

VIRGINIA

RURAL SOCIOLOGY

ANNUAL REPORT

1935

Index

Page

1 e 1.6	Recreation - reserves	9
1 e 1.9	County extension buildings	9
1 e 2.1	Community club programs	18 - 20
1 e 7.7	Rural rehabilitation	4 - 7
6 a 2.211	County advisory board - home economics .	16
6 a 2.212	County agricultural advisory boards . . .	13 - 16
6 a 2.22	Community committees	19
6 a 2.51	Rural youth movement	23
6 b 1.21	County agricultural adjustment planning .	11 - 12
6 b 2.3	County program development	14
6 e 5.2	Works progress administration	8 - 9
6 e 6.13	Grange	21
6 e 6.6	Churches	22
6 f 2	Supervision - conferences	10 - 11
6 g	Extension field studies	8
6 h 1.3121	Women's county achievement days	16
6 h 1.39	Group discussion	10 - 11

FCL - 17

REPORT FILES
OFFICE COOPERATIVE
EXTENSION WORK

ANNUAL REPORT
ON
RURAL SOCIOLOGY EXTENSION
STATE OF VIRGINIA
1935

B. L. Russel

Specialist

INDEX

	PAGE
I. <u>THE SITUATION IN 1935</u> - - - - -	1
A. Emergency Phases of the 1935 Program- - - - -	2
B. Permanent Phases of the 1935 Program- - - - -	2
C. Distribution of Time (Graph)- - - - -	3
II. <u>THE NEWER AND EMERGENCY PHASES OF THE PROGRAM</u> - - - - -	4
1. Shenandoah National Park- - - - -	4
Summary Data on Shenandoah Park Families- - - - -	5 - 7
2. A Study of the Rural Relief; Standard of Living and Part-Time Farming Situation in Virginia - - - - -	8
3. Rural Recreational Reserves - - - - -	9
4. County Agent Office Buildings - - - - -	9
Clipping Re: R.R.R. - Richmond Times Dispatch- - - - -	9a
5. National School for Extension Workers - - - - -	10
6. Group Discussion- - - - -	10
7. County Agricultural Program Planning- - - - -	11 - 12
Clipping Re: Program Planning - Roanoke Times- - - - -	12a
" " Evening Leader (Staunton) - - - - -	12b
Letter to County Farm Agents, Re: Program Planning - - - - -	12c
Report on attendance at District Program Planning Meetings- - - - -	12d
III. <u>OLDER AND MORE PERMANENT PHASES OF THE PROGRAM</u> - - - - -	13
1. County Agricultural Advisory Boards - - - - -	13
a. Advisory Board's Relation to A.A.A. - - - - -	13
b. Importance of Advisory Board to Agents- - - - -	13
c. Program with Advisory Boards- - - - -	15
d. Organization Needs- - - - -	15
e. Summary - - - - -	16
2. County Home Economics Advisory Boards - - - - -	16
a. Part Played by Home Economics Advisory Boards - - - - -	16
b. Special or Quarterly Meetings of Advisory Boards - - - - -	17
c. What Community Committees Did - - - - -	17
d. Home Demonstration Committees and the A.A.A.- - - - -	17
e. Progress Reported in Women's Organization - - - - -	18
3. Standard Community Associations - - - - -	18 - 20
List of Standard Community Organizations in Virginia 1933 - 1935 - - - - -	20a
4. State and Local Granges - - - - -	21
5. Grange Lecturers' School- - - - -	21
Program, State Grange Lecturers' School - - - - -	21a
6. 1935 Rural Ministers' Summer School - - - - -	22
Announcement, 1935 Rural Ministers' Summer School - - - - -	22a
Schedule of Program of 1935 R.M.S.S.- - - - -	22b
Photograph, Some of those who attended 1935 R.M.S.S. - - - - -	22c
Clipping Re: Rural Ministers' Summer School- - - - -	22e
7. National Associations - - - - -	22 - 23
Program, Rural Sociology Section, American Sociologi- cal Society - - - - -	22a
8. Rural Youth Movement in Virginia- - - - -	23
Program, Chesterfield County Youth Conference - - - - -	23a
IV. <u>OUTLOOK</u> - - - - -	24
V. <u>HELP WANTED</u> - - - - -	24
<u>APPENDIX (Illustrative Material)</u> - - - - -	25 - 30
Index to Appendix - - - - -	25
Research- - - - -	26 et Seq.
Rural Recreational Reserves - - - - -	27 " "
County Agricultural Buildings - - - - -	28 " "
Program Planning - Group Discussion - - - - -	29 " "
Rural Ministers' Summer School- - - - -	30 " "

ANNUAL REPORT ON
RURAL SOCIOLOGY EXTENSION IN VIRGINIA
December 1, 1934 to December 1, 1935

R. L. Hummel - Extension Rural Sociologist

I THE SITUATION IN 1935

The situation affecting Rural Sociology Extension in Virginia during 1935 has been very special in many ways. To begin with, there is still but one person employed in Rural Sociology Extension, and this one individual was on leave of absence for the six month's period from January 1 to July 1, 1935. This left only six months during which work could be done in the state, and that six months was divided with one month at the first of the year and the remaining five months after a lapse of six months, during which I was in Washington as Assistant Chief of the Rural Rehabilitation Section of the Program Planning Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration.

In addition to the fact that there was but a divided six month's period during which to work, there have been a great many special activities requiring full-time attention for extended periods, which have made it practically impossible to devote much time directly to the usual program in Rural Sociology Extension. The new and emergency phases of the year's work have produced very satisfactory results. Perhaps the most significant thing about the more permanent organization work which we have been doing has been the very excellent way in which it has continued to function with practically no follow-up or special attention. This serves to demonstrate the substantial nature of the organization work that has been gotten

under way and would indicate that some definite progress has been made to date.

A. Emergency Phases of the 1935 Program

The emergency work which constituted a part of this year's program and in some instances demanded a great deal of time was as follows:

1. Removal of families from Shenandoah National Park.
2. Supervised Rural Research for WPA.
3. Supervised study of Rural Standards of Living.
4. Supervised study of Social and Economic Significance of Part-time Farming.
5. Developed and supervised construction of rural recreation reserves.
6. Assisted in preparation of WPA project providing for county agents' office buildings.
7. Attended National School of Philosophy for Extension Workers.
8. Project leader of State-wide Discussion Project.
9. Project leader of State-wide Program Planning Project.

