and housewives of the task the Southeast faces. Months and perhaps years are required to study and digest *The Southern Regions*, but in less time than it takes to play a round of golf or three rubbers of

bridge one can read *The Wasted Land* and gain an insight into the major implications and significance of the larger work. With a sympathetic understanding and with just the right degree of detachment—as one of the editors of the *Baltimore Evening Sun* he is just across the "border" in Maryland—Johnson has done a superlative piece of work.

To say that every literate person of average intelligence in the Southeast can read this book is easy. To say how many will or how many want

to read it and face the problems it presents is something else again. How well it accomplishes its purpose will be indicated not only by the number it converts to positive leadership, but also by how successful it is in stilling the tendency that is cropping up to damn anyone who implies that the Southeast needs to re-orient itself.

A few weeks ago Dr. Odum was quoted to the effect that millions of Southerners are "working on the richest lands in the world and living on standards close to the margin of slow starvation and deterioration." The reaction to this quotation of the editor of the "leading" Mississippi newspaper was:

"We dwellers in the South, whites and Negroes, would be a darned sight better off if all of you (Odum and the other 'so-called' scientists) were taken out into the middle of the Atlantic ocean and dumped overboard during some dark and stormy night without life-rafts or life preservers."

Without mentioning the fact that his and other Southern newspapers have been pleading for di-



versification of agriculture for a generation, the editor proceeds to tell Odum that he can take him to almost any Negro cabin in Mississippi and fill his "belly with fried ham, broiled ham and baked ham; sweet potatoes popping open with sweetness; corn pone or fat biscuits, as you prefer, soaked in ham gravy; fried chicken, deliciously brown, cooked to suit your taste; flour gravy; collards, cabbage or turnips; a possum or coon in the middle of the table, all ready to be carved; a big pitcher of newly-made sorghum molasses right at your plate; bowls of cowpeas, corn peas, black-eyed peas and butterbeans; stalks of ribbon cane if the corners of your teeth are still strong enough for chewing; all the sweetmilk and buttermilk your tummy can hold; a slab of pie—quarter-section of a piece of pie, and plenty of well-made coffee to wash it down with."

Thus there are some of us who are convinced that the millenium has already been reached. Our opinions become convictions on the support of the slightest evidence—or no evidence; and our opinions can be changed only by volumes of counter-evidence; and what is more, we reserve the right to refuse to consider them at all.

III.

What are some of the major implications emphasized in *The Wasted Land*?

Of essential importance is the fact that the eleven states of the Southeast comprise a definite region, an entity based on far more than geography. Its agricultural and industrial economy, its people, its culture, its resources, its potentialities—and above all its outlook vary but little from one state to another. What we have spoken of vaguely in the past as "the South" is in reality two distinct regions, a Southeast and a Southwest, while some states along the Northern border, formerly included in the family, are cousins in name only.

We have thrown away twenty-two million acres of land which erosion has rendered useless for agricultural purposes. This acreage, equal to the total area of South Carolina, does not include land seriously damaged.

In less than a generation, we have thrown away three million people, a number equal to the total population of North Carolina. This has been the net loss through migration.

About one-third of our people are Negroes; and because of our insistence upon treating them as a "problem" to be relegated to some undefined

"place," we have thrown away much of the contribution they might have made. Many solutions have been offered, ranging "from murder to enthronement." There is the prospect, however, that we will come to the realization "that every cultural, economic or social advance made by the Negro involves, not something lost to the whites, but sometimes gained for the entire region, white and black alike."

In education, that "Open Sesame" which is supposed to solve all problems, our eleven States rank, with few exceptions, monotonously at the bottom. Here, however, it should be noted that, as in other things, we have made valiant efforts. In comparative amounts of money spent per capita we may be at the bottom, but in the percentage of total income devoted to this purpose we rank near the top.

Despite our meagre resources we indulge ourselves in what Odum calls the "expensive dichotomies," that is, duplications of effort. We maintain separate educational systems for black and white, and sometimes a third system for Indian, Cajan or Mexican. Each state has attempted to maintain, in addition to teacher-training institutions, at least two major colleges. Nor do we stop here, but insist upon separate institutions for women. To add to the complication, the Episcopalians, Methodists, Catholics, Baptists, *et al.*, have separate institutions—sometimes with as many as four per congregation in a single state. And here again there are separate institutions for women. In addition there are different *kinds* of Methodists or Presbyterians who must have colleges of their own. And to top it off some of our resources find their way into such flimsy efforts as Bob Jones College and Bryan Memorial University!

Despite an over-supply of colleges and an under-supply of universities, the region "does have a number of institutions capable of doing, and actually doing, excellent field work in the social sciences. But here, again, the work is unsystematic and disorganized for lack of recognized central direction. With one really first-rate university correlating their efforts, a dozen Southeastern institutions of lesser rank would immediately become many times as effective as they are now."

While outright waste of the land has been costly enough, loss through misuse of it has brought even greater handicaps. We have saddled ourselves, or have been saddled, as you wish, with a one crop economy, cotton, and a system, tenancy, that are heavy and relentless riders. Soil deple-

tion has run its course to such a point that in the Southeast the average cost of fertilizer per acre is \$2.71, while in such a productive area as the Middle States, the cost is only thirty cents per acre.

Florida imports milks from Wisconsin and Missouri, while the uplands of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee, which might be developed into productive dairying areas, are devoted to the production of cotton. Alabama, an agricultural State, imports more than half the food its population requires, and buys corn and wheat products to feed its livestock, whereas it could produce soy beans, peanuts, sweet potatoes, sorghum and kudzu in abundance.

Meanwhile even the beggarly existence the farm population wrests from cotton is threatened. Mechanization is accelerating the movement of cotton production toward the Southwest, a trend that will result in displacing thousands of people. The increasing quantity and improving quality of synthetic products carries the threat of additional inroads from this source. The balcony-strutting dictators have decided that trade between nations is an abomination; and as international trade is throttled, consumption of our cotton suffers. And if that is not enough of evil, there is the inexplicably crazy condition whereby the Southeast's total income from cotton this year, with an indicated yield of over 18,000,000 bales and a price of 7.8 cents, will be less than if it had produced only 9,000,000 bales!

Six out of ten of our farmers are tenants, and their plight should need no emphasis. It should be kept in mind, however, that poverty, ignorance and disease among so large a segment of the population is not only an economic problem, but a threat to social and political life as well.

The one factor that gives hopes to any attempt to find a way out of the region's difficulties is that "while her needs are immense, her resources are enormous." Four-fifths of the region's timber supply, for instance, has been stripped from its hills, yet in comparison to other regions it still has an ample supply. Sufficient land to take care of many more people remains, and there is no crop that cannot be raised profitably somewhere in the region.

"The difficulty," says Johnson, "is simplicity itself; it is the remedy that is so complicated that it has hitherto baffled human ingenuity."

IV.

The final section of *The Wasted Land* is headed "The Direction of the Answer."

"What are the forces that the Southeast has available to attack these problems? There are states, counties, cities, towns; churches, colleges, schools, lodges; Federal grants, philanthropists' gifts, foundations' allocations. All of them are active now, all of them more or less effective, but their efforts are headed up nowhere, they frequently pull against each other, overlap, duplicate effort and expenditure. The same amounts of energy and money, if properly organized and directed, would get far greater results; and if results began to show, it would be easier to get more money and more labor.

"The logical first step for the Southeast, therefore, is to collect the forces it has already in the field and set them all pulling in the same direction. This obviously cannot be accomplished without some sort of headquarters, somewhere . . . call it anything you like . . . the name is of no consequence. The point is, the Southeast needs some central authority from which it may obtain exact and comprehensive information supplemented by intelligent direction."

If such a central agency is to be established and is to become effective, there must be developed along with it a considerable group of people who are aware of what the Southeast *is*—who can see it objectively, uncolored by dreams of the past and the wishful thinking of the present. The region must be seen in its entirety, not as individuals see it on the well-beaten paths from downtown to home to country club and to Cousin Bob's.

"There is nothing unreasonable or unfair," says Johnson, "in calling upon the leadership of the South, first, to acquaint itself with the facts, and, second, to act intelligently upon the information." If on some Saturday afternoon late this fall after football season is over, the Southeast would set aside two hours during which usual routines would be interrupted while all literate persons read *The Wasted Land*, we might start off on Monday morning in a different direction. Such miracles, alas, do not happen. Enlightenment and stimulation to action will be a slow process. *Uncle Tom's Cabin* sold into the millions—more than three hundred thousand copies the first year. But that was something which people wanted to read, wanted to believe. It is different in the case of a book which might disturb our individual and collective equilibrium and which would mean work when rest is more pleasant. But is it too much to hope that 30,000 or even 5,000 copies of *The Wasted Land* will be read?

V.

Of the barriers to be overcome, poverty is not the most unyielding and obstinate. There may be a paucity of some things, but there is a plethora of emotions and notions which had their beginnings in the distant past. To those of our generation these obstacles are particularly discouraging, for we had no part in making them and little understand their nature. As a result we are inclined to become impatient, to resent and to scoff—a poor technique. If the impatience and scoffing of H. L. Mencken have not cured this country's ills, it should be accepted that such methods are not among the most effective. Nowhere are sympathy, understanding, and patience more necessary than in the Southeast. A great many more people than we suspect can, with the proper approach, be stimulated to action by a mere presentation of the facts. Others can be won by appeals to selfish instincts (enlightened self-interest). For instance, many business men would be concerned with wage differentials if impressed with the fact that textile mill workers are not the only ones who are burdened by this handicap. As for any hope of converting the more rigid, obstructionists, or even of getting them to remove themselves from the road of progress, the only solace is to be found in the compilations of the insurance actuaries.

There are many problems for which obvious answers have been found, but which cannot be

dealt with sufficiently by words. It accomplishes nothing to tell farmers that they are fools for raising cotton; far more can be attained by providing credit and marketing facilities for celery and anchovies and rhubarb. To damn the people of a state for electing a demagogue is easy; to fight the hookworm, prejudice and poverty which nurture demagogues is not easy, but it is a more effective approach.

Ours is the third generation; we are another link removed from contact with The War and with the sins of our fathers. To us the past can become a tradition and an inspiration without being a sedative. For all generations in the South today the final sentence of Clarence Cason's *90° in the Shade* carries a wealth of meaning:

"Those who love the Old South may take their choice of courses: they may either exist in complacent dreams, hoping that they will not too soon be cast from their beds by a sudden rocking of the earth beneath them; or they may resolve to wrestle with substantial problems with all the strength and skill at their command, inspired by another kind of vision—one which leads them to hope that the present and future of the South may yet prove worthy of the glamorous reputation of the antebellum years."

The Wasted Land should jar many complacent dreamers and give added stimulation to those who have already caught the vision of a New South.



THE SOUTH TODAY

What About Farm Tenancy Now?

