

THE ATLANTA UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS, NO. 23

Report of the Second Conference
of Negro Land Grant Colleges
for Coordinating a Program
of Cooperative
Social Studies

(TWENTY-SEVENTH ATLANTA UNIVERSITY CONFERENCE
TO STUDY THE NEGRO PROBLEMS)

Edited by

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Coordinator of the Social Study Program

Assisted by

HUGH H. SMYTHE

ATLANTA, GA., 1944

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**Report of the Second Conference of
Negro Land Grant Colleges
for Coordinating a
Program of Social
Studies**

**Convened at Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga.,
April 18, 19, 1944, as the Twenty-seventh At-
lanta University Conference to Study the Negro
Problems**

Edited by

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Coordinator of the Social Study Program

Assisted by

Hugh H. Smythe

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ATLANTA, GA.

1944

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P R E F A C E

The Second Report of the Land Grant College Study Project

This report covers the work of a year; an especially difficult year for scientific studies into social conditions among American Negroes. There was not only the distraction of war news and anxiety over the whole question of the place of the Negro soldier and Negro civilian in the picture, but also during 1944 the draft made inroads upon the teaching force of the Negro Land Grant colleges, as well as of other institutions. Abstracts of reports will give a picture of conditions in some institutions.

STATE A. & M. COLLEGE, NORMAL, ALABAMA

The staff of our Social Science Department has been very much disrupted by the Selective Service. The liaison official of last year, Mrs. R. W. Allman, is pursuing graduate work at the University of Michigan and will probably be away for the entire year. We are hoping that among the new instructors, whom we must employ in this department for next year, we shall find a person capable of continuing our program of research in this field.

J. F. DRAKE
President

ALCORN A. & M. COLLEGE

Limited personnel due to military demands has so decimated our faculty ranks that only a few of us are left to carry on the total functional program of the college. Our research attempts, therefore, have suffered more than proportionately.

O. W. SANDERS, Acting Director
Division of Agriculture

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY

Our Social Science Department, this year, has been completely upset. Dr. Richards, who was with you last year in Atlanta, is now on the faculty of Langston University. Dr. Fontaine is in the Army and so is Mr. Meredith. Our Dean of Men is serving as part-time instructor and we have Miss W. A. Carter, graduate of Atlanta University, whom you perhaps remember, filling in. We have, therefore, been unable to do any real

work on the co-operative project for the year. For the same reason, it will not be possible for us to have a representative in Atlanta on April 18-19, 1944. We have read carefully the plan as outlined in the bulletin and in your letters. We have Dr. Johnson's *Statistical Analysis* and it will be possible for us to do some of the work during the coming year. That is, of course, provided our Social Science Department is properly augmented.

J. B. CADE

Dean

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE

It does not appear that we shall be able to send a representative to the Atlanta meeting which you have called for April 18 and 19. We hope that the several abnormal conditions which we must consider just now will soon disappear and that we will then not be seriously bothered in our conference planning and otherwise. We should appreciate a copy of the proceedings of the conference. We should like to continue our cooperation along the lines which you will suggest.

L. H. FOSTER

President

I had anticipated this; but I was anxious to get this co-operative study started during the war, so that we would not make the kind of mistake which is characteristic of American social reform. Our habit is to investigate and plan during upheaval and after disaster. This increases the cost; first of all, we are in no position to maintain well-balanced judgment and careful investigation; and finally, there is the inevitable tendency to rush to conclusions and adopt panaceas because we want to do something immediately about the situation.

It is much more reasonable and scientific to anticipate, so far as is humanly possible, the occurrence in human action and social reaction, and begin beforehand to make such preliminary studies as will give us at any particular time a basis of knowledge and action.

There is no question but that after this war, a critical time will arise in race relations in the United States and in the world. This crisis will be not simply a matter of Negroes in

the United States, but of Negroes and other peoples in all the Americas, and race groups in Europe, and in Asia. The question of race-relations, and particularly the relations of white and colored people, is coming to the fore after this war more than ever. What are we going to do about it? What plans are we going to adopt?

The action and ideals we will eventually follow are of less immediate importance than knowledge of the present situation: the economic change and upheaval; the changing way in which people are going to work and earn a living; the question of income; the question of the part that government — city, state, and national — is going to play, are all matters which we must face. But before this, we must know what the present situation is.

Our best preparation is, therefore, organized cooperative effort, particularly in institutions of learning, and especially in state and federal institutions like the Negro Land Grant colleges; we must seek to lay down a course of investigation and to accumulate knowledge which we can use in the critical future. This knowledge has to do with the past, as illustrated by the study published in this report concerning Negro farmers in the United States between the Civil War and the First World War. Some people may be impatient and think that we are going far afield when we look back upon the development of this situation. But no; only through careful, organized knowledge of the past can we come to intelligent comprehension of the present. Present conditions, just before, during and immediately after this war, are of greatest importance as a background for future social action. For this reason, in spite of the difficulties involved, this cooperative effort has tried to encourage the teachers in the land-grant colleges to do just as much as possible towards general studies of the social and economic conditions of the Negroes in the South, past and present.

The result, so far, as shown by this year's report, is scrappy and incomplete. Nevertheless, there is a good beginning of careful work. Naturally, this is only a part of the work that students throughout the country have done on this subject. But it illustrates what can be done, and in future years we hope there will be a more and more complete coverage of the subject and filling in of gaps, until we finally have, under a fully arranged program, a continuously developing picture of the social condition of the American Negro. No group in the world is today better suited to such all-inclusive study, and if it is carried out with scientific completeness and balanced judgment, it will form in future years one of the greatest efforts to study the actions of men that the world has seen. It is with this as yet unrealized ideal in view that I am presenting this Second Report of the Negro Land Grant College effort to study the social conditions of American Negroes.

W. E. B. Du Bois
Coordinator.

INTRODUCTION

CONFERENCE OF NEGRO LAND GRANT COLLEGES

Memorandum

To: Presidents of member institutions

From: R. B. Atwood, Secretary

This memorandum summarizes for you the more important actions taken at the 21st annual meeting, Chicago, Illinois, October 26-28, 1943.

1. Voted Atlanta University into associate membership.
2. Received report from Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Coordinator, Cooperative Social Studies.

3. Voted that Atlanta University be requested to continue as central sponsoring institution of above Studies. (Note: Atlanta University made \$631 available for the Study last year; continuing as central sponsoring institution for the year 1943-1944 it has appropriated \$1,000 November to November.)

4. Voted that each member institution (other than Atlanta) contribute \$100 annually to the Study. (Note: this sum is now due; invoices for which are enclosed. Kindly advise me if the form of the invoice does not comply with your requirements.)

5. Appointed a Control Committee for the Studies: President R. E. Clement, Chairman; President F. D. Bluford, F. D. Patterson, H. M. Bond.

6. Appointed Editorial Committee for the Study to pass upon manuscript prior to publication in line with land-grant policy: F. G. Clark, Chairman; W. R. Banks, John W. Davis.

OFFICE OF THE COORDINATOR

The following letter, varying with each state, was sent out from the Coordinator's office to the liaison official of each member institution:

As liaison official for Florida A. and M. College in the Negro Land Grant Social Study Program, I want to direct your attention to a proposed general and over-all guiding outline for study during the next few years. This is a further extension of my proposed study which I distributed last spring and also of my letter of July 4, 1943.

You have without doubt in your library Charles S. Johnson's *Statistical Atlas of Southern Counties*. On page 73 you will find a map of the counties of Florida with indication of their characteristics. For instance, Jefferson County, found on page 78, is marked A-3-7. Turning to page 12, you will find the explanation of these marks: A stands for "Cotton" which, according to page 5, means that the major crop produced here is cotton; 3 stands for "Multiple Crop System" which is explained on page 8; 7 stands for "Rural, Industrial County" which, according to page 11, means that this county contains no towns with populations of more than 2,500 but these towns have at least ten per cent of the gainfully employed males engaged in mining or manufacturing. On page 78 the population of Jefferson County is given with percentage of colored and whites, the educational characteristics, the literacy and economic characteristics follow. These figures are based on the census of 1930 and similar figures appear for all counties in this state.

What I propose is that your institution should complete and enlarge this study by adding the census figures of 1940 and by checking carefully the figures of Johnson's study. Also to complete and round out the study by a more detailed investigation of education, literacy and especially of economic characteristics: what the people do for a living; what they

have done in the past; what they are doing during the war period; how much they earn and how they spend it. There is a great deal which can be added that Mr. Johnson does not cover: land distribution, health, housing and a dozen other matters.

The department of history might begin to collect, write and enlarge the history of the Negro in Florida before and during slavery and afterwards. Some studies have been made; they should be collected and added to. Your course in Negro history should devote some time to the Negroes in Florida. The department of education should seek to study education in Florida as a special project and there is a chance for psychological measurements, anthropological investigation and a study of government and crime.

Your first reaction will, of course, be that this is a long and complicated outline, calling for time and funds and impossible of immediate accomplishment. This is true; but if this outline of the broad objectives of this movement is kept before you, it can be pursued and filled in from year to year by general and specific investigations which in the long run will fall in with the general scheme and tie in with what other states will be doing.

Our conference with the representatives from the Land Grant Colleges and visiting sociologists will be held at Atlanta University probably April 18 and 19, the exact date will be settled soon. In the meantime, I would be glad if you would prepare to bring to the conference a chart approximately 44 by 28 inches, with a county map of Florida and with indications thereon of what beginnings have been made for such a study as has been indicated; a written report should explain the map and be brought with it, designed for publication with a bibliography of the Negroes in Florida.

Very sincerely yours,
W. E. B. Du Bois

March 12, 1944

PART I

THE SECOND CONFERENCE OF THE NEGRO
LAND GRANT COLLEGES

*The Twenty-Seventh Atlanta University Conference to Study
the Negro Problems*

The 27th Atlanta University Conference met in the large dining room of the Atlanta University men's dormitory, Atlanta, April 18 and 19, 1944. It became the second conference of the Negro Land Grant Colleges for coordinating a programme of cooperative social studies. The following persons were present and participated in the activities:

William M. Boyd, Fort Valley State College
B. R. Brazeal, Morehouse College
H. B. Crouch, Kentucky State College
W. E. B. Du Bois, Atlanta University
O. D. Duncan, Oklahoma A. & M. College, Stillwater, Oklahoma
E. Franklin Frazier, Howard University
Warmoth T. Gibbs, A. & T. College, Greensboro, North Carolina
Charles G. Gomillion, Tuskegee Institute
J. L. Gordon, Georgia State College
Harry W. Greene, West Virginia State College
Roscoe E. Lewis, Hampton Institute
George A. Lundberg, Bennington College, Bennington, Vermont
Albert S. Parks, Florida A. & M. College
Sidney J. Reedy, Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri
H. S. Smith, Kentucky State College
E. B. Williams, Morehouse College
A. W. Wright, Kentucky State College

The following programme was carried out:

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1944

First Session

Exhibit of charts

The programme of cooperative social study
(Dinner at six-fifteen)

Two-Five p. m.

Second Session

Reports of Land Grant College delegates

Seven-Nine p. m.

SECOND CONFERENCE

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1944.
(Breakfast at seven-forty-five)

Third Session

Nine-Twelve a. m.

Discussion: Delegates and visiting sociologists
(Lunch at one)

Continuation of discussion
(Dinner at six-fifteen)

Comments Upon the Second Conference

Special invitations were sent out to well-known individuals in the field of social science and to other persons prominent in American life for their interest and activity in human welfare. The exigencies of the war and other circumstances prevented most of these individuals from attending the Second Conference. But they all expressed their interest in the undertaking as evidenced from the following comments made by both those who were unable to be present as well as those who attended the meetings.

GEORGE A. LUNDBERG

Bennington College, Bennington, Vermont

I don't know what I can contribute to your conference but I have always been deeply interested in the work of the land-grant colleges, especially in their relation to the diffusion of social science and their contribution to the problems of the Negro in particular. I am also much more interested in meeting young doctors of philosophy and other students than in conferring with the so-called distinguished scholars in the field. I think the former is much more important from the standpoint of the immediate future. I am looking forward to being with you and trust that the conditions of war transportation will enable me to come.

MAX LERNER

P. M. Daily, published by Field Publications, New York City

Your project is clearly an important one, and one with which I should gladly associate myself. I should have liked nothing better than to be present at the Conference on April 18 and 19.

WALTER PETTIT

The New York School of Social Work, Columbia University, New York

I wish you the very best of success at the meeting and hope you are able to work out your interesting project.

P. A. SOROKIN

Department of Sociology, Harvard University

I thank you for your invitation. In normal conditions I would be very glad to accept it as an honor. Unfortunately at the present time most of the members of the Department are in the army and navy and I am teaching in April. My presence here is quite necessary. For this evident reason I am deprived of the privilege and pleasure of participating in the conference.

WILLIAM F. OGBURN

Department of Sociology, University of Chicago

May I say that I am most appreciative of your invitation and regret very much, my inability to attend, I do hope if there is another opportunity . . . I will not be prevented from accepting.

THOMAS SANCTON

Life, Time and Life Building, Rockefeller Center, New York City

Your inviting me to attend the conference gave me deep satisfaction and if there were any way on earth for me to do so I would come. Unfortunately, my wife is not enjoying good health now and I must stay close to her. This and other complications make the trip impossible for me. I know that participating in the meeting would have been a rich experience and I shall remember my missed opportunity with regret.

I want to say simply that being asked by Dr. Du Bois, a name so deep in my knowledge and convictions about the problem, to join the conference is one of the few really meaningful honors I have ever known. Within myself I shall wear this like a badge.

LOUIS WIRTH

The University of Chicago, Department of Sociology, Chicago, Ill.

I want to thank you most sincerely for your cordial invitation to attend the conference at Atlanta University on April 18 and 19. Unfortunately, I have already committed myself to a meeting during that entire week, which I cannot cancel.

MILDRED READ DAVIS (MRS. JEROME DAVIS)

Your letter of April 7 to my husband has just been forwarded here to me in his absence overseas. He is on leave of absence from the Canadian Prisoners' Aid and just now is in the Soviet Union and probably won't return before fall. I know there is nothing he would like better than to be with you in your conference next week, if that were possible. I shall write him about it.

GUY B. JOHNSON

Executive Director, Southern Regional Council, Inc., Atlanta, Ga.

Thank you for inviting me to attend the conference of the Land Grant Colleges for cooperating social studies. I am greatly interested in the work of the conference.

RAYMOND KENNEDY

Associate Professor of Sociology, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

I feel greatly honored that you have invited me to attend the Conference of Negro Land Grant Colleges at Atlanta University on April 18 and 19, and sincerely regret that I shall be unable to come.

As you know, I am deeply interested in the work you are doing and would consider it a great privilege to participate in the Conference. I would also like very much to see you and talk with you again. In my disappointment, I only hope that you will be so kind and generous as to invite me to another of your conferences, when the circumstances will make it possible for me to attend.

HAROLD D. LASSWELL

Reference Department, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

Thank you very much for your gracious invitation to join you Tuesday and Wednesday, April 18 and 19. I am keenly interested in the program outlined in the Report.

ALFRED MCCLUNG LEE

Professor of Sociology, Wayne University, Detroit, Michigan

Much to my deep regret, it will not be possible for me to attend your conference next Tuesday and Wednesday. Your conference sounds fascinating and if you publish proceedings of it again this year I would greatly appreciate being placed on your list for a copy.

ALLISON DAVIS

Division of Social Science, The University of Chicago, Chicago, Ill.

I remember your earlier Atlanta studies in sociology with great admiration and regard them still as models in their field. I hope that you will be able to stimulate the comparative studies you plan in most of the Southern and border states. It is a matter of real personal regret to me that I shall not be able to accept your invitation.

HORTENSE POWDERMAKER

Department of Anthropology and Sociology, Queens College, Flushing, New York

Thank you for your invitation to participate in the Conference on programs in the social sciences at the Negro Land Grant Colleges. I

should like very much to accept your invitation but regret that it is literally impossible.

RAYMOND L. BUELL

Time, Incorporated, Time and Life Building, Rockefeller Center,
New York City

Under ordinary circumstances I should be delighted to accept, but unfortunately I am just recovering from a very serious operation.

BROADUS MITCHELL

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, 3 West 16th Street,
New York City

I am mighty sorry that your kind invitation to me to come to the conference at Atlanta University, April 18 and 19, was so delayed in forwarding from Wendell, Massachusetts, that I did not get it until yesterday, the day after your conference closed. I regret exceedingly that this occurred, for I have the highest regard for you and for Atlanta University.

FROM THE COORDINATOR TO THE LIAISON OFFICIALS

Out of the interesting discussion of method at the Second Conference for Social Studies, held in Atlanta April 18 and 19, the following general outline of program was evolved.

First, as suggested previously, a completion of Johnson's map of your state with additions from the Census of 1940 and careful checking up of his findings in educational and social conditions; especially data concerning economic situations should be added.

Second, a complete bibliography of the Negro in your state should be worked out and every effort made to get in your college library copies of every work alluded to. In some cases where the work is rare it might be copied by photostat.

Third, an effort through state and national authority and with the cooperation of your administration to get in your library as complete a set as possible of the Census reports of the United States from 1790 to 1940, and especially those parts concerning the Negro in your state. From these reports there ought to be made into one manuscript, the complete demographic history of the Negro in . . . Dr. Lundberg, of Bennington College, especially emphasized the fact that demographic data and the scientific selection of samples by the government had lately greatly increased efficiency in that this material should be made the basis of all social studies.

Fourth, to this should be added all of the printed reports originating in your state and in its counties and cities, with figures, maps, and charts which have to do with the social condition of the Negro.

Fifth, all social studies undertaken in connection with the Negro in your state and covering any locality, including theses in any institution of learning, should be carefully collected. In this way all of the work in social studies represented by your faculty on any subject and for any locality in the state could fit in the general studies. There will, of course, be some studies of a certain nature covering other states, but so far as possible, pressure should be brought upon members of the social science departments to confine their studies to the Negro of . . . and to intensify the studies of the state.

