



FARM POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE ACTIVITIES

A REVIEW OF CURRENT RESEARCH AND OTHER RELATED PROJECTS OF THE DIVISION OF FARM POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE AND INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES COOPERATING

ISSUED QUARTERLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
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DIVISION NOTES.

Dr. Taeuber becomes member of staff. Dr. Conrad Taeuber has been appointed Agricultural Economist in the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life. For his immediate duties he expects to undertake studies on rural population mobility and it is planned to establish such cooperative relationships in states where studies in this field are under way that it may be possible to prepare national summaries of their findings. Dr. Taeuber was born in Hosmer, South Dakota. He did his undergraduate and graduate work at the University of Minnesota where he received the doctor's degree in 1931. He spent one year at the University of Heidelberg, Germany, as a German-American Exchange Student. While there he began the collection of materials for his doctor's thesis on Migration to and from Selected German Cities, 1902 - 1929. He spent one year at the University of Wisconsin assisting in teaching and research work in Rural Sociology. The 2½ years following he was assistant professor in the Department of Economics and Sociology at Mt. Holyoke College, and since January, 1934, he has been associated with the Rural Research Unit of the F.E.R.A.

Drs. Nelson and Holt affiliated with Division. Dr. Lowry Nelson, Assistant Director of the Rural Resettlement Division of the Resettlement Administration and his assistant Dr. John B. Holt will devote their services to rural research during the balance of the fiscal year according to arrangements made between Dr. Carl C. Taylor, Assistant Administrator (as well as in charge of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life) and Dr. R. G. Tugwell, Administrator of Resettlement. While Dr. Nelson will leave in the Spring to accept the position of Director of the Utah Experiment Station to which he has just been appointed, he will spend the intervening months assisting with the work of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life especially in relations with the States. In this respect he will work in close cooperation with the Rural Research Unit of W.P.A. Many states are developing projects of particular interest to the Resettlement Administration, and it is hoped to give these states advisory aid where it is desired.

Dr. Holt (Ph.D. Heidelberg, 1933) has been assisting Dr. Nelson in the Project Planning Section of the Rural Resettlement Division, and will in the future devote his attention specifically to the study of Family Selection techniques. While there is very little experience in this country to guide in this important work, the European countries have done a great deal. Dr. Holt will canvass the experience abroad as well as at home, and make it available to the Resettlement personnel responsible for this job. Both Drs. Nelson and Holt will office with the Division.

Rural Section discusses the work of the Division. Dr. Carl C. Taylor, in charge of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, called a meeting of Rural Sociologists at the meeting of the American Sociological Society in New York, December 29, to discuss the future work of the Division. Some fifty Rural Sociologists were present and consideration was given to the possibility of extending the present scope of the work. It was pointed out that emergency agencies had helped develop and maintain rural sociological investigation in the States during the past few years and that as these agencies discontinued to furnish leadership and material support for research projects the Division should take over some of these responsibilities.

Drs. Nelson, Taeuber and Loomis outlined the following projects which the Division is conducting or planning: A Study of Rural Population Mobility, Rural Family Living Studies, Study of Resettlement Communities, Research in Family Selection for Resettlement, a Study of Resettlement from Distressed Rural Areas, An Investigation of the Capacity of Certain Areas to Support a Denser Population in Agriculture, A Study of Family Living under Conditions of Combined Farm and Industrial Employment, and A Study of the Relationship Between Social Status and Land Tenure.

It was emphasized that the Division wished to cooperate with State agencies, which desire to make studies such as those listed. Such cooperation on the part of the Division would be in the interest of coordinating studies to secure comparable national and regional data. The Resettlement Administration is being asked to cooperate in assisting the financing of projects. Dr. E.L. Kirkpatrick is planning to direct some special studies in Region II, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Minnesota.

Dr. Baker and Mr. Folsom transferred to Division. Dr. O. E. Baker, Senior Agricultural Economist, and Mr. J. C. Folsom, Assistant Agricultural Economist, previously in the Division of Land Economics have been transferred to the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life. Although during the immediate future Dr. Baker will occupy himself with the completion of a project, "The Graphic Summary of Agriculture," for the Division of Land Economics, he will thereafter devote himself to the study of rural population in the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life. Mr. Folsom, whose special field of research is farm labor, will continue his investigations in this field emphasizing the sociological aspects of farm labor.

Miss Gardner assists state agencies with recreational programs. In the five months that she has been in the Extension Service, Miss Ella Gardner has visited twelve states, becoming acquainted with their recreation programs, discussing community programs and projects, conducting leader training institutes, and participating in recreation sessions at agents' conferences and short courses. In line with this work, agencies in the following states have been contacted: Missouri, South Carolina, Virginia, Arkansas, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Massachusetts, Delaware, Vermont, Missouri, and Wisconsin. Miss Gardner offices with the Division.

Dr. Galpin to address conference on rural church. Dr. C. J. Galpin will present a paper entitled "The Layman and the Rural Church" at the conference of the Home Missions Council and the Council of Women for Home Missions January 14 - 17 in Washington, D.C. The general topic for discussion at this conference is "The Rural Church Today and Tomorrow."

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BROOKINGS INSTITUTION TO OFFER GRADUATE
COURSES IN RURAL SOCIOLOGY.

Drs. Carl C. Taylor and Chas. P. Loomis are scheduled to teach a Special Graduate Course in Rural Sociology at Brookings Institution in Washington, D.C., beginning with the second semester February 1. The course has been listed by the Institution under the title Comparative Rural Sociology, with the following prospectus: Contrasts, comparisons, and interrelations of rural and urban cultures, past and present; fundamental rural mores, their tendencies to persist and to be modified under the influence of increasing industrialism, commercialism, and urbanization; rural institutions and rural standards of living under the impact of advancing technology. Considerable attention will be given to the American farmer's struggle, conscious and unconscious, to adjust himself - through organization, conflict, and assimilation - to the price and market system. Urban and rural populations will be studied as to their character, composition, and migrations. While rural life in other nations and other times will be examined comparatively, special emphasis will be placed on the development, change, and present status of rural life in the United States.

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RURAL SOCIOLOGY SECTION ELECTS OFFICERS.

The Rural Sociology Section of the American Sociological Society elected the following officers at the Annual Meeting in New York, December 29: Chairman: Lowry Nelson, Resettlement Administration; Vice-Chairman: Ray E. Wakeley, Iowa State College; Secretary-Treasurer: T. Lynn Smith, Louisiana State University; Executive Committee: Nathan L. Whetten, Connecticut State College and R.C. Hill, Kansas State College of Agriculture.

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RURAL SECTION MAY PUBLISH SCIENTIFIC JOURNAL.

A quarterly scientific journal for Rural Sociology will be published by the Rural Sociology Section of the American Sociological Society, if the newly installed officers of this Section find it desirable to initiate such a journal. The members of the Editorial Board are Lowry Nelson, J. H. Kolb, C.E. Lively, Dwight Sanderson, and C.C. Zimmerman. Manuscripts for the new scientific journal may be sent to the managing editor, Dr. T. Lynn Smith, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, who will submit them to the Editorial Board.

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STUDY TOURS OF EUROPE ORGANIZED.

According to the program of "Special Study Tours" organized by the Institute of Sociology for the summer of 1936, several European and British tours of interest to social workers will be organized. The Institute of Sociology at Le Play House, has planned three tours of Great Britain, the earliest one beginning July 18 and ending July 28. The other two tours both begin July 20 and end on July 29 and 31.

The program states that: "Friends from the Dominions and the United States will find in these tours an unusual opportunity of gaining a general view of the chief cities and regions of Europe. In addition, they will have special facilities for seeing typical examples of social work in the countries visited and for meeting leading social workers and administrators."

American rural sociologists not acquainted with the Field Studies in Sociology organized at the Le Play House will be interested in the Library at Le Play House where they are filed. These studies were begun in 1920 with the opening of Le Play House and other earlier and similar studies made by other organizations which were later merged with the Institute of Sociology, are stored in the library. Many cities and regions both in Britain and abroad have been studied and the results of some investigations have been published in the Sociological Review and in Observation and by the LePlay House Press.

Particulars concerning the tours may be secured from The Hon. Organizer of Field Studies, Institute of Sociology (Le Play House), 35 Gordon Square, London, W.C.1. Enquiries on other departments of the Institute's work should be made to The General Secretary at the same address.

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PUBLICATIONS AVAILABLE FROM THE
DIVISION OF FARM POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE

The Division has on hand a limited supply of the following publications which may be had upon request so long as available:

Interstate migrations among the native white population as indicated by differences between state of birth and state of residence. A series of maps based on the Census 1870 - 1930. By C. J. Galpin and T. B. Manny.

Farm taxes and local government in Crittenden and Livingston Counties, Kentucky. Bulletin 355, Ky. Agric. Exp. Sta., in cooperation with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Dept. of Agric. December, 1934. By Theodore B. Manny, Bushrod W. Allin, and Clinton J. Bradley.

The list of "Publications Relating to Farm Population and Rural Life" March 15, 1935, may be had upon request.

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RURAL RESEARCH UNIT - W. P. A.

1. W.P.A. Takes Over Research Unit of F.E.R.A. On December 1, when the Federal Emergency Relief Administration went out of existence, the Division of Research, Statistics and Finance became a part of the Works Progress Administration. The Research Section became the Division of Social Research, and Howard B. Myers, formerly Assistant Director of the Research Section under Corrington Gill, assumed the title of Director of the Division of Social Research. Mr. Henry Arthur is now Assistant Director in the new organization. Mr. Gill, as Assistant Administrator, has jurisdiction over all research and statistical activities of the Works Progress Administration.

The work of the Rural Research Unit will continue as before, as part of the Division of Social Research, Works Progress Administration. Under the new organization Mr. Henry Arthur is also Coordinator of Urban Research and Mr. T.J. Woofter, Jr. is Coordinator of Rural Research.

2. Regional Conference on Research. In three regional conferences held in Salt Lake City, Chicago and Washington the fact that the rural research program must become firmly entrenched in the states before next July if its future is to be assured was emphasized. Dr. E.D. Tetreau in Salt Lake City, Dr. J.H. Kolb at Chicago, and Dr. T.J. Woofter at Washington explained the plan of Cooperative Rural Research and urged the Supervisors and Assistant Supervisors to make every effort to find local funds for rural research projects. Old funds available to the Agricultural Experiment Stations and new funds made available by the Bankhead-Jones Act were mentioned as possible resources which might be used for future research in the States.
3. House to House Canvassing. At the Chicago and Washington meetings it was announced that the Coordinating Committee of the Central Statistical Board and the Works Progress Administration had prohibited all projects involving house to house canvassing. The delegates at both Chicago and Washington urged the Coordinating Committee to modify its ruling as it applies to rural districts. The following statements made on November 19th to all state statistical coordinators by Charles F. Beach, Executive Secretary of the Coordinating Committee of the Central Statistical Board and the Works Progress Administration may be of interest to agencies which have submitted projects to the Coordinating Committee:

"The State Statistical Coordinator may modify the rule against canvass type projects to the extent of the acceptance, for transmission to the Coordinating Committee, of canvass type projects for rural areas (places under 2,500 population) provided such projects do not contemplate interviews with business establishments. Although in general, only one such project can be approved by the Coordinating Committee for any one county, you are not restricted to the submission of only one project per county to Washington. Those which are forwarded under the modified rule must have your approval."

4. The Rural Unit of the Division of Social Research of the Works Progress Administration is cooperating with the Office of Education, the National Youth Administration, the Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture and the American Council on Education, in plans for a program of local research into rural youth problems. A simplified schedule for the use of local communities has been prepared by the collaborating agencies. When it is approved in final form copies will be made available from the Office of Education to such communities as request it for use in local studies. It is expected that this schedule will constitute the basis for a more extensive schedule for research into the status of youth in rural communities. Dr. Bruce L. Melvin of the Extension Service will coordinate any research that may be undertaken in rural youth problems.
5. Survey of Rural Relief Cases Closed by Administrative Orders in South Dakota and Colorado. A rapid survey has been made of rural relief cases closed by administrative orders in South Dakota and Colorado during the late summer. A total of 248 cases was included in the South Dakota sample and 80 cases in the Colorado sample. The schedule was in two parts. Information for Part I was taken in the relief office. It included data on family composition, education, occupational experience, relief history, total income for the last full month on relief, etc. For Part II enumerators interviewed the families to obtain information on such topics as the resources and income available for September 15 to October 15, whether work was obtained in the harvest fields, and comparative living conditions for the relief and post-relief periods.

6. Research in the States under the Cooperative Research Plan. A list of all publications, projects under way, and new projects planned by the states under the Cooperative Research Plan has been compiled by the Rural Unit of the Division of Social Research, W.P.A. It has been published in the November and December issues of the News Letter for State Supervisors of Rural Research.

7. Survey of Failures to Accept Referral to Works Program. A quick survey has been completed in Stark and Athens Counties, Ohio, of 274 cases of failure of relief clients to respond to notification from employment offices, refusals to accept referral to W.P.A. jobs, and failure to report for work on projects. Towns up to 5,000 population as well as villages and open country were covered. A preliminary report on the findings will soon be ready.

Tentative estimates indicate that not more than five percent of the unsuccessful referrals to the Works Program in the two rural counties represented unjustified refusals to work. The survey seemed to indicate that the mechanics of notification and assignment were faulty.

8. Survey of Current Changes in the Rural Relief Population. A survey is being made as of October 1935 of the active case load for each sample county where the E.R.A. program was still in operation. A 50 percent cross-section sample is being taken of the basic load of active rural relief cases including cases added during the month. Relief cases closed in October are also being surveyed on a 50 percent sampling basis. The regular monthly survey of opened, reopened, and closed cases was resumed for November and December in each sample county where the E.R.A. program was still in operation. Beginning with November two reports are being made for each sample county, one for total openings and closings including farm operators and one for farm operators only.

Four reports based on the Survey are now in preparation: (1) a bulletin on the trend of rural relief from June through October, 1935; (2) a bulletin on farmers on rehabilitation and relief; (3) a bulletin showing occupational and industrial shifting of relief clients by areas; and (4) a bulletin giving a detailed analysis of the reasons for closing February rural relief cases.

ELLEN WINSTON.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO STUDENTS OF RURAL LIFE.Federal Publications:

United States Department of Agriculture.

Directory of teachers giving courses in rural sociology and rural life. October 1, 1935. (Obtainable from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics).

Publications relating to farm population and rural life issued at the various state colleges of agriculture. January, 1936. (In press) (Obtainable from the Bureau of Agricultural Economics)

Farm tenancy in the United States, 1925-1935. A beginning of a bibliography. Compiled by Louise O. Bercaw and Helen E. Hennefrund, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian. Agric. Econ. Bibl. No. 59.

Library of Congress.

County government and its reorganization in the United States: A bibliographical list of recent writings. Compiled by Anne L. Baden under the direction of Florence S. Hellman, Acting Chief Bibliographer. November, 1934.

Rural Research Unit - W.P.A. 1734 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Some Types of Unemployability in Rural Relief Cases, February 1935. Analysis of relief cases with regard to actual or potential unemployability. F.E.R.A. Bulletin H-2.

The Rural Negro on Relief, February, 1935.

Basic data concerning the rural Negro on the general relief rolls in the Cotton Belt. F.E.R.A. Bulletin H-3.

The Trend of Rural Relief.

A survey of the rural relief situation from October 1934 to June, 1935. Number and location of rural relief cases and of farmers on relief in June, 1935. F.E.R.A. Bulletin H-4.

Rural Youth on Relief, February, 1935.

Number, location, age distribution, work status, and occupational experience of youth in rural relief households. F.E.R.A. Bulletin H-5.

Survey of Cases Removed from Relief Rolls in Seventeen Rural Counties in Georgia for Administrative Reasons in May and June, 1935. Comparison of financial situation and living conditions during last full month of relief and post-relief period July 15 to August 15 of cases closed for administrative reasons during May and June, 1935. F.E.R.A. Bulletin Series II, No. 8.

Landlord-Tenant Relations and Relief in Alabama.

The findings of a special field survey in the Alabama Cotton region as of December, 1933. F.E.R.A. Bulletin Series II, No. 9.

Six Rural Problem Areas - Relief-Resources-Rehabilitation.

Beck, P.G. and Forster, M.C. An analysis of the Human and Material Resources in Six Rural Areas with High Relief Rates. Research Monograph I.

The first F.E.R.A. Research Monograph, issued in December, contains a comprehensive study of six rural problem areas in the United States. The study analyzes the relief situation economic resources, general characteristics, and prospects for rehabilitation of about half the rural families on relief in the United States. It reveals certain problems common to all areas as well as the distinctive problems of each. The areas surveyed were the Appalachian-Ozark, Lake States Cut-Over, Spring and Winter Short-Grass Wheat, and Eastern and Western Cotton.

The Work of the Resettlement Administration in the Works Program.
Prepared by Conrad Taeuber, December 1, 1935.

State Publications:

Arkansas:

Carter, D. G. Rural community building plans. Arkansas Agricultural Experiment Station. Bul. 322. Fayetteville. 1935.

Connecticut:

Salter, Jr., L.A. and Darling, H.D. Part-time farming in Connecticut. Stores Agric. Exp. Sta., Bul. 204, 79pp. Storrs. July, 1935.

Iowa:

Part-time and garden farming in Iowa. Agric. Exp. Sta., Iowa State College. Bul. 340. Ames. December 1935.

Louisiana:

Smith, T. Lynn. The growth of population in Louisiana, 1890 to 1930. Louisiana State Univ. Bul. 264. 53pp. Baton Rouge. July 1935.

Michigan:

Hoffer, C.R. Changes in retail service facilities of rural trade centers in Michigan, 1900 - 1930. Agric. Exp. Sta., Michigan State College, Special Bul. 261. 36 pp. East Lansing. September 1935.

Missouri:

Sneed, Melvin W. and Ensminger, Douglas. The rural church in Missouri. Agric. Exp. Sta., Univ. of Missouri. Res. Bul. 225. 75pp. Columbia. June 1935.

Nebraska:

Fedde, Margaret, and Lindquist, Ruth. A study of farm families and their standards of living in selected districts of Nebraska, 1931 - 1933. Agric. Exp. Sta., Univ. of Neb. Res. Bul. 78, 39pp. Lincoln. July 1935.