By GOULD BEECH

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Editor's Note—Gould Beech, after serving on the staff of the Anniston (Ala.) Star, was associate editor of the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser. Mr. Gould left the Advertiser this year to accept a Rosenwald fellowship for study of economics and sociology at the University of North Carolina.

GOULD BEECH.

Some two years ago that comparatively small group of Southerners who are familiar with the implications of tenancy were fairly intoxicated by the passage of the original Bankhead tenant farm bill by the Senate. This bill provided for a potential expenditure of a billion dollars for the purchase of farms to be resold to tenants on long-term contracts. Following the failure of the House to pass the bill, it went through a series of emasculations, and toward the end of the last session of Congress it emerged as the Bankhead-Jones bill and was finally passed by both houses. Meanwhile it had shrunk to the point that only \$10,000,000 is provided for the first year of the program, with a promise of an increase to \$35,000,000 the second year and thence to \$50,000,000. Those who were intoxicated at the first prospects have been sobered in proportion to the shrinkage.

Heartening as the bill may be as the first direct gesture on the part of Congress, the depressing inadequacy of it is inescapable. According to Secretary Wallace, an outlay of \$50,000,000 would be hardly enough to take care of the normal increase in tenancy.

The question that thoughtful students are now asking is: Can tenancy be allowed to wait while disease, poverty and ignorance run their course, undermining our social, economic and political institutions? If not, what are we going to do?

Government Can't Do Job.

The first step, perhaps, will be to cast off any remaining hope that the Federal government is going to do the job through the medium of a single, all-powerful tool. The next will be to cast about to see what can be done with the available tools.

The Farm Security Administration, successor to the Resettlement Administration, is the agency designated to administer the Bankhead-Jones bill. Although present funds will permit the sale of only about 2,000 farms to tenants, or approximately one to each county, the FSA has the opportunity to demonstrate the results that can be obtained. Its accomplishments will determine in a large measure the future of governmental participation.

Any means of increasing the effectiveness of the FSA will pay dividends in the form of additional appropriations in the future. One such method that suggests itself is to find new ways to utilize the experiences of the Resettlement Administration in providing farm supervision. The type of supervision developed by the RA has produced more benefits in comparison to the amount spent than any other phase of that agency's work.

At present, supervision is provided all clients of the Farm Security Administration, and the same type of supervision will be provided those tenants who buy farms under the Bankhead-Jones act. This supervision service, including the service of the farm agents and home management agents, could be of-

fered to those not receiving it at present in a manner that would encourage the sale of land to tenants and also would promote a better relationship between landlords and tenants. In brief, this subsidized supervision could be offered farm-buyers buying farms on contracts approved by the FSA and to renters on contracts that would be beneficial to both landlord and tenants.

Chief Obstacles.

The two chief obstacles to permanent farm ownership by the landless are the down payment and the inability to run and manage a farm after they get one. An explanation of how subsidized supervision could help to reduce these barriers follows:

Landholders who were willing to sell land on long-term mortgages of 15 or 20 years would be asked to list their farms and the prices asked with the FSA.

The FSA would have these farms appraised with a view to determining whether they could pay themselves out with proper management.

Lists of farms thus approved would be placed in the hands of those who would be likely to have contact with prospective purchasers.

If possible, the FSA would have a hand in selecting buyers, and at any rate would have the power to determine whether the services of the agency would be provided. Thus some protection would be afforded both the seller and buyer.

Having determined that the sale price was not excessive, and the interest charges and terms were such as would make possible eventual ownership, and that the buyer was capable, the FSA would, in effect, cite the advantages it could give to each and the terms on which they would be given.

To the insurance company or bank, it would say:

Give the buyer the advantage of long-term payments and the lowest interest rate in keeping with sound banking policies.

Reduce the down payment ordinarily required.

In return, we will provide the buyer technical advice and assistance which will improve your chances of collecting regularly and without undue expense.

Furthermore, with proper supervision you will have more protection against "temporary buyers" who contract to buy a farm, allow it to run down for two or three years and then turn it back to the seller.

With this additional protection and savings in administration and sales cost, you can afford to give the most liberal terms.

Sales Talk to Buyers.

To the prospective buyer the FSA would say in effect:

We can get you more liberal terms than you could get otherwise.

You will be provided expert advice and assistance.

Your wife will have the advantage of the services of a home management agent.

In exchange, you commit yourself only to follow sound conservation and crop policies and to co-operate with the FSA to the best of your ability.

One possible way of getting over the hurdle of the down-payment

would be the rental-sales contract. Under such arrangements there is a preliminary period of two or three years during which the contract between the two parties would be on a rental basis. The prospective buyer might agree to pay a small sum in addition to his regular rent, and at the end of the period he would have an option to buy, with the additional sum to be accepted as the down payment, or with the privilege of having the first payments accepted as installments. From that point the sale would continue as a fifteen or eighteen note mortgage.

The FSA would be acting in a capacity similar to that of the Federal Housing Administration, except that it would not be directly obligated. Its facilities would be used in accelerating land sales to bona fide farmers, and in finding ways of bridging the gap between those who have land to sell and those who wish to buy it.

The vast outlay of funds necessary in placing the Bankhead-Jones legislation on a widespread basis would be eliminated, as would the customary difficulties and shortcomings that are experienced when the government enters the field of buying and selling. Only the cost of supervision—which also would be borne under the Bankhead-Jones system—would be required. It might be possible, as under the FHA, to set aside one-half of one per cent of all interest charges to be placed in an insurance fund to be used for payments in bad crop years or in case some circumstances over which the buyer had no control made it impossible for him to make a regular installment payment.

Test Merit of Plan.

It would be simple enough to make a test of the feasibility of the plan outlined since no law or special appropriation would be necessary, the present authorization for the FSA being broad enough to permit its institution on a trial basis. This service could be made available only in vicinities where there was sufficient demand to justify the personnel required.

The value of such a program as outlined would not be confined to those directly affected. The educational value of demonstrating that land sales and land rentals, particularly in the Southeast, can be placed on a better basis for the mutual benefit of all concerned would be worth the cost.

If a tenant program could be formulated that would not involve heavy outlays on the part of the Federal government, it is probable that Congress and the President would be more inclined to invest a sum that would permit its inauguration on a widespread scale. Furthermore, the Congressmen from urban districts would be more inclined to favor such a program. Unfortunately some of them have already demonstrated a lack of foresight by balking at outlays for farmers. But provision is being made under the Wagner-Steagall housing act for huge expenditures to improve housing conditions in the cities. In the Southeast a farmer can be set up on a working farm unit with all equipment for about the same price that a city-dweller is provided a home. Provision is yet to be made for giving the farm tenant comparable benefits.

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Beech, Gould



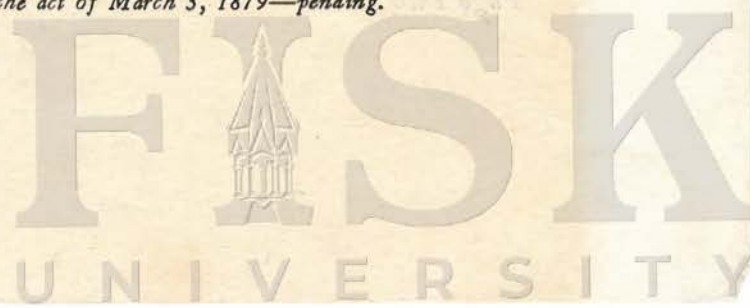
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Hugo Black's Albatross

Its Real Significance Explained by an Authority

WHATEVER opinion you may have had of Hugo Black as a justice of the Supreme Court, you must have experienced vicariously some of the emotional intensity of his voyage home from England. Knowing something of the man and something of the nature of the storm that had burst with the "exposure" of his membership in the Ku Klux Klan, I winced at the thought of the tide that was bringing him in to face a test for which there was no precedent.

Already the measurements had been taken for the black silk robe that was to vest him with the dignity, honor, and power of a seat on that tribunal whose decrees are subject to review only by the Gods. On the threshold of a court looked upon as the custodian of all that is sacred in American life, he was branded with a symbol that has become synonymous with all that is base and cheap in American life. I think that I would have chucked it all (including the \$20,000 a year) for a herdsman's cottage on some quiet heath in Ireland, rather than face the odds he did.

As the tug came alongside the ship at Norfolk there swarmed aboard a pack of hungry news hounds, eager to be in at the kill. It was a holiday of revenge for them, or at least for their bosses. At last one of the chief lancers of the New Deal, one who had been singled out for the choicest post, had been cornered, and perhaps would be brought to his knees.

Like the man who stands on the gallows, Black was given a chance to speak; but the trap was to be sprung regardless—had been sprung in fact, and sentence executed. It was a weird sort of trial, for his reputation had already been hanged, drawn, and quartered. To maintain innocence was out of the question, from a standpoint either of morals or of politics. To remain silent was to prolong an untenable position. To plead guilty to the heinous crime and throw himself upon the mercy of the

public was a terrifying alternative. The court of public opinion is not a reasoning, deliberative body. The public needed to know only a half-dozen words: "Black joined the Ku Klux Klan." Against the condemnation of those few words he had only one plea: His career—all of it. But the public does not know men; it knows only names. And it speaks only one language, symbols.

The drama, being one of the significant ones of our times, is worth a closer study than the fleeting impression to be gained from the headlines. What was behind those few words spoken by the central figure at the climax? And of secondary interest, what of the setting, the props and the stagehands that were an integral part of the presentation?

There are two aspects of the issue to be considered: first, the significance and the weight that should be attached to the established fact that he became a member of the Klan; second, subordinate but more specific, whether he was then or is now inclined to be sympathetic with those concepts which have become synonymous with that order.

II.

Black was born in the little town of Ashland, Clay County, Alabama, his father having been a farmer (the kind that did his own plowing) and a store-keeper. Ashland is in a section of the State which was the stronghold of the Populist movement in the '90's, a Populist having been elected to Congress from that district when the movement was at its height. I do not know how much of this Populist background Black carried with him when he went to the University of Alabama, where he was to work his way through the law school. But the spirit of revolt against the old-line hierarchy of the Democratic Party still is strong in many of those who have come under the influence of the Populist heritage. It was at the University, he once told me, that he received his first insight

GOULD BEECH, Rosenwald-Foundation fellow in sociology here, was, until his resignation recently, assistant editor of the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser. He is personally acquainted with Black and has first-hand knowledge of the politico-sociological background of the new Justice's Klan membership—a background of more than immediate significance.

into the problems of the laborer. His room-mate, David J. Davis—since appointed Federal judge for the Birmingham district—was financing his way through school by intermittent work in the steel mills. The labor pictures Davis painted for his country friend could not have been very rosy ones.