There are always difficulties in carrying on social studies in a group like yours: at the end of the year, your time is taken up by examinations and commencement; then comes summer when you are away from your work or engaged in summer school; and for several months in the fall you are planning the year's work. Unless one is very careful, the year flies by without a chance to get down to real accomplishment. I am writing this early in the season so as, if possible, to encourage careful planning for the balance of this year and for next year.

W. E. B. DU BOIS

REPORTS FROM THE COLLEGES

ALCORN A. & M. COLLEGE

I am happy to report . . . that two projects are under way. One along the outline suggested by the office of the Coordinator, and one is a historical study of the Negroes in Mississippi since 1910. This latter study is being undertaken by Mr. C. H. Wilson, Head of our Social Science Department.

O. W. SANDERS, Acting Director
Division of Agriculture

AGRICULTURAL, MECHANICAL & NORMAL COLLEGE OF ARKANSAS

Prior to your letter of March 14, a schedule for visiting about twenty-five high schools over the State had already been arranged to begin on April 17, which will make it impossible for me to attend the Second Conference.

On my field trip I shall have an opportunity to collect data in a rather general fashion in various sections of the State. My schedule will not allow me sufficient time to do detailed surveys which should give a more accurate picture of war-time conditions among Negroes in Arkansas. Immediately upon the completion of this tour, I shall be able to send you a written report on the effects of the war on Negroes in the State.

We have under study Johnson's *Statistical Atlas of Southern Counties* and will be able to make the necessary extensions as soon as we receive our 1940 Census, which has already been ordered. I have

worked out a bibliography on Negroes in Arkansas and I shall check other possible sources of data by making a trip to the State Capitol next week.

TILMAN C. COTHRAN
Professor of Sociology

LANGSTON UNIVERSITY

I do want you to know that Langston University is keenly interested in the project and will continue to do everything possible to make the project a success. Feel free to call on me at any time I can be of service.

G. L. HARRISON
President

PRAIRIE VIEW STATE NORMAL AND INDUSTRIAL COLLEGE

Enclosed is a copy of an article which I wrote for the *American Journal of Sociology*. I wanted you to have this copy so that you might see a type of technical research which we are endeavoring to carry out here. In addition to researches dealing with adjustment of Negroes to the war emergency, we are also undertaking a small study of racial tensions and spatial variation of death rates in a metropolitan city.

H. A. BULLOCK
Director of Research

LINCOLN UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI

We are sending a representative to the conference scheduled for April 18 and 19. This delegate, Dr. S. J. Reedy of the Department of Education, is in earnest of our continued interest in the program of Social Studies. Our delegate will have nothing to report, however, at this time, but will be interested in learning as much as possible of the accomplishments of other schools. We are now in the process of collecting bibliography which we will send on to you at its completion. We have completed plans for a permanent bureau of research, which we feel will produce results in the not too far distant future.

RICHARD C. MINOR
Professor of Sociology

THE AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE OF NORTH CAROLINA

Allow me to assure you that we shall do everything possible toward carrying out this worthy undertaking. Having only recently

returned to A. and T. after an absence of three years, I have not had time to work out completely my future research plans. I can say, however, that they will be formulated in the light of the purposes of the cooperative Land Grant College program.

Before closing I would like to call your attention to my doctoral research project. I am investigating "Negro Participation in the A. A. A. Cotton Referenda." In this study I hope to throw some helpful light on what I believe to be a matter of considerable social significance—the opportunity of Negro cotton farmers to participate, on a basis of equality, in the important cotton quota elections throughout the South. Two of the basic considerations around which the study revolves are: (1) the implications of the cotton referenda for political democracy—in the light of historic political conditions in the South; and (2) the referenda as representing the possibilities of racial cooperation in the South. It is my belief that this study will tie in somewhat closely with the interest of Land Grant Colleges, and the results may make a significant contribution to the better understanding of an important area of Negro-white relations in the southern region. Perhaps you may see fit to add this project to the statement of research work underway at A. and T. College.

ROBERT E. MARTIN
Department of Social Science

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL COLLEGE

I have begun to make plans for the Social Study Program in South Carolina, but have not gone far enough to make a report. However, I shall continue until the task is completed but I am willing to report on the progress when sufficient progress has been made. This study should bear great fruit for the Land Grant Colleges of the South.

K. W. GREEN, Dean
Arts and Sciences

SOUTHERN UNIVERSITY

We have read carefully the plan as outlined in the bulletin and in your letters. We have Dr. Johnson's *Statistical Atlas* and it will be possible for us to do some of the work during the coming year. That is, of course, provided our Social Science Department is properly augmented.

J. B. CADE
Dean

DELAWARE STATE COLLEGE

I can now say with definiteness that Delaware State College will begin this school term to cooperate with you in your study of the economic condition of Negroes in the South in cooperation with the Divisions of the Social Sciences in the Negro Land Grant Colleges. In particular our study here in Delaware will be along the line mentioned to you in a previous communication, that is, "A Brief Survey of the Economic History of the Negroes of Delaware." This we plan to follow up in the immediate subsequent years with a study along this line but more intensive and with emphasis on the current situation in the three counties of the State.

A. H. GORDON
Division of Social Science

VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE

It does not appear that we shall be able to send a representative to the Atlanta meeting which you have called for April 18 and 19. We hope that the several abnormal conditions which we must consider just now will soon disappear and that we will then not be seriously bothered in our conference planning and otherwise. We should appreciate a copy of the proceedings of the conference. We should like to continue our cooperation along the lines which you will suggest.

L. H. FOSTER
President

WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE

As liaison official of this college, I have discussed the implications of your further refinement of the work with some of the workers. We are agreed that nothing in your present proposal is in opposition to any of our plans in connection with the study. On the other hand, we think the plan in question will give clear direction to our effort. We are proceeding in the manner outlined by you. Our studies here will eventually meet at some point where bases of comparison can be established with the other regional studies.

Attempt will be made to do the special things you suggested in your letter. I think I pointed out to you in a previous communication the difficulties in the way of achieving the purpose. But we shall try to have the materials you requested ready to be carried or sent to the conference which you plan for April.

HARRY W. GREENE, Director
Department of Education

PART II
RESEARCH ACTIVITIES
IN NEGRO LAND GRANT COLLEGES

Some of the institutional representatives to the Second Conference made reports on the present state of research activities under way in their respective schools. Those colleges that were unable to send delegates have cooperated by submitting progress reports to this effect. The following record of studies and investigations, in progress or proposed, reveals that the colleges are directing their research programs in keeping with the proposed plan set forth by the Coordinator of the Social Studies. Replies were received from practically every Conference member, but some indicated that the research work in their schools had not progressed to a point to warrant making a formal report. Below, reports are included from seven colleges. Five of these are listed here, while two others appear in the next chapter on completed research projects. The following reports are arranged alphabetically by states.

The Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia

This letter is to report studies in the social sciences made, and in process at the Fort Valley State College. These studies might be classified in two divisions: those which are internal, and those which are external. However, even the latter have an internal significance, as they were designed both from the standpoint of pure research, and to aid in program making at this institution. I list these studies below in these two divisions, with a short description appended.

External:

1. "A Study of the Area Included within a Fifty-Mile Radius of the Fort Valley College." Made by a Faculty Committee, 1939-1940, as part of the Faculty Curriculum Study Plan. This study included a wide variety of facts: population, socio-economic, educational, etc.

2. "A Socio-Economic Study of 500 Negro Children Within a Five-Mile Radius of the Fort Valley State College." Completed, May, 1941, by Hermese Johnson. Included: studies of occupational and economic status of families; indices of family disorganization; housing (room-resident ratios, etc.); church affiliations, and the like.

3. "A Survey of Peach County Negroes." In Process. Made by Alma Forrest, Instructor in Sociology, with students. Material with interviews and data schedules provide possibilities for a large number of comparisons.

4. "A Study of Grade Mortality for all Negro Children in Peach and Houston Counties." Made by Hermese Johnson, 1940-1941.

5. "A Comparative Study of Negro Education in Georgia, 1937-1938 and 1939-1940." Made by Hermese Johnson, 1941.

6. "The Negro Folk Sermon as a Conscious Art Form." Made by W. H. Pipes, 1941-1943. Presented at the University of Michigan as a doctoral thesis in the Department of Speech. Based on recordings made of sermons in nearby churches, principally rural. Conclusion, that each sermon has a definite pattern and structure.

7. "Children's Folk Games and Songs." Made by Hermese Johnson and Therman B. O'Daniel, 1942. Includes collection of children's games and songs from neighborhood and nearby rural areas.

Internal

1. "A Study of Errors of College Students Related to Socio-Economic Status." In process. Method of study is to check all student papers, essays, compositions, and the like, for errors, which are classified. The procedure is for each teacher to hand her student papers to one English instructor given time for the task. Made by Elaine Douglas. Instructor in English, with Therman B. O'Daniel.

2. "A Personal Syllabus for Students in the Social Studies." An effort to "personalize" courses in the Social Studies. Attempted in 1941-1942 by H. M. Bond, Inez Jenkins, and W. M. Boyd, the latter two are instructors in the social studies.

3. "The Opinion of Peach County White People Regarding the Fort Valley State College, and of Higher Education for Negroes." The method of this study was to send questionnaires to all registered voters in Peach County. It must be admitted that the questionnaire was "loaded," but this was more for gaining entree to opinion than to guide answers. Made in 1941 by Horace Mann Bond.

4. "A Study of the Objectives of the Fort Valley State College." Purely a program of study, still continuing. Method, to develop lists of activities from students, alumni, and faculty. Made, 1939 — to date, by Faculty.

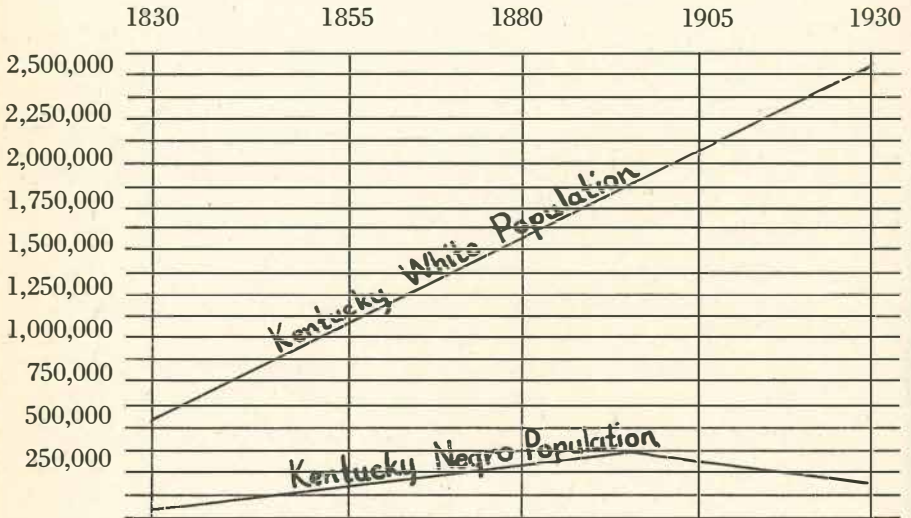
HORACE MANN BOND
President

Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky

THE NEGRO IN KENTUCKY

The state of Kentucky has the responsibility of dealing fairly with all of its citizens; in the past the Negro citizens of the state have not received equal opportunities to find security and happiness here. As a result of the absence of economic opportunities the number of Negroes in the state dropped 20 per cent in the thirty years following the turn of the century. For over a hundred years the Negro group in Kentucky has declined in proportion to the white population, has increased more slowly than the latter, but it is only in the last thirty or forty years that it has become smaller in actual numbers. This decline may be attributed to three causes: high death rate, low birth rate, and migration to other states.

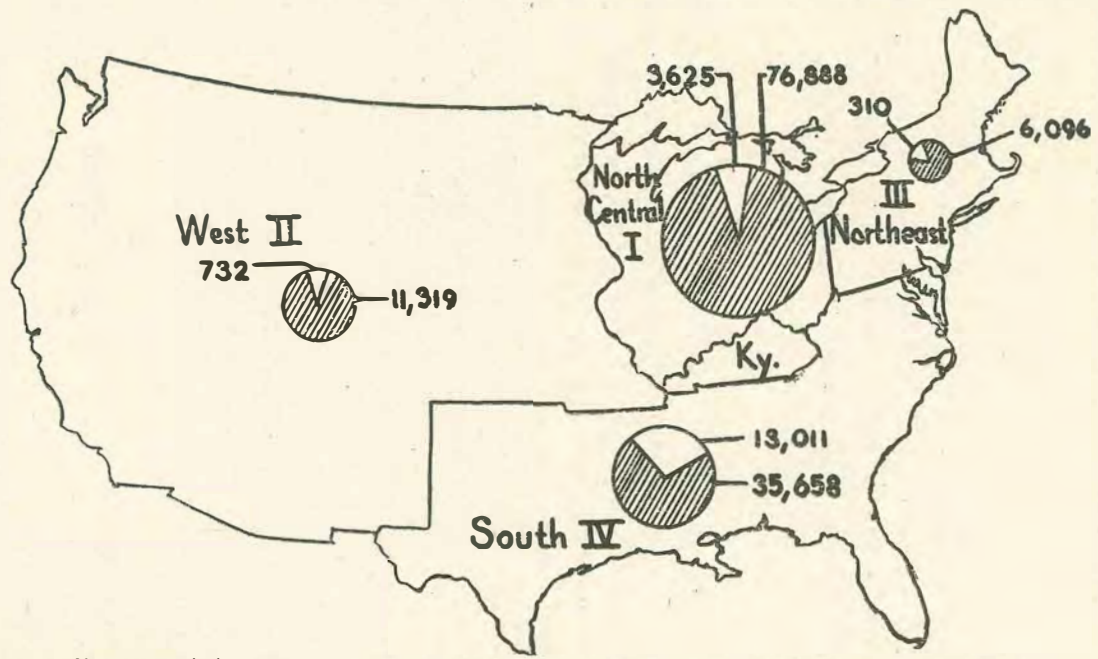
The General Trend of Kentucky's Population



NOTE: Negro Population
 1830—170,130
 1900—284,706
 1930—226,040

Basically the situation can be traced directly to the economic status of the colored people. More Negroes are dying every year in Kentucky than are being born, and of those who do live many are deserting the state. Never since the days of slavery have Kentucky Negroes been allowed to make satisfactory economic and social adjustments within the state. Roughly for every two Negroes in Kentucky in 1930 there was one living in some other state who had been born here. Interstate migration is typical of American life, but Kentucky has not been receiving from the other states in proportion as she has given. For every five Negroes leaving the state only two have come in, and the majority of these come from the Deep South.

Inter-State Migration of Negroes in Kentucky—1930



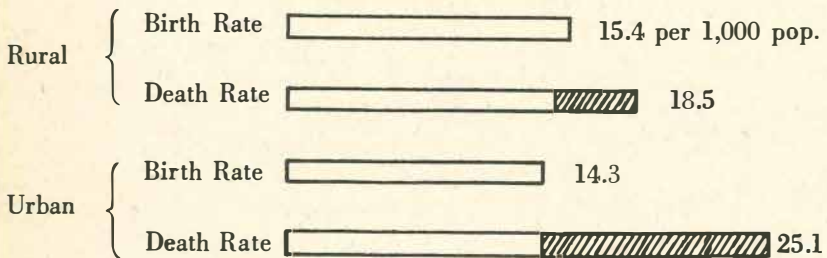
[23]

How to read this map:
 Living in the North Central Region (No. 1) are 76,888 Negroes who were born in Kentucky;
 living in Kentucky are 3,625 Negroes who were born in the North Central Region; Kentucky
 gave the North Central Region 73,263 more Negro citizens than Kentucky received from
 that region.

From 1910 to 1930 Negro farm ownership declined over 9 per cent, and in the same period Negro farm tenancy increased by 10 per cent. Failing to find satisfaction on the farm, Negroes have moved in large numbers into the urban centers. The percentage of Negroes living in cities in Kentucky doubled in the fifty years preceding 1930. Negroes were and are being forced from their productive tasks on the land and are being crowded into the towns and cities of the state.

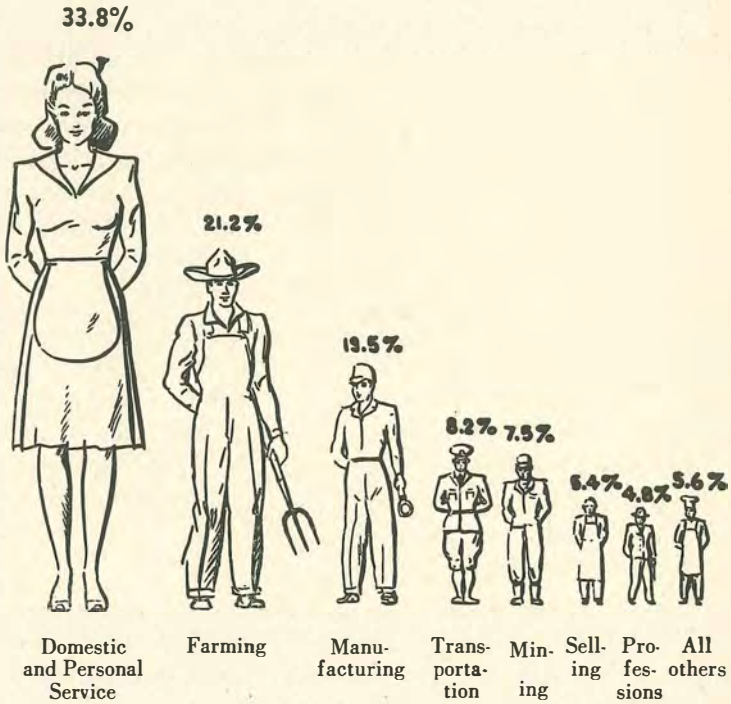
Two of the reasons for the decline of the Negro population may be directly traceable to urbanization, that is, death rates have increased and birth rates have decreased when people moved from country to town. Indeed, in the rural sections of the state, the death rate for Negroes is high, actually more than the birth rate, indicating a loss in population; but in the urban centers throughout the state the death rate increases drastically, 35 per cent, and at the same time the birth rate drops, thus increasing the difference between additions to the population and losses.