B. Permanent Phases of 1935 Program

It is readily apparent that the emergency work listed above left little time for the more permanent phases of the work, but some time was given to all of the phases listed below, and the work continued in a very substantial way in many places throughout the state. The following are the principal types of permanent work which were carried over from previous years and continued throughout 1935.

1. Work of the County Extension Advisory Board.
2. Standard community organization work.
3. State and local Grange.
4. Grange Lecture School.
5. Rural Ministers' summer school.
6. National associations.
7. Virginia rural youth movement.

The distribution of time between the emergency and permanent phases during the past year was almost entirely a matter of expediency. Since I was individually responsible for the state-wide group discussion and county planning projects; for the WPA projects dealing with construction of office buildings and recreation reserves; for the research projects dealing with the rural relief load, rural standards of living, and the influence of part-time farming; was Chairman of the Advisory Committee on Shenandoah Park activities; and represented the college at the Extension Workers' Training School in Washington, it was necessary that I give considerable time to these activities. My opportunity was, therefore, to do my best to work with these activities in such way that they contributed to the social welfare of rural living in Virginia.

It seems quite probable that during emergency periods such as that through which we have been passing, an Extension Sociologist's greatest contribution may be in cooperating with a variety of programs and helping to keep them on a sound social basis.

C. HOW THE TIME WAS SPENT

1	Research	12
2	Rehabilitation	9
3	American Sociology Society	3
4	Rural Ministers' Summer School	21
5	Group Discussion	11
6	Grange	8
7	Shenandoah National Park	4
8	Rural Recreation Reserve	18
9	American Country Life Association	5
10	AAA	1
11	School of Philosophy	5
12	Program Planning	9
13	Outlook Conference	4

TOTAL 110

- 3-4 -

II THE HEAVY AND EMERGENCY PHASES OF THE PROGRAM

1. Shenandoah National Park

The time spent on the Shenandoah Park project this year was in the development of plans for relocating the people who now live in the Shenandoah National Park in such way that they will be able to adapt themselves to a new and very different type of life in the lowlands. This is an especially difficult problem, because they have been accustomed to such unusually bad living conditions and, as a whole, are a decidedly underprivileged group. The problem of choosing locations for these people that will provide them with adequate economic resources and at the same time place them in an advantageous relationship among the valley folk who are to be their new neighbors presents many difficulties. It is also difficult to relocate these people in such way that they have reasonable social, educational, and religious opportunities. It has been necessary to consider the complete social organization of the communities to which they might be taken, to contact many agencies, and to consider the problem from many angles, in order to not do a rank injustice to the more than 500 families that are now, of necessity, moving out of the newly established National Park area. The most recent compilation of data indicating the social and economic status of these people is given herewith.

SUMMARY DATA ON SHENANDOAH PARK FAMILIES

1. Number of Families

369 of the 465 original park families still remain in the park area, and 90 - 95% of these families will need to be considered in plans for resettlement. This is in direct accord with the original survey indicating 365 as definitely interested.

2. Equity from Sale of Mountain Home

Families Reporting 384

Families		Equity in Home	
No.	%	From	To
222	66	None	
3	1	\$ 1	\$ 99
39	11	100	499
42	12	500	999
30	8	1,000	1,999
17	5	over \$2,000	

3. Number of Rooms in Houses

Families Reporting 455

Families		Rooms in
No.	%	Houses
69	20	1 - 2
225	49	3 - 4
111	24	5 - 6
50	7	7 - 9

4. Annual Cash Income

Families Reporting 465

Families		Income	
No.	%	From	To
19	4	No report-probably low	
35	7	None	
218	47	\$ 1	\$ 100
88	19	101	200
78	17	201	500
26	6	501	1,000
3	.6	1,000 or more	

5. Sources of Family Income

Families Reporting 465

Families		Source
No.	%	
17	4	No information given
30	6	No income
49	11	Farm
308	66	Labor
8	2	Woods
2	.4	Boats
3	.6	Healing
6	1	Handicraft
17	4	Moonehine
25	5	Miscellaneous

Summary Data on Shenandoah Park Families (2)

6. Number Receiving Aid

Of the present families, only 116 are listed as having received "relief" from the S.R.A. Many more have received aid from neighbors and home missions. Most would be on relief if they had lived elsewhere.

7. Family Composition

The families average 5.01 individuals per family. There are now 14 "families" consisting of single individuals. There were originally 44 families with no father; 37 families with no mother; and 80 families with no children.

8. Size of Families

Families Reporting 463		
Families		No. in
No.	♂	Family
22	- 5	1
210	- 45	2 - 4
173	- 37	5 - 8
50	- 11	9 - 11
8	- 2	12 - 14

9. Physical and Mental Condition of People

The individuals have been rated as from 94.3% to 96% average or above average in mentality. From 90 to 96% of the fathers, mothers, and children have been rated as in fair to good physical condition. Both of these are probably very generous ratings.

10. Attitude Toward Resettlement

The present attitude of these families is quite favorable to resettlement. The case workers of the counties affected report 90 to 95% of the families entirely cooperative in attitude. In general, the mountain families are anxious to move where their children may have good schools.

The attitude of the lowland people toward the settlement of the "Mountaineers" is reported as good to excellent.

11. Land Cultivated in Past

Families Reporting 486		
Families		Land Tilled
No.	♂	ACRES
134	- 23	Less than 1
279	- 51	1 - 5
71	- 14	6 - 11
Average for group 5.27 acres		

Summary Data on Shenandoah Park Families (3)

18. Crops and Livestock Data

Families Reporting 402

Families	Corn Grown
No.	%
156	54 ----- None
167	36 ----- 1 - 15
80	17 ----- 16 - 30
57	12 ----- Over 30

Families Reporting 403

Families	Potatoes
No.	%
116	39 ----- None
193	48 ----- Up to 10
50	12 ----- 10 - 19
47	12 ----- 20 or more

Families Reporting 161

Families	Cows Grown
No.	%
32	20 ----- None
61	38 ----- 1
42	26 ----- 2
16	10 ----- 3
7	3.6 ----- 4 - 6
3	1.9 ----- 8 - 12

Families Reporting 162

Families	Hogs Grown
No.	%
68	44 ----- None
20	13 ----- 1
39	25 ----- 2
11	7 ----- 3
9	6 ----- 4
2	1.3 ----- 5 - 6

Families Reporting 159

Families	Chickens
No.	%
31	19 ----- None
26	16 ----- 1 - 10
63	40 ----- 11 - 25
39	25 ----- 26 - 100

Families Reporting 163

Families	Horses
No.	%
110	66 ----- None
43	26 ----- 1
12	7 ----- 2
1	.6 ----- 4

.....