Black began his political career in 1915, at the age of 24, with his election as a police judge of Birmingham on a "clean-up" platform. He was elected city solicitor twice, resigning the second time to volunteer for war service. By 1922 he was looked upon as a disturber of the equilibrium, a "labor lawyer"—which has a frightful connotation all its own in Birmingham—and a non-conformist in politics. He would not have been acceptable material for the Birmingham country club, nor did the luncheon clubs consider him as the civic ideal. He was, however, a joiner of distinction, and even served as chancellor of the Knights of Pythias in Alabama. He was steadily building up a good law practice on the strength of his personal following and his ability to win cases.

The Birmingham of that day was not a soft town. Steel towns seldom are, and when they happen to be boom steel towns where heavy industries are on the make they are apt to be even less so. Moreover, the early twenties was one of the toughest decades, from a standpoint of labor relations, that this country has known. Strike-breaking, espionage and the open shop were in their prime—the last sugar-coated with patriotism in the guise of "the American Plan." In steel the prevailing work week was 84 hours—12 hours a day, seven days a week. Too much leisure time, it was argued, would be bad for the morals of the workers; anything less than a 12-hour day, Judge Gary was steadfastly maintaining, would be ruinous to the steel industry.

Birmingham steel required Birmingham coal, of which there was a plentiful supply. One of the conveniences of the time was a supply of State convicts whose services could be rented at modest rates. Convicts don't strike, and neither do men working in competition with convicts, because under the circumstances scabs are supplied by and given the protection of the sovereign People of the State. The National Guard was also utilized when needed.

The companies which were investing money in Birmingham were given virtual carte blanche; those who dared to question what was going on

were looked upon with disfavor—and if looks weren't sufficient there were other ways to insure harmony. On the whole it was not the type of environment that nurtures devotion to ideals and principles.

III.

At about the same time Black was running for police judge, one William J. Simmons, ex-evangelist, ex-travelling salesman and ex-history teacher, began a movement to revive the Ku Klux Klan of Reconstruction days. He resurrected the insignia of the Klan and endeavored to build a fraternity that would be a protector of "native Americanism" and a preserver of law and order. Simmons made very little progress in this direction prior to 1920. Then, however, a series of circumstances catapulted him to power and fortune as the Imperial Wizard of an Invisible Empire which operated in every state of the Union and which captured the political machinery of six or eight states. The post-war hysteria, the fear of alien influence which had grown with the tide of immigration, the Red hunts, and such unsettling conditions as the migration of Negroes—these and other circumstances made the country ripe for the Klan. Simmons' success was guaranteed when he was "found" by one Edward Y. Clark and a Mrs. Elizabeth Tyler. Both of these worthies had had experience selling righteous plans to the citizenry, having engaged, among other things, in promotion work for the Anti-Saloon League. According to John M. Mecklin, who wrote *The Ku Klux Klan: A Study of The American Mind*, the Tyler-Clark combination was largely responsible for the sales organization which capitalized on the Klan opportunity.

D. W. Griffith's "The Birth of a Nation" provided a tremendous selling impetus, and set the stage for this most entrancing escape mechanism. All sorts of Goblins, Dragons, Cyclops and Kleagles were provided for in the Klan set-up, the Kleagles being the leg-men who were paid four bucks for each recruit they signed up. For ten dollars the misunderstood husband could become a Knight in an order that made him a custodian of the community's morals and of the nation's Constitution, to say nothing of the Ten Commandments. His A. E. F. uniform might have grown too tight around the waist and his medals may have begun to tarnish, but they were drab at any rate in comparison to the gaudily decorated sheets of the Invisible Empire.

Contrary to the dogmatic statements of such men as David Lawrence of *The United States*

News, who says that the Klan oath "is a pledge not to allow public office to be held by Catholics or Negroes or Jews," there is no mention of any of these groups in the ritual or constitution. Mecklin, after reviewing the ritual, says: "There is nothing in the Klan's ritual or constitution that would subject it to criticism." The Klan excludes these minority groups by implication, but it is not unique on that score. Racial and religious prejudice and bigotry became characteristics of the Klan through the nature of its members, not because of any expressed purpose.

I do not know how bad the Klan had become in Birmingham by 1922—bad enough, doubtless. It is significant, however, that the bulk of organized labor in the vicinity were members. This was unusual and probably an indication that a need was felt for such a weapon at the time. A year or so later the A. F. of L., having seen the dangers of its vigilante tendencies, was to pass resolutions against the Klan.

It should be kept in mind that the implications of Klan membership today and of Klan membership in 1922 are not identical. That point can be emphasized without implying that even at that early date the Klan was a cultural and philanthropic institution. Black's guilt should be considered in the light of what the Klan was then, and not given weight in proportion to the onus that has been attached to membership during the intervening years. Some idea of the disrepute into which the Klan has fallen may be gained from the disclosures a year ago of the activities of some Michigan degenerates. These punks—who were much below the cultural level of the Klansmen of the 'twenties—were bent on helping God, George Washington, and the authors of the Constitution. Their approach was to keep the niggers in their place, stomp on the Pope's toe whenever convenient, and damn the sons of Abraham. The temptation to imitate the machinery of the Ku Klux Klan must have been strong, but the stench was too great and so they called their order the Black Legion. Likewise a year or so ago a strong-arm henchman of a leading Southern industrialist wanted to organize an anti-union fraternity and invest it with the Klan mummery. But he called it the White Legion.

IV.

Black was an ambitious man, but he had by choice alienated himself from the favor of those who sat on the pinnacle of the status quo in Bir-

mingham. He was not inclined to stand in line and wait for the party hierarchy to give him the nod, and he was not the type to get the nod had he waited for it.

The only course was to gather a following from the voters that were left. He was strong with organized labor, but that was of negligible political consequence. The element that Black had left to depend upon was the class who regularly joined the Klan. So he went with it too. Those who went into the Klan could not drop out as easily as if it had been a Kiwanis Club. After learning the membership of the order and its inner workings, extricating oneself was a delicate business. At the time Black resigned, no newspaper in the State had launched a concerted attack on the Klan, and it had not become an issue in any political campaign. It was not until 1930, I believe, that the Klan became a clear-cut issue in an election.

In 1926, with Ku Klux backing, Black was elected U. S. Senator, Bibb Graves was elected Governor and Charlie McCall was elected Attorney-General. To the lower elements of the Klan this victory for the Invisible Empire was a heady stimulant, and shortly they began to get out of hand, and there was a wave of lashings, cross-burnings and lawless arrogance in general. About this time Grover C. Hall, of the *Montgomery Advertiser*, attacked the Klan with every resource at his command. The effectiveness of his attack was the opening wedge in ridding the State of the Klan epidemic, and as a recognition of his courage and the skill of his attack Hall was awarded the Pulitzer Prize for the best editorials of 1927.

It was during this period when the Klan was being attacked with such force by the *Advertiser* and a few allies that an incident occurred which demonstrated the awkward position of those who tried to extricate themselves publicly. Charlie McCall, the Attorney-General, publicly resigned from the Klan and denounced it. He was praised by the anti-Klan forces; but in 1930 when he ran for Governor he received less than four per cent of the vote—despite the fact that he had a good sound truck.

Black had resigned from the Klan before he was elected to the Senate, and from that moment on he was doomed to hold his silence or to commit political suicide. Moreover, as far as Alabama politics was concerned, there was but one occasion on which repudiation by Black would have constituted anything more than a gesture.

V.

It is not enough to say that he came to a point in his career when expediency and principle conflicted, with the former being given precedence. One should keep in mind the expediency and the principle involved. It is not enough to say that he was an opportunist. One should consider what he did with the opportunity.

It was true then and it is largely true now, that the sincere radical or liberal in the South must adopt a technique that resembles that of the demagogue, or confine himself to some field other than politics. Organized labor is stronger now than it was 10 years ago, but even now it does not constitute a very strong bloc. Roughly speaking about 95 per cent of the voters of the South can be divided into three groups: reactionaries, conservatives, and illiterates. The left-wing liberal gets no reactionary votes and few conservative votes, but a decisive number of illiterate ones—if he gets elected. The progressive must follow the foot-trails the demagogue has beaten through the woods and learn the language of the sticks. He must also learn to crack jokes through his nose and to pray a good prayer when called on. And in the end if he does not have thousands of people who are sold on him personally—for reasons other than his views on issues—he will not get very far.

Hugo Black was able to stump the State numerous times without making concessions to ignorance and bigotry. With all due respect to him, I believe it would not be far amiss to say that in the past his support and that received by Tom Heflin, our prime demagogue, would not vary in character by much over 20 per cent. In other words, eight out of ten who have voted for Black also voted for Heflin when he was in his prime. And yet how different the two are, both as to methods and as to achievements!

It is second-nature with Tom Heflin to wear the trappings of bigotry and prejudice. He plays on those baser instincts, bred along with generations of hookworm and poverty, with a skill that is comparable only to that of such masters as Jim Vardaman, Cole Blease, and Theo Bilbo. He uses the Negro with facility and feeds him piece-meal to the craven egos of men who live "under the highest standard of living the world has ever known," but whose economic and cultural level, alas, is comparable to that of the most backward spots of the globe. He would as soon use the Catholic if it suited his purpose. Indeed in 1930 when he was defeated (largely because he had been read out of

the party) his cry was that he had saved the U. S. from a war with Mexico by exposing the intrigues of Pius XI. Few men have so prostituted their talents to such anti-social ends. Today he is down in Alabama trying to make a "come-back." He is seeking the Senate vacancy on a campaign to save the State from Communism—probably the Jewish brand—and, what is of more practical value, to save it from the iniquitous effects of the wages and hours bill introduced by Hugo Black.

An effort has been made to create the impression that Black is a Heflin. The Baltimore *Evening Sun*, which considers itself fair to all men and above the petty derelictions of the contemporary world, finds that at last the "neo-liberalism" of the New Deal is obvious. That it is really of the stripe of Nazism, and that Black is its Goebbels are the implications of the following:

In this neo-liberalism, a man's attitude toward civil rights is of no importance at all if his attitude toward property rights is sufficiently radical. Let a man hate the Rockefellers and the Morgans and the Fords and no more is needed to give him place among the elect. If also he hates Jews and Catholics and foreigners and Negroes, if he proposes to strip them of the protection of the law, if he seeks to subject them to the rule of night riders who satisfy brutish and sadistic impulses under the cloak of pretended racial or patriotic motives, that is of no consequence.

In all of his Senate record, covering a period of more than 10 years, and throughout his public record there is nothing to sustain such implications. The worst that has been produced—in fact the only thing to my knowledge that has been produced—is a single speech made offhand in a Klavern. No searcher has yet produced a line from a stump speech of his in which any appeal was made to prejudice, unless one would interpret denunciations of "predatory wealth," "trusts and monopolies," and "power interests" as such.

VI.