*Differences in Negro Rural and Urban
Birth and Death Rates—1930*



Living conditions which reflect the low economic status of the Negro in the cities are the major causes for this condition. Negro workers in the cities have crowded into the field of domestic and personal service. This is the largest single classification of Negro workers, and is fifty per cent larger than the second group, farming.

Kentucky Negro Workers



NOTE: Approximately one-third of all Negro workers in Kentucky are women.

The Negroes of Kentucky are concentrated in these occupations which are the least satisfactory economically, that is, which offer the lowest wage, the smallest degree of organization for collective action, and receive no protection from the Federal Social Security Act. Fifty per cent of all employed Negroes are either in domestic and personal service or farming. A wholesome family life is endangered by the fact that almost a third of all the gainfully employed Negroes in Kentucky are women. This is three times the proportion of white women in the state who are so employed.

A serious scarcity of Negro doctors, dentists, and trained nurses constitutes a phase of this problem. To preach his funeral the Kentucky Negro apparently has clergymen a plenty, one for every 310 Negroes as compared with one for every 961 persons in the white group, but he has relatively few doctors, dentists, and trained nurses to protect his health. The accompanying chart graphically shows the disparity between the Negro and white groups in the number of such professional men available. (See chart p. 27)

Related to these problems is the serious uneven distribution of the Negro population in Kentucky. There are 120 counties in the state, and in 1930 over two-thirds of the colored population lived in but 27 of these counties. The land area of these counties is but one-fourth of the area of the state. For the one-third scattered thinly over the rest of the state there are critical problems concerning adequate facilities for church, school, recreation, health, and other social services.

While the Negro population in Kentucky has shown losses over a period of years it must be pointed out that in 21 counties of the state their numbers have increased during the decade 1920-1930. These increases have occurred mostly in those cities or counties containing industrial plants and in the coal mining districts, particularly in the eastern coal fields. In Letcher County, for example, the Negro population

Available Negro and White Doctors, Dentists and Trained Nurses in Kentucky, 1930



1 per 88
population
Kentucky
Whites



1 per 1,751
population
Kentucky
Negroes



1 per 863
population
Kentucky
Whites



1 per 2,628
population
Kentucky
Negroes

increased 4,508.7 per cent between 1900 and 1930. The Negro population in Kentucky in 1930 presented the following distribution: 22 counties with a Negro population less than 1 per cent; 64 counties with 1 to 10 per cent; 28 counties with 10 to 20 per cent; and 6 counties over 20 per cent, (Bourbon, 22.2; Christian, 34.1; Fayette, 24.0; Fulton, 21.1; Todd, 25.1; Woodford, 20.1). There were no Negroes reported in Elliott or Martin Counties in 1930.

The state of Kentucky carries the responsibility to all its citizens to provide them with equality of opportunity in the pursuit of happiness. This responsibility rests with the state regardless of race and irrespective of the number in that racial group. Only a casual study of the situation will reveal that Kentucky has failed to provide the equality of opportunity to its Negro citizens that it has to its white. No greater evidence of this fact is needed than the very fact that the Negro citizens of Kentucky have continued to leave Kentucky in search for a place where they can live more nearly like citizens in a free, democratic society.

To get our state to see, accept and meet this responsibility is the task of us all. What are your thoughts on these matters? Is there anything which we as Negroes can do? Do you want to help?

Langston University, Langston, Oklahoma

In reply to your letter of February 3 concerning our Social Science staff, we have the following officers of instruction: History—Mrs. Thelma D. Ackiss, Mr. R. A. Wilson (on leave), Mr. S. L. Hargrove (on leave); Sociology—Mozell C. Hill, Mrs. Vera C. Foster, Mr. William Hale; Political Science—Mr. A. J. Walker (Chairman of Department of Social Science); Economics—Mr. E. L. Tatum. At present Psychology is being handled by Mr. James Lee Irving and Mr. E. K. Weaver in the Department of Education.

In regard to the research which our unit is conducting, we are glad to inform you that we have made considerable progress toward the compilation of a bibliography of books and pamphlets touching the Negro in Oklahoma. We are now engaged in an examination of a number of master theses concerning various Negro problems in Oklahoma. We are also compiling data on the problem from the 1940 census material.

We appreciate receiving an expression of your viewpoint

on the matter of emphasizing the economic aspects of the cooperative study. Indeed, it has never been our intention to underestimate the significance of economic factors. On the other hand, however, it has long been our conviction that the economic phases of community life are interdependent with certain other phases, such as community politics, leadership, group sentiments, etc.

We are, of course, anxious to have our study conform as much as possible to the approach used by the other cooperating institutions. Accordingly Mrs. Ackiss and I contemplate attending your spring conference in Atlanta especially to exchange viewpoints with the other college representatives, so that we may achieve a common frame of reference.

MOZEL C. HILL.

The Negro in Oklahoma

A description of the Master Map

This master map will constitute the foundation upon which the study of "Work and Wages of the Negro in Oklahoma" will proceed. In initiating the study, it was immediately determined that the distribution of Negroes in the state had not been plotted. Accordingly, the first major task was to ascertain the areas (by counties) of concentration for the Negro in the state; whether these areas are predominantly rural or urban; the basic economy of the area; and the per cent of the Negro population to the total population of the area. This information has provided an over-all view as to what is to be expected from the standpoint of work and wages, since people can only engage in the occupations available in the area in which they reside.

The master map is designed to reveal five distinct aspects of the population distribution of Negroes in relation to occupation and wages: (1) population size by counties; (2) the per cent that the Negro population of the county is to the total population; (3) whether the county is rural or urban—

agricultural or industrial; (4) the major agricultural crop produced in the county; and (5) the extent of agricultural diversification in the county.

On the map four legends are offered. The legend represented by Roman numerals reveals the degree of urbanization and whether the area is predominantly agricultural or not. The legend represented by capital letters shows the major agricultural crop of the county. The legend characterized by Arabic numerals reveals the extent of agricultural diversification, and whether livestock and poultry productivity is carried on to any appreciable degree. The figures preceded by (3) are the per cent that the Negro population is to the total population of the county. The legend which consists of eight symbols shows the distribution and concentration of the Negro population by counties.

The population materials were compiled from the 16th Census of the United States (1940) for the State of Oklahoma. The other data for typing the counties were obtained from the Oklahoma Almanac, soil surveys made by the United States Department of Agriculture in twenty of the counties in Oklahoma, and from the Agriculture Census of the United States for 1940.

Thus the map shows that a vast majority of the Negroes in the state are concentrated in a few counties. In fact, five counties have no Negro population, sixteen counties have less than 100 Negroes, forty-two counties have less than 1,000 Negroes, and only thirty-five of the seventy-seven counties of the state have a Negro population of 1,000 or more. The counties in which the 168,849 Negroes of the state are largely concentrated are urban counties. Approximately one-fourth (40,756) of the Negroes of the state reside in the two metropolitan counties—Oklahoma and Tulsa. Further, more than one-half of the Negro population is concentrated in seven counties—Oklahoma, Tulsa, Muskogee, Okmulgee, McCurtain, Seminole, and Creek. Of these seven counties only one

is typed as a rural county—McCurtain. Thus it is indicated that Negroes in Oklahoma, contrary to the Southern pattern are predominantly urban.

A study of the master map, and other collected data, suggest several important implications and hypotheses for the study of work and wages among Negroes in Oklahoma:

(1) Although the total population of the state is predominantly rural, the Negro population is much more urbanized, which means that Negroes are concentrated in more or less urbanized counties.

(2) There is a definite intra-state urban-ward trend in the mobility of the Negro population.

(3) Since the Negro population is largely urban, it is suspected that Negroes are working in occupations in keeping with the urban occupational patterns in the Southwest.

(4) The Negro population of the state that is rural is distributed largely among cotton counties. Accordingly, the rural Negro in Oklahoma must be approached through the problems associated with a cotton economy.

*The Socio-Economic Status of the
Negro in Logan County, Oklahoma*

Purpose and Importance—This study will attempt to discover and describe the socio-economic status of Negroes within a specific area—Logan County, Oklahoma, which is the center of the State College for Negroes. The timeliness of the investigation is attested by the fact that it is important that a college define its social setting. This is to say, that an educational institution of higher learning should be acquainted with its immediate environs, if its major objective is to promote social changes and improvements in the life of the people it serves.

Method of Procedure—The data for the study are to be collected through questionnaires, interviews, from county and state records, from census materials, and from documentary materials. Two types of interviews are being conducted: (1) short contact interviews are being conducted by field workers to collect specific information; (2) intensive interviews will

be conducted by the directors of the study in order to verify the short contact interviews made by the field workers. Race relations, which affect the socio-economic status, will be an important aspect of the intensive interviews. Questionnaires are being distributed among a large sampling of the Negro families within the county by field workers. The data will be interpreted and analyzed in terms of the implications that the socio-economic status of the Negro in Logan County has for the college, and for work and wages.

(Tentative Outline)

- I Resources
 - 1. Natural Resources
 - 2. Human Resources
 - 3. Economic Resources—Agricultural
 - 4. Economic Resources—Non-Agricultural
- II Institutional Organization
 - 1. Family Life
 - 2. Education
 - 3. Religion
 - 4. Political Participation
 - 5. Health and Health Facilities
 - 6. Recreation
 - 7. Crime and Delinquency
- III Race Relations
 - 1. Interracial Interaction
 - 2. Reactions of Citizens Toward the University
- IV Summary and Conclusions
 - 1. Summary
 - 2. Implications for Work and Wages
 - 3. Implications for Institutional Improvement

Negro Leaders in the History of Oklahoma

Purpose of study—The chief aim of this investigation is to bring to the forefront those persons in Oklahoma of Negro descent who have made the most outstanding contribution to the social, political, economic, religious, and intellectual development of the state. This project is being sponsored by the social science department at Langston University, and has as secondary purposes: making available the collected informa-

tion to teachers and students of Negro history; and furnishing students an opportunity in analyzing the motivating forces operating in the productivity of Negro leaders in the state of Oklahoma. The study of the educational, social, economic and political forces that have been influential should aid the future leaders of Negro life, in Oklahoma, to approach their responsible tasks with greater rationality and with reasoned judgments.

Method of procedure—A questionnaire schedule constitutes the method which was relied upon for data in this investigation. These questionnaires were distributed among students, county agents, vocational teachers, etc., throughout the state with the request that they in turn redistribute them among various Negro citizens in their communities. Only those persons who have lived in the state for a minimum of five years, and who have had chances to observe the activities of Negro life in the state were asked to complete schedules. The respondents were asked to name the three Negroes, who in their opinion had made the greatest contributions to life in Oklahoma. These leaders were to be listed in order of the importance of their contributions.

Progress of study—Two hundred and fifty questionnaires have been distributed to various parts of the state through students; and two hundred and nineteen of these have been returned. On the basis of the number returned certain data have been tabulated, such as: outstanding Negroes of Oklahoma; occupations of those listed on the questionnaires; counties represented and occupations of persons filling out questionnaires. This procedure will be continued until a thousand or more questionnaires have been completed and tabulated.

The Negro in Oklahoma, 1910-1940

A Statistical Study

Purpose of study—This study contemplates the compilation of all available and pertinent data, concerning the Negro

in Oklahoma, into a single volume. The major aim is to make available basic information in regard to population, education, vital occupations, housing, welfare, etc., to those persons interested in the problems of the Negro in Oklahoma.

Method of procedure—The bulk of the data for the volume will be obtained from Census Reports (1910-1940) and from the Agriculture Census of the United States. In addition, reports of the various state departments in Oklahoma will be examined as well as all available documentary materials, county and state. Previous studies will be explored in order to bring together into a single volume basic data converging upon the problem.

The data will be presented in the form of tables, graphs, charts, maps and other illustrative methods. The interpretation and analysis of the data will be made in the light of the socio-economic and educational implications, with special emphasis on work and wages among Negroes in Oklahoma.

Progress—This study was begun in October, 1943. At present, most of the statistical data have been compiled, and the project directors are now in the process of organizing and analyzing the data within the framework aforementioned. It is anticipated that the volume will be off the press by August, 1944.

(*Tentative Outline*)

- I Population Trends
 - 1. Growth of State Population by Racial Groups
 - 2. Negro Population by Counties
 - 3. Negro Population in Urban Areas
 - 4. Sex Ratio for Negro Population in Rural and Urban Areas
 - 5. Age Distribution of Negro Population by Rural and Urban Areas
 - 6. Places of Birth of the Negro Population
 - 7. Distribution of Native-Born Negroes
- II Family Status
 - 1. Marital Status by Age and Sex for Rural and Urban Areas

2. Number of Persons per Family for Rural and Urban Areas
3. Medium Size of Families by Counties
4. Per cent of Children under 10 Years of Age for State, Rural, and Urban Areas
5. Per cent of Children under 21 Years of Age for State, Rural, and Urban Areas
6. Gainful Workers per Family by Sex and Age
7. Home-makers Gainfully Employed
8. Lodgers and Boarders per Family for Rural and Urban Areas

III Housing and Land

1. Home Ownership for Rural and Urban Areas
2. Value of Homes Owned—Rural and Urban
3. Physical Characteristics of Households
4. Size of Homes Owned and Rented for Rural and Urban Areas
5. Monthly Rents—Farm and Non-farm
6. Mortgage Indebtedness—Farm and Non-Farm
7. Characteristics of the Agricultural Population

IV Occupations

1. Gainfully Employed by Sex for Rural and Urban Areas
2. Gainfully Employed by Age Groups
3. Occupational Distribution by Sex
4. Specific Occupations of Negroes by Sex
5. Negro Business Enterprises by Number and Size
6. Kinds of Business
7. Professional Pursuits
8. Composition of Gainful Workers in each Industrial Division
9. Composition of Socio-Economic Classes in selected Industrial Divisions by Sex

V Education

1. Illiteracy by Age and Sex for Rural and Urban Areas
2. School Attendance by Age and Sex for Rural and Urban Areas
3. Per cent of Population 5-20 years of Age attending School for Rural and Urban Areas
4. Number and Type of Schools by Counties

5. Availability of High School Education by Counties
 6. Accredited and Non-accredited High Schools by Counties and in Urban Areas
 7. Enrollments in Accredited and Non-accredited High Schools
- VI Vital Statistics
1. Birth rates and Death rates by Counties showing the Natural Increase
 2. Birth rates for Rural and Urban Areas
 3. Birth rates by Sexes
 4. Still-births and Infant Mortality for Rural and Urban Areas
 5. Deaths by Specific Diseases
- VII Higher Education for Negroes
1. Distribution of College Students by Counties
 2. Distribution of College Students by Urban Areas
 3. Feeder High Schools for the Institution of Higher Education
 4. Distribution and Occupations of the Graduates of the Institution of Higher Education
- VIII General Implications, Summary and Conclusions
1. Population in General
 2. Economic Conditions
 3. Elementary and Secondary Education
 4. Higher Education

The Negro in Oklahoma During the War

A Statement Prepared by

Hobart S. Jarrett

America's entrance into the war has had two general effects on the Negro in Oklahoma. It has made him more patriotic and he has become more discriminating in his evaluation of American democracy. His first impulse was that of every citizen: to defend his country. His second reaction was that of a segregated minority group: "What will my share of the victory be? How far will the four freedoms extend?" Conflicting emotions caused some few Negroes in Oklahoma to think that an allied victory would be undesirable. However, while this group represented but a very small minority, most colored Americans in this region yet believe that strong opposi-

tion by the enemy will cause increased extension of the democratic principles to Negroes. This opinion, I believe, sometimes represents an awkward conflict; for while the Oklahoma Negro is fundamentally loyal, he is ever desirous of first-class citizenship. In short, his patriotism does not prohibit him from wanting to see his country chastised—not severely hurt necessarily, but scared into an honest need of *his* assistance.

Like every good citizen, the Oklahoma Negro rallied to his country's cause. Without being prompted he organized districts for air-raid protection. With the attachment of the word "victory," he has taken new interest in his gardening. Canning programs are sponsored by more communities; and waste fats from colored kitchens are used in the manufacture of explosives. Negro boys and girls have collected scrap. The ration program is observed both by consumer and retailer. The most noticeable endorsement of national civilian efforts has been that of bond sales. In the larger communities, rallies, parades, and mass meetings have been staged. The schools and churches have been exceptionally cooperative in this effort by impressing on the minds of their clientele the necessity of supporting the government. In each of the War Loan Drives there have been Negro leaders; and one man, Mr. J. W. Sanford of Oklahoma City, was appointed war-savings stamp official for Oklahoma. At the same time excessive money has been and is being wasted.

The Negro was quick to seize opportunity to help construct and to obtain jobs in the several war plants of the state. And while most of his job opportunities are yet menial, he has been able—through courses offered at Langston University, in separate schools throughout the state, and, before their curtailment, in N. Y. A. centers—to qualify for a few skilled jobs. Unfortunately, in several instances it has been necessary to apply pressure before a Negro who was rated and hired as a skilled laborer could receive the just privilege of doing that for which he was employed—and for which he was paid.

In some small plants where parachutes are made, white and colored women have sewed side by side from the start with no resultant friction.

Oklahoma has long held the reputation of being a politically active state—a state in which Negroes fight among themselves for the few awards that are in the offing. Not unjustifiably has the Sooner State been so accused, for often Negroes have not used their political power constructively. But although the internal fighting has not ceased, the effects of war have caused it to diminish somewhat, thereby making it possible for Negroes to develop a broader outlook. While books like Willkie's *One World* were being digested by America, in Oklahoma, Negroes were beginning to see that internal petty politics were fruitless for racial prosperity.

One of the most noticeable physical changes of Negroes in Oklahoma has been at Langston University. Surprisingly enough, the pull on manpower is not very noticeable on Second Street of Oklahoma City nor on Greenwood Street of Tulsa. And neither the Selective Service Act nor industry has markedly depreciated the ranks of secondary school students. At Langston University, however, the picture is different. During normal times, approximately one thousand students are enrolled in this institution; while during the school year 1943-1944, there are only 276, forty-two of whom are young men. This indicates first, that young men who would normally be attending the university are taking advantage of working for a few months before induction; and second, that young women are failing to prepare themselves academically for the postwar period. The university is attempting to meet this situation by recruiting students (the first time such action has been necessary, or—because of generally overcrowded conditions—even possible) and by placing more stress on established industrial courses and installing new ones, such as aircraft installation, welding, and radio. Both at Langston University and in secondary schools, emphasis is being placed on

postwar problems in education. Much of the session of the recent Oklahoma Association of Negro Teachers was devoted to discussion of these problems. And although it is my opinion that little that is effective has been done, it is obvious that Negro educators are giving serious consideration to this vital issue.