Nevada:

Scott, V. E. and Titus, Louis. Summary of family classification, farm privilege and cash cost of living. Agric. Exp. Sta., Univ. of Nevada, News Bul. Vol. IX, No. 2. Reno. April 1935. Mimeographed.

New Hampshire:

Williamson, D.D. and Miller, F.M. Living conditions in New Hampshire farm homes. Ext. Circ. Univ. of N.H. 169. Durham. June 1935.

New Jersey:

Upper Freehold Township. A survey of the life, resources and government of a New Jersey rural township with a program for improvement. New Jersey Department of Agriculture. 85 pp. Trenton. September 1935. (The survey is a project which was carried on jointly by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the New Jersey Department of Agriculture, the Monmouth County Agricultural Extension Service, and the Upper Freehold Better Township Association. This published report carries the following contributions by Dr. T.B. Manny; "The Government of Upper Freehold Township;" "School Finances in Upper Freehold Township;" "Some Economic and Social Conditions Reported by Farm Families in Upper Freehold Township.")

New Mexico:

Hollinger, E.C. The effect of population and occupation shifts on rural life. Ext. Ser., New Mexico State College of Agric. E.M. 19. 22 pp. State College. June 1935. Memeographed.

New York:

Beers, Howard W. Measurement of family relationships in farm families in central New York. Agric. Exp. Sta., Cornell Univ., Memoir 183. Ithaca. December 1935.

Ohio:

Morison, F.T. and Sitterley, J.H. Rural homes for non-agricultural workers - A survey of their agricultural activities. Ohio Agric. Exp. Sta., Bul. 547. Columbus. 1935.

South Dakota:

Kumlien, W.F. The social problem of the church in South Dakota. Agric. Exp. Sta., S. D. State College of Agric. and Mech. Arts. Bul. 294. 46 pp. Brookings. May 1935.

Virginia:

Garnett, W. E. A social study of the Blacksburg community. Va. Poly. Institute. Va. Agric. Exp. Sta. Bul. 299. 105pp. Blacksburg. August 1935.

Washington:

Yoder, Fred R. and Smick, A. A. Migration of farm population and flow of farm wealth. State College of Washington. Bul. 315. 24 pp. Pullman, September 1935.

Material Reported by the Rural Section of the Works Progress Administration as being Published Incident to or in Cooperation with the F.E.R.A. Plan for Cooperative Rural Research in the States. (In addition to material listed here, several articles resulting from research of these agencies have appeared in scientific journals and some literature has been previously listed in Activities.)

Arkansas:

Hall, O. J. Analysis of 1934 farm operators by type of farming areas. Agric. Ext. Ser., Univ. of Arkansas. Fayetteville. October 1935. Mimeographed.

Illinois:

Lindstrom, D.E., Leonard, Archie, and Case, H. C. M. Farm business survey of 120 farms in selected areas of Union County - Southern Illinois. 1934. Agric. Exp. Sta., Univ. of Ill. Urbana. October 15, 1935.

North Carolina:

Hamilton, C. Horace. The relation of the Agricultural Adjustment Program to rural relief needs (Preliminary summary report.) Agric. Exp. Sta., N. C. State College of Agric. Raleigh. November 15, 1935. Mimeographed.

Hamilton, C. Horace. Social security for farm tenants. Agric. Exp. Sta., N.C. State College of Agric. Raleigh. November 20, 1935.

Matthews, M. Taylor. The relief situation in North Carolina. Agric. Exp. Sta., N.C. State College of Agric. Raleigh. November 19, 1935. Mimeographed.

North Dakota:

Survey of rural education in North Dakota. (J.M.Gillette, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks) October 1935. Mimeographed.

Ohio:

Lively, C.E. Length of residence of the heads of families in selected rural areas of Ohio. Ohio State University. Columbus. September 1, 1935. Mimeographed.

Wisconsin:

Kirkpatrick, E.L. Rural rehabilitation and relief. Rural Rehabilitation. State Department. Madison. November 1935. Mimeographed.

Kirkpatrick, E. L. Rural youth and rehabilitation. Ext. Ser., Univ. of Wisconsin. Madison. January 1935. Mimeographed.

Kirkpatrick, E.L. Kraenzel, Carl F. and Thomas, Ruth M. Resettlement and Rehabilitation in the Central Wisconsin Nesting Area. Preliminary Report. October 15, 1935. Madison, Wisconsin.

Other Publications:

Hussey, Virginia, and Foster, Lucile. Features of social life in Iowa. Iowa State Planning Board. Committee on Population and Social Trends. 61pp. (Des Moines?) July 1935.

Landis, B.Y., and Haynes, G.E. Cotton-growing communities. Study No. 1, Case studies of 9 rural communities and 30 plantations in Alabama... based on the field work of Ernest A. Grant. Fed. Council Churches of Christ in Amer., Dept. Race Relations, Interracial Pubs., Booklet 2, 43pp. New York. 1934.

Landis, B.Y., and Haynes, G. E. Cotton-growing communities. Study No. 2. Case studies of 10 rural communities and 10 plantations in Arkansas. Fed. Council Churches of Christ in Amer., Dept. Race Relations, Interracial Pubs. 28, 47pp. New York. 1935.

Loomis, C.P. The group method in rural studies; based on German techniques. Reprinted from Sociology and Social Research. November - December. 1935. Vol. XX, No. 2.

Nelson, Lowry, and Cottam, H.R. The Green River Drought Relief Project of 1934. Utah Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, Vol. XII, 1935.

Nelson, Lowry, and Cottam, H.R. A comparison of educational advantages and achievements of rural relief and non-relief households of two counties of Utah. Utah Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, Vol. XII, 1935.

Hoffsommer, Harold. The AAA and the cropper. Social Forces. The Univ. of N.C. Press. Chapel Hill. May 1935.

RESEARCH AND ACTIVITIES NOTES FROM COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE,
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ARIZONA: (University of Arizona)

Dr. E. D. Tetreau, formerly analyst with the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, began duty as Rural Sociologist on the staff in the Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Arizona, during October, 1935.

The Federal Survey of Current Changes in the Rural Relief Situation is now under way in four Arizona counties, the Federal Works Progress Administration, the Arizona State Board of Public Welfare, and the Agricultural Experiment Station cooperating.

Two project proposals have been submitted for WPA approval and support, one on Rural Population Mobility and the other a Survey of the Arizona Farm Labor Situation. The first is planned for the four counties in which the Survey of Current Changes in the Rural Relief Situation is now under way; the second will be conducted in the principal irrigated areas of the State.

The Agricultural Extension Service is carrying a Rural Sociology project with A.E. Ballantyne as leader. He is now working with farmers developing a schedule for group discussions of important national subjects this winter. He is developing a special technique to facilitate adult education. He plans to train young men and women as leaders in educational work in their respective communities.

E. D. TETREAU.

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ILLINOIS: (University of Illinois)

The current research projects carried on in rural sociology at the Station include a survey of standards of farming and living in two selected areas of Union County in Southern Illinois, 1934, from which one report has been published in mimeographed form; namely, "A Farm Business Survey of 120 Farms in Union County, Southern Illinois," by D. E. Lindstrom, H.C.M. Case, and Archie Leonard. Other studies not yet completed are the Champaign County Social Resources Survey; the Alexander County Social Resources Survey; the Pope County Social Resources Survey; A Study of the Effectiveness of 4-H Club Work in Illinois, the manuscript of which has been submitted to the publisher; and "Social Aspects of Land Use," which will be continued well into 1936. The staff is working also on the FERA, Division of Research and Statistics study DRS-109, "Changes in the Rural Relief Situation," with D.E. Lindstrom as temporary supervisor, Mrs. Ida Johns, assistant supervisor, and Robert Handshchin, chief editor.

Extension work has concerned itself with the following phases: community leader conferences for unit organization and program planning; discussion group work, which now takes the form of discussion team tourneys, but which later will be fitted into the Federal Discussion Group project; pastors' conferences, both county and state; music and drama tournaments, in which 51 counties this year are entered and which will culminate during Farm and Home Week, January 13 - 17; recreation institutes, of which eight are being held during the month of December and early in January with W. P. Jackson of the National Recreation Association as instructor; and courses for Farm and Home Week which include the community leaders; a conference of pastors on the general theme, "Cooperation - Present and Future," with emphasis on social cooperation; a course on rural rehabilitation and resettlement; the discussion team tourney eliminations; and the music and drama tournament finals.

The young people's activities committee set up a district conference of rural young adults for December 9, 10, 11, and 12. Delegates from eight counties in the district have been invited to this conference, which is the first of a series of six or more to be planned in the state during the year.

Mr. E. H. Regnier, one-time assistant in rural sociology at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, has been added to the staff in rural sociology on a temporary basis.

At the National Conference for the Federal Discussion Group project held in Washington, D.C. during the first week in November, D.E. Lindstrom was made chairman of a committee representing the Extension program, the Federal Program Planning project, the Outlook Conference Committee, Home Economics Extension, and a member of the young adult project committee to determine ways and means of fitting in the discussion project with the regular Extension program, so as (1) to make more effective use of the discussion technique in the Extension program, and (2) to get a discussion on local and national issues confronting farmers.

D. E. LINDSTROM.

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ICWA: (Iowa State College of Agriculture)

Earl N. Shultz has been appointed to work with Rural Youth programs and organizations in Iowa. George Strayer will also give part of his time to the development of the Rural Youth program. The WPA project on Rural Mobility has been accepted both nationally and locally and is now under way in sixteen townships in four Iowa counties.

RAY E. WAKELEY.

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LOUISIANA: (Louisiana State University)

Dr. Harold Hoffsommer, formerly of Alabama Polytechnic Institute, has accepted a position as Assistant Professor of Rural Sociology at Louisiana State University, effective September 1, 1935. He was granted leave of absence until March 1, 1936, to serve as Senior Research Analyst with the Federal Emergency Administration. Dr. Hoffsommer will divide his time between research and teaching when he assumes his duties at the University.

Professor Pitirim Sorokin, Chairman of the Department of Sociology, Harvard University, will visit Louisiana State University during the latter part of February. During his visit he will present a series of lectures before the university faculty, advanced students, and general public. He will also conduct an intensive seminar for advanced students in the Social Sciences.

Mr. Bryce Ryan of Louisiana State University has accepted a position in the Rural Research Unit of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in Washington, D. C.

A study of "The Population of a Selected 'Cut-Over' Area in Louisiana" by T. Lynn Smith and Martha Ray Fry is now in process of publication as a bulletin of the Experiment Station.

T. LYNN SMITH.

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MASSACHUSETTS: (Harvard University)

Dr. Carle C. Zimmerman is supervising a study dealing specifically with the rural town during the depression. From the theoretical point of view, there are three problems involved. First, is it possible to conceive of a community as a unit or collective representative and to study this rather than the individuals who form the community? Second, if this point is established, is it possible to use the typological method and pick communities by types for case studies rather than the inclusion of the whole number which exist in an area? The third involves the question of relations between the events leading up to the depression and depression behavior itself. Can such a thing as depression behavior be separated from a long period of similar typical behavior between 1900 and 1930? The study becomes more interesting when it is realized that the 46 towns under specific investigation are to a large extent communities with from 100 to 300 years of experience in a combination of agriculture and decentralized industry. The general study combines field work, statistical research, and historical analysis. The historical approach is particularly interesting because in a number of these communities the records exist for periods prior to the Revolutionary War. The relation of these communities to the present depression is also interesting because a number of them have gone through periods (the decline of the whaling industry, the decline of the small ship building industry, the decline of iron smelting from charcoal) even more devastating than the amount of suffering appearing or inherent in the present depression.

Mary Byrd Shafer, Karl A. Shafer, and Roy E. Hyde, from Louisiana State University; L. H. Ziegler, from Yale University; R. B. Fletcher, from Massachusetts State College; J. H. Useem, from the University of California; Florence Kluckhohn, from the University of Wisconsin; and P. A. Jackson of Harvard University, all graduate students in Rural Sociology and related fields at Harvard University this year, are participating in the study.

CARLE C. ZIMMERMAN.

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MICHIGAN: (Michigan State College)

Two studies are now being reviewed for publication, by the Experiment Station Committee. One is a study of Rural Leadership and includes the material in RUS with comparisons of data from our study of Who's Who in America. The other is a study of the Rural Family in Michigan.

EBEN MUMFORD.

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MONTANA: (Montana State College)

Montana has been identified with the cooperative research program under FERA since July 15, 1935. Contacts with the State ERA and WPA indicate interest and need for Rural Research. The State Planning Board is also depending upon information made available by the State College through its various departments.

Several studies to be sponsored under the WPA program have been submitted by the College. The more important of these are the Study of Characteristics, Changes and Mobility in Montana Population; the Study of Status and Prospects of Irrigation in Montana; a Farm Finance Study; the Study of Range Control and Organization, and possibly a Standard of Living Study of Rural Folk. The Assistant Supervisor under the arrangement of the Cooperative Research Program is Mr. J. Wesley Hoffman, former professor of History at the College.

C. F. KRAENZEL.

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NEW MEXICO: (New Mexico State College)

A course in Rural Sociology will be offered the second semester. Professor Carl C. Gentry, who was in the research and teaching staff at the Colorado Agricultural College will teach this course which will include an analysis of factors influential in or related to the institutional and city locations and development in the Southwest.

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NORTH CAROLINA: (North Carolina State College of Agriculture)

The study, "Human Factors in Soil Erosion and its Control," has been completed and typewritten copies prepared. Several typewritten copies of these reports are available. Anyone especially interested may borrow one of these reports for a short period of time.

C. HORACE HAMILTON.

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TENNESSEE: (University of Tennessee)

John E. Mason, Assistant in Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, University of Tennessee, tendered his resignation effective January 1, 1936, to accept a position with the Resettlement Administration.

A new course entitled "Agricultural Relief (At Home and Abroad)" is being offered by Professor Charles E. Allred, University of Tennessee.

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WASHINGTON: (State College of Washington)

Dr. Paul H. Landis was appointed associate professor of rural sociology at Washington State College on October 1. He is also acting as State Supervisor of rural research for the Division of Research and Statistics of the FERA. Dr. Landis was formerly associate consultant for the National Resources Committee in South Dakota.

Two cooperative projects are being conducted under the cooperative research plan with the FERA. A Survey of Farm Labor Supply and Demand in the Yakima Valley attempts to present a comprehensive picture of the transient labor problem in the fruit-raising district of the Yakima Valley, to relate the labor problem to problems of farm management, rural relief, and rural resettlement. The other study deals with Current Changes in the Relief Load, and is a phase of a nationwide project operating in thirty-six states. A study of Rural Population in Washington is now being formulated.

PAUL H.. LANDIS.

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WISCONSIN: (University of Wisconsin)

A study of living standards and social relationships among families in an area of governmental acquisition has been initiated, and field work is now proceeding in the Central Wisconsin Land Purchase Tracts. A reconnaissance of resettlement areas is projected as a sequel to the current survey of an evacuation area.

Mr. Howard R. Cottam, recently assistant state supervisor of FERA rural research in Utah, is now an experiment station assistant in rural sociology in this department. Mr. Cottam divides his time between graduate study and the Central Wisconsin Survey mentioned above.

Miss Ruth Oliver, formerly a graduate student in sociology, has been employed as a research assistant, and is now doing field work on the Central Wisconsin study. Miss Oliver takes the place of Mrs. Helen Gitchell Haviland who resigned in November. She is being assisted in the field by Miss Ruth M. Thomas.

Mr. Stanley Hore, assistant state supervisor of FERA of rural research has assumed major responsibility for continuing the survey of current changes in the rural relief population of nine Wisconsin counties. Brief occasional reports are being submitted to state relief and resettlement administrators.

The Fourth State Collegiate Country Life Conference will be held in Madison on May 9th. Dr. E. L. Kirkpatrick, on leave for one year with the Resettlement Administration, has headquarters in Madison, and is continuing his leadership in this activity, assisted by other members of the department.

Olaf Larson resigned his fellowship in the Department of Rural Sociology and has accepted a position in the Department of Economics and Sociology in a research and teaching capacity at the State Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colorado.

Dr. Edmund deS. Brunner of Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City was called here by Dean Christensen to spend a week of intensive work with our Agricultural Short Course dealing with modern trends and problems of rural education. He met the entire short course group once a day in addition to speaking at an all agricultural college and home economics convocation and two evening forums.

J. H. KOLB.

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FOREIGN:

A technical enquiry of the Czechoslovak Academy of Agriculture held October 17, 1935, was attended by some 300 experts and representatives who discussed the possibility of securing more land for internal colonization purposes to cope with the problem of unemployment. A summary of the results of the conference will be published in the Bulletin of the Czechoslovak Academy of Agriculture. A more complete report including thirteen technical contributions will be published in a separate volume of the "Questions of the Day in Agriculture."

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FARM POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE ACTIVITIES



A REVIEW OF CURRENT RESEARCH AND OTHER RELATED PROJECTS OF THE DIVISION OF FARM POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE AND INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES COOPERATING

ISSUED QUARTERLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

April 1, 1936

Vol. X, No. 2.

DIVISION NOTES.

In cooperation with the Rural Resettlement Division of the Resettlement Administration, the Division is now engaged in the following projects:

1. Population Mobility. Arrangements are being made to provide central machine tabulation as well as central editing and coding for the surveys of rural population mobility which are being conducted in a number of States. Dr. Taeuber has made several field trips in the interest of these projects, most of which are using the rural population mobility schedule which was developed in the Rural Research Unit of F.E.R.A.

2. Standard of Living. Provisions are being made for central tabulation as well as editing and coding of the standard of living studies which are being conducted in a number of States. Dr. Loomis, who developed the schedule used in these investigations, has been in the field to assist sponsors of these studies.

3. A survey of rural population mobility and levels of farm family living is being carried on in four sample counties in the Appalachian Mountains. The purpose of this study is to determine the nature and source of recent increases in the farming population of this area and the levels of living now prevailing there. Information is to be secured on occupational origins of the "New Farmers" in the area, the present level of living among farm families in comparison with that prevailing previously, and the nature of the increases in number of farms. Field work is being carried on under the immediate supervision of L. S. Dodson of the Resettlement Administration.