He has been labelled Ku Klux, and his enemies and the unthinking have accepted that as sufficient evidence that he has committed all the sins of Ku Kluxism. Membership in the Klan has been his one unworthy concession to Southern bigotry and prejudice, and he has devoted himself to an earnest effort to cure those sores of ignorance, poverty and disease upon which the Klan spirit feeds. He has endeavored to enlist Federal aid to the States for more effective educational and health programs. In the face of the "States' rights" bugaboo he was a co-sponsor of the Harrison-Black-Fletch-

er bill to appropriate funds for education directly to the States. Knowing that the Supreme Court ranks next to the Bible in the South as among those institutions which must not be examined critically, much less tampered with, he was forthright from the beginning in his support of the President on the judicial issue. Regardless of the merits of the issue, it was not good politics for an Alabamian who was facing an election.

On the eve of his return to Alabama to face this test, Black introduced and was outspoken in supporting the wages and hours bill which bore his name. He knew that labor was already solidly behind him and that the bill could not gain him additional votes from that source. The votes he would need were in small towns and on farms. Alabama farmers whose incomes do not average a dollar a day believe that labor is already paid enough—particularly with cotton going down. To them advocacy of a 30-hour week, or even one of 40 hours, is heresy. Moreover, those who were directly concerned, the employers, lost no time in going to the farmers and raising the cry that Hugo was ruining them.

He also knew that many sincere opponents of the bill would look upon him as a mere tool of the northeast; and if you know anything about Southern politics, you know what it means to be accused of being in league with the Yankees. It was recognized that Negroes, particularly those working in saw-mill and turpentine enterprises, would be among the chief beneficiaries of the bill. Knowing what it would mean in Alabama to be accused of trying to force employers "to pay niggers \$16 a week," Black insisted that there be no discrimination because of color. If Black was all politician he would not have run the risk of the charge that he was favoring "economic equality between the races."

Moreover, it was recognized that Black, far from being hostile to John L. Lewis, was friendly toward him. The Klan and organized labor movements do not mix. Imperial Wizard Hiram Evans had called on the Klan to "ride again and wipe out the Communistic C. I. O." Even before that a well-defined movement was under way among some former Klansmen in Alabama to attack Black on the ground that he had been a "traitor" to the Klan in the '20's. This attitude represented not so much a resentment against Black's Klan record as it did a realization on the part of the real Klansmen that the initial gap between them and Hugo had grown wider and wider.

Black made no gesture to pacify these elements, nor did he make any concessions to those who were against the New Deal. Incidentally, he should not be confused with those Southern Democrats who became New Dealers in the midst of the depression, but whose ardor has cooled to the point of freezing. Black was a New Dealer before Roosevelt was. Not only in other ways, but in the development of an economic and political philosophy he has increased in scope and depth—so much so that it is almost pointless to compare the Black of a decade ago and the Black of today.

VII.

In Alabama there was no surprise at the "exposure" of Black's membership in the Klan. We had known it all along, and had been sorry for it. In this connection, the attitude of one man is significant. Grover Hall, as has been pointed out, was the first to fight the Klan and has been the most aggressive man in the State on such issues as prohibition, anti-evolution laws, anti-sedition bills and the like. He has never voted for Black, and fought him on the issue of his Ku Klux affiliation. Hall does not by any means agree with all of Black's economic views—or even a majority of them—but he has come to admire and respect him for his integrity. He did not wait until Black was nominated for a place on the Supreme Court before taking that view; he respected and admired Black knowing that he was coming back to Alabama to face an election.

But elsewhere than in Alabama the "exposure" of the Klan membership spread pandemonium. At the time of his nomination the Presidents of Tuskegee Institute and Wilberforce University, two of the outstanding Negro institutions, and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had endorsed him. But within a week after the Klan label was pinned on him publicly, a majority of Negroes, according to a poll taken by the Institute of Public Opinion, had decided that he was unfit to sit with the Supreme Court.

Among the ranks of the liberals, especially the New York variety, there was dismay. Only *The Nation* and *The New Republic* stood hitched, and they apparently by the exercise of super will power. The *New York Post* and the *Philadelphia Record*, both rabid pro-New Deal papers owned by J. David Stern, decided that Black was not fit to remain on the bench. Among the decent conservatives there was the *New York Times*, which has been in one of its rare crusading moods, an event

that is as unusual as a visit from Halley's comet.

Only now and then was there any inclination to weigh Black's career against his guilt. The Klan was never more guilty of thinking in terms of racial and religious labels than were the elements who were stampeded by the disclosures. True, the reaction of all was encouraged and stimulated by the energy with which the New Deal's enemies rode the opportunity.

Few seemed to appreciate the price that a man of high sensibility and integrity was paying—had paid for many years in fact—for his mistake. Few seemed to be inclined to grant that he had made restitution, that he had worn his albatross long enough to make up for his guilt. There is not space here to describe the real Hugo Black, the student, a man who was once referred to by Charles A. Beard as one of the few Senators who had a grasp of history. One should know him to appreciate fully his position.

VIII.

It was a grievous price for a man to pay, but the experience should prove a profitable one for the nation. It is well that we have re-examined the Klan, that we have expressed our abhorrence of it and all that it has come to mean. We know now what we did not know a decade ago: that Kluxism is an expression of the pattern American Fascism would follow. In looking back we should consider ourselves fortunate that we had our dose in the 20's; otherwise we could easily have been betrayed when the depression was at its low ebb.

The real test may come yet if someone with a bit more ability than the Rev. Gerald L. K. Smith, for example, obtains a following. Smith has been the stooge of Huey Long, Eugene Talmadge, Doc Townsend, Father Coughlin *et al.*, in turn. There is no telling how many of his like there are scattered around the country today reading translations of *Mein Kampf* and practicing the art of blowing out their cheeks and beating their breasts.

When that time comes we shall see whether all who have displayed such righteous indignation over the Klan are really opposed to intolerance and the violations of liberty. That, of course, is one of the unfortunate circumstances of the drama—that such patriots as William Randolph Hearst and his spiritual heir-apparent, Paul Block, should have been grand marshals in a liberty parade. It is unfortunate that everyone cannot see

through such hypocrisy. It would be interesting to note how many of those who have been so wrought up over the matter are also concerned with the bigotry of Cotton Ed Smith, from neighboring South Carolina, who refused to hear a Negro pray—even for the Democrats. And among the Republicans, one wonders if there are any who remember the campaign of 1928, when intolerance and stupidity were subsidized wholesale in the South, tons of propaganda being dumped for the benefit of those who had anti-Catholic inclinations. The Anti-Saloon League became a virtual subsidiary of the Republican National Committee, and altogether the campaign was one of intolerance-exploitation. There are lessons enough in those chapters to teach all of us something of the cheapness and danger of capitalizing on ignorance and stupidity for political gain.

IX.

For his part Black begins a new chapter. President Roosevelt believed that his liberalism flows from the same springs as those from which the great dissenters, Holmes and Brandeis, received their inspiration. He will no longer be an advocate of a group or a party or a region, and he will have true freedom. His knowledge of the law has been questioned—at times by some who contend that we have too many lawyers on the court already. If the definition of a lawyer as one who has spent his life practicing corporation law is the true one, then he is no lawyer. If it is sufficient that he was well grounded in the fundamentals of law and was active in the courts in various capacities for a decade, then he is prepared. His keenness of perception, his ability to get at the core of things, is well known to those who have come before him in committee hearings and on the stand. Moreover, he knows constitutional lawyers. Most significant is the belief of those who know Black, that he is versed in the *spirit of the law and of the constitution*.

With the prospect that Hugo Black will continue to grow in stature and accomplishment, it might be in order to quote the words of an old-time Populist, also from Ashland, who wrote in his memoirs in 1929:

"Clay County, Alabama, will yet produce the statesman, perhaps, who will go through this old country like an earth and air contrivance in full gear, stir up the populace, and set things right."

Story



HE collegiates looked at the man and the man looked at the body and the body looked no look; there was about it only an aspect.

In eastern Virginia where the Carters of the Carters-on-the-James originated, the land rolls red and low. Here and there are large houses, some brick and some frame, centered among patches of green land that is corn land, cotton land, and peanut land. In the swamps nearby the rose-bay blossoms in the spring; *but this is not a story of rosebays.* This is a story in part of peanut land, corn land, and cotton land. You've heard how everything is a story: a grain of sand, a stalk of corn, a boll of cotton, even men are stories. This story has to do with such a man . . . a man who was a story.

Brunk Ricketts was twelve when his father died. He had been born when his mother was fourteen and had, in a sense, grown up with her. Upon him she placed few restrictions, none of which pertained to cleanliness. He was just Brunk to her and she Ma to him. When Whit Ricketts died of blood poisoning, Brunk accepted his fatherless status without much whimpering and along about the time the red and white crepe-paper funeral flowers had run and sogged on the grave-top and the tin can shreds which were their stems had rusted, Brunk was busy hoeing corn. On Wednesdays he carried the wash up to the main house, which was the Bruces'. Frequently he talked to Carson and Wilbur, the two Bruce boys (Wilbur was twenty-eight and Carson twenty) about the crops. Sometimes old Mrs. Bruce would wrangle about the yellow tinge that appeared on the clean linen; invariably, however, she paid the forty cents laundry pay. And that was a good thing, for the Ricketts had no cow and no wheat. They had no underwear either. That is not unusual . . .

washerwomen usually merely work with such things. Ma Ricketts rarely ever, save in cold weather, wore anything but a V-necked cotton print.

One evening, along about cotton picking time of the season of the death of Brunk's father, Wilbur Bruce came down to the Ricketts' dwelling and sat with one leg angled on the porch and the other dangling over the sandy place the rain from the eaves had packed. With his head leaning against a post he chewed the end of a piece of grass and chatted with Brunk's ma about cotton and people and things. In time Mrs. Ricketts began to tie up her hair in a knot so that the contrast between the light and dark portions made for beauty rather than a soiled and motley appearance. Wilbur's visits began to average about three a week and usually at such times Brunk was sent on an errand that lasted all evening. In the Spring Wilbur went away and it was after his departure that Brunk noticed a change in the appearance of his mother. When he ventured to get from her some explanation, she only snapped at him. Finally, one day in July, she told him that she was going to have a baby. That seemed natural to him for, unlike many other people of her class, she hadn't had one in eleven years. She and Brunk worked together in the fields except on wash days and when time came to pick cotton old Mrs. Bruce did her own washing. Brunk often saw Wilbur when he went to the main house, but Wilbur never came down to the Ricketts' shack. Often Ma Ricketts sandwiched between her snappings at Brunk talk of giving up the struggle on the farm and going to a wonderful place where her sister had gone. It was called Durham and there were lots of mills in which one could work for *money!* She had only oral information of the place and spoke of it in a dreamy manner.

The cotton boll is a fluffy white thing. It is an ovary that bears its offspring with over-running cups. When you pick it you may be picking an

A. GRIGGS here presents a story born of righteous personal bitterness, but nourished and reared by a strong social sympathy. The tug-of-war between its heredity and its environment accounts, perhaps, for the story's loose-jointedness.