Most recent estimate by project manager, February 15, 1936, indicates:

- 338 families in the park area
- 274 families are prospective homesteaders to be handled by resettlement
- 64 relief cases
- 15 aged - to remain in the park
- 22 will relocate without assistance

This report changes the number of families, but does not materially change the composition, or type of families, except for a tendency on the part of the more resourceful to have made their own provisions.

2. A Study of the Rural Belief, Standard of Living, and Part-Time Farming Situation in Virginia

One of the greatest problems in extension work is to reach the underprivileged families and carry to them the same type of services that the extension service has been able to render to the more highly educated and more privileged people for the last quarter of a century. Emergency agencies have been set up to deal exclusively with the underprivileged people, and the extension service is faced with the problem of either adjusting its program in such way that the less privileged people are served to better advantage, or simply granting that this type of rural families will have to be dealt with by some other kind of agency. Rural Sociologists everywhere recognize the danger of retaining such an element in our rural population and are in a position to help discover the causes of existing conditions and methods of dealing with the situation as it exists. A thorough study of three phases of the situation has therefore been undertaken under my supervision, using WPA funds for the employment of all workers and payment of practically all expenditures in connection with the studies. All three studies are carried out in cooperation with the Department of Agriculture and the WPA. The results obtained in the state are directly comparable to and are supplemented by similar data from other states.

It has required a tremendous amount of time to get the WPA project cleared, work out the details, and get these projects under way, but it is believed that the results will amply repay us for the effort put forth. No results are ready for publication today. Copies of the schedules used in these studies will be found in the appendix.

3. Rural Recreation Reserves

While I was still in the Department of Agriculture, we developed in our section tentative plans for a WPA project designed to provide adequate facilities for recreational activities in rural communities. Upon my return, I got into direct contact with the State WPA Administrator and found him quite anxious to have this project developed within the state. I, (therefore,) worked out the details and presented a project through the State WPA to the Washington office, which provided approximately \$15,000 per county in WPA labor and the materials for the construction of county-wide rural recreation reserves. (A description of this project will be found in the Appendix, pages 27 to 27a (3)) (A great deal of time was lost in getting the project approved in Washington, and) nothing was accomplished on the project (up) until December 1 of 1935. Since that date (however,) the project has cleared all necessary authorities, and a very considerable number of counties in the State, perhaps as many as twenty-five or thirty, will have completed some type of recreational facilities by the deadline date, June 30, 1936. Three full-time men are now working on this project under my general direction.

4. County Agent Office Buildings

A WPA project was likewise developed while I was in Washington and in our division of the AAA, which provided for the construction of county extension office buildings as a WPA project. Upon my return, Director Hutchason asked me to prepare such a project here in the state and present it to the agents for their consideration. On December 1, 1935, the project was under consideration by ten or twelve agents in the state. Since that time, one has completed the work on his building, and the others are in progress. A complete report on this work will be given in 1936 annual report.

Richmond Times-Dispatch: Sunday, September 8, 1935

V. F. I. SUBMITS COUNTY PLAN FOR WPA COMMUNITY CENTERS

Project Developed by Professor Hummel Would Cost Approximately \$1,500,000

Community and recreational centers for all Virginia's 100 counties will be constructed and supervised by the V. F. I. extension division under a detailed WPA program transmitted last night to Washington for approval. The state-wide project would cost about \$1,500,000, one-half to be underwritten by the counties.

Details of the project were worked out by E. L. Hummel, specialist in rural organization at V. F. I., who first developed the idea for the AAA when he was on a six-month leave in Washington.

Community centers projected would vary in the different counties, according to individual needs. In general, however, plans call for an assembly hall, from five to eight cottages suitable for group meetings, an outdoor amphitheatre, an athletic field, outdoor ovens and other picnic equipment, and lakes where practicable.

To Enrich Rural Life

The idea of the centers is to enrich rural life by providing a meeting place for organizations like the Grange, the 4-H Clubs, Future Farmers, Garden Clubs, Community Leagues, Parent-Teacher Associations, and any educational meeting or demonstration.

Interest in the proposal appeared general and spontaneous, Professor Hummel said, since of the 49 counties heard from upon receipt of an outline of the idea, 43 were for going ahead immediately.

Outdoor amphitheatres would be included in plans for many of the centers, which would all be built on county-owned land. Labor, materials and equipment for a center which would include virtually all the suggested activities would cost about \$15,000, it was estimated.

William A. Smith, WPA director, has enthusiastically endorsed the Hummel program, which he transmitted to Washington yesterday.

In many sections of Virginia, according to reports from field workers and rural sociologists, there are no adequate facilities for social or club life and nothing to encourage educational groups, or club activities. To this potentially barren social and intellectual life has been added the fact that in many counties a large number of the residents are submarginal economically, according to studies made by Dr. William E. Garnett, V. F. I. rural sociologist.

5. National School for Extension Workers

When the National School of Philosophy for Extension Workers was proposed, Mr. Hutcheson asked that I represent this institution at that school. I therefore attended the entire school held in the Department of Agriculture and was thoroughly convinced that much of the material would be of very decided advantage to our state extension staff. He, therefore, made tentative arrangements for the selection of a number of suitable speakers to come to Virginia and conduct such a school with our entire Extension force. Difficulty was experienced however in securing speakers and arranging dates that were satisfactory, and we finally compromised by securing Dr. John D. Black of Harvard, Dr. C. C. Stine of the U. S. D. A., and Dr. A. G. Hays of the University of Virginia to address our extension workers in connection with our regular annual state conference. These men were well received, and it is assured that further training in Sociology, Philosophy, and Economics will be arranged for and thoroughly appreciated as the result of the good beginning which was made at this time.

6. Group Discussion

Having been designated by Director Hutcheson as project leader of the Group Discussion project, I attended the sessions in Washington, which were designed to initiate this work on a sound basis in each State. The training was valuable, and I returned to the State with the conviction that such a procedure could be used to marked advantage in conducting a large part of the extension program. It was also readily apparent that the discussion method could be used to every special advantage immediately to develop a greater appreciation of the real agricultural needs of the Nation and in bringing the leaders of rural communities to think more clearly concerning possible solutions to the situations which

they were facing. We, therefore, determined to proceed at once upon an extensive a scale as possible to develop community discussion groups throughout the state and to make the best possible use of the most excellent material on national agricultural issues, which were being prepared by the Department of Agriculture. As soon as we got in touch with the program planning work, however, we recognized that, with the situation as it is in Virginia, the two projects should be developed together.