It appears that the most marked change has come in the thought-life of the Oklahoma Negro. At the same time, it is outstanding that so few translations of that thought into action have been made. Oklahoma is a marginal state. And though it can hardly be called a liberal one, its races have generally fared better together than have white and colored people in other sections of the southwest. Exhaustive explanation of the reasons for this fairly smooth relationship would require more space than this brief essay allows. Suffice it to say that participation in politics and the general awakening which followed the Tulsa riot have been potent influences.

Since the outbreak of the war much serious thought has been devoted to the so-called Negro question. On the streets, in the barber shops, in the college, and in the press the plight of the Negro has been discussed. Occasionally, much bitterness has been manifested—particularly among the younger people. However, only a very few actual steps have been taken to better conditions. In the larger cities interracial meetings have been sponsored—usually by colored Christian organizations, sometimes by white branches of the Young Men's and Women's Christian Associations. Generally, these gatherings are mainly attended by Negroes with a sprinkling of whites. The significant phase of the meetings is the question period, which is usually dominated by frank and forthright questions leveled at the white visitors. Langston University, through its active Student Christian Associations, has taken the lead in representing Negroes at interracial forums. Through this medium Negroes have taken advantage of the opportunity to interpret Negro life to whites. Largely as a

result of the exchange of students and faculty leaders between Langston University and the University of Oklahoma, the two institutions have been drawn closer together.

Through the medium of radio Negroes have been able to reach a large number of whites. It goes without saying that such broadcasts are yet infrequent. However, the results have been favorable in each instance and the local stations continue to cooperate.

The response to well-known organizations has been greater since the beginning of the war than before. The N. A. A. C. P. has organized new branches, even in remote sections of the state, and Negroes have become more interested in celebrations like Negro History Week and Negro Health Week. This interest has been manifest both in the conducting of well-planned programs and in financial contributions.

Negroes have begun to discard the theory of "equality by separation" as the solution of the American race problem. It seems that the view of the majority is that equality must be extended to all citizens. Yet, while there has been some concerted action, in many areas in which significant steps could be taken, little is done. On March 27, 1943, the *Black Dispatch* carried a copy of a letter which was addressed to Governor Kerr and written by Dr. Jerome K. Dowd, University of Oklahoma. Dr. Dowd argued that "the justification of jim-crowism no longer exists." He further stated:

I hope that Oklahoma will take the lead in removing this humiliating discrimination, segregation on public conveyances against our citizens of darker skin who are now dying on the front with the whites in the battles to make the world safe for democracy.

With the possible exception of two editorials, there was no demonstrated reaction among Negroes. As a matter of record, when proposal was made in an organization of well-educated Negroes that an additional letter be written the governor, serious and successful opposition prohibited the sending of even a congratulatory message to Dr. Dowd.

Thus the Negro population continues its segregated life, now and then accelerating its progress but missing many significant opportunities for advancement. Although the paradox of a proposed international democracy and an obvious denial of democratic principles has brought the populace closer together, the heritage of political chicanery and lack of a stronger leadership yet keep the ranks divided. Nevertheless, Negroes in their various walks of life in Oklahoma are devoting more serious thought to the meaning of citizenship.

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- University of Colorado, *Factors Affecting Curriculum Construction for Adult Negro Farmers*, Master's Thesis, 1931.
-*Comparison of Achievements of Negro and White in Boynton, Oklahoma*, Master's Thesis, 1936.
-*Creek Negroes: A Study of Race Relations*, Master's Thesis, 1940.
-*A Survey of the Negro Community of Tulsa*, Master's Thesis, 1936.
-*The Negro in Oklahoma*, Master's Thesis, 1926.
- Other Studies Concerning Negro Life in Oklahoma,
in Process at Langston University*
- Richards, E. S. and Hill, M. C. *Racial Attitudes of College Students*. A study of the racial attitudes of a selected number of white and Negro college students in the Southwest.

Perry, R. P. *A Study of the Graduates and Former Students of Langston University.*

Perry, R. P. *The Status of Chemistry in the High Schools of Oklahoma.*

Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View, Texas

Through the instrumentality of the Annual Educational Conference of Prairie View State College we have been able to complete two research problems during the school year of 1943-44. These problems are listed below:

1. The Readjustment of Texas Negro Families Made Necessary by the Adjustment of War
2. A Comparison of Racial Attitudes of White and Negro College Students of Texas

Both of these problems were used as a basis for discussion during our Educational Conference, and they were later combined to form an article which the University of Texas requested permission to print in the *Southwestern Social Science Quarterly*. A report, more in detail, will follow in the form of the publication of the *Proceedings of the Annual*

Prairie View Educational Conference.

Already we have started on the Southwestern phase of the modification of Dr. Johnson's *Statistical Atlas of Southern Counties*. We are doing this work in connection with a faculty committee that is planning the program of the school in five-year periods. There is much interest in research in our institution and there are many handicaps that must be encountered. As our work progresses constant touch will be maintained with the Coordinator of Research. By the end of the school year (September) the Sociology Department will have the following problems in the stages indicated:

1. The Association of Death Rates and Socio-economic Variables in a Metropolitan City (now in the stage of tabulation)

2. The Relation of Community Recreation and the Life Organization of Negro Youth in a Metropolitan City (now in the stage of field work)

The first study includes the deaths occurring in the city of Houston, Texas during the years of 1939, 1940, and 1941. Approximately 12,500 deaths of whites, Mexicans, and Negroes will constitute the case count. These deaths will be allocated according to Census Tracts and the areas for specific deaths will be delineated. By means of zero order, partial, and multiple correlation we shall be able to determine the association of standardized death rates and such socio-economic variables as housing, rental values, property values, educational level, tenure, occupation and others. In this way we will be able to locate major health problems and indicate the relation of these problems with specific aspects of community organization and disorganization.

The second problem will emphasize the role of recreation in the organization of the personalities of Negro youths and will show how the personalities of these youths keep alive certain recreational complexes in our cities. If funds become available, we shall collect the data on a case study and life study basis. Already specific city youths have begun to keep a diary of their leisure time activities in cooperation with our research effort.

The Department of History is represented in our research program through Mr. George Woolfolk. The Department has begun to develop a bibliography of Negro Life in Texas, and Mr. Woolfolk has begun work on a "Legal History of Negro Voting in Texas Since 1865." His work is now in the stage of note collecting and bibliographical arrangement. There are other studies finished and planned. However, these studies fall in the natural sciences and do not pertain directly to Negro life. The following titles illustrate these types of research:

- Smith, G. L. *A Study in Broiler Production*, Prairie View College Press, 1942.
- Coruthers, J. M. *Methods of Harvesting and Storing Sweet Potatoes in the Ventilated Bank*.
- O'Banion, E. E. "Effects of Cecetomy, Succinyl-sulfathiazole, and p-Aminobenzoic Acid on Vitamin K Synthesis in the Intestinal Tract of Rats," *The Journal of Nutrition*, December, 1943.
- Note—Dr. O'Banion was junior author with Dr. Harry G. Day and others. He has an article appearing in the *Journal of Industrial Chemistry* this fall, and another research paper in progress.

Since Prairie View is a Land Grant College having functions corresponding to an agricultural and a mechanical institution, there is consistency in developing research that will accumulate dependable and functional subject matter leads for teaching purposes. Mr. Smith's research offers many subject matter leads in regard to the science of Poultry for students of agriculture. Dr. Coruthers' study offers much aid to students of horticulture in regard to crop storage. Dr. O'Banion's researches deal with nutrition and therefore contribute both to the field of Chemistry and Home Economics.

H. A. BULLOCK,
Director of Research

Objectives of the College

At the beginning of each school year, before the registration of students, the faculty of Prairie View State College conducts a symposium on some topic of importance to the college and the students. This year the topic was "A Critical Evaluation of the Educational Functions of Prairie View College in a Program of National Readjustment." From this topic two questions emerged which gave rise to profound thought and discussion. One question was, what is Prairie View College actually doing, a sort of college introspection. And the other question was, what ought Prairie View College do in the present emergency to meet the needs of those it serves.

In the course of the symposium, the papers presented and

the discussions which followed focused attention on the many and varied activities of the college. Some of these activities were subjected to a critical analysis showing the necessity for curtailment in a few cases and augmentation in others. From this analysis the departments were expected to revise course offerings to meet the changing needs and the committee on college objectives was expected to revise the objectives of the college in keeping with these changes.

Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College is a land grant college, a state teachers' college, a nurse training center, a liberal arts college, and a graduate school in many of the disciplines in the various schools. As a land-grant college the instruction is divided into three functional divisions: (1) Resident Instruction, (2) Extension Service, (3) Research.

The First Morrill Act of 1862 and the Second Morrill Act of 1890, which created the land grant colleges, had as a leading object, without excluding other scientific and classical studies and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and mechanic arts in such manner as the legislature of the states may respectively prescribe in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life. These acts were further implemented with acts providing for agricultural experiment stations in research, teacher-training in agriculture and trades, cooperative extension service and vocational education. Prairie View State College operates under all of these acts except those which involve the agricultural experiment station. Within this framework the liberal arts college, the teachers' college, the nurse training center and the graduate school are operated.

General Objectives

1. To develop in students an intelligent understanding of the major social, economic, and political problems and changes.

2. To aid the Negro population of this vicinity and state in intelligently studying, understanding, and solving their special needs and problems.

3. To develop a scholarly acquaintance with and a genuine appreciation for the status and contributions of the American Negro.

Graduate Study

1. To promote research.

2. To promote active interest and give working knowledge of present economic and social trends among Negroes.

3. To assist students in acquiring a comprehensive knowledge of a field of subject matter.

4. To provide opportunity for becoming acquainted with methods of securing data.

5. To encourage continuous appraisal of the place of minority groups in the social order.

6. To focus attention and active interest upon the social, economic, and educational problems of Negroes, especially Negroes of the Southwest.

7. To establish and maintain headquarters for the discovery and dissemination of information related to Negro life.

Research and Agricultural Experiment Station

Prairie View State College does not share in the research of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station nor receive any funds to carry on independent research. Seeing a need for this activity the administration of Prairie View has turned its genius toward fact-finding in order to ascertain the greatest needs of the community and state.

In order that the academic program of the college might be in harmony with the demands of a dynamic social order, Prairie View College has attempted to gather information concerning the nature of the life of Negroes in the Southwest area. This effort at fact-finding has been done through the operation of a research committee whose job is to develop a survey concerning some aspect of Negro life each year.

Because of an inadequacy of funds, this work has been carried on through the use of students as field workers and through the use of the mail. In spite of this effort, there is much left undone. There is need for a definite research organization that will have definite jurisdiction over the research activities of the school and will have reasonably ample funds for the development of such activities.

As a land grant college Prairie View has a very definite mission of education in the homes and communities which it serves. There are so many aspects of community life which need investigating and so many approaches to the problem that the college has tried with its limited funds to indicate the lines along which investigation is most needed. The activity for the most part has been in the field of social research dealing with such questions as educational opportunities for Negroes in Texas, crime and juvenile delinquency in Texas, Negro family in Texas, Negro domestic servants in Texas, and the Negro churches in Texas. It has been revealed in many of these surveys that the Negro citizens of Texas have some very definite needs which the college can meet. Unfortunately, the limited funds have circumscribed the research activity of the college and in time may produce the woeful calamity of circumscribing the thinking of the staff. In many fields of endeavor the college is fortunate in having a staff competent to conduct research.

West Virginia State College, Institute, West Virginia

I. *Last Year's Proposal for Studying Negro Life in
West Virginia*

1. *Proposal*

The Negro in Kanawha County, West Virginia, beginning with Institute and its environs.

2. *Plan*

The present plan of study stems from consideration of the comprehensive view that an integrated approach to the study of Negro life in West Virginia is sounder and more desirable than the separate or segmented approach as outlined in Part II of the present statement, because (1) its range is narrower, hence providing conditions for detailed and more intensive study of a part of the total community life; (2) it is in keeping with the progressive method of teaching the social sciences, since its underlying philosophy views all bodies of knowledge as interrelated and correlated organized experience, and not discrete items, as social life, economic life, etc.; (3) deliberations upon the proposal by Dr. Du Bois aided much in the reorientation along present lines, that is, beginning in a smaller way with a unit of community life and studying it as a whole rather than in parts, as indicated in our previous methods of study.

The present plan has not taken definite shape. Thus there is opportunity for securing advice and suggestions toward the end of revision and reconstruction.

3. *Methods of Study*

Methods to be employed in the study are substantially the same as listed in item 2, Part II, under the caption: "What West Virginia State College has Attempted to Date in Connection with Studies of Community Life of the Negro in This State." Part II is designed to give some background and reasons for last year's revision of plan and present proposal. Needed modifications or additions in method will be made as the general cooperative plan for the national study takes definite form.

II. *What West Virginia State College has Attempted to Date in Connection with Studies of Community Life of the Negro in This State*

1. *Proposal*

A study of "Five Basic Areas of Negro Life in West Vir-

ginia," involving (1) aspects of economic life, including occupational status, employment status, property ownership, income (wages and salaries), etc.; (2) aspects of social life, including family status (number of families), number of children, housing conditions, education of parents and children; community or welfare organizations and their relation to the total community, community leadership, and others; (3) aspects of educational development (formal education), including schools (elementary, secondary, and higher schools) provided, together with school equipment, buildings, and teachers, the county unit system and its effect on education of Negroes within the state, illiteracy, educational legislation affecting Negroes, recreational facilities for students and teachers, and others; (4) health—including prevalent diseases, health conditions, hospital facilities, and other items; (5) aspects of religious life—the Negro's Church, (number of churches according to religious denominations) membership, preachers and their educational preparation, church buildings, church programs having a social orientation; provision for religious education within the social program.

The plan calls for a year's study of each "basic area" in order, and subsequently a re-study of the respective area every five years; that is, if the aspects of economic life were to be studied in 1937, then it would be re-studied in 1942, and so on with respect to the other areas of study. Aspects of educational life was to have been attempted for the 1941-1942.

2. *Methods Employed in the Study*

The methods to be employed are: (1) examination of existing and available records or documents which contain reliable facts, data, and other items of information on the Negro in West Virginia; (2) field work carried on by student "majors" in the division of the social sciences and under direction

of this division; (3) questionnaires, check-lists, and problemnaires; (4) surveys by workers in the various localities, chosen by the directors of the study, and working under their supervision; (5) some personal visits by division members, and personal interviews with community leaders in the several localities; (6) a state educational exposition with the college as center and leader; (7) using the occasion of the College's Semi-Centennial celebration for calling important conferences affecting the areas in question.

3. *Publications*

Some studies and related studies have been published by the college press. Some remain unpublished, but are used as materials for classroom purposes in the social sciences. A bulletin: "Two Decades of Research and Creative Writings at West Virginia State College," is a compilation of both the published and unpublished works. This bulletin has items marked relating to the proposed study.

PART III
CHAPTER I
LABOR AND LAND TENURE AMONG NEGROES IN
SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE: 1865-1915*

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I. FOREWORD

The Civil War in American history was responsible for a series of revolutions, one of which was the agrarian revolution. The fundamental changes which took place in agriculture in the late Confederacy were as follows: the destruction of capital and loss of credit; the division of the plantation into smaller units of production; and the conversion of slave labor into free labor based on some form of wage payment. Because of this the three factors of production—land, labor, and capital—were fundamentally altered. The loss of capital introduced a new credit agency—the crossroads merchant. The elimination of slave labor involved simultaneously the loss of capital as well as the loss of control and supervision of laborers. And finally, the loss of land led to changes either with respect to actual ownership or to the size of the area under cultivation.

Prior to the Civil War, land tenure was restricted almost entirely to ownership. In the cotton, tobacco, rice, and sugar belts these holdings were very large, but in the regions of diversified farming they were quite small. In the former, Negro slaves furnished the labor, while in the latter, work was performed by poor whites. After the war land tenure involved several types: sharecropping, renting, and ownership, with variations in each of these types. Both races fell heir to these various systems but this report concerns itself with land tenure among Negroes only.

*This is an abstract of an historical report made in 1934.

During the fifty-year period covered in this discussion considerable shifting took place in the landholding system of Southern farming. However, for general purposes the following classifications may be used: (1) Cropping System, in which the cropper is mainly a laborer working under the landlord's supervision and receiving usually about one-half of the crop as wages. (2) Third-and-Fourth, in which the tenant is his own manager and pays the landlord customarily one-third of the grain and one-fourth of the cotton, or other chief crop, as rent. (3) Standing Rent, whereby the worker pays the landlord a definite amount of the product, usually a fixed amount of the major product. (4) Money Rental—the highest form of tenancy. The contractor is his own boss and agrees to pay the landlord a cash rental-fee annually for the use of the land. (5) The Small Farm, or independent operator. Ownership of land is vested in the operator. (6) Plantation System, or large landholding. The farmer is a large capitalist and the supervision of the place is carried on by subordinate employes who oversee the work of the laborers.

Negroes have been identified with all six of these systems. They have also worked as wage-hands, functioning as utility worker, regular employe, and as extra-help. A landlord may have sharecroppers (in which no cash is involved directly between landlord and contractor), renters (which indicates the operator is a cash-paying tenant), and wage-hands (where the employer hires the laborer for fixed periods at fixed rates of cash wages with or without board) working on his place at the same time, or he may have one type to the exclusion of all others. This paper is concerned with and includes all these types.

Southern agriculture as understood in this report relates to the industry throughout the South. But in this investigation, for purposes of comparison, this major geographical region has been divided into two sub-areas: (1) the upper South, consisting of the states of Maryland, Delaware, Vir-

ginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Oklahoma. This is the section of diversified farming with limited areas devoted to staple crops of cotton and tobacco. (2) the lower South, comprising the states of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas. In this region is found little diversified farming and emphasis is placed on staples such as cotton, tobacco, sugar, and rice.