1938

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

Age

Candidate Gould Beech

301 Pritchard Avenue
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Special Field

Social Economics

Plan of Work

RENEWAL

No

Renewal of fellowship for one year, two quarters at the University of North Carolina and one semester at the University of Wisconsin.

Digest of Application

1937 Grant \$1500

References

Dr. Guy Johnson, University of North Carolina

Dr. Lee M. Brooks, University of North Carolina

Gerald Johnson, Baltimore Evening Sun (not written to)

Dr. Howard Odum, University of North Carolina
Committee Notes

Budget Summary

Total amount needed

From applicant

From Fund \$1500

Granted



PRELIMINARY REPORT ON FELLOWSHIP 1937-38

During the first quarter I have concentrated on familiarizing myself with the nature of contemporary Southern problems. A statement of my course of study will serve to illustrate the approach. I was enrolled in courses on the Negro, the Labor Problem and The Southern Regions.

The first of these, under Prof. Guy Johnson, included a consideration of the background of the Negro in America--slavery, freedom, and present status. It also included an analysis of the activities of the various organizations and agencies seeking adjustments which would enable the Negro to make a greater contribution to his own welfare and that of the community.

In Prof. Harry D. Wolf's course on the Labor Problem, together with parallel reading, I have endeavored to gain an understanding of labor theory, and the efforts of government, the employer and employees to improve the welfare of labor. In this connection I have been interested particularly in the nature of the problem in the Southeast.

The third course in which I was enrolled, The Southern Regions under Prof. Lee Brooks, afforded an opportunity to learn something of the South, its economic, social and political problems and its capacities. The detailed study of The Southern Regions, which was the text for the course, provided a means of becoming familiar with this regional inventory as a permanent source book.

In addition to the courses in which I was enrolled for credit, I audited Prof. Odum's course on Methods in Social Research and have been in constant contact with him as an advisor.

During the present quarter I am taking Southern History 1877-1937, Statistics and General Sociology. In the course on Southern History I plan to concentrate on the influence of the newspaper.

I have not confined my interests to class-work, but have done considerable reading along lines that promised a better insight into the particular problems in which I am interested. I have done some writing. In this connection I am enclosing copies of two articles: One, which appeared in the Carolina Magazine, on Gerald Johnson's The Wasted Land; the other, which was released by the Southern Newspaper Syndicate, on the possibility of re-directing the approach of the tenancy program of the Farm Security Administration. I have spent some time, through personal correspondence and otherwise, in an endeavor to get others interested in the widespread distribution of The Wasted Land, believing it to be valuable as a clear, readable interpretation of the Southeast's problems.

I have ~~mm~~ attempted to apportion my time between class work, contacts with the University as a whole and contacts with the non-academic world in such a manner as to get the most out of the opportunity to come here.



PLAN OF WORK

The aim of the plan of work for the period of the Fellowship I now hold was: To prepare myself as an individual to utilize the contributions of sociology and economics as an editorial writer.

The present plan of work contemplates an extension of this objective: To study the possibility of developing new techniques for utilizing the social sciences through interpretation by the newspaper in general.

For the purposes of this outline the subject may be divided as follows:

I. The background of the newspaper as a social instrument in the Southeast.

II. The Southeastern newspaper's potentialities for more effective service. The possibility for a more effective relationship between the newspaper, as the chief source of public information, and the university as the primary source of research in sociology, economics, education and political science.

III. As a corollary, the department and school of journalism and its function as a connecting link between the social sciences and the newspaper.

IV. Objectives and Approach.

In the following I have attempted to draw up a general statement of the problem and to give more of an attitude of approach rather than a specific methodology. This has been necessary for two reasons. First, the limited time available for preparation. Second, in the months remaining before this

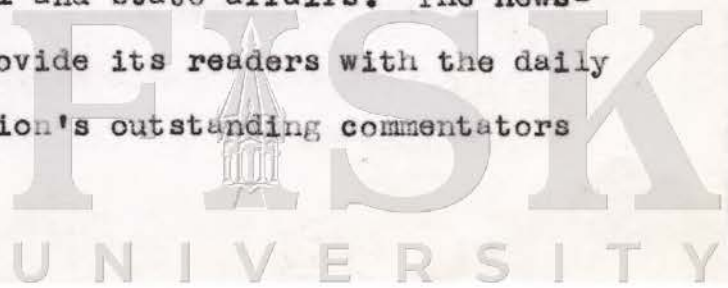
second phase of the work would be undertaken, I plan to continue preparation for it and will have developed a more specific approach. Where I have expressed opinions that are open to question, I hope they will not be taken as conclusive but will be accepted as tentative for the purpose of this outline.

I

Studies of the newspaper's role in society are limited. This is particularly true of the newspaper in the Southeast, available material being confined for the most part to a few quantitative studies and to historical material of a general nature. Any determination of the newspaper's potentialities must necessarily be prefaced with a knowledge of its function in the past.

In the Southeast "personal journalism" prevails to a greater degree than in the rest of the country, although here, too, it has been on the decline. The emphasis upon editorial opinion has undergone a parallel decline, but personal opinion in the newspaper is still in demand as evidenced by the widespread popularity of the signed column. It is possible that the declining interest in the editorial is due more to a change in the direction and quality of editorials, rather than to a change in the tastes of the public.

The ~~xxxx~~ phenomenal rise of the national syndicate and the increasing development of the major press services, together with the improvement in the methods of picture transmission and reproduction, holds a threat to the community-character of the newspaper and to its influence in local and state affairs. The newspaper of 30,000 circulation can provide its readers with the daily columns of two or three of the nation's outstanding commentators



for less than the salary of its office boy. Syndicated cartoons, valuable as circulation builders, usually occupy more space than all of the locally prepared material combined. The major press services provide an abundance of material gathered from all over the world, and the increased interest in pictures adds to the premium on space. Under such circumstances fluctuation in the price of newsprint has become a factor of considerable of social significance.

I am interested in studying these various factors from the viewpoint of the sociologist primarily, using the historical approach. The newspaper as an institution cannot be isolated completely from its community for the purpose of analysis. Much is yet to be learned of the influence and counter-influence of each upon the other.

This phase of the study is concerned with the question of interpreting the newspaper to the social sciences.

II

Although significant progress has been made in the study of the Southeast's pressing economic, social and political problems the difficulty of reaching the public through the newspaper remains. In the physical sciences the major press services have been active in interpreting developments to the public. Science Service, through its syndicated material, is providing additional materials. Editorial Research Reports, which provides a service for gathering and interpreting economic and governmental data, has not been subscribed to by many papers in the Southeast.

- Material is available which would lead to a wider understand-

ing of such problems as freight-rate differentials, wage differentials, labor legislation, farm tenancy, cotton economics, labor relations, race relations, regional planning, etc. However, there are few men who are capable of interpreting such information to the public.

One of the most successful efforts to make available the results of economic-social-civic studies has been the University News-Letter of the Department of Rural Social-Economics of the University of North Carolina. Few other universities have been successful in providing similar material available for the publication in their respective states. None provide material that is regional in scope.

It is only through the substitution of a factual, unemotional approach for the biased, emotional approach that the South will find a way out of its difficulties. It is the university that is leading the way in this respect.

This phase of the study is concerned with the practical possibility of interpreting the contributions of the social sciences, and in making them more readily available for the use of the newspapers.

III

Although journalism is an old profession, older than the United States, specialized education in journalism is a recent development--the first professional school dating from 1908. Today, although schools and departments of journalism are numerous, the weight of opinion is to the effect that in general they should be classified as trade, rather than as professional. This

view is borne out by the fact that in 1936 only two doctorate degrees in journalism were awarded in the United States, while the number of M.A.'s, including Columbia's 59, was 80.¹

In the Southeast there are seven departments of journalism with two universities having schools listed. In 1936 they granted only two M.A.'s in journalism. However, 119 A.B.'s were awarded in that year, and 442 students were classified as "professional". Including professional, pre-professional, those taking courses in schools which did not have departments and those classified as miscellaneous, the total number of students was 2,110. Estimating professionals, pre-professionals and one-third of those taking courses in colleges not having departments, it appears that at least 1,000 students intended to go into newspaper work.

The bulk of this training, judging from the curriculums and personal experience, is in the mechanics of journalism--copy-reading, newswriting, headlines, etc. While most universities in the Southeast offer courses in the history of journalism, little attention is given to the newspaper's function in society, the ethics of the newspaper in practice and theory and courses designed to give the student a conception of the social aspects of journalism as a profession. (A parallel is found in those law schools which emphasize the case study approach with scant attention to concepts of justice and the broader aspects of jurisprudence.)

The programs of study for undergraduates include requirements for courses in "such subjects as history, economics, government,

1. Note: All the figures given are from Editor & Publisher's Newspaper Yearbook for 1937, the only source readily available.

and politics, sociology, literature and language, natural science, psychology and philosophy".² Within this field, however, it has been difficult to mold a "broad background" without running into the danger of allowing the student to escape with a superficial hodge-podge of credits in disconnected and unrelated courses.

Thus far, journalism education has not been entirely satisfactory to the student, the university which has a department or school, or to the newspaper. It is still in a period of adjustment.

A number of handicaps have retarded adjustments. The undergraduate who prepares for the broad field of journalism does not know which task he is fitting himself for specifically. If he knew that he was destined to become a dramatic critic he could take courses in the Victorian Drama and Shakespeare, but at that period in his career it is just as likely that he will become a labor reporter and a course in Personnel Relations or Labor Theory would be more valuable.

One of the chief handicaps, perhaps, has been the dearth of journalism education on the graduate level. Problems in the adjustments of the social sciences to the needs of society are dealt with in the university on the graduate level and out of the graduate school have come the research and the broadening of horizons that are essential to maturity.

The selection of texts for the study of journalism is meagre, another handicap due in part to the scarcity of graduate schools.

2. Recommendation of Council on Education of American Association of Schools and Departments of Journalism. From Lee, A.M., The Daily Newspaper in America.

There are a number of histories of journalism in the United States, including one of the most recent, The Daily Newspaper in America, by Alfred M. Lee. In his history Lee emphasizes the social aspects of the newspaper. There are numerous works on the newspaper men; there are exaltations of the newspaper as an institution; and there are condemnations of its malefactions and shortcomings. Objective studies of its various aspects are rare.

The possibility of a more effective use of college newspapers as a laboratory for journalism students also bears consideration in this connection.

IV Objectives and Approach

I do not propose to explore all of the aspects of the problem outlined to the ultimate, nor to "solve" all of the problems posed. The aim is to study the role of the newspaperx in the past, particularly in the Southeast, with a view to determining its possibilities for more effective service in the future. At present I am not able to predict the production of a concise, tangible dissertation calculated to fit a well-defined niche.