4. A Study of Resettlement Communities. This project is an attempt to study the effect of resettlement policies and procedure on the families involved, to note changes in the material and non-material levels of living, and to observe the social and economic processes in community development. Work has been started in three projects which are now under the direction of the Resettlement Administration. This work is under the supervision of Dr. Loomis.

5. Family Selection Research. This project is intended to study techniques employed in the selection of families for agricultural settlement and to appraise those techniques and the personnel using them in terms of the effectiveness of predicting success. Dr. John Holt is in charge.

6. Social Status and Land Tenure. Professor Edgar Schuler of the Louisiana State University will spend several weeks in Washington during the spring and summer in an attempt to develop a project to study the social and psychological aspects of land tenure. This project will be developed in close cooperation with the Land Use Planning Section of the Land Utilization Division of the Resettlement Administration.

Survey of Farm Labor Begun. A survey of farm labor has been started under the supervision of J. C. Folsom. The project is designed to test in a preliminary way the schedule proposed for use in obtaining information from farmers and from laborers as to number working, conditions of remuneration of farm labor, and to furnish a basis for estimating the approximate cost and accomplishment to be expected from a countrywide survey of farm labor conditions. The information is to be secured from farmers and from farm laborers by personal interviews on the farms where they may be located and at other points where they may be found in the locality. Work has been started in North Carolina and in New Jersey. This project is being carried on with W.P.A. funds.

Dr. Galpin Receives Memorial Volume from Rural Sociologists.

On March 17 Dr. Charles J. Galpin, formerly in charge of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, was presented with a memorial album from the Rural Section of the American Sociological Society at a dinner in Washington of the local chapter of the American Sociological Society. The presentation was made by Dr. T. B. Manny, also a former member of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life.

The album is hand-bound, hand-tooled and hand-lettered. It is filled with letters from outstanding rural sociologists and economists, who acknowledge in the warmest terms the directing influence which Dr. Galpin has had on their lives. The album is part of the tribute to Dr. Galpin which the Rural Section of the American Sociological Society decided to pay him upon the occasion of his retirement from the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life. Professor C. E. Lively of the Ohio State University assembled the material for the album.

The following is a quotation from the letter of Dr. Carl C. Taylor In Charge of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life:

"I want you to know that for me you have opened more vistas and penetrated more fields of thought which are of significance to American rural life than anyone else. I believe we once had quite a discussion of theology while on a train to Chicago from Washington, and didn't fully agree. But in our desires to vision a better life for rural folk and in our analyses of the factors involved in securing that life, I do not believe two persons could be more fully in accord. I should like to know that you will always pass on to me, by whatsoever method you choose, anything which has come to your attention or about which you are thinking that you know I should know."

Miss Gardner Attends Conferences in Seven States. During the last three months Miss Ella Gardner has taken part in Farm and Home Week programs in Delaware, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Jersey and Wisconsin and has held recreational-leader training meetings in Kansas, New Jersey and Wisconsin. She has also taken part in the program of the conferences of Extension Rural Sociologists and Recreational Specialists of the Northeastern States which met at Boston and the meetings of the Extension Rural Sociologists of the Central States which met in Lafayette, Indiana.

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ONE HUNDRED FORTY AGRICULTURAL VILLAGES TO BE RE-SURVEYED.

The 140 agricultural villages which were studied in 1925 and 1930 under the direction of Dr. Edmund deS. Brunner of Columbia University are being re-surveyed in an attempt to find what changes have taken place during the depression years. The Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, the Rural Research Unit of the Works Progress Administration, and a number of State Colleges of Agriculture and other institutions are cooperating with Dr. Brunner in this re-survey. In addition to attempting to learn what changes have taken place in the villages and their communities since 1930 it is intended to secure information concerning problems and activities which have arisen during the depression years and to find to what extent these village communities have attempted to meet these problems.

The original surveys of these village communities were carried on under the direction of the Institute of Social and Religious Research. Information to be secured includes changes in population, in trade areas, in industries, social organizations, farmers' organizations, schools, churches, and other community activities.

Intensive study of the relief situation in these villages will be undertaken in connection with the Cooperative Program of Rural Research. Basic items such as color, sex, and usual occupation of head, age of members of family, and number of persons working and seeking work will be ascertained for the relief load of the 140 villages as of

June, 1935. Data from the survey of current changes in the rural relief population concerning the village relief population will be analyzed by areas for a special report on the general village relief situation.

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FEBRUARY ISSUE OF RURAL AMERICA DEDICATED TO THE
MEMORY OF KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD.

The February 1936 issue of Rural America is devoted to articles relating to the various angles of the country life movement in the United States, including the forces at work within the movement, the institutions which express its philosophy, and the activities that emanate from it. Dr. Charles J. Galpin, formerly in charge of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, was asked last August by the late Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield to prepare an issue which would summarize these activities primarily for distribution to men and women abroad who are working in the field of the country life movement. These articles and tributes to Kenyon L. Butterfield from leaders in the country life movement in America are combined in this issue which is dedicated to Kenyon L. Butterfield, founder of the American Country Life Association.

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NEW JOURNAL ESTABLISHED FOR RURAL SOCIOLOGY.

In response to a widely-felt need, a new quarterly journal, Rural Sociology, is being established by the Rural Sociology Section of the American Sociological Society. The Board of Editors consists of Lowry Nelson of Utah State College, Chairman, John H. Kolb of the University of Wisconsin, C. E. Lively of Ohio State University, Dwight Sanderson of Cornell University, and Carle C. Zimmerman of Harvard University. The managing editor of the new journal which is to be published at and sponsored by the Louisiana State University is T. Lynn Smith of Louisiana State University. The magazine is established to encourage, publish, and disseminate scientific studies of rural life. The only qualification which the University has upon the editors is that the magazine must attempt to establish itself as quickly as possible as an authoritative expression of the best thought in the field of rural sociology. Carefully prepared and thoughtful manuscripts in this field should be sent to T. Lynn Smith, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge. Subscriptions which are \$2.00 per year are accepted at the above address. The price is kept low in order that libraries, graduate students, and others interested in public affairs may subscribe. In each State of the United States and in each province of Canada a leader has been appointed who will see that the teachers in rural sociology, the libraries, the research agencies, and the graduate students are given an opportunity to become subscribers to the journal. Moreover, it is planned to make Rural Sociology international in scope. In line with this policy, manuscripts will be solicited from students of rural life in all countries.

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LAND TENURE DISCUSSED AT SOUTHERN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The program for the rural section of the Southern Sociological Society which meets in Atlanta, April 17-18 is to be centered about the general subject "Social Factors in the Land Tenure Problem." The following papers will be given: "Types of Farming in Land Tenure" by Linden S. Dodson; "Racial Factors in Land Tenure" by Monroe N. Work; and "Social Mobility and the Land Tenure Problem" by B. O. Williams. There will also be a discussion of the Bankhead-Jones Act by Rupert B. Vance, T. Lynn Smith, and Charles P. Loomis.

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STUDY TOUR IN ENGLAND OF INTEREST TO SOCIAL WORKERS.

Announcement has been received of a field course in social work under the direction of Mrs. Elsa Butler Grove to be held at Bedford College, London, from July 5 to 11. The International Conference of Social Work will be held in London, July 12 to 18. The tour will begin June 27 and return August 4. Opportunities will be given to visit places in England which are of particular interest to social workers. Further information may be secured from Mrs. Grove, Teachers College, Columbia University.

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RURAL RESEARCH UNIT - W.P.A.

1. Survey of Current Changes in the Rural Relief Population. Work is ready to begin on tabulation of the cross-section sample of the October active general relief load. Meanwhile detailed analyses are being made of the June survey data. A bulletin, "Comparison of the Rural Relief Population in February and June 1935", is practically complete.

A new schedule DRS-109E is being used for a report on "A Sample of Cases Which Received Relief During the Last Month of the DRS-109 Survey Grouped According to Their Works Program Status at the End of February 1936." All cases in the DRS-109 sample

are classified on the basis of whether they contain a member working or seeking work, whether they contain any member certified for the Works Program and if certified, whether assigned or unassigned. Uncertified cases are classified on the basis of whether relief was received during any month from May through October.

An analysis of the relief turnover in rural areas on an area basis is being undertaken. The available data make possible a continuous history of the openings, reopenings, and closings of relief cases over a period of one year.

2. Survey of Rural Households on Relief in June and Closed Prior to December 1, 1935. This survey will show, for a sample of about 7,000 rural households in seven States (Georgia, Iowa, Montana, North Carolina, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wisconsin), the extent to which rural families have been affected by the various government emergency work programs, by the Resettlement Administration, by private employment, and by State and local relief agencies. The cases to be sampled include households which received relief in June 1935 and which were closed during July, August, September, October, or November. The field work is nearly completed.
3. Farmers on Relief and Rehabilitation. At the request of the Resettlement Administration, an analysis is being made of farmers on relief and rehabilitation based on statistical data already available from the Rural Current Charge Survey.

The main part of the report will deal with the occupational status of farmers in both groups. As the data are based on a sample of nine agricultural regions, it will be possible to study the regional aspects of the problems and also to take into account the question of race differences in the southern areas. Moreover, data for February and June 1935 will be analyzed from the point of view of trends and the influence of seasonal factors.

4. Survey of Combined Farming and Industrial Employment. This study of part-time farming places particular emphasis on the relation of part-time farming to rehabilitation problems, and covers five industrial areas of the Southeast. The regional reports compare part-time farm families with non-farming industrial families of the same region and discuss the contribution

of part-time farming to the family living, the problem of transportation from the part-time farm to and from work, and the possibilities of the combination of part-time farming with industrial employment as a rehabilitation measure. They also include an examination of the trends of industrial production in the areas studied and the outlook for employment opportunities.

5. Survey of Cases Certified for Works Program Employment. A study has been made of a cross-section of the W.P.A. certified relief load in the rural parts of Jefferson County, Pennsylvania, a stranded mining community. Information was obtained on the extent to which members of certified cases have private employment, are totally unemployable, or are employable with handicaps; the characteristics of the families; and the amount of January incomes received from Works Program employment and all other sources. The report is in preparation.
6. Research in Rural Youth Problems. Plans are being worked out for standard State procedures in the study of Rural Youth Problems. A basic schedule is being prepared, emphasis being placed on stranded youth.

A conference on techniques and procedures was held in Washington on March 8. Dr. W. A. Anderson, Dr. Howard Beers, Dr. E. L. Kirkpatrick, and Dr. C. C. Zimmerman were present in addition to members of the Washington staff.

A detailed study is being made of available data on the extent of the problem of rural youth by localities. In addition a comprehensive outline has been developed as a basis for a report on the available literature on rural youth.

7. Study of Public and Private Assistance in Rural and Town Areas. This is a study of the number and types of welfare agencies which operate in rural and town areas, the number and kinds of cases which they assist, and the cost of their assistance. The study will be made in a series of 322 counties and 23 Massachusetts towns, selected as representative of 36 States. The sample represents the population of these States residing outside of towns of 25,000 or more inhabitants. With a few changes the DRS-109 sample counties will be used.

The study is planned for an immediate survey as of January 1936. Both public and private agencies will be included. They are eligible for reporting if they have organized relief departments administering relief on a continuing basis to families and single resident persons in their homes.

As soon as the January reports have been completed the field work will continue, extending a statistical series back through the calendar year 1935. The plans look toward the establishment of a current monthly reporting service. If the returns for January and previous months of 1935 are such as to make it appear warranted, a statistical series will be extended backward for several years and forward currently in order to provide data on the trends of assistance in rural and town areas.

Once the reporting is well established in the sample counties, it should continue largely on its own momentum if current statistics are collected, the agencies themselves assuming the responsibility for filling and returning the monthly report form.

8. Questionnaire on Personnel in Continuing State Relief Administrations and State Departments of Public Welfare Administering Relief. A questionnaire on personnel is being distributed through the Social Service field staff. It is designed to obtain information on the number of personnel employed and the functions of the Social Service staffs, as of March 1, and future plans for the size of staffs. This study will supplement the findings of the recent Inquiry into the Change in Size of State E.R.A. Social Service Division Staffs between July 1 and November 1, 1935.
9. Study of Rural Social Work Practices. The study of social work practices in rural areas began with the observation of practice in three rural counties in widely separated regions: Redwood County, Minnesota; Wicomico County, Maryland; and Escambia County, Alabama. The report appraising the social work practice and influencing factors in the three counties is in preparation. The second phase of the study includes an observation of the opportunities extended by several State programs for the development of improved social work practice. The workers have made such studies of the State programs in both Maryland and Alabama, closely observing the county programs, recording the effect of the relationship between Federal, State, and local units, and observing particularly those aspects of the relationships which affect the quality of practice in rural areas. A final report is now in preparation.

10. Personnel Note. Dr. Harold Hoffsommer, who has been on leave of absence from Louisiana State University, has taken up his duties at Baton Rouge as Associate Rural Sociologist. His work of coordinating State programs under the Cooperative Plan of Rural Research has been taken over by Dr. S. H. Hobbs, Head of the Department of Rural Social Economics, University of North Carolina.

ELLEN WINSTON

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO STUDENTS OF RURAL LIFE.

Federal Publications:

Some Attempts to Change Rural Life. I - German. II - Russian. (Mimeograph). By Charles P. Loomis, Senior Agricultural Economist, Division of Farm Population and Rural Life. (Obtainable from the Division).

Rural Research Unit - W.P.A., 1734 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.
Comparative Study of Rural Relief and Non-Relief Households. Thomas C. McCormick. W.P.A. Research Monograph II. The relief families visited for this study during the winter of 1933-34 were found to be at a disadvantage in practically every respect, as compared with their neighbors not on relief. In size of family, age and sex of members, education, and occupation, they showed themselves to be more vulnerable to economic disaster.

About 5,600 relief and 11,000 non-relief families were visited in the survey. The method was to interview a relief household and its two nearest neighbors not on relief. The result is the first detailed analysis of the social and economic differences between relief and non-relief families in the same areas.

Changes in the Rural Relief Population Through October 1935. This bulletin contains information on the total number of rural cases receiving general relief in October 1935, their distribution among the States, and their distribution between farmers and all others, and an analysis of relief turnover and the effect of the Works Program. W.P.A. Bulletin H-6.

Reasons for Closing Rural Relief Cases, March-June and July-October 1935. Reasons for terminating relief in nine agricultural areas during the period March through June 1935 by residence and area, and during the period July through October 1935 by residence, are analyzed. W.P.A. Bulletin H-7.

Survey of Rural Relief Cases Closed for Administrative Reasons in South Dakota.

(Study made in November 1935 covering June and July closings.) The South Dakota inquiry, including only employable cases, yields information upon the significance of harvesting work as a means of reducing the relief rolls and upon the problems involved in the development of a comprehensive program to meet the needs of the relief group. W.P.A. Bulletin Series II, No. 12.

Survey of Unemployable Cases Transferred from Federal Care to State and Local Care in Two Colorado Counties.

(Study made in November 1935 covering June and July closings.) This study, which covered only unemployable cases, throws light upon the problems confronting the State and local agencies that are assuming the care of such cases. W.P.A. Bulletin Series II, No. 13.

Farm Relief and Rehabilitation Problems in the Loess Hills of Central Nebraska (as typified by Sherman County, Nebraska).
and

Natural and Economic Factors Affecting Rural Rehabilitation Problems in Central South Dakota (as typified by Hyde County, South Dakota).

These are the first two of a series of reports dealing with the present condition and future prospects of farmers in the drought area of 1934. Detailed analyses of rural economic conditions were made in 13 counties, each of which was typical of a larger agricultural area. W.P.A. Bulletins K-1 and K-2.

Combined Farming-Industrial Employment in the Cotton Textile Subregion of Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina and Employment in the Cotton Textile Industry in Alabama, Georgia, and South Carolina. Available for limited distribution only.

The first two of a series of reports dealing with part-time farming and its relation to rehabilitation problems. W.P.A. Bulletins J-1 and J-2.

State Publications:

Iowa:

Community life check sheet. Tentative outline of a self-study plan for Iowa communities. Arranged by Rural Sociology Section, Extension Service, Iowa State College. January 1936. CD-99. (Mimeograph).

Kentucky:

Oyler, Merton, and Rose, W. W. Part-time farming in four representative areas of Kentucky. Ky. Agric. Exp. Sta. Bul. 358, pp. 119-150. Lexington, 1935. In cooperation with the F.E.R.A. and the Kentucky E.R.A.

Louisiana:

Smith, T. L., and Fry, M. R. The population of a selected "cut-over" area in Louisiana. La. Agric. Exp. Sta. Bul. 268, 46pp. Baton Rouge, 1936. In cooperation with the F.E.R.A.

Montana:

Renne, Roland R. and Kraenzel, Carl F. Readjusting Montana's agriculture. III. Population Resources and Prospects. Montana Agric. Exp. Sta. Bul. 309, 19pp. Bozeman. 1936.

North Carolina:

Stevens, Emilie White and Estabrook, Helen. North Carolina farm housing. N. C. Agric. Exp. Sta. Bul. 301, 82pp. Raleigh. 1935.

Virginia:

Garnett, W. E. Does Virginia care? Some significant population questions. Va. Agric. Exp. Sta. Mimeo. Rpt. 3, 16pp. Blacksburg. 1936.

Other Publications:

Boynton, Agnes and Kirkpatrick, E.L. Educating young people for the rural community. January 15, 1936. (Prepared and published by the Student Section, American Country Life Association, and the Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, cooperating. Copies may be obtained at ten cents each from E. L. Kirkpatrick, 315 Agricultural Hall, Madison, Wisconsin and B. Y. Landis, 105 East 22nd Street, New York City.)

RESEARCH AND ACTIVITIES NOTES FROM COLLEGES OF AGRICULTURE,
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ARIZONA: (University of Arizona)

A course in Principles of Rural Sociology will be offered in the College of Agriculture during the academic year 1936-37.

Approval has been received for the W.P.A. Project providing for a Survey of Rural Population Mobility and Agricultural Labor in Yuma and Maricopa counties. These counties contain the greater proportion of the acreages of special crops produced in Arizona and employ, seasonally, great numbers of agricultural laborers on farms and in packing plants and sheds.