Since a high percentage of southern Negroes inhabit the lower South, or the "cotton belt," the story of southern agriculture among Negroes is largely a story of cotton. It is the major concern of this report because in 1900, at least, it formed the principal source of income for more than 70 per cent of all colored farm operators in the United States. Tobacco, ranking second, lags far in the rear of cotton, while sugar and rice, since emancipation, have become relatively unimportant.

The cotton belt is the land of tenancy, since in this region sharecroppers and renters are found in largest numbers. Tenancy, cotton growing, and the Negro in agriculture are co-extensive in this area. But in the upper South tenancy is rather unimportant, and the role of the Negro is that of wage-hand or landowner.

The United States Census took no account of different forms of land tenure among farmers until 1880, and it was not until 1900 that data was taken in regard to race. But from this period on the information is full and specific on these points, and includes material relating to acreage for each form of land tenure. The states of Georgia and Virginia have kept similar records, the former beginning in 1873 and the latter in 1891 to record farm data of this nature. Thus, for this paper the tenure standing of Virginia and Georgia may be taken as fairly representative of the upper and lower South respectively.

Theoretically, the line of economic advancement for the former is from wage-hand, through sharecropper, renter, to owner. The major purpose of this report is to see the movement of the Negro as he fluctuates in this hierarchy, and to judge whether his role in agricultural activities represents progress.

During the fifty-year span, 1865-1915, three distinct periods of the Negro in agriculture in the South stand out: (1) 1865-1880, marking the revival and failure of the ante-bellum plantation, and in which the sharecropper is the predominant type of farmer among Negroes; (2) 1880-1900, a period of growth. Here the Negro begins to function as a renter and makes considerable progress in becoming a landowner; (3) 1900-1915, characterized by better days for the Negro in agriculture. The year 1915 is selected as an end-point in this study because the coming of World War I witnessed a falling off in land ownership and the Negro migration from the South to the North in large numbers to become industrial workers.

II. THE NEGRO IN SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE

1865-1880, *The Revival and Failure of the Ante-Bellum Plantation*

One fact of great importance concerning the situation in 1880 was that between 1865 and 1880 the Southern planters had become adjusted to the new system in the growing of their staple crops. For better or worse, they had not to contend with the system worked out in the early years. A feeling of relief among them was experienced and understandable, for by 1880 the total annual production of cotton had reached the pre-war level of 1860. But it should be remembered that this level of production was attained with white labor as well as Negro.

With respect to land tenure, as time passed, ownership declined and tenancy increased, not only in the South but in the country at large.¹ In 1880 the percentage of land culti-

vated by owners ranged from 53.1 in Alabama to 66.5 in North Carolina. But from 1890 to 1910, on the other hand, there was a gradual decline in these figures. For the Negro this situation in ownership meant that despite the general disruption of the plantation system, many, if not the majority, of them were still identified with the raising of staples on the wage basis. But the movement towards ownership that was just beginning was to gain momentum with the coming decades. Generally, it was found that the greater the time-distance from 1865 the more persistently did the Negro demand greater freedom in his agricultural movements. Tenancy in some form would help to promote such freedom.

Among the Negroes who were tenants the larger number in 1880,² were still sharecroppers. By this time, however, the general basis of division had increased to one-half. Since the overwhelming majority of Negroes in Southern agriculture were engaged either as hired laborers or as sharecroppers, a considerable difference of opinion prevailed among the body of planters respecting the relative merits of the two systems. A special investigation of cotton production, made by the Government, revealed the following:

This was the line of argument offered by those favoring the share system. The cropper would probably be able to earn twice as much money as the wage-hand; the incentive to work is greater; the family can furnish its labor; and finally, the cropper always has a home where he can raise supplies, be more independent, and develop into a better citizen. And the proponents of the wage system contended that under wages the laborer runs no risk, makes more money, gets the benefit of the owner's experience and direction, and pays cash at cheaper rates for supplies.³

Where the wage system prevailed in 1880 in the cotton belt the average amount paid the worker was from eight to twelve dollars a month, with board included. Daily wages were usually fifty cents with board, or seventy-five cents with-

out board. Annual wages ranged from \$75 to \$125 with rations, house, and fuel included.

In 1880 in practically every county throughout the cotton belt there was some land ownership among Negroes but, on the whole, the Negroes in this region were still primarily non-owners, and tillers of the soil.⁴ In most of the counties the proportion of Negroes as landholders was 1-in-25, 1-in-50, or 1-in-100.⁵

The case of Negro landholding at this early date was not altogether hopeless for the reason that in every state of the cotton belt one or more counties showed the Negro making considerable advancement in this direction. For example, in Appling and Mitchell Counties, Georgia, most of the Negro laborers owned land in 1880, while in Thomas County the number was reported as large and increasing.⁶ In the long-leaf pine and coastal counties it was reported that even though a majority of the colored people lived from hand-to-mouth, many had accumulated property, both in rural and urban areas. The Georgia Comptroller General's report gave definite information to this effect. In 1874 the total acreage in Georgia was 338,769 but this had increased to 586,664 by 1880.⁷ In 1874 the approximate number of Negro landowners was 2,974 but in six years the number had doubled, there being 5,968, which is a 100 per cent increase by 1880.

From Arkansas it was reported that more than 66 per cent of the Negro farmers in Sebastian County were owners, while in three others 75 per cent owned farms. A similarly good report came from Texas, where it was reported that in Fort Bend County many had bought small tracts of land and had made comfortable homes.

Columbus County in North Carolina had 90 per cent of its Negroes as landowners. In Nansemond County, Virginia, one-half of the Negro laborers owned land. Yet, in the adjoining county of Greenville only one in fifty held land.⁸

The reference here in 1880 to advancement by Negroes in

certain counties of the South is of value in that it foreshadows larger developments to come. In the upper South, outside of the cotton belt, in 1880 the Negroes were just beginning a movement which was later to put them ahead of the cotton states.

Although sharecropping and employment as hired laborers represented the dominant aspect of the Negro's connection with Southern agriculture, this situation must not obscure the fact that many opportunities had been offered for them to become either renters or landowners. Many Negroes entered upon the process of purchasing land, but frequently one success was accompanied by a dozen failures.⁹ The group which actually embraced or succeeded in becoming landholders most widely was the former underprivileged white farmers.

However, no group in the South in these early years made any substantial improvement. Because of the general upheaval and dislocation of the economic life of the region, following the fratricidal war, mere physical existence was about all to which the South could aspire. The crop-lien system and the single crop were forces which held back this section. But improved conditions were in store for both the South and the Negro in the coming decade.

1880-1900, A Period of Growth and Decline

The outstanding fact concerning the Negro in agriculture during this second period is that their number was on the decline. In 1890 there were 1,362,713 farm laborers, while in 1900 the number had decreased to 1,344,139.¹⁰ This decline was due, in part, to the continued withdrawal of female workers from the field. In 1890 females contributed 43.2 per cent of the field help, but in 1900 the percentage of such workers had fallen to 38.7.¹¹ In all probability another factor which contributed to the decline in Negro hired labor during this period was the migration of this group to urban centers. The depression of the 1890's was also a causal factor helping to send some Negroes, as well as whites, to the cities.

The Negro's standing in Southern agriculture, as renters and sharecroppers, in 1900 is given in Table I, page 59. For comparative purposes the material is tabled for the geographical sections employed in this report: the upper South and the lower South.

TABLE I
Negro Renters and Sharecroppers for*
Selected Areas of the South, 1900

Region	T e n a n t	
	Renter	Sharecropper
UPPER SOUTH		
Delaware.....	75	396
Kentucky.....	789	4,984
Maryland.....	563	1,913
North Carolina.....	10,331	26,892
Oklahoma.....	177	489
Tennessee.....	10,909	13,478
Virginia.....	6,891	11,139
West Virginia.....	68	132
Total.....	29,803	59,423
LOWER SOUTH		
Alabama.....	56,212	23,689
Arkansas.....	15,842	19,120
Florida.....	5,497	1,384
Georgia.....	34,728	36,515
Louisiana.....	21,201	27,502
Mississippi.....	57,194	50,405
South Carolina.....	42,434	23,817
Texas.....	8,440	36,865
Total.....	241,558	219,297
Grand Total.....	271,361	278,720

* The dividing line between renter and sharecropper is not a strict one since in some cases a given farmer combines both features. The data offered here, then, are only approximate.

For the entire South it can be seen that the tenants who operated on a share basis outnumbered slightly those who worked as cash tenants or renters. However, it is evident from the data for the lower South, the region with the heavier farm population and greater cotton production, that there were 22,261 more renters than sharecroppers. In two of the South's best cotton producing states, South Carolina and Alabama, the renters, on the average, outnumbered the sharecroppers slightly more than two to one. In like manner in Mississippi, the renters were more numerous, while for Georgia, the ranking was almost equal.

The ownership of land by Negroes between 1880 and 1900 entailed some fluctuations, particularly during the 1890's, but generally, considerable progress was made. Where in 1865 about one per cent of all Negro farm operators owned their land, and in 1880 not more than five per cent, in 1900 Negro farm operators owned 24.5 per cent of all the land they cultivated.¹² Thus, we conclude that for the lower South by far the greater amount of this advancement took place during the 1880's and beginning years of the 1890's, while in the upper South the development was more regular and continuous.

In 1900 the number of acres belonging to Negro farmers, classified as full-owners, in the South was 11,512,424, while 1,846,200 acres were in the hands of those listed as part-owners.¹³ The value of this land at this period was \$81,996,836. The average size of farm owned by Negroes was 71.6 acres, while that of tenants was 44.9 acres.¹⁴ The size of farms owned by whites was about three times as great. Further information on Negro farm holding and acreage is given in Table 11,¹⁵ page 61.

TABLE II
Farms and Acreage of Negroes for Selected States, 1900*.

State	Farms			Acres Belonging to Owners
	Number		Per Cent Owners	
	All Farms	Owners		
Alabama.....	94,038	14,110	15.0	1,216,813
Arkansas.....	46,983	11,941	25.4	1,035,292
Delaware.....	818	332	40.6	12,372
Florida.....	13,526	6,552	48.4	404,037
Georgia.....	82,826	11,375	13.7	924,262
Kentucky.....	11,238	5,402	48.1	236,150
Louisiana.....	58,160	9,378	16.1	744,250
Maryland.....	5,843	3,262	55.8	101,491
Mississippi.....	128,679	20,973	16.3	1,891,066
North Carolina....	54,864	17,520	31.9	965,452
Oklahoma.....	13,225	10,191	77.1	1,553,094
South Carolina....	85,401	18,970	22.2	962,667
Tennessee.....	33,895	9,426	27.8	493,824
Texas.....	65,536	20,139	30.7	1,760,752
Virginia.....	44,834	26,566	59.3	1,031,331
West Virginia.....	742	534	72.0	25,797

* Owners as used in this table consist of part-owners as well as full owners. Part-owners made up 16 per cent of the total owners. The figures given by the Census Bureau do not always conform with those reported in the Census of the various states. For example, in Georgia the Census reports 924,262 acres for Negro owners, but the state Comptroller General's Report gives the acreage as 1,075,073 for 1900. It is probable that the number of acres reported for Mississippi is too high. The figures of Oklahoma include Indians as well as Negroes.

1900-1915, Better Days in Agriculture

In attempting to determine whether Negroes in the South from 1865 to 1915 have made any progress in agriculture, increase or decrease in ownership is an important measuring device. Wage labor and sharecropping stand at the lower levels of the agricultural success-scale, while ownership represents the peak. It has been shown that in 1900 Negro farm owners in the South constituted 24.5 per cent of all Negro farm operators; that the percentage of landowners among the total number of farm operators ranged from 13.7 per

cent in Georgia to 59.3 per cent in Virginia and 72.0 per cent in West Virginia.¹⁶ The situation in 1910 and 1915 may be regarded as a summation of developments since 1865. In covering this period particular attention will be paid to (1) the increase or decrease in number of landowners, (2) the increase or decrease in acreage, and (3) the value of the land owned. The development as regards the number of Negroes owning land between 1900 and 1910 is shown in Table III.¹⁷

TABLE III

Ownership of Land Among Negroes in Agriculture for Selected States, 1900-1910.

State	Number of Owners		Increase or Decrease	
	1900	1910	Number	Per Cent
Alabama.....	14,110	17,047	2,937	20.8
Arkansas.....	11,941	14,660	2,719	22.8
Delaware.....	331	406	75	22.7
Florida.....	6,551	7,286	735	11.2
Georgia.....	11,375	15,698	4,323	38.0
Kentucky.....	5,391	5,916	525	9.7
Louisiana.....	9,378	10,681	1,303	13.9
Maryland.....	3,262	3,949	687	21.1
Mississippi.....	20,973	24,949	3,976	19.0
North Carolina....	16,834	20,707	3,873	23.0
Oklahoma.....	3,683	4,819	1,136	30.8
South Carolina....	18,970	20,356	1,386	7.3
Tennessee.....	9,414	10,698	1,284	13.6
Texas.....	20,139	21,182	1,049	5.2
Virginia.....	534	32,168	5,641	21.3
West Virginia.....	26,527	557	23	4.3
Total.....	179,418	211,087	31,669	17.7

Each state shows an increase in the number of landowners, with Virginia showing the largest numerical increase with a gain of 5,641, or 21.3 per cent for the ten-year period. However, Georgia, with less than one-half the number of landowners found in Virginia and ranking second to Virginia in

this respect, actually experienced the largest proportionate increase of all the states with a 38.0 per cent gain. The average gain for both the upper and lower South sections was 31,669 landowners, or a 17.7 per cent increase between 1900 and 1910.

As regards acres of land owned by Negroes in 1900, they possessed 13,358,684 but by 1910 this had increased to 15,691,536 acres, a gain of 2,332,852 acres or a 17.0 per cent increase. According to the Census more than one-third of the acreage cultivated by Negroes in 1910 belonged to owners and part-owners, and the average size of farms in the South completely owned by Negroes was 73.3 acres in 1910, while in 1900 it had been 72.6 acres.¹⁸

The value of farm property in general increased considerably between 1900 and 1910. Among Negroes the value of land owned by them increased from \$81,996,836 in 1900 to \$212,215,571 in 1910. Although the land acreage of this group increased but 17 per cent, the value of their farm land made a 258.0 per cent gain.

During the period 1900 to 1910 the number of Negro farmers of all classes increased from 746,717 to 893,470. Thus, 146,655 more Negroes entered farming during this decade, which was an increase of 19.6 per cent. However, this increase in the total number of Negro farmers was largely through additions to the tenant group. Thus, despite the gain in landowners, the percentage distribution for this class remained practically the same, witnessing only a slight decrease. In 1900, of the Negro operators, 24.5 per cent were owners, while in 1910 this rate had dropped 24.0 per cent.

The tenant group in the South — croppers and renters — comprised 75.9 per cent of all Negro farmers in 1910, while in 1900 they made up 75.3 per cent of this class. Tenancy was heaviest in Georgia, with 35,494; Mississippi with 32,162; and Arkansas with 13,915. Altogether, the South gained 117,176 tenants along with the 31,669 landowners.

Moreover, the largest gain in tenants was among sharecroppers.

Yet, when considered from the standpoint of acreage cultivated by Negro farmers, it is well to remember that the position of the Negro owner was quite favorable. More than one-third of the farm acreage in the South in 1910 belonged to owners and part-owners, while less than one-third was in the hands of Negro share tenants. A slightly smaller proportion was cultivated by cash-renters.¹⁹ The average size of farm for owners was 68.7 acres; for renters 45.0 acres; and for share tenants 35.6 acres. In 1910 the owners, who constituted one-fourth the total number of all Negro farm operators in the South cultivated one-third of the total acreage. In the South as a whole we may assume that ownership of land by Negroes in 1915 remained practically the same as in 1910.

The basic factor in determining progress in agriculture in the South was the price of cotton. From 1910 to 1915 several factors operated to reduce the profits from this crop. The eastward spread of the cotton boll weevil, increased competition from foreign countries, and the development of the cotton industry through irrigation farming in Arizona and southern California helped to lower the price for this product.²⁰ Furthermore, although in 1914 cotton production had reached its highest level since 1860, the beginning of the First World War made it difficult to market the crop and caused the average price to drop from 12.5 cents to 7.3 cents per pound.

But the most influential factor which acted as a check to agricultural development in the South was the heavy migration of Negroes to urban centers of both the South and the North. In large numbers they abandoned work in the cotton fields to enter employment in industry.²¹ The general result of this shifting of population brought about an actual decline in land ownership, as revealed by the fact that in 1920, Negro farm

owners in the South comprised 23.2 per cent of all Negro farm operators as against 24.0 per cent in 1910. Meanwhile, the tenants increased during this same period from 75.9 per cent in 1910 to 76.6 per cent in 1920.

Another criterion for judging the progress of the Negro in agriculture is to correlate his position with that of whites for the same factor. Relative to land ownership the Negro gain was greater than that of whites after 1900. For the South at large, between 1900 and 1910 white owners experienced an increase of 11.4 per cent, while the Negro increase was 17.7 per cent. Furthermore, the increase in land ownership by Negroes was greater than their population increase. But between 1910 and 1920 the rate of decline for white and Negro owners and tenants was about the same. The year 1915 may be taken as the year in which Negroes of the South reached their zenith in farm ownership. Prior to this time whites had deserted agriculture for industry in much larger numbers than Negroes, but from this date on it would appear that both groups abandoned rural life in equal proportion.

III. SUMMARY

In reviewing the work covered by this study the record shows that Negroes in Southern agriculture during a period of fifty years, 1865 to 1915, progressed from a group of wage-hands with no control over the land to a class of which more than one-half owned their land without restrictions, or farmed as cash-renters on an independent basis. The revolution in agriculture, which began in the South following the end of the Civil War, brought about the decline of the whites of the old slavocracy, but it proved to be a boon to the Negro and poor whites. As in other agrarian revolutions, it brought land to the landless, besides other advantages and opportunities.