Should my fellowship be renewed at the conclusion of this year, I would continue here at the University of North Carolina for at least two additional quarters. During that time I would take such courses in the social sciences as give promise of a better understanding of the problems outlined. I would not endeavor to take a full schedule but ^{would} allow time for independent study. Depending upon the progress made at the end of these two quarters, I would continue here or take onese~~m~~ester of work at the University of Wisconsin/

The contribution I would hope to make would be in two directions:

First. As a result of the additional period of study to be better equipped as an individual for active newspaper work, or the teaching of journalism.

Second. The possible publication of material growing out of the study, and aimed at a more effective relationship between the newspaper and the contributions of the social sciences.

Upon the completion of the second fellowship period I would plan to return to newspaper work or to seek a teaching position which would give promise of an opportunity for completion of the study and preparation of the results.

LETTERS OF REFERENCE

Gould Beech

Dr. Lee M. Brooks, Associate Professor Sociology, University of North Carolina

It has been a pleasure to read over the statement by Mr. Gould Beech regarding his vision and program pertaining to the newspaper in modern society. I have talked with him at various times on this subject and on related subjects. Always I have been impressed with his maturity of grasp, his analytic powers, and his remarkably wide base of knowledge. Though he has been with us only half of an academic year he has already established for himself an enviable reputation for cogency of thinking. I look for him to be a real leader in thought and well-tempered action in the South. I know of no one who gives more promise in bringing about a new social-responsible emphasis in the field of modern journalism. As indicated in his statement he sees the weaknesses in the present situation and, as nearly as anyone can, the possibilities of a new day in newspaper functioning.

In laying the foundation for the sort of task he envisions, he has been energetic in his studies; is one of the clearest thinkers, one of the best sifters of values, I have ever had in my classes.

Personally, I covet for him every opportunity to go ahead with his work, but more than for the satisfactions connected with my personal admiration of him, I crave for the South and the Nation that he may be encouraged to go on and on toward the goal which he and the (too) few of his type are striving to achieve.

In this project he has my unqualified endorsement.

Dr. Guy Johnson, Research Associate & Associate Professor Sociology, University of North Carolina

In brief, I wish to say that I think Mr. Beech is a very



able man, that he works hard, and that he believes firmly in what he is trying to do. I am inclined to think that he is an exceptional case and would justify further support. He has already shown talent in editorial work, but he would be of much larger service in that field if he has an opportunity to reach maturity in his social science training.

The plan of work which Mr. Beech has submitted seems to me to be well adapted to his aims and needs. Since he expects to work later in the South, I believe he should concentrate on that phase of his program which has to do with finding out just where and how he could best make a contribution to the social intelligence of the Southern newspaper.

Name Gould M. Beech**Field:** Sociology

Instructor in Journalism
Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn
314 Armstrong Street, Auburn, Alabama

Plan of Work

To study programs of social science research being conducted by the University of North Carolina and certain land-grant colleges; to survey the status of rural social-economics in the curricula of certain land-grant colleges; to make this information available to the Alabama Polytechnic Institute; to complete two quarters of graduate work in rural social-economics at the University of North Carolina.

Wishes to secure Ph.D. degree, working under Dr. Howard Odum. Probable duration of study nine months, beginning September, 1941. Wishes to teach in the Department of Sociology and Economics at Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

Personal Data Born Gracevill, Florida, May, 1913. Married. **Age:** 28

Undergraduate Work University of Alabama, A. B., 1934

Graduate Work University of North Carolina, 1937-38, summer of 1939.

Experience Associate editor, Montgomery Advertiser, 1934-37, \$1800; assistant editor, Birmingham News, 1938-39, \$2350; publications editor, Extension Service, A. P. I., Auburn, Alabama, 1939-40, \$2400; instructor, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, August, 1940 - , \$1890 for nine months.

Accomplishments

Publications: Article in Survey Graphic, October, 1939; also other magazine and newspaper articles.

Fellowship: Rosenwald Fund, 1937-38, \$1,500.

References

Dr. L. N. Duncan, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn
Dr. Roger W. Allen, Alabama Polytechnic Institute
Mr. P. O. Davis, Alabama Polytechnic Institute
Dr. Howard W. Odum, University of North Carolina
Dr. John B. Holt, University of Maryland, College Park

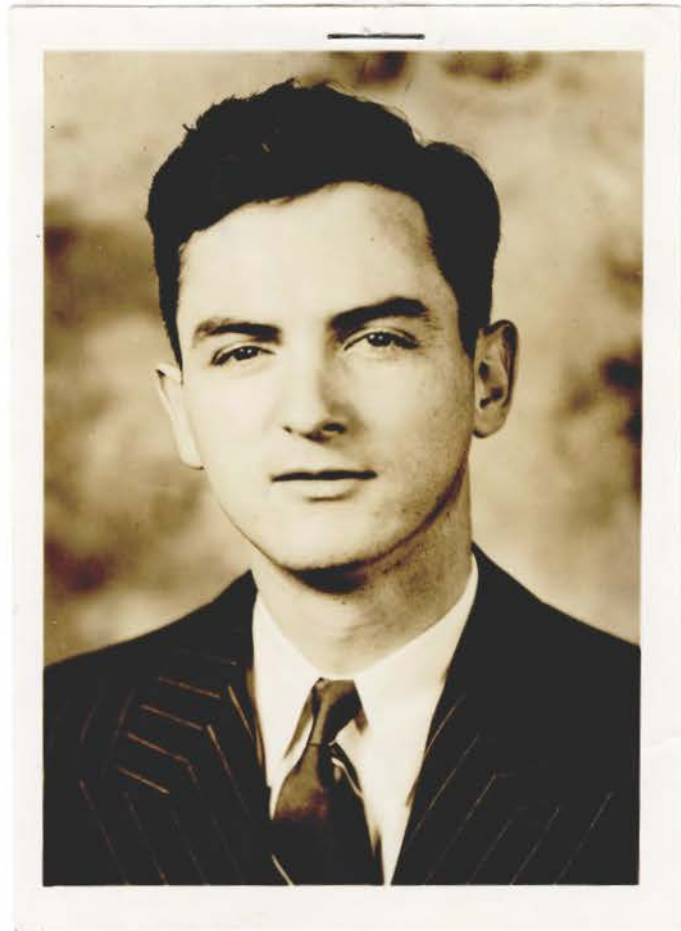
Budget Summary

Total Amount Needed	\$ 1,680
From Applicant	180
From Fund	\$ 1,500

AMOUNT GRANTED**Sent to Committee**

FILE COPY

FSK
UNIVERSITY



FISK
UNIVERSITY

Gould Beech
Box 136
Auburn, Alabama

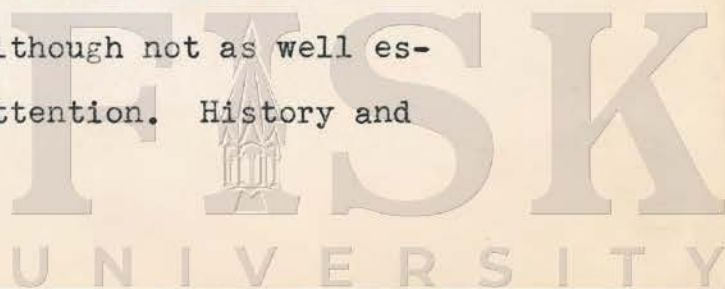
PLEASE RETURN
TO
JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

PLAN OF WORK

In the last half century the land-grant colleges have adapted the natural sciences to the special needs of agriculture. The three major phases of the land-grant system--research, classroom, and extension--have developed agronomy, agricultural engineering, soil chemistry, animal husbandry, and the other sciences related to conservation of natural resources and production. Throughout the history of the land-grant colleges the emphasis has been upon the practical application of these sciences to farming, and the development of techniques of reaching the farm population.

Every by-road provides evidence that results have been achieved. Any farmer who uses fertilizer (and that number includes practically all who live in the South) has been influenced directly or indirectly by research at an Experiment Station. The techniques used in terracing land, the planting of cover crops, the development of pastures, the improvement in breeds of livestock--in fact every phase of agricultural production--has been affected.

The adaptation of the social sciences and their application to rural problems began at a later date than in the case of the natural sciences. Much remains to be done in the utilization of the social sciences as effective tools in solving farm problems. Agricultural economics is now recognized as an integral part of the curricula of land-grant colleges. Rural sociology, although not as well established, is receiving increased attention. History and



political science are recognized in varying degrees in the training of the personnel of agricultural agencies. But in comparison to the highly-integrated programs of research in the natural sciences being conducted by the Experiment Stations of land-grant institutions, resources and personnel for achieving a comparable development in the social sciences have not been available. The latest annual report of the Office of Experiment Stations of the United States Department of Agriculture (for 1939) devotes 213 pages to digests of research reports on production problems, 13 pages to agricultural economics, and 11 pages to rural sociology--an indication of the relative infancy of the latter two fields.

The natural sciences, as applied to agricultural production, have reached a promising maturity. The techniques of production and conservation rest upon sound scientific practices have not been sufficiently explored.

This plan of work contemplates:

1. A study of the programs of social science research being conducted by certain colleges and universities.
2. A study of the methods of financing and administering these programs, and of cooperative projects undertaken by the Experiment Stations and the Works Progress Administration, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Soil Conservation Service, the Extension Service, and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.
3. A study of the use of social science research materials and rural social-economics courses in the training of personnel for such agencies as the Extension Service,

Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Farm Security Administration and for vocational and home economics teaching.

4. An analysis and evaluation of research programs, courses of study and experiences of other institutions in this field to determine which are applicable to the future needs of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute.

5. Further preparation of the applicant for rural sociology research and for teaching.

The plan of work would involve careful study of the Institute for Research in Social Science of the University of North Carolina, and the Group-of-Counties Sub-Regional Project undertaken in Cooperation with other North Carolina and Virginia institutions. ~~Two~~ Two quarters of residence work would be taken at the University of North Carolina. The following courses would be taken: rural sociology, rural social problems, history of agriculture, and regional problems and planning. I would work under the direction of Professors Howard Odum, Rupert B. Vance and Samuel F. Hobbs.

In addition to intensive study at the University of North Carolina, a study would be ~~xx~~ made of the participation of North Carolina College of Agriculture and Engineering in the research program and of this institution's curriculum. A first hand study would also be made of the research programs of the University of Virginia and Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and of the curriculum of the latter, and of the research program and curriculum of Louisiana State Polytechnic Institute. As time would permit attention would

be given to the research programs and curriculum of Iowa State College and the University of Wisconsin. Finally, a survey of the social science courses offered by land-grant colleges, as indicated in their respective catalogues, would be made.