More than thirty discussion groups have been operating in six counties in Arizona during the past winter. Topics discussed have been: A.- Do Farmers Want the Federal Government to Deal with Farm Problems? B.- What Kind of Foreign Trade Policies Do American Farmers Want? C.- How Can Farmers Get High Prices? D.- Relationship of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration Program to Business. E.- Agricultural Outlook. F.- Would Government Guarantee of Cost of Production Plus a Specified Profit Be a Feasible Solution for the Farm Problem? G.- How Would the Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Refinancing Bill Fit into Our National Monetary Policy? H.- Devising a Sound Approach to the Tax Problem.

E. D. TETREAU.

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ILLINOIS: (The Chicago Theological Seminary)

The Research and Survey Department of the Chicago Theological Seminary has just completed a survey of Congregational and Christian churches of Chicago and the State of Illinois. This survey is to be made the basis of a reorganization of the Congregational-Christian forces of the State.

Professor Arthur E. Holt has been asked to give the Rauschenbusch Lectures at Rochester Theological Seminary on the subject of the rural-urban conflict and its significance for the American churches, these lectures to be given in the spring of 1938. Dr. Kagawa of Japan gave the lectures this year.

Professor Holt will be visiting lecturer in the Sir Dorabji Tata School for Social Work in Bombay, India, the coming year.

ARTHUR E. HOLT.

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ILLINOIS: (University of Illinois)

Extension work is being advanced along seven fronts which are as follows:

1. Supervisory work in connection with county program building.
2. Conferences of community leaders to analyze local situations, for leader and officer training, for program planning, and to aid in working out relationships between organizations.
3. Social activities in connection with music, dramatics, and rural recreation.
4. Assistance in developing trained leaders and conducting group discussions.
5. Rural pastors conferences to develop better understanding between pastors and service agencies and organizations to improve agriculture.
6. Assistance in rural relief and rehabilitation.
7. Staff and extension workers conferences for the development of a unified and correlated program.

County conferences on one or more of the above phases of rural sociology extension work were held in 74 of the 102 counties of the State in 1935.

A manual of group discussion, adapted to the use of rural groups, has just recently been published by the Extension Service in Agriculture and Home Economics, College of Agriculture, University of Illinois, which will form the textbook for discussion-leader training schools, and it is already in great demand.

D. E. LINDSTROM.

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IOWA: (Iowa State College)

The winter extension program in rural sociology included: District conferences with leaders in rural young people's work; formulation of a community life check sheet and the creation of a comprehensive rural planning program in one county; continuation of the "Home and Community" music program; assistance with quartette contests and the recognition of township farm bureau achievements; advancement of community drama by county-wide training schools.

Current research projects include: The analysis of a rural population mobility survey made under F.E.R.A.; a study of Old Age Assistance; an analysis of the rural youth problem; and a resurvey of Orange Township, Blackhawk County.

Members of the staff are assisting Dr. Chas. N. Burrows of Simpson College in planning a two-day conference on Rural Life, to be held at Indianola, Iowa, April 27th and 28th.

EDWIN LOSEY.

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KENTUCKY: (University of Kentucky)

W. W. Rose resigned as assistant State Supervisor of Rural Research under the W.P.A. to become Land Use Specialist for Kentucky for the Resettlement Administration. He is succeeded by Mr. J. W. Durrett who was formerly editor for the State staff in the cooperative Rural Research Program.

Dr. W. D. Nicholls will be in charge of the second annual Short Course for Town and Country Pastors at the University of Kentucky, April 20 to 25, in cooperation with the Kentucky Rural Church Council.

The annual Folk Festival in which teams participate from settlement schools and other especially interested schools in the Southern Appalachian Highlands, will be held this year at the University of Kentucky, April 2 to 4, by special invitation of President Frank L. McVey. This is the first time that the Festival has been held at a State university and the regional committee is quite frank in its experimental efforts to avoid exploitation of the participating teams of Highland youth.

MERTON OYLER.

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MASSACHUSETTS: (Harvard University)

Family and Society by Carle C. Zimmerman and M. E. Frampton (published by D. Van Nostrand Company, Inc., New York, 1935) is being brought out this spring in an English edition by Williams and Norgate of London.

CARLE C. ZIMMERMAN.

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MICHIGAN: (Michigan State College)

The Fourth Annual Michigan Collegiate Country Life Conference will be held at Michigan State Normal College, Ypsilanti, Michigan, May 9.

The Annual Institute for Social Workers under the auspices of the Department of Sociology, Michigan State College, will be held during the week of July 13-17.

EBEN MUMFORD.

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MONTANA: (Montana State College)

A series of ten bulletins entitled "Readjusting Montana's Agriculture" is being prepared. These bulletins are intended for use by rural people and farm discussion clubs and will deal with farm prices, population resources, land ownership and tenure, financing rural schools, and other topics.

C. F. KRAENZEL.

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NEW JERSEY: (Rutgers University)

Howard W. Beers, recently of the University of Wisconsin, assumed the position of Rural Sociologist at Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey on February 1st. Mr. Beers was also appointed State Supervisor of Rural Research under the Cooperative Plan for Rural Research with the Works Progress Administration. His immediate research projects include a general survey of rural relief case records and a comparative study of relief and non-relief youth.

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NEW YORK: (Columbia University)

Under a foundation grant a study is being made by Teachers College, Columbia University of the cultural contributions of the Agricultural Extension Service. The study is under the general direction of Edmund deS. Brunner and under the immediate charge of Miss Marjorie Patten, former chief field worker in the Town and Country Survey Department of the Institute of Social and Religious Research. Emphasis will be placed upon those states which have had the longest experience and which have produced some of the most interesting results. It is expected that the report will be ready for publication about a year from now.

EDMUND deS. BRUNNER.

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OHIO: (Ohio State University)

A manuscript entitled "The Trend of Births, Deaths, Natural Increase and Migration in the Rural Population of Ohio" has just been completed. It will be available in mimeographed form about April 1st.

Enrollment in the introductory course in rural sociology during the winter quarter was nearly double that of any previous winter quarter. Fifty-two students have taken the course.

C. E. LIVELY.

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SOUTH CAROLINA: (Clemson Agricultural College)

The South Carolina Experiment Station is conducting a series of studies on social mobility in the farming occupation. Several bulletins will be issued by the Station within the next year treating different aspects of mobility among farmers. These bulletins will carry an analysis of mobility by tenure and by race for more than 2,000 farmers in nine selected counties of South Carolina.

B. O. WILLIAMS.

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TENNESSEE: (Agricultural Experiment Station)

William E. Hendrix, who recently completed the work for the master's degree in agricultural economics and rural sociology at the University of Tennessee, has been temporarily employed by the Tennessee Experiment Station. He will prepare a series of reports on the influence of soil on various economic and social factors.

C. E. ALLRED.

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TEXAS: (Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas)

Mr. Dan R. Davis, M. S., Texas A. & M., 1935, has been added as instructor to the Department of Rural Sociology. Mr. J. E. Miller, Mr. L. Q. Allen, and Mr. I. M. Shannon hold graduate fellowships in the Department of Rural Sociology.

DANIEL RUSSELL.

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VIRGINIA: (University of Virginia)

Leland Burdine Tate (M.A., University of Virginia, 1931; Ph.D., Cornell University, 1934) has joined the staff of the School of Rural Social Economics as full-time instructor, beginning his work in September, 1935.

W. Parker Mauldin (B.S., Clemson College, 1935) and Lewis M. Walker, Jr. (B.S., University of Virginia, 1935) are serving this year as part-time instructors.

Economic and social surveys of Alleghany County and Westmoreland County, Virginia have been completed and will be published in the University of Virginia Record, Extension Series, March 1936 and November 1936, respectively. These constitute numbers 20 and 21 in the series of county surveys which have been in progress since 1922.

WILSON GEE.

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VIRGINIA: (Virginia Polytechnic Institute)

Two W.P.A. projects under the direction of B. L. Hummel have been started. The one is a standard of living study which provides for the collection of 3,600 schedules from all parts of the State. The schedule used will be that prepared in the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life and will include, in addition, information concerning the kind of reading done by members of the family, the extent to which music is a family activity, family work and non-work activities, participation in voluntary community organizations and recreational activities. The other is a study of part-time farming which is almost identical with the part-time farming studies sponsored by the Rural Research Unit of the W.P.A.

B. L. Hummel as Extension Sociologist has been placed in charge of the combination County Program Planning and Group Discussion Project which reaches into every county in the State and includes more than 700 community discussion groups.

B. L. HUMMEL.

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WISCONSIN: (University of Wisconsin)

E. L. Kirkpatrick, continuing on leave for the semester to assist the Resettlement Administration in Region II, is directing the course in Rural Standards of Living. He is being assisted by Mr. George W. Hill, as well as by George Theriault, who is giving special attention to possible criteria for indicating farm standards of living on a regional basis.

The Fourth Wisconsin Collegiate Country Life Conference will convene at Madison, May 9, under the auspices of the committee representing the university, State teachers colleges, county normals and high school training schools, and the endowed institutions. New features in this year's program include a panel discussion on what is happening with respect to rural young people and interest or activity meetings (small group) with emphasis on doing. The small group discussions on educating young people for the rural community will enter on the sub-topics, community organizations, educational opportunities, health facilities, recreational activities, town-country relations and local government. Among the speakers are Chris L. Christensen, Dean of the College of Agriculture, H. M. Wriston, president of Lawrence College, and J. R. Batchelor, National Recreation Association.

A Comparative Standard of Living Study is under way in a Resettlement Project area in central Wisconsin. An attempt will be made to compare the standards of living now enjoyed by the families whom the Resettlement Administration proposes to move, with the standards enjoyed by the farm families now located on adjacent farms in the proposed new sites. Perhaps three villages or towns in the Resettlement Project area will also be sampled with family living schedules to measure the effect of the Resettlement program upon trade and service centers. In general, more emphasis will be placed upon the sociological implications of this movement than the consumption economics phase usually studied.

This work is under the supervision of George W. Hill, State Supervisor of Research, who has just recently joined the department to succeed Howard W. Beers who has gone to Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J. Before coming to Wisconsin, Mr. Hill spent 6 months with the Resettlement Division in the Records and Research Section, working in Regions 1 and 2. Prior to that he spent about a year as assistant supervisor of Rural Research in South Dakota.

Wisconsin Young People Make Plans for the Future. In cooperation with rural sociology extension, young people's conferences have been held in Douglas and Waushara Counties and in each a central county youth committee has been developed. A program of work in recreation, education and employment involving group activities and individual projects has been developed. Other surveys are also being made in Wood, Taylor and Grant Counties.

Wisconsin Getting Out a Series of Discussion Publications. The public discussion program in Wisconsin, which is an integral part of the rural sociology extension program, has been expanded this year over that of previous years. Much attention has been given to the preparation of discussion materials and at present discussion handbooks are available on:

Who Should Pay the Doctor Bills?
How Can the Buyer Get His Money's Worth?
Why Don't More Rural Boys and Girls Go to High School?
Is Dairying Doomed in Wisconsin?

These are in addition to Circular #276, "How to Conduct Group Discussion", which is a textbook for local discussion leaders and chairman in organization and discussion methods.

J. H. KOLB.

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FARM POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE ACTIVITIES



▲ REVIEW OF CURRENT RESEARCH AND OTHER RELATED PROJECTS OF THE DIVISION OF FARM POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE AND INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES COOPERATING

ISSUED QUARTERLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 1, 1936.

Vol. X, No. 3.

DIVISION NOTES.

1. Dr. Taylor to Direct Research. Dr. Carl C. Taylor has relinquished the administrative duties of his position as assistant administrator of the Resettlement Administration. During the coming year he will devote full time to directing the work of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life and the Division of Social Research of the Resettlement Administration. It is planned to keep the work of the two Divisions as closely integrated as it has been during the past year.

2. Dr. Galpin Delivers Addresses at Duke University. At the invitation of Prof. J. M. Ormond of Duke University, Dr. C. J. Galpin delivered three addresses on June 15, 16 and 17 to persons attending the three Duke Institutes. The titles of Dr. Galpin's addresses were: (1) Is Rural Idealism Workable?; (2) The Rural Church in a Position of Religious Advantage; (3) The Rural Church, a High National Responsibility.

3. Cooperation with Urbanism Committee. The Division of Farm Population and Rural Life is cooperating with the National Resources Committee Study on the Position of Urbanism in our National Life, by assisting in the preparation of a comparison of Urban and Rural Ways of Life. It is proposed to summarize past and present theories concerning advantages and disadvantages of rural as compared with urban life, and to include an analysis of the social and economic environment from which these theories arose. Special attention is to be given to opinions, attitudes and beliefs of rural people toward the city and of urban people toward rural people, as well as to fundamental theoretical and philosophical bases for agricultural policy in the United States.

4. Miss Gardner Assists State Extension Workers. Miss Ella Gardner left July 6 for an extended field trip which will carry her into

14 of the states west of the Mississippi River and Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin. Miss Gardner expects to return to Washington about October 12.

5. Rural Population Mobility. Fifteen thousand rural population mobility schedules have been received at the tabulating office in Columbus. Field work has been completed in Iowa, South Dakota, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina and North Dakota. Schedules have also been received from Arizona. It is expected that the field work on this project in Minnesota will start about July 15.

6. Survey of Farm Labor. Field work has been completed on the "trial survey" of farm labor conditions, which was financed by the Works Progress Administration. The project was under the supervision of J. C. Folsom of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life and was carried on in cooperation with the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Its objectives were (1) to test the suitability of the schedules prepared, (2) to ascertain the abilities of "white collar" relief clients to visit farms to gather the information desired, (3) to determine the possibilities of using such workers to tabulate the data, and (4) from the results of this trial survey, to determine the feasibility of a similar survey in selected counties throughout the United States. This trial survey was carried out in three counties in New Jersey and in four counties of North Carolina. The North Carolina part of the project was supervised by Otis E. Mulliken of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. In New Jersey, schedules were obtained from about 1,700 farm operators and 2,100 farm laborers and in North Carolina, from 1,375 farm operators, 1,075 farm laborers, 475 cotton croppers and 250 tobacco croppers. Tabulations are nearly completed.

7. Field Work on Two Resettlement Communities Completed. A study of contemporary communities being conducted by the Division in cooperation with the Rural Resettlement Division of the Resettlement Administration has been begun in Tennessee, Arkansas, California, New Mexico and North Carolina. The study includes an investigation of the level of living of families within the communities established by federal agencies and families living on the periphery of these settlements as well as a study of factors involved in the formation of groups and the development of institutions. Field work has been completed for the Cumberland Mountain Homesteads in Cumberland County, Tennessee, the Dyess Colony in Mississippi County, Arkansas, and a segment on the Tulelake Community in Modoc County, California. A standard of living analysis of the Bosque Community in Valencia County, New Mexico has also been completed. Approximately 840 standard of living and community schedules have been secured on these projects. Field work is being conducted in the Penderlea Homesteads Project in New Hanover County, North Carolina, and in the Cumberland Homesteads in Jackson County, Alabama, both of which are now

under the jurisdiction of the Resettlement Administration. It is anticipated that other colonies recently established as well as older communities will be studied.

8. Standard of Living. Standard of living schedules are being tabulated through the cooperation of the Resettlement Administration under the direct supervision of J. L. Charlton. Two thousand five hundred schedules have been received from five states and three Resettlement communities. The entire survey is expected to include 9,500 families. More than 7,000 of these are in four states - Minnesota, South Dakota, Virginia, and Wisconsin. Field work is carried on by state and federal agencies cooperating with the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life. Schedules have also been taken in four Appalachian Mountain counties.

9. Proportion of Farm Births to all Rural Births. A sample tabulation of 1935 birth certificates, just completed by the Division, showed that during 1935 the number of births for which a farmer or farm laborer was reported as father was equal to approximately 58 percent of all rural births (rural including all places with population of less than 2,500). Comparable percentages for 1930, 1929, and 1928, respectively, were 61, 60, and 63 percent. In 1930, according to the U. S. Census, the proportion of rural children under 5 years living on farms was 57 percent of all rural children.

10. Revision of Bulletin on Rural Hospitals. Miss Blanche Halbert of the Resettlement Administration has been loaned to the Division to assist in the revision of Farmers' Bulletin 1485, Rural Hospitals. This bulletin, originally issued in 1926, has been reprinted a number of times and is still in active demand.

11. Dr. Lowry Nelson Goes to Utah. Dr. Lowry Nelson, Assistant Director of the Rural Resettlement Division and in charge of the Social Research Section in the Resettlement Administration, left Washington on June 15 in order to assume the position of Director of the Experiment Station at Logan, Utah. During the last seven months of his stay in Washington, Dr. Nelson was a Collaborator in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics and developed the work of the Social Research Section, relating the work of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life to the work of the Resettlement Administration.

12. Dr. John Holt Leaves Division. Dr. John Holt, who was in charge of the project, The Study of Techniques Employed in the Selection of Families for Agricultural Settlement, left the Division during June. Dr. Holt is attending the summer session of the University of Chicago and in September will begin his work as Professor of Sociology at the College of William and Mary. The research project with which he was associated is being carried forward by Mrs. Marie Jasny, formerly with the Institute for Agricultural Marketing Research in Berlin.

MEETING OF AMERICAN COUNTRY LIFE ASSOCIATION.

The American Country Life Association will conduct its annual meeting as a National Rural Forum at Kalamazoo, Michigan, August 10-13, 1936. The general topic of the meeting is "Education for Democracy." Dr. M. L. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and president of the American Country Life Association, will open the session with an address on the general topic. Other topics to be discussed are the makeup of the farm population, conservation and cooperative programs, rural health and social work, recreation, rural library service and parent-teacher programs. Drs. Carl C. Taylor and O. E. Baker of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life are scheduled for addresses.

The Student Section of the American Country Life Association will hold its meeting on August 10. The Student program will center about the topic, "Educating Young People for the Rural Community."

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RURAL SOCIOLOGY JOURNAL.