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9. Hammond, M. B. "The Southern Farmer and Cotton," *Political Science Quarterly*. Vol. XII, p. 459.
10. *Negro Labor in the United States: 1850-1925*. Wesley, Charles H., p. 227. These figures apply to the whole United States, but the great majority of farm hands was located in the South.
11. Green, Lorenzo J., and Carter G. Woodson. *The Negro Wage Earner*, p. 57.
12. *The Negro Population in the United States: 1790-1915*, United States Bureau of the Census, p. 572.
13. *Ibid.*, p. 577.
14. Work, Monroe. *Negro Year Book: 1925*.
15. *The Negro Population in the United States: 1790-1915*. p. 609. Also, consult Work, Monroe, *Negro Year Book: 1918-1919*, p. 351.
16. Land ownership and other forms of land tenure in West Virginia possess less interest in this state than in other parts of the South because of the relative sparseness of the Negro population and the engagement of Negroes in mining and other pursuits rather than agriculture.
17. *The Negro Population in the United States: 1790-1915*. p. 707.
18. *Ibid.*, p. 577.
19. *Ibid.*, p. 574.

20. Hawk. *Economic History of the South*.
21. *Ibid.*, p. 454. Also, *Negro Labor in the United States, 1850-1925*, C. H. Wesley, pp. 282-292. Peonage, lynching, lack of educational advantages, and other such factors were additional elements which brought on the movement to urban centers. After 1915 the decline in foreign immigration and the demand for more labor in the North served to accelerate the movement in this section.

CHAPTER II

*AN ECONOMIC STUDY OF FARMS OPERATED BY NEGROES IN DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA

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I. INTRODUCTION

Purpose and Method

The purpose of this study was to find out the facts about Negro farmers in Dallas County, to gather other economic information relating to the agriculture of the County in general, and to determine the reasons for success and failure on Negro farms. It is believed that the facts revealed by a study of this nature will be of value to teachers of agriculture, to agricultural extension workers, to workers in other agricultural agencies, and to farmers.

Farm business records of 207 Negro farms were obtained by the survey method for the crop year 1941. Most of the field work was done by a group of graduate students at Tuskegee Institute as part of their training in Farm Manage-

* This is an abstract of a Ph.D. thesis done at Cornell University which is to be published eventually in full.

ment. In representative Negro communities, certain roads were selected and an attempt was made to obtain a record from each farmer on the road. The records taken in the field were checked by a different individual in the office. The tabular method was used in analyzing and arranging the data. Two hundred records, sorted into owner and cash-renter groups were used for this report. Part-owner farms were included in the owner group. No share-renters or croppers were interviewed.

History and Location

Dallas County is located in the southwest of the center of Alabama. Selma, the county seat, is 50 miles west of Montgomery, about 75 miles south of Birmingham, and 140 miles northeast of Mobile. The area of the County is 976 square miles, or 624,640 acres.

The county was created in February, 1818, by an act of the Alabama legislature, and the territory, from which the county was formed, was taken from Montgomery County and named in honor of A. J. Dallas of Pennsylvania. The first immigrants came from Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee. The agricultural history of the country dates from about 1816, with the first farmers operating on a self-sufficient basis. It was not long before cotton became, and has remained, the principal cash crop.

Up to the Civil War farming was carried on under the plantation system; the plantations were large and were operated by slaves. The common practice was to plant as much cotton as the slaves could gather. Corn was grown to feed workers and livestock. But today, very few of the old plantations are in existence, and the remaining large holdings are operated by cash tenants. Share tenants and croppers are relatively few.

Population

In 1940 the population of Dallas County was 55,245,

about the same as in 1900. Although the urban population has increased steadily, the rural population has decreased. In 1900 the rural population was 84 per cent of the total population, but only 64 per cent in 1940. The farm population was 57 per cent of the total population in 1940. The white population has increased steadily since 1900 but the Negro population has decreased. In 1900 the Negro population was 83 per cent of the total but in 1930 it had declined to 74 per cent.

In 1940 there were 14 acres of land in farms for each person of the farm population in the County. For Alabama this ratio was 14, and for Iowa it was 35. The pressure of the farm population on resources was about the same in the County as in the State but much greater than in Iowa.

Farm Operators

In 1940 the per cent of farms operated by tenants was 83; increased from 1880 to 1910, and then decreased slightly to 1940. In the County most of the tenants are cash-renters, with 64 per cent of the operators falling into this category in 1940; 16 per cent by share-renters and croppers, and 3 per cent by tenure not specified.

In 1940 forty-nine per cent of the white farm operators and 89 per cent of the non-white, or Negro, operators were tenants. Negroes comprised 92 per cent of all tenants. Since 1910 both the number and per cent of white tenants has increased, while the number and per cent of Negro tenants has decreased. Fifty per cent of the white farm operators were owners and part-owners, while only 11 per cent of the Negro farm operators were owners and part-owners. Thus, a larger proportion of the white than of the Negro farm operators were owners and part-owners. Seventeen per cent of all the farm operators were owners and part-owners.

In 1940, according to the Federal Census, 85 per cent of the farm operators in Dallas County were colored, and 15

per cent were white. In the state of Alabama 68 per cent of the farm operators were white and 32 per cent colored. See Table I. Both in Dallas County and in Alabama the number of white farm operators was greater in 1940 than in 1900, while the number of Negro farm operators was less. The decrease in the number of Negro farm operators is due to the fact that many of the former Negro renters had become hired farm laborers in 1940.

TABLE I
Number and Proportion of Farm Operators, By Color,
Dallas County and Alabama Census Data

Place and Type of Operator	F a r m s					
	Number			Per Cent		
	1900	1920	1940	1900	1920	1940
Dallas County						
White Operators	807	786	834	11	11	15
Non-White Operators	6,334	6,338	4,879	89	89	85
Total Operators	7,141	7,124	5,713	100	100	100
Alabama						
White Operators	129,137	160,896	158,382	58	63	68
Non-White Operators	94,083	95,203	73,362	42	37	32
Total Operators	223,220	256,099	231,744	100	100	100

Since 1920 the number of white farm operators in the County has increased 6 per cent, while the number of colored farm operators has decreased 20 per cent. During the period 1920 to 1930, for the state of Alabama, the number of white farm operators decreased 2 per cent and the number of colored operators declined 23 per cent.

In 1940 the per cent tenancy in Dallas County was 83 per cent as compared to 59 per cent for the State. Since 1900 the per cent tenancy in the County was highest in 1910 with 89 per cent, and lowest in 1940 with 83 per cent. For the same

period, in the State, the tenancy was highest in 1930 with 65 per cent, and lowest in 1900 with 58 per cent. Generally, the per cent tenancy in both the county and state has not varied much since 1900. The difference in tenancy between the highest and lowest years in Dallas County was 6 per cent, while for Alabama it was 7 per cent.

Topography and Climate

The elevation of Dallas County ranges from 120 to 300 feet above sea level; the lowest area is along the Alabama River where it leaves the county, the highest in the north-eastern part of the county. There are four kinds of land relief in Dallas County: undulating prairies, central plains and high terraces, river terraces and first bottoms, and hilly uplands. In the County 34 soil types and 10 phases of these types have been mapped. According to their characteristics, based on agricultural uses, the soils of the County are grouped in three general classes: soils of the sandy uplands and river terraces, soils of the clay uplands and prairies, and miscellaneous soils and land types.

Most of the 200 farms studied were located on soils of the sandy upland and river terrace classes. These soils, except Susquehanna fine sandy loam, which is underlain by beds of heavy clay, are underlain by beds of unconsolidated sandy clays, sands, and sandy materials. The soils of these groups are good for farming and are used for the production of a wide variety of crops. On them are produced much of the corn, practically all of the peanuts, and most of the cotton, garden vegetables, sweet potatoes, sorghum, sugar cane, and fruits.

The climate of the County is temperate, and in general healthful. The winters are mild, little snow or sleet falls, and the summers are long and warm. The average growing season is 248 days. The mean annual precipitation of 50.44 inches is well distributed throughout the year. The average growing season rainfall is 23.55 inches. The driest months are Sep-

tember, October, and November. The average temperature for the year is 64.8 degrees. The average summer temperature is 80.7 degrees, and for winter it is 48.1 degrees.

Transportation and Markets

The County has good railroad transportation facilities. Several branches of the Southern Railroad traverse the County, the Western Railway of Alabama comes into Selma from Montgomery, and a branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad runs south from Selma. The United States Highway Number 80, a concrete-surfaced road, crosses the county in an east-west direction, and there are other hard-surfaced roads in the area. Also, numerous well-graded sandy-clay and gravel roads are found in all parts of the locality. Selma is at the head of year-round navigation on the Alabama River. Much cotton and other products, commercial fertilizer, and general merchandise are carried by boats.

Cotton gins are well distributed throughout the area. Most of the farmers sell their cotton at harvest time to local buyers at the gin. Some of the largest growers put their cotton in storage in anticipation of rising prices. The cotton is assembled and stored in large warehouses in Selma, and from here the cotton is shipped to distant markets.

A creamery, which manufactures ice cream and butter, is located in Selma. A cheese plant is located at Safford, and a milk receiving plant at Marion Junction. Some of the dairy products are consumed locally, but the greater part is shipped to Birmingham and other outside markets. Cattle, sheep, and hogs are sold to buyers at the stockyard in Selma.

II. FARMING IN DALLAS COUNTY, ALABAMA

Types of Farming

Dallas County is located in the type of farming area of Alabama known as the "Black Prairie Belt." A classification of farming in the County, as taken from the section on types of farming in the Census of 1930, is given in Table II. The type of farming was predominantly cotton growing, as 89

per cent of the farms were classified as cotton farms. However, since 1930 there has been a decided shift from cotton growing to the raising of beef cattle.

TABLE II
Number of Farms of Selected Types, Dallas County,
Alabama, 1930 Classification.

Types of Farming	F a r m s	
	Number	Per Cent
General	108	2
Cotton	6,344	89
Crop Specialty	28	--
Fruit	5	--
Truck	6	--
Dairy	84	1
Animal Specialty	34	1
Stock Ranch	9	--
Poultry	3	--
Self-sufficing	92	
Abnormal	90	1
Unclassified	293	4
Total	7,096	100

Prices and Costs in 1941

Prices of farm products in Alabama were higher in 1941 than in any of the previous ten years. The purchasing power of Alabama farm prices, in terms of what farmers buy, was also higher in 1941 than in any of the previous ten years.

Capital and Income

Since 1920 the value of all farm property per farm has declined. In 1940 the value of farm property was \$2,073 per farm; the value of land and buildings \$1,654 per farm. The value of land and buildings declined from \$30 per acre in 1920 to \$22 in 1940. The value of land, excluding buildings, declined from \$23 per acre in 1920 to \$16 in 1940. In 1940 the value of machinery of \$111 per farm was greater than in 1920 but less than in 1930. The distribution

of capital remained the same from 1880 to 1930. About 75 per cent of the capital was in real estate, 20 per cent in livestock, and 5 per cent in machinery.

The total capital on 78 Negro-owned farms averaged \$3,368 per farm; 72 per cent of which was in real estate, 16 per cent in livestock, 7 per cent in machinery, and 5 per cent in feed and supplies. The capital on these Negro-owned farms followed closely the per cent distribution for the average farm of the county. For the Negro owner the average value of real estate was 46 per cent greater; the average value of machinery was 55 per cent greater than the average for the county.

Of the 78 Negro owners, 42 per cent had average capital of less than \$2,000, 61 per cent had average capital of less than \$3,000, while 10 per cent had average capital of \$6,000 or more as shown in Table III.

TABLE III
Variation in Capital, 78 Negro-owned Farms,
Dallas County, Alabama, 1941

Capital	F a r m s		
	Number	Per Cent	Cumulative Per Cent
Less than \$1,000	9	12	12
\$1,000 - 1,999	23	30	42
2,000 - 2,999	15	19	61
3,000 - 3,999	11	14	75
4,000 - 4,999	7	9	84
5,000 - 5,999	5	6	90
6,000 and over	8	10	100

Considering the 200 Negro farms studied, owners had an average working capital of \$950; renters, \$616; all farms, \$745. Owners had a larger investment in working capital than renters. As an average about three-fifths of the working capital was in livestock, one-fifth in machinery, and one-fifth in feeds and supplies, as shown in Table IV.

TABLE IV
Distribution of Working Capital, 200 Negro Farms,
Dallas County, 1941

C a p i t a l	Average Investment					
	Dollars			Per Cent		
	Owners	Renters	All Farms	Owners	Renters	All Farms
Livestock	550	382	447	58	62	60
Machinery	244	116	165	26	19	22
Feeds and Supplies	156	118	133	17	19	18
T o t a l	950	616	745	100	100	100

According to the Census of 1940 the average value of farm real estate in Dallas County for white farm operators was \$7,103; for non-white farm operators it was \$723. From 1930 to 1940 there was an increase of 24 per cent per farm in the average value of farm real estate for the white farm operator but a decrease of 8 per cent for the non-white farm operator.

The average value of farm real estate and machinery by tenure and color of farm operator, based on the data from the Census of 1940 is given in Table V. The part-owners had the highest average value for both farm real estate and for machinery, and the tenants the lowest. The average value of farm real estate was lower in Dallas County than in Alabama in 1940, it being \$1,654 and \$1,764 respectively, but this difference is not as great as it was in previous years, when it was \$407 in 1920 and \$684 in 1930 in favor of the State. While for farm machinery in 1940, the value per farm was greater in Dallas County than in Alabama, it being \$111 and \$98 respectively. However, in 1920 and 1930 it was larger for the State than for the County, the values being \$134 and \$130 in 1920, and \$130 and \$97 in 1930 respectively.

TABLE V
Value of Farm Real Estate and Machinery Per Farm, Dallas
County, Alabama, By Tenure and Color, 1940 Census Data.

O p e r a t o r	Value in Dollars	
	Real Estate	Machinery
Full Owner		
White	8,776	664
Non-White	1,245	65
Part-Owners		
White	15,953	1,284
Non-White	1,221	102
All Tenants		
White	2,590	212
Non-White	659	19

The average total receipts were \$1,036 for the owners, \$933 for the renters, and \$973 for all farms. Total cash receipts were \$914 for owners, \$816 for renters, and averaging \$859 for all farms. The owners and renters had about equal receipts from crops. The owners had larger total receipts from livestock, miscellaneous sources, and in increase in inventory than the renters. The owners had a smaller proportion of receipts from crops but a larger proportion of the total from livestock and from miscellaneous sources than the renters.

As an average for all farms, 66 per cent of the receipts was from crops, 10 per cent from livestock, 12 per cent from miscellaneous sources, and 12 per cent from increase in inventory. Most of the increase in inventory resulted from increase in inventory of feeds and supplies. Part of it was due to increase in the value of livestock. Cotton and cottonseed accounted for 60 per cent of the owners' receipts, 64 per cent of the renters' receipts, and 63 per cent of the receipts for all farms. Thus the sale of crops, other than cotton, was not important for the farms as a whole. The dairy enterprise was the most important source of livestock receipts but con-

tributed only 6 per cent of the total receipts.

All of the 200 farms had receipts from cotton. Thirty-nine per cent of the farms had receipts from milk and other dairy products. Fifty per cent of the owners and 32 per cent of the renters had receipts from milk and other dairy products. For all farms 19 per cent had receipts from hogs, 72 per cent had receipts from eggs, 14 per cent had receipts from beef cattle, and 91 per cent reported Agricultural Adjustment Administration benefit payments. A larger proportion of the renters than of the owners did not report A.A.A. payments. A larger proportion of the owners than of the renters had receipts from livestock enterprises. Receipts ranged from \$45 to \$7,767 per farm. Two-thirds of the farms had total receipts of less than \$1,000. The proportion of the owners and renters was about the same for each of the groups by magnitude of total receipts.

Farm Expenses

The average of total expenses for all farms was \$641, of which \$404 was cash and \$237 non-cash items. The owners had slightly greater expenses than renters. Cash expenses comprised 63 per cent of the total expenses for all farms. Owners had larger cash but smaller non-cash expenses than renters.

As regards the distribution of expenses it was found, as shown in Table VI, page 78, that labor, fertilizer, and purchase of equipment were major items of expenses for owners; while the chief items for renters were labor, land rent, and fertilizer. For all farms labor accounted for 46 per cent of the total expenses, land rent 14 per cent, and fertilizer 12 per cent.

Of all the farms 89 per cent had unpaid family labor, and 69 per cent had hired labor as expenses. Proportionately more of the renters had unpaid labor, while more of the owners had hired labor. The average months of unpaid

TABLE VI
Distribution of Expenses, 200 Negro Farms

Item	Average Amount					
	Dollars			Per Cent		
	Owners	Renters	All Farms	Owners	Renters	All Farms
Unpaid family labor (with board)	181	240	218	27	38	34
Hired Labor	114	37	67	17	6	10
Board, hired labor	10	10	10	2	2	2
Total Labor	305	287	295	46	46	46
New Buildings	22	—	9	3	—	1
Buildings Repairs	8	1	4	1	—	—
Insurance	4	—	1	1	—	—
Taxes	19	1*	7	3	—	1
Equipment bought	56	20	35	9	3	5
Auto, truck, tractor (cash exp.)	34	10	22	5	2	4
Baling	3	4	4	—	—	—
Grain	6	6	6	1	1	1
Hay	6	5	5	1	1	1
Salt	2	1	1	—	—	—
Fertilizer	64	81	74	10	13	12
Seeds	21	14	17	3	2	3
Ginning	20	22	17	3	4	3
Rent of land	28	123	86	4	20	14
Fences	3	1	2	—	—	—
Livestock bought	24	24	24	4	4	4
Miscellaneous	15	11	13	2	2	2
Decrease in inventory	21	18	19	3	3	3
Total Other Items	356	342	346	54	54	54
Total Non-Cash Expenses	202	259	237	31	41	37
Total Cash Expenses	459	370	404	69	59	63
Grand Total: All Expenses	661	629	641	100	100	100

family labor for all farms was 9, with a total value of \$217 or \$24 per month. The renters had more months of unpaid family labor than owners but valued it at about the same rate per month. The above table refers to 200 Negro farms (78 owners and 122 cash renters) in Dallas County, Alabama.