7. County Agricultural Program Planning

As soon as the National Conference had been completed on County Agricultural Program Planning, October 25 to 26, we arranged for a meeting of state extension specialists and district extension agents to go over the detailed plans for state-wide combined program of group discussion and program planning. The following material was prepared and reviewed at this conference, and plans were made immediately for the holding of ten regional conferences to initiate this project in every county in the state. County agents, assistant agents, teachers of vocational agriculture, and selected county and community leaders were brought to these regional conferences. The proposed program of discussions and planning was well received throughout the state, and it has since developed into one of the most extensive and successful organizational and educational programs that we have had in recent years. It is especially significant to note that each county agent in the state was requested to reorganize his permanent Agricultural Advisory Board in such way that it would be composed of a local agricultural committee in each community. These newly formed local committees were to be made responsible for the group discussion meetings and program planning work in their respective communities. In addition to the committees, it was agreed that a local farm man should be selected to lead the discussions in each community, in order that the discussions would not be dominated by the thought or

ready speech of technical or professional workers. While the chief results of these combined projects will be reported in the 1936 report, let it suffice to say at present that more than 2,500 men served on the community committees, nearly 500 bona fide farm men acted as discussion leaders, and the total attendance of all meetings held amounted to more than 100,000. A sound basis has been laid for a more intelligent approach to the solution of farm problems in Virginia.

The Roanoke Times, Roanoke, Virginia: December 1, 1935

FAIR PLANNING CAMPAIGN OPENS

Meetings to be Held in State to Establish Long Time Program

Blacksburg, Nov. 30 (AP) - First steps in the organizational and educational work needed to get the county agricultural planning program on a state-wide and permanent basis will begin with district meetings during the first two weeks in December, John R. Hutcheson, director of the Virginia Agricultural Extension division, announced today. B. L. Hummel, organization specialist, is heading the work.

Regarded as one of the most important projects the division has undertaken, equal in magnitude to the agricultural adjustment program and even greater in import, the program is being aimed at longtime planning based on the question: How can each county best contribute to production needs and at the same time give farmers an adequate return for good farm practices?

Questions Paramount

The questions of production control, prevention of erosion and the maintenance of soil fertility are considered paramount. It is generally felt, however, that production will be self-adjusted through the elimination of unprofitable land and the adoption of more general types of farming.

County plans will be combined into State plans, State into regional, and regional into national, with the farmers themselves doing their own planning. The extension service, with the aid of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, will

supply county discussion groups with facts and unbiased opinions on which to base their answers to the problems they must solve.

Hundreds of county and community discussions will be held. How much land unsuited to crop production should be taken out of cultivation, how much of various products can be produced on the remainder, and what crops can be produced most economically in any given area will be determined.

Meetings Arranged

The beginning of the program will find county agents and members of county agricultural advisory boards meeting early next month on the following schedule:

Blacksburg, Dec. 5; Abingdon, Dec. 5; Staunton, Dec. 4; Luray, Dec. 5; Fredericksburg, Dec. 6; Richmond, Dec. 7; Farmville, Dec. 9; Chatham, Dec. 10; Petersburg, Dec. 11; Suffolk, Dec. 12.

The Evening Leader, Staunton, Va.,
Wednesday, December 4, 1935.

GET VIEWS OF FARMERS ON POLICY

One of Series of Sectional Conferences
Held in Staunton Today: Federal and
State Leaders Want Farmers' Views Be-
fore Outlining Program.

Farm and state agricultural leaders
assembled in Staunton today for the third
conference of a series of ten being held
throughout the state to get individual
expression of farmers on the best program
to adopt as an agricultural policy.

B. L. Hummel, rural sociological head
of V.P.I., emphasized that the aim of the
meeting was to get an opinion of what far-
mers wanted to adopt as a policy, and pass
that on to state and federal departments,
rather than the reverse process.

The discussion began this morning at
ten-thirty o'clock and at three this after-
noon the conference was still in session.

Among state and county representatives
here were T. O. Scott, Albemarle county;
P. C. Manley, Augusta county; Brown Surber,
Alleghany county; Col. Montague, Bath
county; Samuel Cox, Rockingham county; and
Fred Holsinger, Highland county.

District Agent W. C. Shackelford, of
Blacksburg, was also present. Speakers in-
cluded Professor Hummel and John G. Seibel,
statistical expert, of Blacksburg. R. H.
Rogers of the program planning division,
United States department of agriculture,
was also a speaker.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL
COLLEGE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING

Blacksburg, Virginia
December 14, 1935

EXTENSION SERVICE
COUNTY AGENT WORK

Mr.
County Agent,

Dear Agent:

I hope since you are back on the job that the discussion group - county program planning seems relatively simple.

There have been several questions asked as to what is to be done first. The re-organization of the advisory board with a committee of three or more in each community is first.

In order to do this, prepare a sketch map of the county showing the larger natural communities, if this has not already been done. There will probably be from three to ten per county. Then secure a community agricultural committee in each community. This should be composed of your active board members, the best commodity committeemen and possibly a few others as needed.

When the communities are mapped and the consent of the community committeemen to serve has been secured, proceed to get the discussion leader and his assistant named for each community. The discussion leader may or may not be the chairman or even a member of the community committee. It is best if he is a full fledged farmer. This may not always be possible. One leader might serve more than one community.

Get the help of as many people as possible in securing committeemen, leaders and their assistant, and in organizing and conducting discussion groups. Vocational teachers and many others may help. Cooperate with local organizations wherever possible.

Please send me a copy of your community map and the names of your committee members and discussion leaders as soon as you have them.

Will be glad to answer questions or give any help possible. If you need any additional materials or have any suggestions as to what trend charts we prepare for your county, just let us know and we will do our best to supply your needs.