A report of the study of social science research and curricula would be made, and it is expected that this information would be of assistance to the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. The degree to which the report might be utilized would depend, of course, upon the resources available and the situation existing at the completion of the study. It might be proper to point out that the institution is going through a period of dynamic development, its enrollment having increased more than two-fold in a period of four years. The institution has a vital direct and indirect influence upon the life of the state, being the center of training for county and home agents, vocational agricultural and home economics teachers, and the personnel of such agencies as the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, the Farm Security Administration, the Soil Conservation Service and the Land-Use Planning Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The state headquarters of these and other federal-state agencies are located at Auburn. The college Experiment Station is already cooperating in certain types of agricultural economics studies with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The Extension Service of Alabama Polytechnic Institute has been directing its program along community lines. This approach opens the opportunity for effective studies of community life and community cooperation. The elder

youth group on the farm represents a special problem being given attention by the agency, and this field ^{provides} ~~is~~ another example of the opportunity for effective utilization of research.

Lee County, in which the town of Auburn is located, provides the possibility of a typical laboratory area, including as it does an industrial center and various types of farming areas. The Inter-Club Council of Auburn has recommended a program of community social and economic planning based upon research. Tuskegee Institute, located 18 miles away, is headquarters for the Negro Division of the Extension Service. Its proximity makes possible the correlation of research, as Negro-white extension work is already correlated.

The types of research which would be given special attention in the study include: rural youth, the rural community, rural leadership, community cooperation, and the programs of various federal-state agricultural agencies.

I have had an opportunity to familiarize myself with the field of the proposed study through: a year of work with the Extension Service, work with the Farm Security Administration, and teaching here at Auburn, in addition to the graduate work already completed at the University of North Carolina, and in various other jobs which have given me an opportunity to study the programs of agricultural agencies.

I plan to complete work for an M.A. degree in June. The period of study outlined, together with two quarters



of residence work on my own resources at a later date, should make it possible for me to complete work for the Ph.D. degree. Since the completion of the period of study outlined would be a year and a half from the present, it is not possible to state definitely what connection I would have with the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at the end of that time. However, I would hope to return here in some capacity which would make possible effective use of the preparation made possible by the period of study. I would expect to continue teaching, take advantage of any opportunities in the field of rural research in that connection, and also write interpretative articles on social and economic problems.

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA

UNIVERSITY, ALABAMA
OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR

Official Transcript of the Record of

Gould Means Beech 120 Park Place, Montgomery, Ala.
 School of the College of Arts and Sciences; Graduate Admitted Sept. 8, 1930
 Degree Awarded: Bachelor of Arts, May 8, 1934

HIGH SCHOOL RECORD

Junior H.S.

Graduated 1930

English	4
History	3
Civics	
Algebra	1½
Plane Geom.	1
Solid Geom.	
Trigonometry	½
Latin	1
French	2
Spanish	
German	
Home Ec.	
Botany	
Gen. Science	1
Biology	1
Physics	
Physiography	
Chemistry	
Agriculture	
Drawing	
Man. Training	
Com. Sub.	
Other Sub.	
Total Accepted	15

KEY TO SYMBOLS:

*Condition removed.
 #Year course for which no credit is given unless both semesters are completed.
 **A semester hour equals 18 hours of rec. or 36 hours lab.

KEY TO GRADES:

UNDERGRADUATE SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES
 A—90-100; B—80-89; C—70-79;
 D—60-69; E—50-59; F—0-49;
 I—Incomplete; X—Absent from examination.
 D is passing grade for all Freshmen and Sophomores.
 D is passing grade for all students in undergraduate schools who are required to graduate under the Quality Point System.
 C is passing grade for Juniors and Seniors who are not required to graduate under the Quality Point System.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE (Beginning 1930-31)

PH—90-100
 PC—80-90
 P—75-89 (Pass)
 E—65-74 (Condition)
 F—0-74 (Failure)

SCHOOL OF LAW (Beginning 1931-32)

A—90-100
 B—80-89
 C—70-79
 D—60-69
 F—0-60 (Failure)

An average of "C" is required for graduation.

RECORD OF COLLEGE WORK

Session	Course Name and Number	Descriptive Title of Course	Final Grades		**Sem. Hour Credits	
			1st Sem.	2nd Sem.		
30-31	Eng. 1-2	Eng. Comp.	A	A	6	
	Fr. Prob. 1	Fresh. Prob.	C		1	
	Math. 1-2	Algebra-Trig.	A	A	6	
	Mil. Tr. 1-2	Basic Course	A	A	2	
	Pol. Sc. 1-2	Amer. Gov.	B	A	6	
	Pub. Sp. 1-2	Basic Course	A	B	4	
	Span. 1-2	Elem. Spanish	B	B	6	
	Psy. 1	Gen. Psy.		B	3	
	Honors, 1930-31					
	31-32	Eng. 5-6	Eng. Lit.	B	B	6
Journ. 1-2		Current Affairs	C	B	6	
Journ. 3-4		Journ. Writing-Amer. Magazines	A	B	6	
Mil. Tr. 3-4		Basic Course	A	A	2	
Psy. 2		Gen. Psy.	A		3	
Span. 3-4		Intermed. Span.	B	C	6	
Pol. Sc. 132		Constitutional Law		B	3	
32-33		Chem. 1	Gen. Chem.	B		4
		Journ. 7-8	Amer. Newspapers-Com. Newspapers	A	A	4
		Journ. 15-16	Hist. of Journ.-Newspaper Tech.	B	A	4
	Journ. 31-102	Recent Books-Editorials	A	A	4	
	Mil. Tr. 5-6	Adv. Mil. Tr.	A	A	8	
S.S. 33	Pol. Sc. 131-3	Constitutional Law-Pub. Opinion	B	B	5	
	Hist. 104	U. S. since 1865		B	3	
	Chem. 2s	Gen. Chem.			4	
	Pol. Sc. 34s	Personalities in Amer. Pol.		A	2	
	33-34	Eng. 115-108	Short Story-Shakespeare	B	C	6
Journ. 101		Critical Reviews	B		3	
Mil. Tr. 7-8		Adv. Milit. Tr.	A	B	8	
Pol. Sc. 3-120		Contemp. Pol.-Mod. Pol. Philosophy	B	C	4	
Eng. 118		Shakespeare		B	3	
34-35	Eng. 4	Adv. Comp.		B	3	
	34-35 Withdrew Nov. 2, 1934; no credit.					
33-34	Hours added for absences - 1					

Students admitted subsequent to September 1, 1935 are REQUIRED to graduate under Quality Point System. See Key to Grades.

Transcript issued February 22, 1937

HONORABLE DISMISSAL is hereby granted.

Respectfully,

Mrs. Ruth Dosey McQuinn Registrar.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL

THOS. J. WILSON, JR.
DEAN OF ADMISSIONS AND REGISTRAR

3 Jany. 1940

This certifies to the credits of

GOULD MEANS BEECH

1937-1938: (2 quarters):		Weeks.	Hrs. a week.	Grades.	Sem.	Hrs.
Sociol. 185	The Negro	12	5	P		3.33
Sociol. 181	Economic Sociology of South	12	5	P		3.33
Econ. 191	Intro. to Labor Problem	12	5	P		3.33
Hist. 164	The South, 1789-1936	12	5	P		3.33
Sociol. 51	Intro. to Sociology	12	5	P		3.33
Sociol. 253	Advanced Social Technique	12	5	P		3.33
Sociol. 151	Social Anthripology	12	5		I	----
Sociol. 152	Social Theory	12	5		I	----
Econ. 192	Labor and Social Control	12	5		I	----
Summer 1939 (12 weeks):						
Sociol. 161a	The Family	6	5	Summer:P		1.67
History 154	Civil War & Reconstruction	6	10	" P		3.33
History 331	American Colonial History	6	5	" P		1.67
Sociol. 212	Contemporary American Social	6	5	" P		1.67
Hist. 142	Diplomatic Hist. of United States	6	5	" P		1.67

In the Graduate School grade P means PASS without reference to degree of excellence.

Thos. J. Wilson, Jr., Registrar.

Thos. J. Wilson, Jr.

Note: The work done in 1937-38 represents three quarters instead of two. The two, as written, is a typographical error. Three courses are permitted for each quarter.

Gould Beech

FISK
UNIVERSITY

A

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Mr. Gould M. Beech

Report Requested of Mr. L. N. Duncan, President
 Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn

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 qualifications, and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. *An early reply will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for adequate consideration of the large number of candidates.*

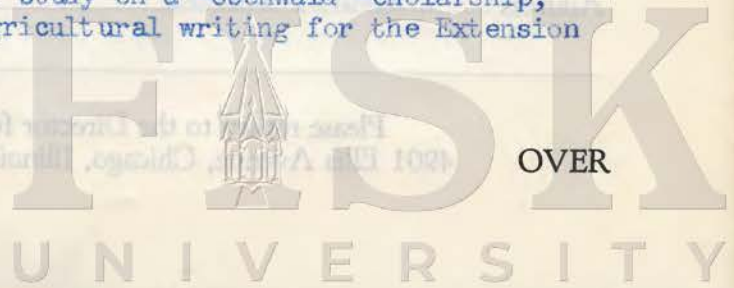
We request candid and critical comment. Your reply will be held in strict confidence.

George M. Reynolds
 Director for Fellowships

REPORT

We feel that Mr. Beech has outlined a problem of great significance to this institution. The research in Agricultural production that has been carried on at this institution for many years is such that we have every reason to believe that we now have information that will almost double the farm income of this state if the findings of our scientists are applied. Our Agricultural Extension Service is well organized and its personnel is of high quality. It has accomplished much among the farmers of the state, and the lag that exists between actual knowledge acquired through research and general farm practice is a problem of great importance to the Extension Service. This lag points to the need for more information of a sociological nature, and our Extension Service is aware of this.

We believe that Mr. Beech has outlined a course of study that will give us an approach to the problem, and we recommend him for your consideration. His training as a newspaper man, his former study on a Rosenwald Scholarship, his successful work here in the field of agricultural writing for the Extension



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

1901 ELLIS AVENUE

Service, and his work as a teacher, all provide a background which fits him for the type of investigation he has suggested. We believe that should Mr. Beech complete the studies he has outlined, he will be in a position to be vastly helpful to this institution both as a teacher and as an adviser to the Extension Service.

Under the laws of Alabama governing this institution we cannot guarantee absolutely that Mr. Beech will be employed here upon the completion of his studies. We strongly predict, however, that, if he is at all successful in his research, his services will be in demand at this institution. We think, further, that he is on the trail of information that may point the way for better programs of adult education in all fields. We, therefore, recommend him to you without reservation. He is able, interested, and devoted to the cause of bettering Southern conditions.

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 qualifications, and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. An early reply will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for adequate consideration of the large number of candidates. We request candid and critical comment. Your reply will be held in strict confidence.