The second issue of the new journal "Rural Sociology," was published during June. It contains the following articles:

Forms and Problems of Culture-Integration by Pitirim A. Sorokin
 The Rural Community as an Elementary Group by Dwight Sanderson
 Rural Young People by E. L. Kirkpatrick and Agnes M. Boynton
 The Rate of Departure of Rural Youths by C. Horace Hamilton
 The Life Cycle of Families by Charles P. Loomis
 Concentration of Relief in North Carolina by Gordon W. Blackwell
 Rural Emergency Recreation by Bruce L. Melvin

It also includes a section devoted to reviews of current bulletins in Rural Sociology and includes book reviews and news notes and announcements.

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INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMISTS.

The Fourth International Conference of Agricultural Economists will meet at the University of St. Andrews near Edinburgh, Scotland, August 30 to September 6, 1936. A trip to farms in Holland, beginning August 17, a trip to Scottish farms beginning August 24, and a trip through England beginning September 7 are being arranged. The main subjects for the program are: The relations of agriculture to industry and the community; the relation of land tenure to the economic and social development of agriculture, farm organization with special reference to the needs of the technical, industrial and economic development of agriculture, and the problems of consumption of agricultural produce. The Secretary of the Conference is John R. Currie, Dartington Hall, Totnes, Devon, England.

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RELEASES FROM CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE, 1935.

For the past several months the Bureau of the Census has been issuing releases based on the 1935 Census of Agriculture. Among those now available, the following are of most interest to students of farm population and rural life. All are available from the Bureau of the Census. The state bulletins listed under item I may be secured for five cents each, except for Georgia, Kentucky, and Texas, which cost ten cents each. The other releases are distributed free of charge.

I. State Bulletins giving statistics by counties.

(1) Number of farms, (2) Number of farm operators by color and tenure, (3) Land area, average size of farms and all land in farms, (4) Value of farms (land and buildings) by color and tenure, (5) Farm land according to use, (6) Crop land harvested, crop failure and crop land idle or fallow, by tenure.

II. Population Releases by states and counties.

(1) Farm population by color, (2) Persons on farms January 1, 1935 who lived in non-farm residences five years earlier, (3) Farm dwellings (occupied, unoccupied, and farms with no dwellings).

III. Vegetable Statistics by states and counties.

(1) Value of farm garden vegetables (exclusive of Irish and sweet potatoes) grown for use on the farm.

IV. Farm Dwellings.

(1) Farms reporting occupied and/or unoccupied dwellings, (2) Farms reporting occupied but no unoccupied dwellings, (3) Farms reporting both occupied and unoccupied dwellings, (4) Farms reporting unoccupied but no occupied dwellings, (5) Farms reporting occupied dwellings, (6) Farms with no dwellings, (7) Number of dwellings on farms, average per farm reporting and number of occupied and unoccupied dwellings.

V. Part-Time Farmers.

(1) Days worked off the farm for pay or income, (2) Farm operators reporting work off the farm classified by number of days worked off the farm, (3) Farm operators not reporting days worked off the farm and those reporting "none."

VI. Farm Labor.

(1) Farms reporting family labor and hired help and neither reported, (2) Persons working on farms the equivalent of two or more days (exclusive of housework) the first week in January, 1935.

VII. Number of persons on farms January 1, 1935 who lived in a non-farm residence five years earlier.

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BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
INCLUDES AGRICULTURAL WORKERS.

The Journal of the (British) Ministry of Agriculture (London, May) reports that the "Unemployment Insurance (Agriculture) Act, 1936, which received the Royal Assent on April 9, extends the unemployment insurance scheme to agriculture (including horticulture and forestry), subject to certain modifications to suit the special needs of the agricultural industry. The scheme came into operation for purposes of contributions, on May 4, 1936, and benefits under the act will be payable as from November 5 next In order to qualify for benefit, 20 contributions must have been paid in the last two years The act provides for the repayment of 25 percent and 12½ percent, respectively, of the contributions paid on account of workers employed on yearly and half-yearly hirings."

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RURAL RESEARCH UNIT - W.P.A.

1. Survey of Village Youth. Field work has been started on a detailed study of all youth 15-29 years of age in 45 of the 140 villages included in the Resurvey of Agricultural Villeges. The schedule contains sections on education, residential mobility and employment history since fifteenth birthday, economic situation, participation in social organizations, and use of leisure time. It also provides for a complete enumeration of the population of the villages. It is estimated that from 16,000 to 18,000 households will be included in the study.

The 45 villages to be surveyed are in the following states: New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, Texas, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Washington, Oregon, and California.

The field work is being financed by a grant obtained from the American Youth Commission under the American Council on Education.

2. Analysis of the Size of State Social Service Division Staffs. An analysis of the size of state social service division staffs in March 1936 is being made for purposes of comparison with staffs on July 1 and November 1, 1935. The current analysis is limited to the E.R.A. and Department of Welfare staffs that were using F.E.R.A. funds for administration in whole or in part during March.
3. Part-Time Farming in Charleston County, South Carolina. A preliminary report entitled "Combined Farming-Industrial Employment in Charleston County, South Carolina" has been released as Research Bulletin J-3. This report is based on a survey of 71 white families and 35 Negro families who worked in urban industries and had been established for at least two years as part-time farmers. Ninety-four Negro farm laborers with part-time farms were also included. Distances between available farm land and industrial employment and lack of transportation apparently deterred greater numbers of industrial workers from undertaking part-time farming. Although non-commercial white part-time farmers who were engaged in urban industry had about the same family cash incomes during 1934 as non-farming white urban industrial workers, and the home-consumed products of the farm thus constituted a net addition to the family income, the living conditions of these part-time farmers were inferior to those of the non-farming white urban industrial workers, reflecting urban-rural differences in housing and modern conveniences.

Among Negro urban industrial workers the part-time farmers had less employment than those who did not engage in farming, probably indicating the disadvantage to Negro part-time farmers of living at a distance from industrial employment. Negro part-time farmers also had the disadvantage of poorer school facilities for their children than those available to city dwellers.

Workers who were engaged in part-time farming produced relatively little food. A few varieties of vegetables were grown during the summer months. Little canning was done as fresh vegetables could be bought cheaply in the local markets for most of the year. Only a few Negroes and about half the whites produced dairy products, although the money expended by several farmers on unnecessary mules could have been used for cows instead. Evidently an educational program is needed in the area to teach the farmers to make better use of their land.

The part-time farms, however, did make a net addition to family income, small as it was, reducing expenditures slightly and undoubtedly improving the quality of the family diet. The possibilities for rehabilitation of relief clients in this area by the part-time farming method appear to be limited. Sufficient employment to provide adequate cash income is essential and no marked increase in employment is likely to take place in this area in the near future. Increased employment opportunities in Charleston will absorb unemployed workers in the city proper in preference to the rural unemployed.

4. Farm Rehabilitation Prospects in the Drought Area. Two additional reports on the western drought counties studied in the spring of 1935 are now available.

"Conditions in the Southwestern Wheat Area which Affect the Rehabilitation Program (as typified by Perkins County, Nebraska)" and "Natural and Economic Factors Affecting Rural Rehabilitation Problems in Southwestern North Dakota (as typified by Hettinger County, North Dakota)" have been issued. Research Bulletins K-3 and K-4 respectively.

In Perkins County, Nebraska, representative of the southwestern wheat area, relatively favorable conditions were found and there appeared to be no immediate need for rehabilitation, although eventually permanent readjustments should be made in farm organization in some parts of the county. Little permanent damage has been done by erosion. Crop yields had been fair in 1934, prices were good, and most farmers had received substantial wheat and corn-hog adjustment payments. In spite of livestock reductions, sufficient breeding herds of both hogs and cattle had been maintained to restore normal numbers as soon as sufficient feed became available. Only three percent of the farmers were on relief on March 1, 1935. A rehabilitation program would direct its attention to increasing the size of farms, by combining adjacent units, and removing the displaced farmers to the northern and northwestern loam soil area. If farms in that section were improved and suitable buildings erected, it could probably absorb all displaced farmers from other sections of the county. These would include about half the relief families in the county, while the other half could probably be rehabilitated on the farms where they now reside. About 13 percent of the land in the county should be removed from cultivation and allowed to revert to grass. This land, located in the sandy section, is so light that soil blowing can hardly be prevented.

In Hettinger County, North Dakota, a cash-grain and range livestock area, rural distress was prevalent in the spring of 1935. Most farm buildings needed repairs, many farms were too small for profitable management, and much land was unproductive and should be retired from cultivation. The serious situation in 1935 followed almost complete crop failure in 1934 and low yields in 1930, 1931 and 1933. More than one-fourth of the farmers were on relief. More than two-fifths of the farm land was mortgaged, and a similar proportion was tax delinquent. The drought brought to a head serious agricultural ills that had been accumulating for more than a decade. Much of the soil is unproductive and there have been frequent dry years. The small size of farms is responsible for many of the agricultural difficulties. More than half of the farms in Hettinger County are less than 440 acres in size. In normal years less than two-thirds of the operators of these small farms were able to increase their capital, and one out of four was insolvent in 1935, as compared with one out of 13 operators of larger farms. The operators of small farms made up most of the 1935 relief load. If the rehabilitation program combined these small farms, in order to give each remaining farmer a minimum of 480 acres, a total of 171

farmers would be displaced, amounting to 14 percent of all farmers in the county in 1935. A rehabilitation program will provide for minor repairs on most farm buildings and machinery in the area and extensive repairs or entire replacement of others. It will return a portion of the lighter soils in the area to permanent grass and induce farm operators to seed to permanent grass at least part of the crop land which has been unprofitable in recent years.

5. Survey of Public and Private Assistance in Rural Areas. Data are now available on the incidence and costs of public and private assistance in January and February 1936 in sample counties of 35 states. Public assistance cases are also classified by types of relief. An effort is being made to carry the series back to January, 1932.

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DIVISION OF SOCIAL RESEARCH - RESETTLEMENT ADMINISTRATION

1. Land Tenure Research. Edgar A. Schuler, of the Research Section, Rural Resettlement Division, and James G. Maddox, of the Land Use Planning Section, Land Utilization Division, are cooperating in the formulation of an extensive research project covering the social and economic aspects of land tenure. Mr. Maddox will be especially concerned with those aspects of the study dealing with land utilization and conservation and with the legal and contractual rights and duties regarding the land. Dr. Schuler will be chiefly responsible for the aspects of the study involving subjective phenomena and modes of family living, including the whole range of social participation. A comprehensive survey of existing literature and a schedule for intensive field studies in sample areas are being prepared.
2. Meeting of Research Workers in Region II. Supervisors of the Community and Farm Family Living Projects in Region II of the Resettlement Administration met at Gaylord, Michigan on June 27 and 28 to discuss further plans for social research in that region. E. L. Kirkpatrick of the Regional Office, presided. The social research work of this region is closely coordinated with the work of the colleges of agriculture in these three states. Projects under way include: Study of resettlement communities, canvass and portrayal of resources to indicate areas of distress and possible denser settlement, survey of rehabilitation and resettlement loads throughout the region, study of rural living standards and conditions. The projects on the canvass and portrayal of resources and

the study of rehabilitation and resettlement loads are well under way. The other two studies are in process of initiation. Charles H. Hoffer and J. F. Thaden of Michigan, R.W. Murchie and C.R. Wasson of Minnesota, and J.H. Kolb and G.W. Hill of Wisconsin are serving as advisors and collaborators on the social research projects of the region.

3. Needed Standards of Living for Rural Resettlement. The Wisconsin Rural Rehabilitation Division of the Resettlement Administration, Madison, Wisconsin has released a mimeographed report entitled, Needed Standards of Living for Rural Resettlement by E. L. Kirkpatrick. This study is an analysis of 290 rural families, approximately one-fourth of the families in the Forest country portion of the Crandon, Wisconsin, Federal Land Purchase Area. It is important as the first special family living study made in an area which is to be evacuated for reforestation. Families included were (1) those whose land had been appraised or optioned for purchase by the Land Policy Section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration; (2) those who had applied to the Wisconsin Rehabilitation Corporation; (3) those dwelling in three typically stranded villages in the "Cut-Over."

The factors relevant to the level of living include budgetary items for which cash expenditures were made and which were furnished from the farm, indexes of participation in selected home and community activities including reading hours and radio auditing per person per year, attendance at church, Sunday school, moving picture theaters and organization meetings.

Among the findings and conclusions are the following: (1) The proportion of the value of the living furnished from the farm is relatively less in the higher income groups. (2) Over half of the total living budget (when the items produced on the farm are included as evaluated) was expended for food. On the average there is only approximately \$350 left for other expenditures. It is stated that a typical farm family of 5 should have \$500 for furnished and purchased goods in addition to food. (3) The majority of the families had deficits which were left unpaid or met by rehabilitation loans or other borrowings. (4) Eighty percent of the 290 families received public aid at some time during the year. (5) Non-relief families had noticeably higher participation indices in selected home and community activities than relief families. The larger the proportion of the income procured from relief, the less the home and community participation in activities. (6) Distribution of total expenditures among the principal items indicates a significantly higher level of

living among families on the larger farms. (7) It is important "that size of operating unit and possibility for supplementing the farm income from outside sources be given first attention in rehabilitation programs for situations where conditions are similar to those of this survey." (8) Two in every five of the families considered "are capable of remaining or becoming again self-supporting although a part of them will need temporary assistance to do so." Ten to 12 percent are incapable of self-support. The remainder may be placed on a self-sustaining basis if provided sufficient aid and supervision and supplementary employment opportunities.

4. Completion of Field Work in Appalachian Study. The field work on the combined Rural Population Mobility and Standard of Living Study in four counties in the Southern Appalachians has been completed. The field workers, under the supervision of L.S. Dodson, interviewed each family in the sample area and used the two schedules alternately. Tabulation is now in process. Schedules were secured in Avery and Haywood Counties, North Carolina, and in Magoffin and Morgan Counties, Kentucky.

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ARIZONA: (University of Arizona)

The Trend of Rural Relief in Arizona, June 30, 1935 through December 31, 1935, was released as a preliminary report on six months of change in Arizona rural relief. It deals with the residence and usual occupation of head, number of persons in household, and relief classification of rural households receiving relief. The percentage of workers on relief who had no usual occupation increased during these months but that of agricultural and unskilled laborers decreased. The Works Program was responsible for 40 percent of the closings. One-person households were relatively more frequent and households of two, three and four persons were relatively less frequent among those on relief than in the total population. Larger households were found with the same frequency in the relief population and in the total population.

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CALIFORNIA:

Drought Refugees and Labor Migration to California, June to December, 1935. In an article in the Monthly Labor Review for February, 1936, Paul S. Taylor and Tom Vasey discuss the movement of drought refugees into California. With the cooperation of the State Department of Agriculture, which stops all incoming vehicles at the state line, a count of all incoming persons in need of manual employment was made. Between June and December, 1935, 43,000 such persons came into California. Seventy-five percent of these came from the drought states; nearly one-

sixth of the total came from Oklahoma alone. Ten thousand dependents accompanied these workers. In connection with this study a field survey of migratory farm laborers was undertaken during the summer of 1935. More than 400 schedules showing characteristics of migrants and their families, the range of migration and earnings and an eighteen months' record of employment were secured. The analysis has been nearly completed.

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CONNECTICUT: (Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station)

N. L. Whetten is spending the summer months with the Rural Research Unit of the W.P.A. in Washington, D. C. He is assembling materials for a monograph on The Rural Family on Relief which he is writing in collaboration with C. C. Zimmerman of Harvard University.

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IOWA: (Iowa State College of Agriculture and the Agricultural Expt. Sta.)

In April, 1936, the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station in cooperation with Iowa Agricultural Extension Service published Special Report No. 1, Agricultural Economic Facts Basebook of Iowa by Lauren K. Soth. Numerous tables and charts summarize agricultural economic facts for Iowa, including data relating to farm income, prices, production, real estate, taxes and types of farming. Section VII is devoted to Iowa Farm Home Conveniences and Section VIII to Iowa Population. Data from bulletins previously published by the Agricultural Experiment Station and from other sources are combined to provide the unified presentation of this Basebook.

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MASSACHUSETTS: (Harvard University)

In cooperation with the National Research Project, a field survey of industrialized villages in New England has been begun. J.H. Useem of the Department of Sociology is supervising the field work.

Professor C.C. Zimmerman's study Consumption and Standards of Living was published by D. Van Nostrand in June, 1936.

Zimmerman, Carle C., Consumption and Standards of Living. D. Van Nostrand Co., New York, 1936. 602pp.

This book treats a much wider range of human activity than is ordinarily considered in the province of consumption and standards of living. Sociological and economic theory and fact are brought into play in an effort to interpret "systems of living." The history of standard of living studies by countries and special schools is presented and the conclusions drawn in these investigations are reconsidered. Most of the general principles or laws which these studies purport to support are found to be either untrue or only valid within certain limits.

Through the entire work consumption activity and theories concerning standards of living are thrown against a frame of reference and evaluated according to whether the traits are in harmony with the characteristics of the typological societies which on the one hand emphasize a high non-material standard of living and on the other hand a high material standard of living. Societies that stress a high non-material level of living, familial solidarity and socialization as opposed to individualization or atonization, are contrasted with societies that emphasize a material standard, freedom from religious prejudices or other beliefs, contractual and secondary relationships, individualization and hedonic pleasure and conspicuous expenditure.

It is indicated that the standard of living in the United States may be characterized as over-emphasizing the material aspects of living. This characteristic, which is associated with the Gesellschaft as contrasted with the Gemeinschaft, is shown to manifest itself in the various items of the family budget. This is less true of the rural population than the urban. However, the more commercial the occupation of farming becomes the more material the culture, and the more consumption habits resemble those of the urban classes. Spending is set up as a false god.

Economic interpretations of consumption are analyzed and shown to fail to interpret the phenomena. However, the interpretation becomes more real with the development of institutional than with historical and classical economics.

True understanding of consumption is to be attained only after sociological analysis is added to that of the economic. The roles of food, housing, clothing, advancement and saving as budgetary phenomena are conditioned by social forces. Happiness is not attained when society places too much value on material consumption. Suicides, low birth rates, and strife between individuals and groups are apt to be the concomitants of over-emphasis of material living. Therefore, changing the shacks of the families in the slums to palaces will not necessarily reduce crime or increase happiness. A gangster may live in a palace and indulge in conspicuous consumption and a healthy, morally stable mountain family may live in a hovel, have no automobile and consume relatively modest quantities of other material goods.