Very truly yours,

R. L. Hummel
Extension Sociologist
Rural Organization

RLH/or

P. S. An enclosing copy of community map prepared some time ago as a guide.

DISTRICT PROGRAM-PLANNING MEETINGS

<u>TOTAL NUMBER ATTENDING</u>	<u>GROUPS</u>	<u>TOTAL NUMBER AGENTS</u>
28	Blacksburg	10
28	Abingdon	8
28	Staunton	6
45	Luray	11
30	Fredericksburg	8
46	Richmond	15
40	Farmville	19
25	Chatham	6
40	Petersburg	12
54	Suffolk	5
<hr/> 342	10	88

III OLDER AND MORE PERMANENT PHASES OF THE PROGRAM

As has been pointed out in previous reports, a number of our county advisory boards have been reorganized on a community basis during the past seven years.

1. County Agricultural Advisory Boards

The reorganization of these boards meant that where a county board had been made up of county-wide commodity committees such as a county poultry committee, a county crops committee, soils committee, live-stock committee, fruit committee, etc., they were changed so that there was a general agricultural committee in each community within the county, and these community agricultural committees when brought together formed the County Agricultural Advisory Board. The chairmen of the community agricultural committees formed the executive committee of the county board. The members of each community committee were elected by the farm men of that community. There was an average of six or seven communities per county.

The great advantage of this type of organization was that it provided a local committee in each community which was chosen to represent the agricultural interests of that community. This local committee was directly responsible to the farm men of their home community and were in a position to take the initiative in planning the demonstrations, meetings, tours, and other educational activities that were to be conducted in the local community as a part of the extension program during the year. This brought the program much closer to the local people than it had been before and gave the county board members, acting as committeemen, a much more direct and responsible part in planning and conducting the whole county extension program.

It has been pointed out that the AAA program, which was organized on a commodity basis, seriously overshadowed all extension activities and other types of organization. In spite of this, however, the full twelve to fifteen county agricultural advisory boards that functioned during 1934

continued to function efficiently in conducting the extension program and actively supporting the AAA program during 1935. This, we feel, very definitely demonstrated the substantial nature and practical value of this type of organization and the progress that the agents have made in learning to use this type of organization in meeting the emergency situation through which we have been passing. As we approached the state-wide discussion group and program planning work in the late fall, the responsibility of conducting this new extensive and significant program was placed squarely in the lap of the boards, which had already been reorganized, and all other counties were requested to follow the example of those who had led the way in this newer organization work. This type of county extension organization, therefore, became the basis of the most extensive discussion group-program planning work in any of the states. The results, which are to be reported in 1936, will indicate the success of the work developed upon this basis. With the coming of the new soil conservation program, we find that we have already in existence almost the identical organization needed to prepare the way for and carry out the new comprehensive agricultural program, which it is hoped may become permanent and contribute heavily to the improvement of agricultural conditions. A questionnaire which was sent to the agents inquiring about the function of these boards indicated the part that they played in the 1935 extension and AAA programs. Thirteen of the seventeen men said that their advisory board determined their agricultural program for 1935. For instance, one man says the board outlined the entire plan, and the committees met to put it into effect in each community. Another one says that they determined the number and kind of demonstrations to be held, the number of educational meetings, and county tours to be conducted, and assisted in getting attendance at both county and community meetings throughout the year.

They report from one to five special meetings of the executive committee of the county board during the year, with a total attendance of around thirty-five men at these executive committee sessions.

a. Advisory Board's Relation to AAA

In practically every instance, the advisory board was reported as directly responsible for the educational work in connection with the AAA program, and in many instances constituting the membership of the commodity control committees.

b. The Importance of Advisory Boards to the Agents

The agents emphasize the importance of the advisory board in carrying out their program by such expressions as:

"Greatest aid any agent could have. Members are looked upon as the leaders of the county's agriculture."

"Works as head--all activities center around it."

"Helped to put across marketing, encourage use of pure-bred sires, and to sponsor all county-wide moves. Very valuable now and can be made more so."

c. Program with Advisory Boards

One agent reports, "Community committees have shown more interest in programs, and attendance at meetings has been noticeably better." Another says, "The advisory board of this county seems never to have functioned before. They have been of material assistance this year." Another indicates that there has been "a significant change in attitude of members toward responsibility for county program, and its relationship to national agricultural programs."

d. Organization Needs

"More and better developed leadership" is the comment of nearly all agents in this connection. The agents believe that the emergency programs that the men have been called upon to participate in so actively have

done much to develop this badly needed leadership during the last three years. Practically every agent says that his men are more capable of carrying real group responsibilities now than they were four or five years ago.

c. Summary

It is clearly evident that the four or five years that have been spent in the development of county advisory boards with their community committees has been one of the best paying bits of organization work that rural sociology extension has been able to contribute in Virginia.

d. County Home Economics Advisory Boards

Organization work, at least up until the AAA program, has been more highly developed in the women's than in the men's work. It has, therefore, been somewhat easier to make progress with the development of county home economics advisory boards than with the county agricultural advisory boards. For instance, fifteen out of the sixteen home agents who have advisory boards functioning on the community committee basis, reported the holding of county achievement day programs. Many of the programs were quite elaborate with a large number of women taking a very active part, preparing exhibits, putting on demonstrations, giving short pageants and playlets to illustrate the year's program, presenting comprehensive reports on the women reached and the work done throughout the year, and indicating throughout that the women themselves were taking a lot of initiative in the program and that the agents were actually working hand in hand with the women instead of just doing things for them.

e. Part Played by Home Economics Advisory Boards

It was also indicated very definitely in the home agents' reports that their advisory boards very definitely decided exactly what their year's program was to consist of. In every case, they were listed

as having determined the major and minor projects for the county, as having set up the goals, planned the community activities, county campaigns, tours, picnics, achievement days, etc.

b. Special or Quarterly Meetings of Advisory Boards

The sixteen home demonstration agents reporting this type of organization indicated that thirty-three quarterly or special meetings of their boards had been held during the year to check on progress and prepare special plans for the completion of the year's program. A total of 176 selected committee members attended these meetings and helped to work out the details for the county and community activities. The agents reported on the significance of these special meetings, indicating that they, in a large measure, determined the successful execution of the plans of work which had been prepared by the boards themselves at the beginning of the year. In other words, it does not seem sufficient for a board to meet once a year and work out a good exact program that is adapted to the county's needs. It is also necessary that the board meet occasionally during the year to bring together the progress reports from the different communities throughout the county, to revise and adjust the plans, and to work out further details for execution during the next thirty or ninety days.

c. What Community Committees Did

The agents reported the community committees as having helped in reaching more people, sponsoring home nursing, health clinics, and recreational activities, conducting demonstrations, carrying out campaigns, preparing exhibits, providing entertainment, and keeping up the general interest in the program.

d. Home Demonstration Committees and the AAA

Even the home demonstration committees were reported as helping to keep the AAA program before the people in the right light and in getting

the support of the wife as well as the husband in the support of the AAA program. They also referred frequently to the Federal Housing Program, National Youth Program, Rural Electrification, Rural Rehabilitation, and other special phases of the national program, which are being developed at the present time.

c. Progress Reported in Women's Organization

The agents report that the committee members are learning to function more effectively as they gain experience and participate more actively in the actual conducting of the extension program. One agent states that the business sessions are being transacted in a more direct and forceful manner and more are joining into the general discussions. Another says that the organization leaders are assuming greater responsibility for the group programs and giving the agent more time to reach the underprivileged and more needy families. Only a few of the agents report that there is no material improvement in their organizational situation.