The farm operators worked an average of 12 months annually. The value of the operator's labor averaged \$413 for the year, or \$34 per month for all farms. For the owners it was \$446, for the renters \$393 for the 12 months.

The average months of hired labor with board was 0.9 month for all farms with a value, including the cost of board, of \$22 per month. The average months of hired labor without board was 1.7 for all farms with a value of \$19 per month. The value without board per month of labor was higher for the owners than the renters. The number of days of hired labor with board averaged 5, for all farms, at 80 cents per day including the cost of board. Owners had an average of 13 days of hired day labor with board furnished, while renters had an average of only one day. Both owners and renters paid the same rate per day. For all farms the average number of days of hired day labor without board was 27; for the owners it was 30, and for the renters it was 25. The rate of pay averaged 70 cents per day on the renter farms.

The total labor for all farms averaged 24.8 months for the year, or a man equivalent of 2.07. The owners and renters had about the same average number of months of total labor. The average value of all labor per month was \$28 for all farms; \$29 for owner farms, and \$27 for renter farms.

The average wage rates paid to hired farm labor in Alabama in 1941 were \$16 per month with board; \$22 per month without board; 80 cents per day with board; and \$1.04 per day without board as indicated in Table VII. The

200 Negro farmers in this study paid an average of \$12 per month, excluding the value of board for month-hired labor with board. This was \$4 less than the average for the State. The Negro owner paid month-hired labor \$15, in addition to board, or \$1 less than the average for the State. The Negro renters paid month-hired labor \$11, in addition to board, or \$5 less than the average for the State.

TABLE VII

Average Wage Rates Paid to Hired Labor, Alabama, 1941*

Month	Wages Per Month (In Dollars)		Wages Per Day (In Dollars)	
	With Board	Without Board	With Board	Without Board
January	13.75	19.75	0.70	0.90
April	15.25	21.25	0.75	1.00
July	16.50	22.25	0.80	1.00
October	17.75	24.75	0.95	1.25
Average	15.81	22.00	0.80	1.04

* From "Crops and Markets," published by the United States Department of Agriculture

The 200 Negro farmers studied paid month-hired labor an average of \$19 per month without board. This figure included the cost of crop per labor on a few of the owner farms. The average monthly wage rate without board for the State was \$22, or \$3 more than the Negro farmers paid. The Negro owners paid \$20 per month for month-hired labor without board, or \$2 less than the average for the State. The Negro renters paid month-hired labor without board \$13 per month, or \$9 less than the average for the State.

The cost of day-hired labor with board, excluding the cost of board, was 60 cents per day for the 200 Negro farmers. This was 20 cents less per day than the average for the State. The owners paid a few cents more than the renters but 19

cents less per day than the average for Alabama. The 200 Negro farmers paid an average of 70 cents per day without board. This was 34 cents less than the average for the State. The Negro owners and renters paid about the same rate per day for day-hired labor without board. Both rates were about 32 cents below the average rates for the State, which include all hired farm labor.

The 200 Negro farms made an average labor income of \$248; average labor earnings of \$579. The renters made larger labor incomes and larger labor earnings than the owners. See Table VIII.

TABLE VIII
Receipts, Expenses, Labor Income, and Labor Earnings,
200 Negro Farms.

I t e m	F a r m s					
	D o l l a r s			P e r C e n t		
	Owners	Renters	All Farms	Owners	Renters	All Farms
Receipts						
Crops sold	647	644	645	62	69	66
Livestock sold	83	43	59	8	5	6
Livestock products sold	43	31	36	4	3	4
Increase in inventory	122	110	114	12	12	12
Miscellaneous receipts	141	105	119	14	11	12
Total Receipts	1,036	933	973	100	100	100
Expenses						
Cash farm expenses	459	369	404	70	59	63
Unpaid family labor	181	242	218	27	38	34
Decrease in inventory	21	18	19	3	3	3
Total Expenses	661	629	641	100	100	100
Farm Income	375	304	332			
*Interest on average capital	168	**31	84			
Labor Income	207	273	248			
Labor Earnings	566	588	579			

* Interest was calculated on the average capital at 5 per cent

** For the renters, interest was calculated on the working capital

Size and Number of Farms

For the 200 Negro farms the average total acres of land operated was 77. This was about equal to the average for Dallas County and 5 acres less than the average for Alabama. The average total acres for owners was 112, twice as large as the average total acres for renters, 47 per cent larger than the average for the County, and 37 per cent larger than the average for the State.

For these farms the average was 43 acres of crop land per farm. This was more than for the County or State. Owners had a larger acreage of crop land than renters. The County had about the same acres of crop land per farm as the State. The average acres of pasture land for these farms was lower than for the County but greater than for the State. The owners had a larger average acreage of pasture land than renters, the County, or the State.

The number of farms in Dallas County increased from 1880 to 1910, but since 1910 the number of farms has decreased. In 1940 the number was 30 per cent less than in 1910. The decrease since 1910 has been due largely to the boll weevil infestation. With its coming, in the decade 1910-1920, cotton production became unprofitable in many sections of the County and many farmers were forced to quit. A second factor, which accounted for the decrease in the number of farms, was the migration of farmers to Northern industrial areas during the First World War. A third factor was the cotton acreage reduction program inaugurated by the Government in the decade 1930-1940. In complying with this program many of the large landholders reduced the number of tenants. This resulted in a reduction in the number of farms.

The average acres per farm decreased from 1880 to 1910, and then increased. Probably, the decrease to 1910 was due to the breaking up of large plantations into smaller units;

the increase, since 1910 and especially since 1930, to attempts by the larger farmers to dispense with their cotton tenants and to shift to beef cattle. The trend in the per cent of the total area in farms was down, coinciding with the trend toward the intensification of cotton production, from 1880 to 1910, and then up, coinciding with a tendency toward a more extensive type of agriculture. Consult Table IX.

In 1940 the number of farms of white farm operators in Dallas County was 21 per cent more, and the average acres per farm 65 per cent more than in 1930. The increase, over 1930, in the total area of land in farms was 99 per cent. The proportion of the land area in the farms of white farm operators increased from 39 per cent of the total in 1930 to 61 per cent in 1940. The large differences between data for 1930 and for 1940 suggests the possibility that the enumeration was more complete in 1940 than for the 1930 Census. If this is true, the data must be discounted for such discrepancy.

TABLE IX
Number and Size of Farms and Per Cent of Total Land Area
in Farms, Dallas County, Alabama, by Census Periods

Census Period	Number of Farms	Average Acres Per Farm	Per Cent of Total Area in Farms*
1880	4,276	103	71
1890	5,580	75	67
1900	7,141	64	73
1910	8,182	44	58
1920	7,124	56	64
1930	7,096	48	58
1940	5,713	76	70
Per Cent Change Since 1910	—30	72	20

* Total land area in 1940 used as base (624,640 acres)

The Census data for the County show that in 1940 twenty-four per cent less farms were operated by non-white farm

operators, in contrast to 21 per cent more by white operators than in 1930. For the period 1930-1940 the average acres per farm for non-white farm operators increased by only 6 per cent, while the increase was 65 per cent for white operators. Since non-whites in Dallas County are Negroes, this shows that the Negro farmer has not increased the size of his farm since 1930, and is still operating a small unit. The large increase in the size of farm of white operators is explained by the fact that many of the large white operators now operate their farms with hired help.

Land in farms operated by non-white farm operators has decreased 19 per cent since 1930; that for white operators has increased 99 per cent. The proportion of land in farms that was operated by non-white operators decreased from 61 per cent of the total in 1930 to 39 per cent in 1940. This was the exact opposite to what occurred with white farm operators. They operated 39 per cent of the acres of land in farms in 1930 and 61 per cent in 1940.

In 1940 part-owners operated a larger average number of acres than any of the other tenure groups. The share-renters operated the smallest average number of acres. Farms of share-renters and cash-renters were about the same size in 1940 as in 1920, but those of owners and part-owners were larger. Tenancy seems to have limited an increase in the size of farms.

The Negro farms surveyed ranged in size from 7 acres to 824 acres of land; 59 per cent had less than 60 acres. Seventy-five per cent of the renter farms and 34 per cent of the owner farms were of less than 60 acres. Eighteen per cent of the owner farms, and only 3 per cent of the renter farms were of 200 acres or more.

Dallas County had more small farms than the State. In the County 76 per cent and in the State 53 per cent of the farms were of less than 50 acres. Three per cent of the farms in Dallas County and only one per cent in Alabama were

of 500 acres or more.

Since 1880 the trend has been toward an increase in the number of small farms in Dallas County. In 1880, seventeen per cent, and in 1935, 33 per cent, of the farms were of less than 20 acres. In 1880 fifteen per cent, while in 1935 only seven per cent of the farms were in the group 100-499 acres in size.

Crops

All of the Negro farms studied grew cotton, with an average of 14.1 acres per farm, or 58 per cent more than the average for the County. The average acreage of cotton was the same on owner as on renter farms. All of the farms studied grew corn also, with an average of 15.2 acres per farm, or 54 per cent more than the average for the County. The owners grew slightly larger average acreage of corn than did renters. Cotton and corn occupied 62 per cent of the total acres of crops.

Small acreages of a variety of other crops were grown. Most of the farms had a patch of sweet potatoes and peanuts, grown mostly for home use. Cowpeas for hay was grown by 24 per cent of the farms, and Johnson grass hay by 30 per cent of the farms. The acres of cowpea hay were 1.1, and of Johnson grass 4.0 per farm. Oats for grain were grown by 8 per cent, and oats for hay by 15 per cent of the farms.

In Dallas County the total acres of cotton increased from the year 1879 to 1899, but steadily decreased from 1899 to 1939. Twenty-one per cent more acres of corn was grown in 1939 than in 1879. The acres of sweet potatoes fluctuated widely from one census period to another. The smallest acreage of sweet potatoes was grown in 1939. The area of peanuts grown in 1939 was a large increase over previous census years. The total acres of oats grown showed a declining trend from 1879 to 1929, but showed an increase in 1939. The acres of sugar cane for sirup showed an increasing trend since

1879. The total acres of sorghum for sirup increased until 1919, followed by a decline through 1929, and recovered again by 1939. Since 1879 the area in hay has increased more than that in any other crop. The acreage of hay in 1939 was 20 times as great as in 1879. The decennial increase was consistent.

The yield per acre of cotton was lower in 1939 than it was in 1909. The yield of corn per acre was lowest in 1939 and highest in 1919. The yield per acre of sweet potatoes was highest in 1929 and lowest in 1939. The yield per acre of oats was highest in 1929 and lowest in 1909; that of annual legume hay increased slightly from 1919 to 1929, and then decreased in 1939.

The average yield of cotton for the 200 farms studied was 216 pounds per acre. This was about equal to the average for the State. For these farms the yields per acre of all crops except cotton, corn, sweet potatoes, and Johnson grass were below the average for Alabama. The owners were above renters in the average yield per acre of cotton, peanuts, Johnson grass hay, and of oats for grain.

The average amounts of principal crops produced by the 200 farms studied were: 6.1 bales of cotton; 206 bushels of corn; 31 bushels of sweet potatoes; and 4.1 tons of Johnson grass hay. The owners and renters produced about the same amounts of the principal crops per farm. The average farmer sold 100 per cent of the cotton produced, 92 per cent of the cottonseed, 32 per cent of the Johnson grass hay, 30 per cent of the sugar cane sirup. Only small quantities of the other crops were sold, as revealed in Table X, page 87, since they were produced largely for feed and home use.

The average price received for cotton for all farms was 16.5 cents per pound. The owners and renters received the same average price for cotton. For most of the other crops

sold the owners received better prices than renters. The renters received better prices than owners for Johnson grass and peas. With the exception of prices for cottonseed and cowpeas, the prices received by the farms studied were about equal to the average prices in the State. The prices for cottonseed and cowpeas for the farms studied were lower than the average prices for these products in the State.

TABLE X
Crops Grown and Crops Sold per Farm, 200 Negro Farms
(78 Owners and 122 Cash-Renters), Dallas County,
Alabama, 1941

C r o p	Unit	G r o w n			S o l d			P e r C e n t S o l d		
		Owners	Renters	All Farms	Owners	Renters	All Farms	Owners	Renters	All Farms
Cotton	bale	6.3	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.0	6.1	100	100	100
Cottonseed	ton	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.4	92	93	92
Corn for grain	bushel	207.0	205.0	206.0	4.9	7.9	6.8	2	4	3
Sweet potatoes	bushel	30.0	31.0	30.7	0.7	2.0	1.5	2	7	5
Sorghum	gallon	3.0	8.2	6.2	—	1.3	1.0	—	16	16
Sugar cane	gallon	12.0	23.3	18.9	3.4	7.0	5.6	28	30	30
Peanuts	bushel	12.7	9.6	10.9	0.8	1.2	1.0	6	13	9
Peas	bushel	0.9	3.2	2.3	0.1	0.6	0.4	11	19	17
Cowpeas	bushel	7.8	6.0	6.7	0.3	1.3	1.1	4	22	17
Johnson grass	ton	4.9	3.6	4.1	0.5	1.8	1.3	10	50	32

Farm Practices

Of all the farms 91 per cent bought fertilizer, but proportionately more owners than renters made such purchases. Of the fertilizer used by all the surveyed farms, the total amount was 586.6 tons; and the total value \$14,738; the value per ton was \$25; and the value per farm \$74. Eighty-five per cent of all the fertilizer was used on the cotton crop, 13 per cent on the corn crop, and 2 per cent on other crops.

Many different kinds of fertilizer were used on cotton, but 6-8-4 was the formula most commonly applied, accounting for 72 per cent of the total amount of fertilizer used on that crop. Nitrate of soda represented 13 per cent of the fertilizer used on cotton.

Nitrate of soda made up 80 per cent, and the formula 6-8-4, accounted for 17 per cent of the total amount of fertilizer used on corn. For the other crops, superphosphate was the most important fertilizer used, accounting for 63 per cent of the total amount of fertilizer applied in growing other crops. This same fertilizer was used on winter cover crops also.

The most important fertilizer used by the 200 farms studied was 6-8-4, comprising 63 per cent of the total amount used. Its average price was \$23 per ton. Nitrate of soda was the second most important fertilizer used. It accounted for 22 per cent of the total amount of fertilizer used, at an average price of \$34 per ton. Small amounts of a variety of other kinds of fertilizer were used.

Of the total amount of fertilizer used 197.7 tons, or 34 per cent, were used by farms operated by owners. The total value of the fertilizer used by the owners was \$4,908, and the value per farm was \$63. Eighty-one per cent was for the cotton crop, 14 per cent for corn, and 5 per cent for other crops. Of the fertilizer used for cotton 56 per cent was 6-8-4 and 14 per cent nitrate of soda. Several other formulas accounted for the balance of fertilizer used. Nitrate of soda comprised 80 per cent of the fertilizer used on corn by the owners.

The fertilizer used by renters was 389 tons or 66 per cent of the total amount used by all farms. The total value of fertilizer used by renters was \$9,830, or \$80 per farm. The value of fertilizer and lime per farm was \$81. Of the fertilizer used by renters, 86 per cent was for the cotton crop, 13

per cent for the corn crop, and one per cent for other crops. A slightly larger proportion of the total fertilizer was used on the cotton crop by renters than by owners.

More fertilizer was used per acre by renters than by owners. The renters applied an average of 249 pounds, the owners 175 pounds of all kinds of fertilizer per acre of cotton. The renters applied 67 pounds, the owners **only 29** pounds of fertilizer of all kinds per acre of corn. The renters applied an average of 182 pounds, the owners only 101 pounds of fertilizer of all kinds per acre of all crops.

Reports on cottonseed planted were obtained from 69 owners and from 122 renters, or from a total of 191 farmers. A larger proportion of renters than owners bought cottonseed, and they bought a larger proportion of the seed used. About one bushel of cottonseed was used per acre by both renters and owners and the cost of seed purchased was \$1 per bushel.

Reports of seedcorn used were obtained from 62 owners and 117 renters, or a total of 179 farmers. A larger proportion of renters than owners bought seedcorn, and also bought a larger proportion of the total seedcorn used. The average cost of seedcorn bought for all farms was \$1.54 per bushel. The owners paid more for their seedcorn than the renters. The average amount of seedcorn used per acre was 0.21 per bushel for all farms. The owners and renters used the same quantity of seed per acre.

Forty-six per cent of all farms grew winter legumes. A considerably larger proportion of owners than renters grew winter legumes. The average acres of winter legumes for all farms was 4.3. The owners had a larger average acreage of winter legumes than renters. More of the farmers grew vetch than Austrian peas for this purpose. The cash cost of winter legumes averaged \$10 per farm, or \$2.46 per acre for all farms. It was slightly higher per acre for owners than renters. Vetch contains a higher percentage of nitrogen than Austrian

winter peas, but it costs more per acre than Austrian peas. The fact that more of the farmers grew vetch than Austrian peas, even though vetch cost more per acre, may indicate that vetch was better suited to the soils of the area studied.

Livestock

The average number of different kinds of livestock for the farms studied is shown in Table XI. The owners had more of each different kind of livestock per farm than renters.

TABLE XI
Number of Livestock Per Farm, 200 Negro Farms (78 Owners and 122 Cash-Renters), Dallas County, Alabama

Kind of Livestock	Livestock Per Farm		
	Owners	Renters	All Farms
Dairy cattle*	6.9	4.3	5.3
Beef cattle*	1.3	0.6	0.9
Hogs	5.7	4.6	5.0
Poultry	40.1	32.1	35.4
Mules and horses**	2.1	1.9	2.0
Other Livestock	0.2	0.3	0.3

* Dairy cattle and beef cattle include all classes of cattle

** Mules and horses include colts

Dallas County had more cattle per farm than Alabama in both 1930 and 1940. The State and County had about the same number per farm of all other livestock, except that the former exceeded the latter in the number of chickens per farm. The 200 farms studied had about the same number of cattle per farm as the average for the County in 1940.