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NEW YORK: (Cornell University)

The Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station published Rural Youth: Activities, Interests and Problems. I. Married young men and women, 15 - 29 years of age, by W. A. Anderson. (Bulletin 649). This study is based on interviews with 347 young married men and women in the rural areas of Tompkins County, New York. The author concludes: "Here, then, is a significant group of young married men and women in the rural areas, who are responsible, energetic, and ambitious. They are well

trained and increasing that training. They have problems and wants that the organizations in existence in the county can help to satisfy, if these organizations will make definite efforts to that end. They can help these organizations also, for they are capable and appreciative. Uppermost in their problems seems to be the lack of sociability through group relationships. The major need, from a community standpoint, in integrating these young people into a satisfying social life so that they may be 'of the country' and not simply 'in the country', is the development of local community cooperation."

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NORTH CAROLINA: (North Carolina State College of Agriculture)

Dr. C. Horace Hamilton, Associate Professor of Rural Sociology, North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering, left July 1 to assume his duties as agricultural economist, Division of Farm and Ranch Economics, Agricultural Experiment Station, Texas A. and M. College, College Station, Texas.

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OHIO: (Ohio State University)

Mimeograph Bulletin No. 87, prepared by C. E. Lively and C. L. Folsie, was published under the title, The Trend of Births, Deaths, Natural Increase and Migration in the Rural Population of Ohio. Since 1921 the rural birth rate in Ohio fell by at least 25 percent and for 1932 to 1934 it is estimated at 15.1 per thousand of the population. The rural death rate has declined steadily since 1910 to 11.2 per thousand of the population during 1932 to 1934. The greatest decline was in infant deaths which decreased from 107 deaths per thousand live births during 1909 to 1911, to 55 deaths per thousand live births during 1932 to 1934. The authors point to an application of their data to current problems of resettlement, with the suggestion that "before selecting an area for the infiltration of additional population, one should be familiar not only with the land resources and the prevailing ratio of the population to the land in the territory under consideration, but should also know the trends of natural increase and of migration in the same area."

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OREGON: (Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station)

Part-time Farming in Oregon, Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 340, deals with the results of interviews with 2,100 part-time farmers in fourteen counties in the state. It is estimated that 25 percent of all farmers in Oregon can be considered as part-time farmers in that their farms are too small to produce a living. Four-fifths of the operators interviewed had some employment off the farm. The average

farm is 10 acres, of which four acres are cultivated. The average age of farmers is 50 years. Two-thirds of them had had previous farm experience. Most of the non-farm employment was secured in timber and saw-mills, common labor, building trades, mechanical and electrical work, and railroads, although a total of fifty different occupations are reported. Of all households considered, 77 percent were equipped with electricity; 68 percent reported radios; 64 percent, running water in the house; 46 percent, bathrooms.

Non-farm employment accounted for 53 percent of the total family income, the total average annual income amounting to \$958. The chief advantages given for part-time farming are, "country life and lower cost of living." Among the major disadvantages noted are distance from city, work, or school, and lack of employment. The chief mistakes made by the farmers in their own opinion are (a) paid too much for land and (b) purchased tracts too small.

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UTAH: (Utah Agricultural Experiment Station)

The Utah Agricultural Experiment Station published Bulletin 266, a study of the Comparative Size of Rural and Urban Utah School Children as Determined by the Weight-Height-Age-Relationship, by Almeda P. Brown. The study is based on measurements of 12,913 rural and 13,871 urban children between the ages of 6 and 15 years. Urban boys were taller than rural boys at each age except 6; urban girls were taller than rural girls at each age except 6 and 7. Except at ages 9 and 15, urban boys were heavier than rural boys and except at age 6 urban girls were heavier than rural girls. Differences in mean standing heights were greater and differences in mean weights were less for boys than for girls. Mean weight height indexes were greater for urban boys at all ages except 6 and 10 and mean weight-height indexes were greater for urban girls at all ages studied. It is suggested that the causes of smaller size in rural children are environmental (a) because differences are slight in earlier years, becoming greater with age and (b) the same racial stocks are represented in both rural and urban populations in the state and in practically the same proportions.

Farm Versus Village Living in Utah: Plain City - Type 'A' Village Parts III and IV, by Joseph A. Geddes. Utah Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin No. 269. Logan. 1936. pp.82. This is the second in a series of bulletins based on a study of Utah village life begun in 1927. Data relate to Plain City which is a center of 806 inhabitants about 10 miles from Ogden, a city of 40,272 population.

A detailed analysis of the utilization of community facilities by residents of the area is presented. Agencies are classified as falling into the following defined categories: (1) local, (2) semi-local, (3) outside community (largely city), and (4) non-community. The residents are classified into the following categories (defined in the previously

published Bulletin No. 249): (1) farm dwellers, (2) village dwellers, (3) edge-of-town farmers, and (4) non-farm families. Then the participation of each class is given. The participation of residents by age, sex, marital status and family position is analyzed. Participation during six different months in different years is presented in an attempt to show a seasonal cycle.

Following are some of the findings of the study: 1. The village is characterized by the stability of its organizations, 78.6 percent of the organizations antedating 1890 were still alive in 1933. 2. More than 60 percent of the organizations had their inception outside rather than within the village and were brought into the village through outside leadership. 3. Unusual events, "such as Home-coming Day, the 4th or the 24th of July celebration, the missionary farewell, etc., attract the largest attendance to local functions. 4. Local attendance at functions is higher during winter and spring and lower during summer and autumn. The largest attendance was during February; the lowest during July. 5. Local community participation is greatest among the youth. 6. Farmers show lower indexes of attendance to local functions for the age groups previous to middle age than other groups. For all ages the "edge-of-town" group is most active, "village-farm" ranks second, "non-farm" third, and the "farm-dweller" group fourth. 7. For local agencies "non-participation" increases with distance. 8. On the whole education of individuals is correlated with their participation in community functions. 9. The spinster is the most active community worker, excelling the married woman, the widow, the divorced woman, the deserted woman. She also excels all the men. 10. In the life cycle of individuals the greatest community participation occurs before 18 years of age and from 50 to 59.

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WASHINGTON: (Washington State College)

Two mimeographed bulletins dealing with rural relief in Washington have been released: Farmers and Villagers on Relief and Causes and Consequences - A study of Rural Relief in Relation to County Backgrounds. The authors of the latter comment: "...relief loads in rural areas reflected very quickly conditions of industry and agriculture peculiar to each county. beneath the overt situation known as relief lie deep and fundamental maladjustments of a somewhat permanent nature - unwise exploitation of forests, misuse of lands, disregard of the needs of the common laborer in rural industries and of the farm laborer in agriculture. Temporary measures bring temporary alleviation, as is indicated by fluctuations in the relief loads under the influence of certain relief measures or seasonal employment in private industry or agriculture."

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WISCONSIN:

Wisconsin Agriculture, Bulletin No. 150, of Wisconsin Agricultural Statistics, prepared under the direction of Walter H. Ebling, includes a discussion of rural population trends in Wisconsin. Township data were compiled on the basis of ten major soil regions and twenty-two geographic regions in the state and for each region the trends are shown for 1890 to 1930. Graphs to show the increase in rural population in each of the land areas of the state prior to 1930 are included.

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS OF INTEREST TO STUDENTS OF RURAL LIFEFederal Publications:

Bureau of Agricultural Economics:

Agricultural labor in the United States, 1915-1935. A selected list of references, comp. by Esther M. Colvin and Josiah C. Folsom, under the direction of Mary G. Lacy, Librarian, Bureau of Agricultural Economics. 493pp. mimeogr. Washington, D. C. December 1935. Agricultural Economics Bibliography No. 64.

Resettlement Administration:

Needed standards of living for rural resettlement. By E.L. Kirkpatrick. Wisconsin Rural Rehabilitation Division. Madison, Wisconsin. May 1936. 62pp. Mimeographed.

Interim Report of the Resettlement Administration. Washington, D. C. April 1936.

Private Associations with Services Available to Rural Groups. Their Organization and Function. 16pp. Mimeographed. (Washington, D. C. 1936)

Rural Research Unit - W.P.A. 1734 New York Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C.
Conditions in the Southwestern Wheat Area which Affect the Rehabilitation Program (as typified by Perkins County, Nebraska). H.M. Pevehouse. Resettlement Administration. May 1936. Research Bulletin K-3.

Natural and Economic Factors Affecting Rural Rehabilitation Problems in Southwestern North Dakota (as typified by Hettinger County). H. L. Stewart. Resettlement Administration. May 1936. Research Bulletin K-4.

Combined Farming-Industrial Employment in Charleston County, South Carolina. W.W. Troxell, L.S. Cottrell, Jr., A.D. Edwards, and R.H. Allen. Preliminary Report. Resettlement Administration. June 1936. Research Bulletin J-3.

National Resources Committee:

Research Projects in the Field of Population Problems in Progress in Federal Agencies and State Agricultural Colleges, 1936. 42pp. Mimeographed.

State Publications:

Arizona:

The trend of rural relief in Arizona, June 30, 1935 through December 31, 1935. Social Research Division of the Works Progress Administration, Agricultural Experiment Station of the University of Arizona, Arizona Emergency Relief Administration and Arizona State Board of Public Welfare cooperating. April 1936. 22pp. Mimeographed.

Colorado:

Larson, Olaf F. With rural relief in Colorado. February - November, 1935. Colo. State Agric. Expt. Sta. and Rural Research Section, Research Division, Federal W.P.A. Res. Bul. No. 1, 28pp. Fort Collins. April 1936. (Mimeographed)

Iowa:

Soth, Lauren K. Agricultural Economic Facts Basebook of Iowa. Iowa Agric. Expt. Sta. and Iowa Agric. Ext. Serv., cooperating. Special Report No. 1, 179pp. Ames. April 1936.

New York:

Anderson, W.A. Rural youth: Activities, interests and problems. I. Married young men and women 15 to 29 years of age. Cornell Univ. Agric. Expt. Sta. Bul. 649. 53pp. Ithaca. May 1936.

Ohio:

Lively, C.E. and Folse, C.L. The trend of births, deaths, natural increase and migration in the rural population of Ohio. Ohio State Univ. and Ohio Agr. Expt. Sta., Bul. 87. 10,20pp. Columbus. 1936. Mimeographed. In cooperation with F.E.R.A.

Oregon:

Statistical data regarding farm labor in Oregon. Oregon Agric. Expt. Sta., Sta Circ. of Inf. No. 151. 9pp. Corvallis. May 1936. Mimeographed. In cooperation with F.E.R.A.

Kuhlman, G.W., Flippin, T.J., and Niederfrank, E.J. Part-time farming in Oregon. Agric. Expt. Sta., Sta. Bul. 340. 49pp Corvallis. June 1935.

Utah:

Brown, Almeda P. Comparative size of rural and urban Utah school children as determined by the weight-height-age relationship. Utah Agric. Expt. Sta. Bul. 266. 22pp. Logan. April 1936.

Geddes, Joseph A. Farm versus village living in Utah. Plain city - Type "A". Parts III and IV. Utah Agric. Expt. Sta. Bul. 269. 82pp. Logan. March 1936.

Wisconsin:

Kirkpatrick, E.L. and Boynton, Agnes M. Interests and needs of the rural youth in Wood County, Wisconsin. Wis. Agric. College Ext. Serv. Special Circ. 12pp. Madison. January 1936 (Mimeographed)

Wileden, A. F. What Douglas county young people want and what they are doing about it. Wis. Agric. College Ext. Serv. Special Circ. 12pp. Madison. December 1935. (Mimeographed).

Other Publications:

Recreation in South Dakota. A preliminary report. South Dakota State Planning Board, Brookings, S.D. (1936?) 184pp. Mimeographed. A listing and description of recreational facilities available in each county and in most municipalities of the state.

Mr. Sullwood Library

FARM POPULATION AND RURAL LIFE ACTIVITIES

A REVIEW OF CURRENT SOCIAL RESEARCH AND OTHER RELATED PROJECTS OF FEDERAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS AND INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES COOPERATING

ISSUED QUARTERLY BY THE BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS.
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

October 1, 1936.

Vol. X, No. 4

WASHINGTON NOTES.

1. Farm Population Estimates. The estimates of farm population as of January 1, 1936, have been prepared for release. Estimates for the years 1930-1934 have been revised in the light of the 1935 Census of Agriculture. Copies of this report will be sent upon request, when available.

2. Social Correlatives of Farm Tenure. Preliminary to the field study of the social correlatives of farm tenure, a survey of existing studies in this field was completed. Forty-five major research projects were analyzed.

Owners consistently exceeded tenants with respect to the following items: Water piped into house; electricity for lighting purposes; age of operator; contributions to church and charity; net cash income; books owned or purchased; fuel furnished by farm or garden.

In the southern states owners exceeded tenants but in the northern states there was no consistent relationship with respect to the following: telephones reported; expenditures for clothing; expenditures for advancement; value of food produced; value of rent; washing machines reported; church membership or participation; screening reported; expenditures for household equipment; newspapers taken; pianos reported; life insurance policies carried; total value of food purchased and produced; farm periodicals taken; periodicals taken other than religious or farm; total income; refrigerators reported; and membership in organizations of all types.

Regarding food purchased, two northern studies and four southern studies show that owners purchased the larger amount, while four northern studies and two southern studies show the reverse. In four out of five southern studies, owners were found to have the larger number of years of education, while in four northern studies out of five, the reverse was the case. Membership in all organizations other than religious was reported to be more frequent among owners in two southern studies and among renters in two northern studies.

On the basis of these findings, tenancy in the North and tenancy in the South stand out as different phenomena. Although owners in both re-

gions seem to have more of the generally desired things in life, the tenure differences in this respect are both more consistent and more marked in the South than in the North.

3. Family Selection Techniques. Dr. Marie Jasny has completed that phase of the study of family selection techniques which deals with the Cumberland Homesteads project at Crossville, Tennessee. Settlers for this project were selected on the basis of family interviews and statements of three references. Most of the families have been on the project for more than one year. Although it is recognized that this is not an adequate time in which to measure success or failure, some differences were apparent. Settlers on the project were rated as "successful" and "unsuccessful". Families which had left the project for any reason were considered separately. "Successful" settlers ranked well above the "unsuccessful" ones in intelligence, but in intelligence the families which left were similar to the "successful" group. Formal school training appeared to contribute more to persistence on the project than intelligence rating. The intelligence and education of wives appeared to be an important factor in success in the new environment. The subjective impressions of the family selection investigators appear to be more valid than their final recommendations which took other information into account. Although references tended to overrate, their responses appeared of value in selection of families. Questions which permit favorable or unfavorable statements rather than a "black or white" answer, were of greatest value. Physicians who have known the family for a long time seemed to be particularly valuable as references.

4. Farm Labor. A special survey of Farm Labor Conditions in eleven counties is being carried out under the active direction of Josiah C. Folsom, assisted by Tom Vasey. Field work is partly completed and tabulating of schedules received, has begun. The work is being performed by the Bureau at the request of the Works Progress Administration. The counties surveyed were chosen partly upon a basis of dominant type of agriculture and partly on proportion of population engaged in agriculture, as well as other factors important to the Works Progress Administration in a wider study of wages, earnings, and certain matter as related to relief. The data gathered relate to remuneration of hired farm laborers in money and in perquisites, to their educational and occupational experience, and to migration for work. The counties chosen are Placer, California; Archuleta, Colorado; Livingston, Illinois; Hamilton, Iowa; Pawnee, Kansas; Todd, Kentucky; Concordia Parish, Louisiana; Lac qui Parle, Minnesota; Wayne, Pennsylvania; Fentress, Tennessee; and Karnes, Texas.

5. Survey in Avery County, North Carolina. A field survey in Avery County, North Carolina, recently completed, showed that the County is characterized by an increase in the number of farms associated with a decrease in the size of farms. Rapid growth in population, non-commercial farming, and dependence upon outside employment for a large share of the family living, a decline of non-farm industries, continued high relief rates, cultural isolation, and meager educational facilities are in evidence. By and large, it is not the agriculture of the county which has failed, but the forests and mines. The timber has been cut and the minerals dug. The best portion of the resources has been removed, leaving only a relatively inaccessible residue. Nearly half of the relief cases gave as their reason for being on relief the loss of non-farm employment. The average mountain farm family, with 10 acres of cultivable

land, cannot live exclusively on his farm income. The typical family is native white, of native parentage, and the head of this household has been in the area all of his life. The family consists of five persons, three of whom are between 15 and 54 years of age. The total cash income of the family is \$377. Farm expenditures average \$123, which leaves \$254 to clothe and shelter the family and provide part of the groceries during the year. The family lives in a dwelling valued at \$1,200. There is no electricity, running water, automobile, telephone, or radio. The family farm consists of 47 acres, of which only 10 are farmed. The main crops are corn, Irish potatoes, and cabbage. There is no work stock, but some cattle, hogs and chickens.

6. Rural Research Unit - WPA: In the "Study of Public Assistance Extended to Families in Drought Areas" the schedules, DRS-275, will carry monthly postings of Federal, State, or county and private aid extended to families by all agencies in sample counties and will be filed in county offices. Summary sheets of monthly activities will be forwarded to the Washington office.

The objectives of the study are as follows:

1. The obtaining by months of a complete and unduplicated count of families receiving public assistance in sample counties of drought areas.
2. Determination of the type and amount of assistance extended in the form of work, loans, or direct grants to each sample county and to each family aided.
3. Determination of the relative incidence of relief extended to farm owners, tenants, and laborers, and to non-agricultural families.
4. Determination of the extent to which families received assistance from two or more agencies simultaneously during a particular month or alternately during a period of months.
5. Determination of the extent of relief turnover during a period of months.
6. Basis for quick reports on Form DRS-162 or any similar forms that may be requested by the Washington office.
7. Determination of the extent and direction of movement of families out of the drought areas.

The study is being initiated in 66 counties in the states of Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas.

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THE DISCUSSION GROUP PROGRAM AND "EDUCATION FOR DEMOCRACY."

Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, M. L. Wilson, as President of the American Country Life Association, gave his presidential address at Kalamazoo, Michigan, in August on "Education for Democracy."