3. Standard Community Associations

Standard community associations have continued to function in a very substantial way throughout the more or less turbulent year that has just passed. In fact, a great many of them are reported by the agents as showing no material loss or gain in the attendance and work done by the community association. With no time at all devoted to the promotion or support of this work on the part of the extension specialist during the past year, we have almost exactly the same number functioning as functioned during 1934. There were ²⁸ twenty-eight such groups active in 1934 and ²⁶ twenty-six in 1935, according to the latest check. (The summary sheet, which is enclosed, shows the development of this type of organization throughout the state since its beginning in the late fall of 1928.) The reports of the agents indicate that the attendance at the standard community

meetings are holding up far above the average of other similar organizations in the State, that singing is an important part of practically all meetings, ^{and} that they are getting high percentages of those attending to take active part in the program in one way or another. Nearly half of the associations report home talent plays having been given during the year, with a large number of people participating in these home talent productions. All but two of the community associations report from one to as high as ten leadership training conferences during the year, and it is generally believed that it is the leadership training associated with these organization programs that plays a large part in their effectiveness and the permanency and substantial nature of their activities. The recreational side of the community programs is not neglected, however, since picnics and field-days form a conspicuous part of the community program, with large numbers attending. Holiday programs also are very popular with these groups, and invariably draw good crowds.

In addition to the community singing, music is also sponsored through the development of community choruses and quartets, as well as bands and orchestras, where leadership is available.

In all standard community associations, great emphasis is placed upon the effectiveness of so-called "working committees." They have definite projects to carry out in the community. During the year, an average of five such committees are reported per community as having actually produced noteworthy results during 1935. These committees included an average of ¹⁹ nineteen different responsible men and women in each community, since no individual is placed on more than one such "working committee" in the same community. A great variety of community projects were reported as having been completed by these committees, with the program in each case being adapted to the peculiar needs of the community in question. There is no set program or required activities for any community. Part of the year's

work in each case is for the leaders themselves to analyze the local situation and determine upon the projects which they consider to be of the most importance.

The young people, both boys and girls, and young adults, play a comparatively important part in the work of these community associations. The meetings are attended by the whole families, and, with their highly varied program, continue to hold the interest of old and young. Special recreational activities of particular interest to different aged groups tend to satisfy the desire for separate activities for the different aged and sex groups within the community.

All but three of the communities reporting gave a list of outside speakers ^{who} that were brought into the communities to take part in the community programs at one or more of the meetings during the year. This resulted in bringing new thought and new talent into the community, but it did not in any way prevent the active participation of the home folks in their own program, since an average of from ³⁰ thirty to ⁴⁰ forty people was reported per community as taking individual responsible parts in one or more of the community meetings during the year.

The agents continue to insist that the standard community plan of organization produces the most satisfactory results of any of the general or community organization set-ups within their respective counties. The Grange locals, community leagues, and Parent Teachers' Associations which use the procedures recommended in the standard community plan find it possible to increase the attendance and interest in their meetings, and to get more work done than they were able to do without some such set-up.

A steady increase in the number of standard community programs can be attained as quickly as some of the emergency programs clear up, so that a little bit of time can be devoted to the service that is desired in a number of counties in the furtherance of this type of work.

LIST OF STANDARD COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS IN VIRGINIA

- 20a -

1929 - 1935

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>COMMUNITY</u>	<u>1929</u>	<u>1930</u>	<u>1931</u>	<u>1932</u>	<u>1933</u>	<u>1934</u>	<u>1935</u>
1. Accomack	Central		1930	1931				
2.	Accomac				1932	1933	1934	1935
3.	Blowen			1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
4.	Cashville		1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
5.	New Church		1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
6.	Parkeley			1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
7.	Temperanceville		1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
8. Alleghany	Boiling Spring		1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
9. Amelia	Amelia C.H.				1932	1933		
10.	Amson					1933	1934	1935
11.	Mattoax-Pine Grove				1932	1933	1934	
12.	Robinson				1932	1933		
13. Buckingham	Arvonis				1932	1933		
14. Chesterfield	Chester				1932			
15. Frederick	Middletown (G)						1934	1935
16.	Mt. Airy (G)							1935
17. James City	James City (G)			1930	1931	1932		
18.	Toano		1929					
19. Madison	Criglersville				1932	1933		
20.	Wolf Town				1932			
21. Madison	Madison County							1935
22. Mecklenburg	South Hill				1932	1933		
23.	Union Level				1932	1933		
24.	Boyden				1932	1933		
25.	Clarksville				1932			
26.	Bluestone				1932	1933	1934	
27. Montgomery	Base Shop (G)		1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
28.	Blackburg		1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
29.	Glade (G)		1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
30.	Lafayette (G)		1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
31.	Price's Fork (G)			1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
32.	Riner (Anburn)(G)		1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
33.	Childress (G)		1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
34.	Union Valley			1930	1931	1932		
35.	Ellett			1930				
36. Orange	Barboursville		1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
37.	Pamunkey (G)				1932	1933		
38. Pittsylvania	Gretna (G)			1931				
39. Prince William	Brentsville		1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
40.	Bull Run (G)		1929	1930		1933	1934	1935
41. Rockbridge	Brownburg		1929	1930	1931			
42.	Colliertown			1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
43.	Kerr's Creek				1931	1932	1933	
44.	Palmer			1930	1931			
45. Rockingham	Mount Clinton		1929	1930	1931	1932		
46. Shenandoah	Saunville (G)					1933	1934	
47.	Fisher's Hill (G)						1934	
48.	Fort Valley							1935
49. Southampton	Ivor					1933	1934	1935
50. Stafford	Falmouth		1929	1930	1931	1932		
51. Page	Massanutten (G)				1932	1933	1934	1935
52.	Grove Hill (G)					1933	1934	
53.	Rileyville				1931	1932	1933	1934
54. Spotsylvania	Stonewall (G)				1932			

The 1935 list sent in from Accomack County includes 15 additional organized communities, but these are not listed as using the "standard" set-up.