W. M. Beech
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?

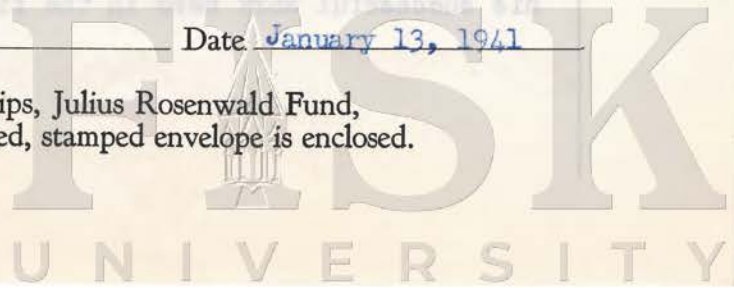
Signed *L. W. Duncan*

Position or Title President, The Alabama Polytechnic Institute

Address Auburn, Alabama

Date January 13, 1941

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. Gould M. Beech
Report Requested of Mr. Roger W. Allen
Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn

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 qualifications, and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. *An early reply will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for adequate consideration of the large number of candidates.*

We request candid and critical comment. Your reply will be held in strict confidence.

George M. Reynolds
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Mr. Gould M. Beech is a young man of exceptional ability and high purpose. We consider him among our most promising staff members and look with every favor upon the application he is making for a Rosenwald Fellowship that will enable him to obtain a year's study in Rural Sociology at the University of North Carolina.

We have plans in mind for a very much enlarged effort on the part of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute in this neglected but important field and trust Mr. Beech will return and contribute to its development in a very responsible way. Despite his youth, he possesses a background, sociological outlook and enthusiasm that make him one of the most inspiring teachers I have observed. His findings at North Carolina should certainly be of great value to us and I unhesitatingly predict that he is to make a real contribution toward a better understanding of southern rural conditions. As you see, I think most highly of him.

OVER

FISK
UNIVERSITY

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate: Mr. Gould M. Beach
Report Requested of: Mr. Roger W. Allen

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn

The above-named candidate has applied to the 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 qualifications and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. An early reply will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for adequate consideration of the large number of candidates.

We request candid and critical comment. Your reply will be held in strict confidence.

Roger W. Allen
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Mr. Gould M. Beach is a young man of exceptional ability and high purpose. We consider him among our most promising candidates.

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 Roger W. Allen
Position or Title Dean-Elect School of Science and Literature
Address Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala.
Date 1/13/41

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

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UNIVERSITY

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Mr. Gould M. Beech
Report Requested of Mr. P. O. Davis
 Director of Extension Service, Auburn, Alabama

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 qualifications, and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. *An early reply will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for adequate consideration of the large number of candidates.*

We request candid and critical comment. Your reply will be held in strict confidence.

George N. Reynolds
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Mr. Gould M. Beech is an excellent young man, bright, sincere, and able in his thinking. He has a zeal for social problems as outlined in his plan of work.

He recognizes fully the fundamental truth that natural sciences in this nation have advanced far ahead of the social sciences and that the two should be kept in balance for maximum returns from either. This is the essence of what he seeks to do and, I believe, that his plan with some guidance by more experienced men will lead to that end.

In addition to being clear in his thinking he expresses himself distinctly and impressively both orally and in writing. This should be a big asset to him in the future.

P. O. Davis,
Director. 1/15/41.



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate _____
Report Requested of _____
Director of Extension Services, Auburn, Alabama

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We request candid and critical comment. Your reply will be held in strict confidence.

W. P. O. Davis
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?

no

Signed _____

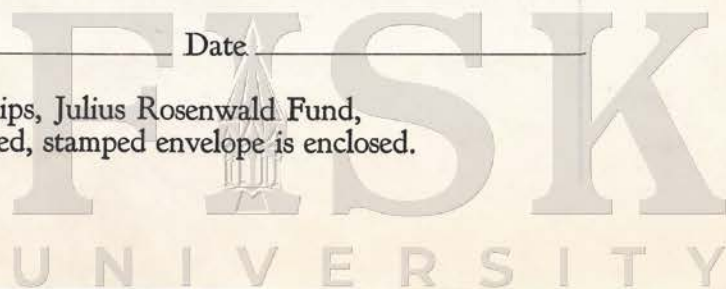
[Handwritten Signature]

Position or Title _____

Address _____

Date _____

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



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JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Mr. Gould M. Beech
Report Requested of Mr. Howard W. Odum
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

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 qualifications, and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. *An early reply will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for adequate consideration of the large number of candidates.*

We request candid and critical comment. Your reply will be held in strict confidence.

George M. Reynolds

Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Needless to say, we should be glad to have Gould Beech come back and mature the work which he did here previously and implement that which he has been doing since in Alabama.

Needless to say, too, we should like very much to have someone appraise the social science set-up here and elsewhere in the South.

This does not seem to me to be a major project. On the other hand, this is of little importance if it is developing the man and if the Fund feels that it wishes to realize on the investment which it has already made.

We here at the University would be very happy to direct his work.

[Signature]

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JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
4901 ELLIS AVENUE
CHICAGO

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate _____
Report Requested of _____

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill

The above-named candidate has applied to this fund for a fellowship and has given your name as 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 qualifications and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. An early reply will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for adequate consideration of the large number of candidates.
We request candid and critical comment. Your reply will be held in strict confidence.

Howard W. Odum
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

Headless to say, too, we should like very much to have someone appraise the social science set-up here and elsewhere in the South.

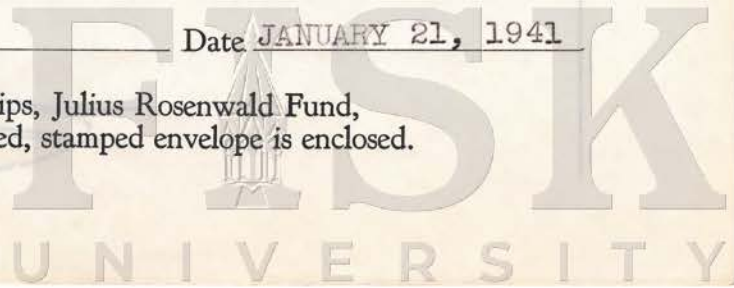
This does not seem to me to be a major project. On the other hand, this is of little importance if it is developing the man and if the fund leads that it wishes to realize in his work.

Signed _____
Position or Title _____
Address _____

HOWARD W. ODUM
DIRECTOR, INSTITUTE FOR RESEARCH IN SOCIAL SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHAPEL HILL NORTH CAROLINA

Date JANUARY 21, 1941

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. Gould M. Beech
Report Requested of Mr. John B. Holt
University of Maryland, College Park

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 qualifications, and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. *An early reply will be of great assistance in allowing the Fellowship Committee sufficient time for adequate consideration of the large number of candidates.*

We request candid and critical comment. Your reply will be held in strict confidence.

George M. Reynolds

Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Being familiar with the need, opportunity and status of rural social research in Alabama, and having read Mr. Beech's plan of work, it is my strong impression that Mr. Beech's project is thoroughly worth while and, knowing him, that he is exceedingly well fitted to make a marked contribution through his teaching, writing, and research to the rural leaderships of the state.

omit
I doubt that it is necessary to dwell on the significance of the Alabama as a predominantly rural state with a super-abundance of under-privileged youth of both white and negro races, a large portion of whom will become the adult citizens of other states to which they will be forced to migrate for want of sufficiently broad opportunity within their own state. The responsibility of preparing them for citizenship in their own state and for their adjustment to the cultural shock of industrial urbanization rests to a tremendous extent on the shoulders of the farm community leaders who are constantly being trained at the agricultural college.

It was part of my responsibility as area leader of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Welfare, United States Department of Agriculture,

OVER

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from 1933 to 1940, to encourage the development of rural social research at the agricultural experiment stations and colleges of the southeastern states. Alabama is one of the few states which has not sponsored rural social research and teaching in the state college. It became obvious to me that little progress could be expected until a rural sociologist was placed on the staff, for research money appears to be allocated to fields where there is already a prior investment in men.

It appears that the attitudes of the key men in the institution are steadily swinging in favor of the appointment of a man in rural sociology to the college and experiment station staff. Mr. Beech desires this position and is well fitted for it.

Mr. Beech is not only an Alabamian and therefore acceptable to and prepared to work with men in his own state. He has, also, been editor of the Extension Service publications for some years, I believe. Moreover, he is well known to the staff members of the college and the Experiment Station, and in his previous newspaper and community work has developed many valuable progressive contacts with men in influential positions throughout the state, which would be another condition favoring his appointment to a teaching and research position.

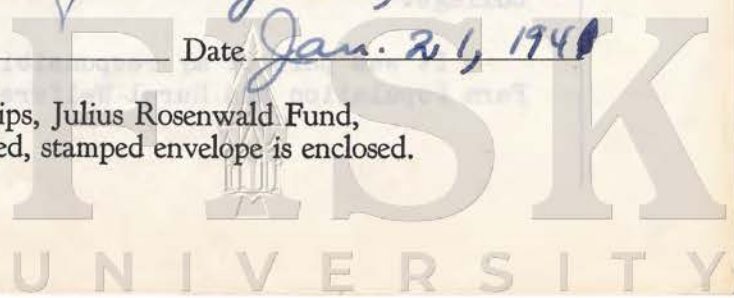
Mr. Beech lacks the full necessary training in rural sociology. With such training, on top of his excellent background and experience, he would be well equipped to do an excellent job as teacher and leader in rural social research. He has a clear mind, an appreciation of the significant in rural life problems in the state, also, a quiet friendly personality which will open minds and keep them open to an awakened consciousness of the rural life problems in Alabama and possible approaches to their solution. I should heartily welcome the appointment of Dr. Beech to a fellowship.

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 *John B. Holt*
Position or Title *Associate Professor of Sociology*
Address *Dept. of Sociology, Univ. of Maryland,*
College Park, Md. Date *Jan. 20, 1940*

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



SCHOLARSHIP

April 15, 1937

Dear Mr. Beech: 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 \$1500 to assist you in carrying forward your plans for study at the University of North Carolina in the fields of sociology and economics as a background for your career in journalism.

While our Committee has some suggestions regarding your plans, about which I shall write you later or shall discuss with you in person, the award is definite. Our suggestions, however, are in the nature of advice and you will be left free to carry forward your work in your own way. 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. Official announcement of the Committee's selection for the year will be made soon and can include only those acceptances which have been received.

Very truly yours,

RAYMOND R. PATY

RP:MLU

Mr. Gould M. Beech
19 Earl Place
Montgomery, Alabama

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UNIVERSITY

FELLOWSHIP

June 3, 1948

Dear Mr. Beech: Mr. Embree has asked me to send you
the enclosed check for \$400, which
completes payment on the extension to your fellowship.
Best wishes for the success of your
project.

Very truly yours,

DOROTHY A. ELVIDGE

DAE:lm
Enc.

~~Mr. Gould Beech~~
Veterans Administration Hospital
Perry Point, Maryland

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