In briefly tracing the growth and development of the American Country Life Association, emphasizing its potentialities and importance in the lives of American farmers and rural leaders, Dr. Wilson pointed out the service which it is possible for this organization to render in our American democracy by sponsoring group discussions and furnishing material to

guide the participants in a broad, vital, and impartial program.

Dr. Wilson suggested five points to be considered in connection with a national program of group discussion: (1) there should be a clear differentiation between what a group discussion is and what it is not; (2) the true discussion idea should be popularized; (3) machinery should be developed in the Extension Service for training local leaders in the technique and methods of group discussion; (4) widespread demonstrations of good discussion methods are needed; and (5) after discussion groups have been set up, a great responsibility rests upon the educational agencies in agriculture to service these groups with material that will aid and assist them.

Two bulletins, just off the press, "How to Organize and Conduct County Forums," and "Discussion: A Brief Guide to Methods," published by the United States Department of Agriculture, are revisions of bulletins which are being used now for the third year in a national program of group discussion by farm people. These bulletins are to be followed by eight others on the following discussion topics:

- DS-1. What Should Be the Farmers' Share in the National Income?
- DS-2. How Do Farm People Live in Comparison With City People?
- DS-3. Should Farm Ownership Be a Goal of Agricultural Policy?
- DS-4. Exports and Imports - How Do They Affect the Farmer?
- DS-5. Is Increased Efficiency in Farming Always a Good Thing?
- DS-6. What Should Farmers Aim to Accomplish Through Organization?
- DS-7. What Kind of Agricultural Policy is Necessary to Save Our Soil?
- DS-8. What Part Should Farmers in Your County Take in Making National Agricultural Policy?

In the winter of 1934, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, invited ten agricultural colleges to send representatives to Washington to consider the possibility of setting up discussion groups among farm people. As a result of this conference, some fifty local farm groups experimented during the winter with eight weeks of discussion in public questions. The following winter a number of additional states asked for assistance in setting up similar programs.

This year it has been necessary to employ a staff of five full-time persons to assist state agricultural services to meet the demand for expansion of the discussion program into other states and communities. About three-fourths of the State Agricultural Extension Services will this year be assisting farm groups in the program from November to March. Four Regional Discussion Leadership Schools will be held in November preparatory to guiding the expanded program this winter. The dates and places of these schools are to be:

Northeast

New York City, N. Y.

November 9 - 11

West

Salt Lake City, Utah

" 12 - 14

Middle West

Chicago, Ill.

" 16 - 18

South

Birmingham, Ala.

" 19 - 21

It is apparent that Assistant Secretary Wilson, who, in all the three years' development, has led and encouraged these Discussion Programs, in his presidential address before the American Country Life Association, was not only expressing his own theory of Democracy and Education, but was bespeaking the desire of thousands of farm people to develop both techniques and capacities to wrestle with such public issues as are to be taken in the Discussion Group Programs this winter.

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RESEARCH REPORTS

1. "Farm Rehabilitation Prospects in the Drought Area." Five additional reports on agricultural economic conditions in the Midwest drought counties, which were studied in the spring of 1935 by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Division of Social Research of the Works Progress Administration, are now available. Reports on four sample counties in the drought area already have been published, and reports on the remaining four counties surveyed are in preparation.

The counties considered in the five recently published reports are Divide, Sheridan, and Traill Counties, North Dakota, in the Northern Great Plains Area; Cheyenne County, Colorado, in the Central Great Plains Area; and Dallam County, Texas, in the Southern Great Plains Area.

The survey of the counties was undertaken to determine the basic causes of the widespread rural distress in the drought-stricken areas, with the ultimate purpose of assisting in the development of rehabilitation programs adapted to the different areas.

Some adjustment in the present organization and land use of farms in many parts of the drought area is indicated in the reports as a focal part of a long-range rural rehabilitation program for North Dakota. The large increase of farm tenancy between 1920 and 1935 in these areas; the increase

in mortgage indebtedness as well as the indebtedness incurred through Federal emergency loans; and the increase in tax delinquency are all indicative of inadequate incomes under the present system of farming. The survey of sample counties showed that until outstanding indebtedness is reduced, fixed costs will remain at a relatively high level, and farmers in this area will make no substantial financial recovery, even though crop conditions improve.

Much of the present acreage in Sheridan County is more suited to range production of livestock than to crop production. A shift of such acreage to permanent grasses would not only help correct the problem of soil erosion, but it would automatically reduce the farmers' dependence on crops and thereby increase the reliability of their incomes.

Need of more pasture was also evident in parts of Divide County, where some farms had as much as three-fourths of their total land in crops. In this county, where over a third of the farms had less than 280 acres, 320 to 480 acres was suggested as the minimum size for an economical farming unit. In Sheridan County, where there was the same proportion of small farms, it was also found that there should be some increase in acreage as many farming enterprises did not yield incomes sufficient to pay their high fixed costs and to accumulate reserves.

Without some financial assistance, and without larger operating units, it is believed that farmers in counties for which a change in land use is indicated, will not voluntarily transfer crop land to permanent grasses, since their heavy burden of debts will encourage them to continue their unwise farming practices in the hope of immediate returns. Farmers might be encouraged to shift crop acreage to pasture in counties where this is needed by (a) advances to provide grass seed, and (b) tax exemptions on land while permanent sod is being established.

Replacement of livestock that was depleted by forced sales in 1934 is also cited as a necessary part of rehabilitation in all of the drought counties whose farm conditions are discussed in the present reports. Livestock replacements might prevent increased dependence on crop production for the major source of income in counties where too large an acreage has been planted to crops in recent years.

Agricultural distress was not found in Traill County, in the Red River Valley of eastern North Dakota, where fertile soils, a semi-humid climate with relatively high and dependable crop yields, and a high average annual precipitation combine to make this area particularly favorable for cash-grain farming. Indebtedness was small in this county, incomes during the drought years were only slightly lower than normal incomes, and there was a complete absence of farmers on relief.

In Cheyenne County, Colorado, where a range livestock type of farming predominates, and where farms of 320, 480, and 640 acres are now most common, it was estimated that farm operations should have about 300 acres of crop land and 900 acres of pasture. Natural handicaps to farming in this county, which include low average annual precipitation, relatively low average yields of crops and large amounts of third-grade farming land under

cultivation, had produced agricultural distress in this county prior to the 1930 droughts, and a long-time rehabilitation program to safeguard farmers against similar adverse periods was advocated. Heavy indebtedness, a high percentage of the farmers on relief rolls, and a considerable abandonment of farms were general conditions in the county in the past year. In 1935, four-fifths of the crop land of selected farmers was reported damaged by wind erosion.

Financial distress in the entire North Plains of Texas, as typified by Dallam County, was acute in 1935, as a result of a prolonged period of deficient rainfall. Fields in certain sandy loam localities were so damaged by wind erosion as to be of questionable value for future crop production. A number of farmers had abandoned their farms, and many of those who remained were in need of financial aid.

A county-wide program of soil conservation, or a system of crop production aimed at control of soil erosion, was advocated for Dallam County. Rehabilitation of farmers on eroded soil was not suggested, and it was believed that rehabilitation of others in need would be made difficult by the fact that many relief farmers are on farms of less than 320 acres, with a high percentage of the land in crops. An increase in the size of these farms was considered a vital need.

H. M. Pevehouse, "Natural and Economic Factors which Affect Rural Rehabilitation on the North Plains of Texas" (as typified by Dallam County, Texas), Resettlement Administration, Research Bulletin K-5, July 1936.

H. M. Pevehouse, "Natural and Economic Factors which Affect Rural Rehabilitation in the High Plains Area of Eastern Colorado" (as typified by Cheyenne County, Colorado), Resettlement Administration, Research Bulletin K-6, July 1936.

H. L. Stewart, "Natural and Economic Factors Affecting Rural Rehabilitation Problems in Northwestern North Dakota and Northeastern Montana" (as typified by Divide County, North Dakota), Resettlement Administration, Research Bulletin K-7, August 1936.

H. L. Stewart, "Natural and Economic Factors Affecting Rural Rehabilitation in Central North Dakota" (as typified by Sheridan County, North Dakota), Resettlement Administration, Research Bulletin K-8, August 1936.

H. L. Stewart, "Natural and Economic Factors Affecting the Possibility of Closer Settlement in the Red River Valley of Eastern North Dakota" (as typified by Traill County, North Dakota), Resettlement Administration, Research Bulletin K-9, September 1936.

2. "Spot Survey of Sixty Families Referred for Rehabilitation to the Resettlement Administration" by Pinal County Board of Public Welfare. June 1936. Mimeograph with photographs.

Of sixty families which were referred for rehabilitation to the Resettlement Administration by the Pinal County Board of Public Welfare in Arizona during February, March, and April, 1936, twenty-three were considered as good prospects for rehabilitation; 12 were probable prospects if

provided with continued supervision; and 18 were considered incapable of rehabilitation. The remaining seven had no rural background and were little interested in rehabilitation. Eighteen of these families received no relief prior to 1935. Twenty-four families received their first relief during 1934. The survey of families included an analysis of the composition of household, the mobility of the household, the employment history of the head of the household and the relief history of the household. An estimate was made of the level of living maintained by the household before the depression and comparison was made with the present status of the family.

3. "Migratory Labor in California" by M. H. Lewis, Director, Special Surveys and Studies, State Relief Administration of California. Part I presents data from the gold rush to the present, tracing the agricultural development in California, the source of labor supply, the methods employed in keeping an available labor supply, the problems resulting, and the remedies that have been attempted. Part II is based on statistical material received by the State Relief Administration field division from SRA staff in 10 counties, reporting 775 California agricultural workers who applied for relief during the months of December, 1935, and January, 1936. Part III of the study presents the residential and occupational histories of migratory families who were on SRA relief at the time of the study and seemed typical for this relief group.

"The average number of months of employment for the group was 7.5 months in 1930 and 5.9 months in 1935. The average yearly earnings for 1930 were \$381, for 1935, \$289.The earnings do not represent the earnings of one person, but are the total amounts earned by the family group.The heads of the agricultural families studied were, on the whole, at the age of their best working years; almost half of the group were between 25 and 44 years. The most frequent age group was 25 through 34 years."

4. "Forces Affecting Participation of Farm People in Rural Organization, A Study Made in Four Townships in Illinois" by D. E. Lindstrom, Bulletin No. 423, Ill. Agr. Exp. Sta. This study was conducted in Macon and Champaign counties by a house-to-house canvass of 250 families, in August 1930. The questionnaire which was used included: location of trading centers for both buying and selling; schools, and churches; tenure of farmers, (length of tenure and status); time spent in various activities (extent and manner of participation), and reasons for membership in and attitudes toward various organizations. More time spent off-the-farm was devoted to trading (buying and selling) than any other one purpose. Next in importance, from the standpoint of time spent, were trips taken to attend meetings of the church, farm bureau, home bureau, 4-H clubs, and farm co-operatives; these activities absorbed more of the time of young people than of adult members. High school and church social functions, movies, and parties were the chief social affairs attracting mothers and fathers. Movies received, especially from the mothers, nearly as much time as high school and church social functions, and sons and daughters devoted more time to movies than any other form of social activity. Leadership was not found to be concentrated on some one or few persons; different leaders seemed to be adapted to different kinds of activities.

5. "Selectivity of 4-H Club Work: An Analysis of Factors Influencing Membership", by D. E. Lindstrom and W. M. Dawson, Bulletin No. 426, July 1936. This study of 4-H Club work in Illinois outlined three specific objectives; this bulletin presents the results of the first phase, namely, the selectivity factors in 4-H Club work, those factors which influence boys and girls to join or not to join these clubs and to remain members. Tests and questionnaires were administered to 2,263 boys and girls, 1,124 of whom were members, 277 past members, and 862 non-members. Young people, particularly boys, coming from homes enjoying better economic and social advantages were drawn into 4-H Club work. Boys coming from large farms joined more frequently than boys from small farms; this factor did not influence the membership of girls. There was also greater membership among young people whose parents participated actively themselves in various organizations and activities. Boys and girls who liked farm life joined more frequently than those who did not. There was almost no indication that intelligence was a selective factor in 4-H Club work.

6. "The Turnover in Farm Population in Kansas" by James C. Malin. For the purpose of this study, the state of Kansas was arbitrarily divided into 5 rainfall belts, because rainfall is closely related to agriculture, and this division was more nearly like other possible ones, such as: temperature, altitude, and time of first settlement. Federal and state census records were used, showing figures at five-year intervals from 1860 to the present, with the exception of the period from 1885 to 1915 when there were 10-year intervals. Five charts and six tables give data for each rainfall belt. Three types of data were secured from the census figures: (1) total number of farm operators at successive census dates, (2) persistence of farm operators, and (3) proportion of farm operators of any period who are descendants from those of any prior period. The whole number of farm operators increased through the settlement period to a number greater than the land would support under the existing stage of economic development; later, there was a recession in numbers, accompanied by an increase in the size of the farm unit. Economic depression was associated with declining numbers of farm operators during the frontier or settlement stage of development of the country and with increasing numbers in the older parts of the state. However, national prosperity was associated with increasing numbers in all parts of the state between 1905-1915 and declining numbers in most parts between 1925 and 1930. In all of the rainfall belts, the turnover of population was high, but was declining during the first 25 years from the time of settlement. Twenty to 30 years after settlement, the turnover was somewhat stabilized. After the World War, the persistence of farm operators increased substantially. The persistence curves do not indicate any uniform reflection of economic or rainfall cycles. In all parts of the state, the original or early settlers and their descendants were an extremely small proportion of the later or contemporary community. From: The Kansas Historical Quarterly, Vol. IV, No. 4, November 1935, published by the Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas. pp. 339 - 372 inclusive.

7. "Some Aspects of Rural Social Organization in Fairfield County, Ohio", by C. E. Lively, R. C. Smith, and Martha Fry, Mimeograph Bulletin No. 91, Dept. of Rural Economics, Ohio State University and Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Columbus, Ohio, July 1936, is a partial analysis of the rural social organization of Fairfield County. Maps, charts, and

tables follow the discussion of the data. More than half of the rural population of Fairfield County (total population 1930 - 25,294) dwells on farms, and about one-fourth live in incorporated villages. It is estimated that 12 trade centers contained 86 percent of the rural business establishments located in the county, and that 70 percent of the total area of the county which was included in their service areas contained 68 percent of the entire open country population of the county.

"When these groups were classified according to place of meeting, it was found that 61 percent met in the 12 major rural trade centers, 10 percent in the 25 minor centers, and 29 percent in the open country outside any center. The number of social groups meeting in the center increased directly as the size of the center measured in terms of population or number of business establishments.....Considering the number of rural social groups in relation to the rural population, the trade centers were best supplied.....The total number of memberships in the rural social groups of the county averaged 166 for every 100 persons in the rural population.....77 percent of all rural groups in the county met either at the 12 major rural trade centers or within the limits of their service areas.....Of the open country memberships in rural social groups, 60 percent consisted of memberships in groups meeting in the 12 major trade centers, 25 percent consisted of memberships in groups meeting in the service areas of those centers, and 15 percent were memberships in groups meeting elsewhere."

8. The Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station has issued Information Circular No. 154, June 1936, entitled "Summary and Analysis of Applicants for Rural Rehabilitation in Fourteen Counties". It was found that the average farm operator who applied for Rural Rehabilitation had spent about 60 percent of his time since the age of 16 operating a farm, during 4 percent of which he did work supplemental to farming. The remaining 40 percent of his employment was non-farm experience. The average farm operator had worked 9.3 years on farms owned by himself and 1.5 years as a laborer for other farm operators.

"Mobility and Migration of Rural Relief Households in 6 Oregon Counties", Information Circular No. 155, June 1936, based on records representing 50 percent of all current rural relief cases, has been released. Three charts and 3 tables are included in the bulletin.

The survey shows that about 35 percent of the families in the sample area changed residence since 1930, the migration involving principally families from out-of-state, and particularly those arriving from the Rocky Mountain and Western states. Most of these rural relief families located in the open country and villages.

Information Circular No. 157, entitled "Preliminary Information Concerning Immigration Into Rural Districts in Oregon" (Jan. 1933 to June 1936), by L. R. Breithaupt and C. S. Hoffman, discusses the origin and distribution within the state of families which have settled in the rural districts since Jan. 1, 1933. The data are based on replies to questionnaires sent to clerks of rural school districts throughout the state.

9. "The People of South Dakota - A Preliminary Study of Population," South Dakota State Planning Board, Central Office, Brookings, S. D., June 1, 1936. This bulletin is a brief, graphic analysis of the nature of South Dakota's people with regard to trends in growth, sex, nationality, occupations, age groups, births, deaths, and marriages, migration, density, and education. Eight tables and 34 figures accompany the material.

Table VI, "Migration in South Dakota, 1930-1935", is the only one which is given by counties. In the remaining 7 tables, the data are based on the state as a whole: Urban and Rural Population of South Dakota 1890-1935; Marriages and Divorces in South Dakota, 1925-1935; Total Number of Persons Married, by Age Classification and Sex, in South Dakota, 1924-1929-1934; Persons 10 Years Old and Over Engaged in Gainful Occupations, by Sex and Classes in Industry Groups for South Dakota, 1930; Births and Deaths, 1920-1935; Foreign-born White by Country of Origin for South Dakota, 1890-1930; Population of Major Cities in South Dakota, 1910-1935.

10. The Department of Rural Sociology, South Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station, has issued two bulletins. Bulletin No. 301, "Public Library Service in South Dakota", by W. F. Kumlien is somewhat in the nature of a revision of a former library bulletin entitled "Equalizing Library Opportunity in South Dakota". All of the 74 free public libraries in the State were included. The majority of rural people are without local public library service. Only 4 counties have county libraries where the unit of service and support is the county. In these 4 counties more of the borrowers live in the country than in the villages. In the other counties, only 8 percent of the borrowers were farmers.

Bulletin No. 302, "Immigrants and Their Children in South Dakota", by John P. Johansen, is an analysis of the countries from which immigrants came to South Dakota between 1890 and 1930, and the effects of immigration upon the composition and growth of population in the state.