(G) Indicates Granges

4. State and Local Grange

During 1936, eight days were devoted to work with the State and Local Granges. An effort has been made to emphasize the need for farm people to support national membership farm organizations in order to gain the advantage of state and interstate action in the furtherance of agricultural interests. The specialist in rural sociology has given assistance in improvement of organization practices and in the planning of state-wide programs of work for the Grange Locals. I was also called upon to train and direct the work of the State Degree term in an effort to improve the call of the ritualistic work and to make it contribute to a greater appreciation of the real values of farm life. It has been somewhat the responsibility of the extension specialist in rural sociology to retain a close working relationship between the State Grange officials and the college of agriculture. While I am not designated as a member of the executive committee of the State Grange, I have been kept in very close personal contact with the members of the executive committee and have cooperated most actively with both the state master and state lecturer throughout the year.

5. Grange Lecturers' School

The extension specialist was called upon to assist in planning and conducting the state school for Grange lecturers, which was held at V. P. I. February 13 - 16, and which brought a total of nearly one hundred of the State and Local Grange officials to the college of agriculture for four day's intensive training. On the following page is attached a copy of the program indicating the relationship to the college of agriculture and the type of program arranged. This training school has played an important part in maintaining a good working relationship between the college and the State Grange organization. It has also been a means of keeping the Grange Locals on an active working basis.

BY CONFERENCE LEADERS

- JAMES C. FARMER, South Newberry, N. H.,
Lecturer of the National Grange.
- W. A. COMPTON, Floyd, Virginia,
Secretary Virginia State Grange.
- DR. J. A. BURRUSS, Blacksburg, Virginia,
President Virginia Polytechnic Institute.
- DR. MEADE FERGUSON, Richmond, Virginia,
Master Virginia State Grange.
- B. L. HUMMEL, Blacksburg, Virginia,
Rural Organization Specialist.
- DR. WILLIAM E. GARNETT, Blacksburg, Virginia,
Rural Sociologist at V. P. I.
- DR. WILSON GEE, University, Virginia,
Director Institute of Social Research at University of Va.
- J. H. HUTCHESON, Blacksburg, Virginia,
Director Virginia Extension Service.
- JAMES H. ROGERS, Big Island, Virginia,
Lecturer Virginia State Grange.
- ALFRED O. HILL, Petersburg, Virginia,
Grange Deputy and Farm Editor Petersburg
Progress-Index.
- MISS HALLIE HUGHES, Blacksburg, Va.,
State Girls Club Agent.
- T. B. HUTCHESON, Blacksburg, Va.,
Head Agronomy Department of V. P. I.
- J. L. BLAIR BUCK, Richmond, Va.,
State Board of Education.
- W. KERR SCOTT, Haw River, N. C.,
Past Master North Carolina State Grange.
- C. NELSON BECK, Charlottesville, Va.,
Secretary Virginia Farm Debt Adjustment Committee.
- H. H. GORDON, Richmond, Va.,
Director Virginia Rural Rehabilitation Corporation.
- FRANK B. BREADY, Baltimore, Md.,
Assistant to President Baltimore Land Bank.
- MRS. ELDONA O. FERGUSON, Richmond, Va.,
Pomona of the National Grange and Chairman
H. & W. Committee of the National Grange.

Virginia State Grange Lecturers' Conference

Virginia Polytechnic Institute
Blacksburg, Virginia

February 13, 14, 15 and 16, 1935.

The Virginia State Grange and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute welcome you to Blacksburg.

Every Grange in Virginia is asked to send its Lecturer to Blacksburg for this conference. If Lecturer is unable to attend, some other worthy officer or member should be selected and sent. If some member other than Lecturer is sent, please give this person the proper credentials, signed by your Master. Regular Lecturers will not need credentials. The Virginia State Grange will pay for your room and meals at Blacksburg. Your Grange is asked to pay your transportation.

Grange officers and Grange members other than officers are invited and urged to attend. The cost will be only \$1.00 for room for the entire session, and meals will be supplied at the College Dining Hall for only \$1.00 per day.

For program or other information write:

JAMES H. ROGERS, Lecturer,
Virginia State Grange,
Big Island, Va.

or

B. L. HUMMEL, Rural Sociologist,
Blacksburg, Virginia

PROGRAM

Chairman—B. L. HUMMEL
Leader—JAMES C. FARMER

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY THIRTEENTH

Registration and room assignment, 1:00 to 6:00 P. M.
Stone Dormitory — State Secretary, W. A. Compton, in Charge.

6:30 P. M. Supper.

7:30 P. M. Address of Welcome.....Dr. J. A. Burruss
Response.....Dr. Meade Ferguson
Introduction of Lecturers.
Social Hour.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY FOURTEENTH

7:45 A. M. Breakfast.

9:00 A. M. Present Status and Needs of Grange in Virginia
Dr. Meade Ferguson

9:30 A. M. Lecture Hour Responsibilities and Delights
Lead by B. L. Hummel

10:15 A. M. Production Control and Why
John R. Hutcheson

11:00 A. M. Economic Security for the American Farm
Dr. Wilson Gee

11:30 A. M. Some Objectives of the 1935 Home Demonstration Clubs and 4-H Clubs.....Miss Hallie Hughes

12:30 P. M. Dinner.

1:30 P. M. The Grange in the Headlines.....Alfred O. Hill

2:30 P. M. Juvenile Grange Needs and Activities
Mrs. J. H. Rogers

3:30 P. M. Round Table for Subordinate Lecturers
Lead by B. L. Hummel

Round Table for Pomona Lecturers
Lead by James H. Rogers

Round Table for Juvenile Matrons
Lead by Mrs. J. H. Rogers

Deputy Conference
Lead by Dr. Meade Ferguson

6:30 P. M. Supper.