The number of horses, colts, and hogs increased from 1880 to 1920 and then declined. The number of mules increased from 1880 to 1930 and then declined. The number of cattle increased from 1880 to 1920, declined from then until 1930, and increased again to 1940, when there were more than twice as many cattle as in 1880. Beef cows showed the greatest increase in number of all other classes of cattle. There were more than four times as many beef cows in 1940

as in 1900. There were less hogs in Dallas County in 1940 than in 1880. There has been but few sheep in the region surveyed. They had increased in numbers until 1930 and then declined. Since 1900 each census period has shown a decline in the number of chickens. The number of miscellaneous poultry has also been decreasing since 1900.

The value of livestock averaged \$447 per farm for the 200 Negro farms. The owners had more capital in livestock than renters, and more in dairy cattle than in any other kind of livestock. The renters had more capital in mules and horses than in any other kind of livestock. The value of mules and horses was greater than the value of any other kind of livestock on the renter farms. Poultry occupied the lowest place from the standpoint of capital. The total farms' average value per head of dairy and beef cows was about the same.

The average value per head of dairy cows was higher for owners than renters, but the value per head of beef cows was about the same for both groups. Beef bulls were valued higher than dairy bulls. The value per head of most of the different kinds of livestock for owners was greater than for renters. The owners probably had a better grade of livestock than renters.

Eighty-nine per cent of all farms and about the same proportion of owners and renters had dairy cattle, mostly grade Jersey. A larger proportion of owners than renters had beef cattle. Most of the farmers had mules. One-fourth of the farmers had horses. All had chickens, and one-fourth had turkeys. Only 5 per cent had goats, while nearly all farmers had hogs. Livestock per farm having livestock for each of the important kinds of livestock was greater for owners than renters, as shown in Table XII.

TABLE XII

Number and Proportion of Farms Having Each Kind of Livestock, 200 Negro Farms, Dallas County, Alabama, 1941

Kind of Livestock	F a r m s					
	Number			Per Cent		
	Owners	Renters	All Farms	Owners	Renters	All Farms
Dairy Cattle	70	109	179	90	89	89
Beef cattle	25	29	54	32	24	27
Mules	74	111	185	95	91	93
Horses	20	30	50	26	24	25
Colts	4	7	11	5	6	6
Hogs	71	112	183	91	92	91
Chickens	78	122	200	100	100	100
Turkeys	18	31	49	23	26	25
Guineas	12	27	39	15	22	20
Goats	1	8	9	1	6	5

The average receipts from the sale of livestock produced was \$35 for all the farms. The owners had larger livestock receipts than renters. The dairy enterprise was the most important source of receipts from livestock products. As an average for all farms, the dairy enterprise accounted for 68 per cent of the receipts from livestock products. The average amount of livestock products sold by owners was larger than for renters. A larger proportion of renters than owners sold milk. The same proportion of owners and renters sold cream. A larger proportion of owners than renters sold other kinds of livestock products.

Of the farms studied 12 per cent did not have dairy cows. The owners had larger numbers of dairy cows than renters. Beef cattle was a minor enterprise for the farmers, since 84 per cent of them sold no beef cattle. Of those marketing it

the owners sold more than renters. Poultry is a minor farm business also. Chickens, the most important kind of poultry, are kept mainly for home consumption. The average number for the 200 surveyed farms was 33, with the number per farm ranging from 4 to 124 chickens; 31 per cent of the farmers had flocks of less than 20, while only 6 per cent had flocks of 70 or more. The owners kept more chickens than the renters. Seventy-two per cent of the farms sold eggs with the average sale being 65 dozens annually. In addition to chickens, 25 per cent of the farms had turkeys, and 19 per cent kept guineas, the latter being used in the home. The number of farms that maintained ducks, geese and miscellaneous poultry was insignificant.

The average number of mules and work horses — collectively known as workstock — per farm was 1.9. Ninety-three per cent of the farmers had mules, while 25 per cent had horses.

In Dallas County hogs are kept mainly for home use, and are not commercially important. Twenty-six per cent of all farms did not have a sow. About the same proportion of owners and renters did not have a sow. Ninety-one per cent of all farms had less than three sows, while only three farms, or one per cent, kept as many as four sows.

Farm Privileges and Equipment

Farm privileges are the products which the farmer gets from the farm for home consumption, including the value of the dwelling. The average value of farm privileges for all farms was \$329. For the owners it was greater than for renters. Garden vegetables, cornmeal, eggs, and poultry from the farms were used by almost all the farms. Eighty-four per cent of all farms used fruit and sweet potatoes from the farm. Eighty-eight per cent used pork from the farm.

The owners used larger average amounts per farm of fruits, milk, butter, eggs, and poultry than did renters; while the renters used larger average amounts per farm of corn-

meal, sirup, and pork. The owners also used larger average amounts per person of all the farm products except sirup than did renters. The average amounts of farm products used in the household are shown in Table XIII.

According to the census there were fewer automobiles on farms in Dallas County in 1940 than in 1930. Thirteen per cent of the farmers in the county had automobiles in 1930, while only 11 per cent had them in 1940. Fifteen per cent of the 200 farms studied had automobiles. A larger proportion of the owners, among these, had automobiles than renters. No farmer had more than one automobile.

TABLE XIII

Amounts of Farm Products Used in the Household, 200 Negro Farms (78 Owners and 122 Cash-Renters), Dallas County, Alabama, 1941

I t e m	Unit	Amount Per Farm			Amount Per Individual		
		Owners	Renters	All Farms	Owners	Renters	All Farms
Fruit	bushel	42	16	26	12.4	3.2	5.9
Sweet Potatoes	bushel	23	24	24	6.8	4.8	5.5
Wood	cord	12	16	14	3.5	3.2	4.2
Cornmeal	bushel	18	23	21	5.3	4.6	4.8
Peanuts	bushel	7	6	6	2.1	1.2	1.4
Sirup	gallon	11	21	17	3.2	4.2	3.9
Milk	quart	1,416	1,080	1,212	416.0	216.0	276.0
Butter	pound	38	16	25	11.0	3.2	5.7
Eggs	dozen	68	63	65	20.0	12.6	14.8
Pork	pound	487	526	500	143.0	105.0	114.0
Poultry	pound	128	115	122	38.0	23.0	28.0
Garden Vegetables		*	*	*	*	*	*

* No accurate estimate could be given, since vegetables were eaten from the garden as needed

Two per cent of the farmers had motor trucks in 1930 and this had increased to three per cent by 1940, for Dallas County. Four per cent of the farms in this report had trucks, and of these 8 per cent were owners and two per cent belonged to renters. Two per cent of the owners had two trucks but no renter owning trucks had more than one.

In 1930 one per cent of the farm operators in the County had tractors and this had increased to two per cent by 1940. Two per cent of the farms in this study had tractors. Four per cent of the owners possessed them, while none of the renters owned one. None of the 200 farmers surveyed had more than one tractor.

III. FACTORS AFFECTING LABOR INCOME

This part of the study is devoted to an analysis of the factors which accounted for the success or failure of the farms surveyed. The labor income is used as a measure of success. Most farm management studies have shown that the important controllable factors affecting labor income are: size of business, rates of production, labor efficiency, and combination of enterprises.

Size of Business

The following measures of size of business are the most commonly used. The particular measure selected will depend on the type of farming under consideration: (1) areas, (2) number of productive livestock, (3) work accomplished or men employed, (4) capital, (5) volume of productive receipts. The averages of various measures of size of business for the farms in this study are given in Table XIV. For the farms under consideration here, acres of cotton and productive-man-work units are probably the two best measures of size of business. Acres of cotton is a good measure of size since these farms specialized in cotton production. Productive-man-work units is always a good measure since it takes into account all the productive work done on the farm.

TABLE XIV
Size of Business, 200 Negro Farms, Dallas County,
Alabama, 1941

I t e m	Per Farm
Acres operated.....	77.00
Acres of crops.....	47.00
Acres of cotton.....	14.00
Productive-man-work units.....	339.00
Man equivalent.....	2.10
Productive animal units.....	6.60
Working capital.....	\$745.00
Bales of cotton produced.....	6.10
Number of dairy cows.....	3.30
Receipts.....	\$973.00

An increase in the acreage of cotton or in the productive-man-work units resulted in an increase in the labor income. An increase of one acre of cotton was accompanied by an increase of \$20 in the labor income. For each unit increase in productive-man-work units, there was a corresponding increase of \$1.21 in the labor income.

The farms having large acreages of cotton also had higher crop indexes, more productive-man-work units, greater labor efficiency, and more livestock than the farms having small acreages of cotton. Most farm management studies have shown the importance of size of business to success. Large businesses are more successful than small ones because they are more efficient in the use of labor, capital, and power. Production rates on large businesses are equally as good as on small businesses. During periods of low farm prices, or during poor crop years, the large business will suffer greater loss. The large business with poor management will also result in large losses. Therefore, it is important that the operator adjust the size of business to his capacity for management.

The size of the farm business can be increased by either intensifying the business on a given area, or by extending the business to include additional areas. The Dallas County farmer, whose cotton acreage is limited by law, can intensify

his business by producing more cotton on the same acreage, or, wherever markets are available and prices favorable, he may add a few dairy cows and produce milk for sale to increase the volume of business done. If he wishes to extend the area to increase size, he may do so by renting or buying additional acres. A large business with good production rates, high labor efficiency, sound combination of enterprises, and ample prices is necessary for success in farming.

For the 200 farms studied it was found that as the yield of cotton increased the labor income increased consistently. For each increase in yield of one pound of cotton per acre the labor income increased \$2.41. There was also positive relationship between yield of cotton and size. The farms with the best yields of cotton were larger than the others.

The relationship between crop index and labor income was also positive. Farms with low crop indexes made an average labor income of minus \$14, as compared to \$543 for farms with high crop indexes. For each increase of one point in the crop index the labor income increased \$6.12. As the crop index increased the per cent of farms with labor incomes of \$300 or more increased.

The primary essentials for high rates of production are good soil and good animals. In addition to these, in order to get high crop yields, the farmer must follow approved methods of cultivation and fertilization; he must plant at the right time and use the best kinds, quality, and amounts of seeds. Above all, of these factors, is the weather, which is the most influential single factor affecting crop yields. Cotton yields are usually low in years when there is heavy rainfall during the growing season, and high in years when the rainfall is light during this same period. As the value of fertilizer applied per acre of crops increased, the crop index, the yield of cotton, and the yield of corn increased consistently. For each dollar's worth of fertilizer applied per acre of crops, the yield of cotton increased 44 pounds.

With low cotton yields, increasing the size of business resulted in small increases in the labor income. The farmers with the lowest cotton yields and smallest businesses made the lowest labor incomes. Those with low cotton yields but a business above the average in size, made the second lowest labor income. With low cotton yields the labor income remained relatively low, even though the size of business was increased.

With high cotton yields, the labor income increased as the size of business increased. As the yield of cotton increased, whether the business was large or small, the labor income increased, but the labor income was much higher on the farms with high yields and large businesses. The highest labor income was made with a large business and a high yield of cotton.

The farms with a small business and a low yield of cotton made an average labor income of minus \$1; the farm with a large business and a high cotton yield made an average labor income of \$782.

The combined effect of size of business and the crop index on the labor income is the same as for yield of cotton and size. Small farms with a low average crop index made an average labor income of minus \$59; large farms with a high average crop index made an average labor income of \$920.

It has been shown that the approximate increase in the labor income on these farms was \$1.21 for each work unit and \$6.12 for each point in the crop index. The twenty-one small farms, with a low crop index of 46, averaged 187 work units and minus \$59 labor income. Twenty-three large farms with a high crop index of 146 averaged 556 work units and a labor income of \$920, or \$979 more than the preceding. The expected increased labor income on the basis of average rates would be $(556-187) 369$ additional work units times \$1.21, or \$446, plus $(146-46) 100$ units higher crop index, times \$6.12, which is \$612. And \$446 plus \$612 gives a

total of \$1,058 as compared with the actual tabulated difference of \$979. The averages of some of the measures of labor efficiency for the farms studied are given in Table XV.

TABLE XV
Measures of Labor Efficiency, 200 Negro Farms,
Dallas County, Alabama, 1941

Measures	Number
Productive-man work units per man.....	163.00
Acres of crops per man.....	22.00
Bales of cotton produced per man.....	2.70

An increase in labor efficiency on the farm with large business resulted in a much greater increase in labor income than an increase in labor efficiency on the farms with small business. Increasing the size of business resulted in increases in labor income, whether labor efficiency was high or low, but the labor income was largest when labor efficiency was high with a large business. Labor efficiency and size of business are interrelated. In order to get high labor efficiency a large business is essential.

Increasing the labor efficiency, whether yields were high or low, resulted in increased labor income; and increasing the yields of cotton, whether the labor efficiency was high or low, resulted in increased labor incomes. The labor incomes were highest with high labor efficiency and good yields. When the yield of cotton and the labor efficiency were high, the average labor income was \$813 more than when the yield of cotton and the labor efficiency were low. In order to increase the labor efficiency of a farm:

1. The business must be expanded to a size large enough to keep the available labor supply efficiently employed.
2. The buildings must be arranged to save labor.
3. The fields must be laid out so as to make possible the best use of machinery.
4. Well established labor-saving machinery should be used.

5. The work should be planned in advance and done on time.

In studying the combined effect of size of business, crop yields, and labor efficiency, it was found that the farms that were below average in all three factors made an average labor income of minus \$17. Those having one factor above average made an average labor income of \$102. Farms that were above in size but below in the other two factors made the lowest labor income. Being above average in the yields of cotton was more important than being above in any other single factor.

The farms that were above in two factors made an average labor income of \$337. The farms that were average and above in yields of cotton and in size of business made a higher average labor income than farms that were average and above in any other two factors.

The largest labor incomes, averaging \$905, were made by those farms that were average and above in all three factors. There was an average increase of \$307 in the labor income for each of the three factors, which was as good or better than average. An average of 26 acres of cotton, which was 86 per cent above the average, 222 productive-man-work units per man which was 36 per cent above the average, and cotton yields of 336 pounds per acre which was 56 per cent above the average of the 200 farms, were necessary for a successful farm business.

It is evident that there was no great diversity of business on these 200 Negro farms. Those studied specialized in cotton production because this enterprise proved to be the most profitable over a period of years. Receipts from cotton accounted for 71 per cent of the average cash receipts. Receipts from livestock accounted for 11 per cent of the average cash receipts.

IV. PERSONAL SOCIO-ECONOMIC DATA

Education

The average school grade completed by the farmers in this study was the fifth, and the highest grade completed was the 12th. Thus, no farmer had an education above the high school level. But while most of the farmers were lacking in formal education, many showed much intelligence and managerial ability in operating their farms. A few were self-educated, and many had wives with better education than themselves. The wives were invariably in charge of accounts whenever such records were kept.

As the education of the farmers increased, the labor income increased. The farm operators who averaged ninth grade education had larger business, higher labor efficiency, and higher rates of production, and, therefore, higher labor incomes than the farmers with no education. It was found that the farmers had an average age of 54 years and that the younger farmers made higher labor incomes than the older farmers.

It was found that nearness to a hard road was not important to the farms studied. Cotton is usually marketed once a year, and then the sale is usually made at the local cotton gin. Thus, being located near or on a hard road contributed but little to efficiency.

Representative Successful Farms

Twenty-three, or 12 per cent, of the farms made labor incomes of \$800 or more, and we may use this as a criterion of success. Below examples are given of three different types of farms: an owner, a renter, and a livestock operator. All of these, with incomes of more than \$1,000, may be considered successful types for their respective classes.

Farm Number 172, an owner, was the most successful of the 200 farms studied. This place had a labor income of \$2,901, more than ten times the average for the farms sur-

veyed. It is located in the Tyler Community, three miles from a hard road, and one mile from a cotton gin. The soil type for most of the farm is Orangeburg sandy loam.

This farm is composed of 640 acres, of which 60 were planted to cotton. The yield of cotton was 377 pounds per acre and the crop index 175. The number of bales of cotton produced was 45.2, or 8.2 bales per man. Of the total receipts 66 per cent were from cotton which brought a price of 17.5 cents a pound, or a price slightly above average. The average number of cows was 17. The productive-man-work units amounted to 1,446, and the work units per man were 263, or nearly twice as much as for the average farm. The operator valued his time at \$900 for the year, or more than twice the value for the average farm. The total receipts were \$7,767, or more than eight times that of the average farm, and the average capital was \$27,000. The farmer had owned and operated this farm for twenty-one years.

Farm Number 169 was the second most successful of the places studied. It had a labor income of \$2,315, nearly ten times the average for the farms investigated. It is also located in the Tyler Community and is three miles from a hard road and an equal distance from a cotton gin. The soil types are Norfolk sandy loam, Orangeburg fine sandy loam, and Ruston fine sandy loam.

This 75-acre farm is cash-rented for \$175 a year. There were 35 acres given over to cotton and the yield was 435 pounds per acre, or twice the average of all farms. The crop index was 217. The price received for a pound of cotton was 16 cents, just above average. Of the total receipts 78 per cent came from cotton. Livestock made up three per cent. Although the work units per man were slightly above average, bales of cotton produced per man were much above average because of the high yield of cotton and good labor efficiency. The productive-man-work units amounted to 610. The average number of cows was two. The total receipts were \$3,797, or

almost four times the average. The farmer, who had operated this farm for ten years, valued his time at \$600, which was far above the valuation of the average operator.

The third most successful farm of those studied was Number 138 with a labor income of \$1,506, or seven times the average labor income for the farms investigated. It is located near Marion Junction, one mile from a hard road and twice that distance from a cotton gin. The soil types are Sumter clay and Bell clay.

Fifteen of the 1,000 acres of this farm were given over to cotton, of which the yield was 266 pounds per acre with a crop index of 125. Its cotton brought a price per pound slightly below average. This farmer, who had owned and operated this same place for thirty-two years, had productive-man-work units amounting to 1,273 with work units per man being just above average. The average number of cows on this place was 60. Unlike the other two farms mentioned, the majority, or 66 per cent, of the total receipts came from livestock sales, largely through the marketing of steers. Thus this place may be considered a livestock farm. The total receipts amounted to \$3,113 and the total average capital was \$12,000 or about four times the average. The operator valued his time at \$672, or greatly above the average for the farms in this report.