11. "Rural Population Trends in Washington," by Paul H. Landis, (Bulletin No. 333, July 1936). This publication presents (1) a condensed and graphic summary of the most pertinent population data for the State of Washington, and (2) tentative suggestions on their implications. Throughout the bulletin, data for the state are compared with data for the United States. Emphasis is on rural population. Only about 20 percent of the population of the state is now engaged in agriculture. Large-scale machine farming is driving people out of many counties. Extreme urbanization and industrialization in the state have greatly increased the employment of women, particularly married women, and have decreased the employment of men.

12. "Rural Emergency Relief in Washington with Attention to Characteristics of Rural Relief Households" (Bulletin No. 334, July, 1936), by Paul H. Landis, Mae Pritchard, and Melvin Brooks, reports (1) the emergency relief trends during the critical period, 1933 to 1935, in Washington as compared to the nation; (2) an analysis of relief data on characteristics of relief households; and (3) a summary of preliminary data comparing

relief with non-relief farm laborers in the Yakima Valley. In the Yakima Valley, relief families are more mobile than non-relief families; they have larger family responsibilities, with approximately one-third more children under 15 years of age. Heads of relief households have less formal education. Relief households are nearer the economic margin, having less income per year and fewer days' labor.

13. "A Social and Economic Survey of the Spencer Soil Conservation Area," by F. D. Cornell Jr., is a study of the economic and social conditions of a soil conservation area of 152,000 acres of land in Roane and Wirt counties, West Virginia, chosen because of the serious erosion problems there and because the people were willing to cooperate. Twenty-six tables accompany the discussion. The number of farms and the total population were found to have decreased since 1900. Ninety-four of the farms in the Spencer area were operated by owners. The majority of the 743 farmhouses were in bad condition. The number of children per farm family was 4.1, but an average of 5.58 persons lived in the operator's household at the time of the survey. Only 20 of the 772 farm operators had not been born and reared on a farm. Of the 814 sons and 713 daughters of farm operators 21 years of age or married, 41 percent of the boys and 47 percent of the girls had left the area; only about one-third of the sons who had left home were engaged in farming and about the same percentage of the daughters had married farmers.

14. "Wisconsin's Human and Physical Resources," by E. L. Kirkpatrick and Agnes M. Boynton, Research Section, Resettlement Administration, Region II. "Social planning is feasible for Wisconsin.....Policies for rehabilitation and social security of the under privileged and unfortunate must be coordinated in future plans for effective uses of available resources."

Working from this premise, the authors have assembled information which may be used as a guide to the development of a coordinated plan for effective utilization of available resources not only in Wisconsin, but also in other states and even regions of the United States, based on data from Regional Planning Reports; Crop Reporting Service, Relief Administration, and Agricultural Extension Service bulletins; and reports by other agencies. Eighty-one maps and charts are presented and discussed in the bulletin.

An analysis of the foregoing questions involves the following factors: (1) geographic background, (2) population characteristics, (3) occupational opportunities, (4) economic aspects, (5) institutional phases, (6) family living facilities. These factors are treated under three categories:

1. Those indicating needs for rehabilitation: (a) ownership of property, (b) sources and amount of income, (c) extent of public relief, and (d) status of tax situation
2. Those which help explain present circumstances: (a) population patterns, (b) geographic features, (c) agricultural aspects, (d) industrial phases, (e) social institutions and agencies, and (f) standards of living
3. Those which offer possible ways of improvement by means of the best possible uses of available resources for permanent raising and stabilization of family and community standards of living:

(a) population (growth, movements and characteristics), (b) uses of land (agriculture, soil conservation, production control, zoning, and resettlement), (c) distribution of industry, (d) provision of social institutions and agencies (trade opportunities, health and social welfare, educational institutions, church relations, organizations, recreation and highways, local government, and tax situation), and (e) need for local planning.

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EXTENSION NEWS.

Dr. O. E. Baker, of the Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, through arrangements which have been made with the Extension Service, is now devoting one-fourth of his time to Extension activities.

An experimental organization of rural young adults at Newton, New Jersey, is beginning its fall program by a study of cooperation. The men have selected cooperative marketing, and the women are giving their attention to consumer cooperation. An informal survey of local experience and local opinions will be supplemented by discussions of cooperation in Sweden and general consumer information. A committee plans to visit a nearby consumer cooperative to see whether or not local producers can cooperate with the consumers.

"What Douglas County Young People Want and What They are Doing About It", by A.F. Wileden, (Special Circular-Jan. 1936), describes a self-survey conducted in 1934 and 1935 by the young people of Douglas County, Wisconsin, assisted by the Agricultural Extension Service and interested local agencies. Later, a separate Youth Committee was selected from over the county. The survey was explained at meetings held at selected centers, a schedule was devised, and 857 usable replies were obtained, both by personal contact and by mail. Two hundred and fifty replies were used as a sample for preliminary tabulation and analysis at a 2-day county-wide leadership school held in October, 1934. During the 15 months since the survey was first started, a county youth committee has been formed, a county-wide youth conference and a summer young people's camp have been held, a forestry school and camp were set up and carried on for 3 months, some new youth organizations have been started in areas where there were none, a series of meetings throughout the county has been conducted by the young people themselves in an effort to get some part-time schools, classes, and recreation programs set up in some of the community centers, and some of the young people of the county have been encouraged to continue their formal schooling. The idea of the survey has spread to other counties in the state.

Field work for an extension study focusing on certain phases of the older rural youth situation in Maryland was undertaken during May and June with Dr. T. B. Manny in charge. Several other members of the Maryland Extension service and 3 representatives from the Office of Cooperative Extension Work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture assisted in the field work. Tabulations were made by the Division of Extension Studies in the Federal Office and a manuscript is now being written by Dr. Manny and Mr. Bernard Joy of the Federal office.

The Rural Sociology Extension Service sponsored the presentation of a rural chorus in the cantata, "The Harvest", at the Illinois State Fair in August, in which over 1500 musicians and dancers took part. Twenty counties sent their county units to participate, each having presented the cantata in its own county prior to the State Fair. The event was under the direction of D. E. Lindstrom and E. H. Regnier, rural sociology extension workers, and the cantata was conducted by Lanson F. Demming of the University of Illinois School of Music. Over 10,000 people were in attendance.

The extension program in rural sociology in Illinois will be concerned in 1936-37 with 5 phases: (1) conferences with community leaders to analyze local situations in leader and officer training, program planning, and aid in working out relationships between organizations; (2) leader training schools in conducting group discussions; (3) cultural activities including leader training in building good entertainment and recreation programs for the Drama Tournament; (4) conferences to develop a better understanding between urban and rural leaders, civic agencies and organizations; and (5) assistance in social welfare. Details of the program are set forth in a mimeographed publication entitled, "Rural Sociology Extension Work in Illinois", by D. E. Lindstrom (RSE-29).

A state-wide program extending into 94 of the 100 counties of the state of Virginia, is described by B. L. Hummel, Extension Director at VPI, in a bulletin entitled, "Group Discussion and County Agricultural Program Planning, State of Virginia, 1936". The general procedure and objectives of this program were presented in the annual state extension conference last year, and a forum was staged to discuss such topics as: the part the county might play in a long-time national adjustment program, a time schedule for state, regional, and county organization and training meetings, division of responsibility of various leaders and agencies, assistance available for leadership training and the promotion of the work in each county, material available for use by discussion groups, and the place of planning and discussion in the permanent program and procedure of the Agricultural Extension Service. Following the various state conferences, ten regional meetings were held in different sections of the state, farm leaders conducting the discussion groups on local and national problems. The system of organizing the County Agricultural Advisory Boards on a community rather than commodity basis was continued with agricultural committees being responsible for the discussion group meetings in each community. The respective chairmen of these community group meetings then constituted the executive committee of the county advisory board and acted as the county agricultural planning committee.

Following the regional meetings, county organization meetings were held in each of the 92 county-agent counties, to which public officials and farm, business, and professional leaders were invited. Attendance averaged about 38 persons. The sentiment emphasized by these participants was strongly in favor of bona fide farmers taking the initiative and leadership in the movement. Eighty-six percent of the discussion leaders were full-time farm owner operators, and another 6 percent were business or professional men who owned farms. Fifty percent of the leaders were chairmen or members of local community agricultural committees. All of these discussion leaders were given special training and assistance for their year's work in leading the discussion group meetings, and active support and cooperation were secured from the newspapers. Interest

was further stimulated through circular letters, special news items, and radio broadcasts giving progress reports and explanatory statements about the program.

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NEWS NOTES.

Rural Sociology Journal. The third issue of the journal, "Rural Sociology", appeared in September. The following articles were published in it:

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| Natural Increase of the Upper Classes | Corrado Gini |
| California Farm Labor | Paul S. Taylor and Tom Vasey |
| Attitudes of the Czechoslovakian Peasant | Antonin Obrdlik |
| Rural Educational Institutions and Social Lag | Roland R. Renne |
| Oklahoma Population Movements | Robt. T. McMillan |
| Forms and Problems of Culture-Integration, II | Pitirim A. Sorokin |
| Recent Bulletins | Charles P. Loomis |

There are also sections in which book reviews, news notes, and announcements are given.

Market Data Handbook Issued. The Consumer Market Data Handbook, June, 1936, (Market Research Series No. 15), has been issued by the Department of Commerce (Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce). This new compilation of market data supplements such volumes as the "Market Data Handbook of the U. S., 1929", and "General Consumer Market Statistics" (Supplement No. 1 to the Market Data Handbook of the U. S., 1932). Data in Table A are presented for each county, giving figures for the county, for each place having a population of more than 2,500 and for the remainder of the county. Data in Table B are presented for each county.

Table A: - Data for Counties, Cities, and Rural Areas

Population, 1930: Number, Percent White, Percent of U. S. Total; Retail Sales, 1933; Percentages of State and County Totals: Retail Sales, 1933; Population, 1930; Wholesale Sales, 1933; Service, Amusement, and Hotel Receipts, 1933; Postal Receipts, 1934; Personal Income Tax Returns (on 1933 income); Wired Homes, 1930.

Table B: - Data for Counties

Motor Vehicles Registered, July 1, 1934: Number of Passenger Cars; Cars per 1,000 Population; Commercial; Residence Telephones, Jan. 1, 1935; Farms - Jan. 1, 1935: Value of Farm Lands and Buildings; Total Number of Farms; Change in Number of Farms since 1930; A.A.A. Payments, July, 1934 - June, 1935; Emergency Relief, July, 1934 - June, 1935: Average Number of Persons on Rolls; Expenditures.

New Releases from Bureau of the Census. 1. The second series of state bulletins based on the U. S. Census of Agriculture of 1935 is currently being issued. The bulletins include farm population by color; persons on farms January 1, 1935, who lived in non-farm residences 5 years earlier; occupied and unoccupied dwellings; persons working on

farms during the first week in January, 1935, work off the farm, number of years which the operator has spent on the farm; and farms by size. Data are given for each county for 1935, and comparative tables for the state back through 1910 are included. These bulletins may be secured from the Superintendent of Documents at 5¢ each.

2. Vital Statistics - Special Reports. Since the beginning of the year, the Division of Vital Statistics of the Bureau of the Census has been issuing a new series of Special Reports. Among those already issued, the following are of particular interest to students of rural life. Number of Deaths from All Causes, 1920-1930, Vol. 1, No. 4.; Deaths from each Cause by Sex, Color or Race, and Age in Continental United States, 1934, Vol. 1, No. 7; Births, Deaths, Infant Mortality and Stillbirths, by Counties and Cities of 10,000 and over, Vol. 1, No. 9; Life Tables for White Males, White Females, Negro Males and Negro Females, Continental United States, 1930, Vol. 1, No. 20; Volume II consists of State Summaries for 1935. A number of these have already been released. Copies of individual reports may be secured upon application to the Division of Vital Statistics.

American Country Life Association - The Student Section: The Student Section of the American Country Life Association, which held its annual conference at Kalamazoo, Michigan, August 10-13, had as its theme, "Educating Young People for the Rural Community", giving ample opportunity for vital discussion on the topics of religious opportunities, recreational facilities, local government, organizational groups, trade centers, and home and family. These topics were treated primarily from the standpoint of what is needed in the local community and what can be done about it. The 200 delegates attending the meeting represented 38 collegiate and 12 non-collegiate groups of young people from 15 states, who are interested in promoting rural progress. Looking toward a greater coordination of the programs of young people interested in rural life, the group who attended the business meeting decided to change the name of the organization from "Student" to "Youth" Section of the American Country Life Association. Officers for the following year are Vernal Roth, Kansas State College, President; Lyman Cady, Western Michigan State Teachers College, Mary Rodney, West Chester Pennsylvania State Teachers College, and Leonard Blair, Jr., Virginia All-Stars, Vice-Presidents; Lael Moon, Iowa State College, Secretary; and Hortense Hogue, University of West Virginia, Editor. The 1937 annual conference will be held at Kansas State College, Manhattan.

There are at the present time over 60 clubs, mainly in state teachers colleges and agricultural colleges affiliated with the Association. Their aim is "to dignify rural life and promote an interest in it, to develop in the hearts of young people an appreciation of the advantages and shortcomings of living in the country, and to discover and foster the best possible means of achieving rural progress."

Public Health Service Reports on Rural Health Workers. The United States Public Health Service has compiled a list of the counties, townships, or districts in the United States in which rural sections were provided with health service under whole-time health officers, separately for each year from 1931 to 1935.

On December 31, 1935, the number of counties, townships, or districts having such services was 612, which was 71 more than a year previously, although it was 4 less than on January 1, 1932. Delaware, Maryland, and New Mexico led in the percentage of rural population under whole-time health service, all of their counties having been provided with whole-time local health organizations.

A map accompanying the material shows the rural areas with such service on December 31, 1935, and a table shows, for each state, the percentage of the rural population having such service. Sixteen states, half of them in the Middle West, report no such service.

See "Public Health Reports", Vol. 51, No. 33, Aug. 14, 1936, pp. 1117 to 1133.

"History of County Health Organization in the U. S., 1908-1933", compiled by John A. Ferrel and Pauline A. Mead, was published as Public Health Bulletin No. 222, 469 pages, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Price, 50 cents.

"Public Health Reports, Vol. 51, No. 34, August 21, 1936, published by the United States Public Health Service, includes, on page 1160, a Directory of Whole-Time County Health Officers, 1936, listed by state and county.

Personals. Dr. C. Horace Hamilton, who is now serving as Economist in Rural Life Problems in the Texas Experiment Station, Division of Farm and Ranch Economics, as well as a member of the graduate faculty of the A. & M. College, is engaged in a study of the economic significance of different farm leasing systems in Texas.

Dr. J. H. Kolb, Chairman of the Department of Rural Sociology, University of Wisconsin, continues his part-time leave from the college to serve as Director of a Citizen's Committee on Public Welfare, to which he was appointed last spring. He plans to be back on the college staff full-time the second semester.

Dr. John R. Barton, who was for 7 years with the International Peoples' College at Elsinore, Denmark, joins the Department of Rural Sociology as a full-time staff member, taking over some of the teaching work which Dr. Kolb has been carrying on. For the past two years, Dr. Barton has been with the college as a Lecturer in the Short Course at the University of Wisconsin.

Oklahoma A. & M. Announces A New Department. A new Department of Sociology and Country Life has just been organized at the Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Stillwater, effective at the beginning of the present semester. The new department has been formed by the consolidation of General Sociology, formerly a part of the Department of Economics and Sociology; Rural Sociology, heretofore a division of the

Department of Agricultural Economics; and Home Economics Research, which has been a separate division of the Agricultural Experiment Station. The department is preparing to offer courses leading to both the Bachelor of Science and the Master of Science degrees, in addition to service courses for all divisions of the college. The personnel of the department as now composed includes O. D. Duncan as head, with J. F. Page, E. M. Day, and Grace Fernandes, associate professors, and Leva Conner and Mattie Faye McCollum as research assistants. Miss Fernandes will be on sabbatical leave doing graduate study at the University of Chicago, resuming her regular work in September, 1937. At present, Miss McCollum is serving as Assistant State Supervisor of Rural Research for Oklahoma, under the Research Division of the Works Progress Administration.

The Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College and Agricultural Experiment Station announce the publication of "A Socio-Economic Atlas of Oklahoma," by Meredith Burrill. The maps include: distribution of the population, age and sex composition by counties, the rural farm population by townships, rural foreign-born and rural negroes by townships, illiteracy of rural farm and rural non-farm population, tenancy, changes in the number of croppers between 1925 and 1930, and families with radios. Most of the census materials are based on the 1930 Census.

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SOCIOLOGY OF THE COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN THE CZECHOSLOVAK VILLAGE

A publication on the sociology of the cooperative movement in the Czechoslovak village traces not only the cooperative activities of the community but presents an historical and geographic background for the development of the village, Sany. The Farmers' Reading and Social Society was of primary importance as an agency for the promulgation of cooperative principles. The Credit Society, Farmers Cooperative, and Agricultural Machinery Cooperative have actually become the life and soul of the village which was all but primitive up to the nineties of the last century. Now the community has a modern cooperative chicory drying plant, flour mill, bakery, and bath house. The Credit Society is a boon to those who need money for business and it is also used when marriages, funerals, and other social events require funds beyond those in the possession of families directly concerned. Produce is sold and machinery, livestock, and other consumers' goods purchased through cooperative agencies. In fact, the agricultural village has become a small industrialized but rural village. The material prosperity which has attended the expansion and development of the cooperative activities is pronounced. Home ownership has become much more prevalent, the number of houses in the village has more than doubled, bread baking is practically all done in the cooperative bakery, electricity is made available for those who can afford it, and the material level of living has been greatly enhanced. The author maintains that this rationalization has not been accompanied by additional social conflicts. In fact it is claimed that cooperative endeavor has eliminated many differences and welded the group into a more conscious whole.

"Sociology of the Cooperative Movement in the Czechoslovak Village" was written by Karel Galla, Docent, Charles University, and published in Praha, Karlova nam. 32, Czechoslovakia, 1936.

The 124 page bulletin may be had from the Editor or Dr. C.J. Galpin, Division of Farm Population and Rural Life, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. The cost is 65 cents.

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Federal Publications:

Works Progress Administration:

Report on Progress of the Works Program, Washington, D.C., July 15, 1936.

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