7:30 P. M. Rural Young People and the Grange
B. L. Hummel

8:00 P. M. Address on Grange Ritualism.....James C. Farmer
Round Table on Degree Work
Lead by James C. Farmer

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY FIFTEENTH

7:45 A. M. Breakfast.

9:00 A. M. Soil Erosion Facts.....T. B. Hutcheson

9:30 A. M. An Interpretation of the Revised Course of Study for Virginia Schools.....J. L. Blair Buck

10:00 A. M. Need of Debt Adjustment for Farmers
W. Kerr Scott

10:30 A. M. Debt Adjustment in Virginia.....C. Nelson Beck

11:00 A. M. Rural Rehabilitation in Virginia.....H. H. Gordon

11:30 A. M. Greetings from the Farm Credit Administration.....Frank B. Bready

12:00 Noon Broadcast from WDBJ.

12:30 P. M. Dinner.

1:30 P. M. Address.....James C. Farmer

2:15 P. M. Address.....W. Kerr Scott

2:45 P. M. Round Table for Lecturers
Lead by James C. Farmer

Round Table for Juvenile Matrons
Lead by Mrs. E. O. Ferguson

Deputy Conference
Lead by Dr. Meade Ferguson

6:30 P. M. Banquet.....Toastmaster, J. H. Rogers

9:00 P. M. Dance.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY SIXTEENTH

7:45 A. M. Breakfast.

9:00 A. M. Home and Welfare Committee Work
Mrs. E. O. Ferguson

9:30 A. M. Rural Youth Movement
Speaker to be Announced

10:00 A. M. Rural Life Day for 1935.....Dr. W. E. Garnett

10:15 A. M. Parental Education.....Dr. W. E. Garnett

10:45 A. M. Greetings from National Grange
Mrs. E. O. Ferguson

11:15 A. M. Activities for 1935.....James H. Rogers

6. 1935 Rural Ministers' Summer School

The 1935 Rural Ministers' Summer School was in many ways the best that we have had in the six years during which this school has been conducted. There were a total of 142 people registered for the school, with 66 attending regularly, 55 of these being men and 11 women. Thirty-two Virginia counties were represented by the preachers and preachers' wives who were in attendance. A total of seven states were represented by the 142 total registrations. The full-time attendance represented six denominations including the Baptists, 16; Disciples of Christ, 4; Episcopalians, 13; Methodists, 21; Presbyterians, 11; and Lutherans, 1. The program was especially strong this year with Dr. E. C. Cameron of the Butler School of Religion, teaching the credit course on basic problems of the rural church; Reverend Lee C. Sheppard in charge of devotions; and Professor George W. Campbell of Cincinnati in charge of music and a course entitled "Worship in the Rural Church." The round table discussions were under the leadership of Reverend Wm. C. Shanon and Reverend R. W. Vanderberry. Dr. Henry McLaughlin was in charge of the evening lecture period, and Reverend J. E. Milburn of the vesper period. Professor Campbell also had charge of a period each evening on recreation, music and drama.

About half of those in attendance had been here for previous sessions and about half here for the first time. This is found to be a healthful proportion of new and old attendance.

Altogether, twenty-one days out of the six month's period were devoted to preparation for the 1935 school and succeeding working with the board and preparation for the coming year.

7. National Associations

As president of the rural sociology section of the American Sociological Society, a considerable amount of time was devoted to the

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
of the
VIRGINIA RURAL CHURCH CONFERENCE
BOARD**

AND THOSE IN CHARGE OF THE 1935 PROGRAM

Rev. C. M. Ford, Pastor, Gilboa and Bethpage Christian Churches, Pendleton, Va., President, Virginia Rural Church Conference Board.

Rev. Wm. C. Shawen, Rural Minister, Chester, Va., Vice-President of Board and Director 1935 Rural Ministers' Summer School.

Professor B. L. Hummel, Extension Sociologist, V. P. I., Secretary-Treasurer, Virginia Rural Church Conference Board.

Bishop F. D. Goodwin, Bishop Coadjutor of the Virginia Diocese of the Episcopal Church, Chairman 1935 Rural Ministers' Summer School Program Committee.

Dr. H. W. McLaughlin, Director, Department of Religious Education, Presbyterian Church in the United States.

Dr. Wm. Archer Wright, Presiding Elder of Norfolk District M. E. Church South.

Rev. Minor C. Miller, General Secretary Va. Council of Religious Education, Bridgewater, Va.

Dr. Geo. T. Waite, Executive Secretary Va. Baptist Board of Missions.

Dr. John A. Tate, Executive Secretary, Home Missions Board, Disciples of Christ.

Rev. Jesse Stanfield, Rural Church Pastor.

Dr. J. J. Scherer, President Lutheran Synod of Virginia.

Dr. V. L. Phillips, President Shenandoah College.

Just a Few of the Teachers and Lecturers:

Dr. E. C. Cameron, Professor of Christian Education, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Professor George W. Campbell, Director of Music, Recreation, Drama, Wesley Foundation, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. Arthur Raper, Director of Research—Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation.

Dr. J. B. Pierce, Field Agent, Negro Extension Work in South.

Dr. O. E. Baker, Specialist in Population Studies, U. S. D. A.

Dr. W. E. Garnett, Professor Rural Sociology, V. P. I.

Major C. J. Calrow, Consulting Director of the Virginia State Planning Board.

Professor R. A. Kilburn, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

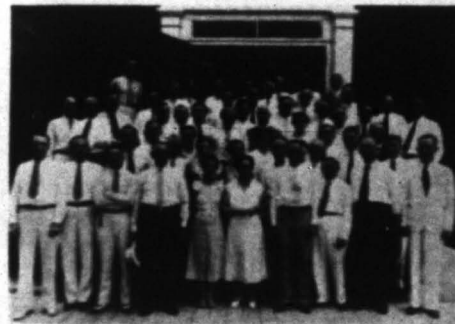
A large number of officials of the Virginia Rural Church Conference Board, of rural church leaders, and of country preachers will take leading parts in this program. All in attendance will have ample opportunity to join in the discussion period.

For further information, write the Secretary, Professor B. L. Hummel, Blacksburg, Va.

**THE
VIRGINIA SUMMER SCHOOL
FOR RURAL MINISTERS**

**AT
Virginia Polytechnic Institute
Blacksburg, Virginia**

**REGISTRATION 1:30 - 6 P. M. JULY 17th
Sessions continue through July 26th
1935**



Some of those attending the 1934 session

**Held Under The Auspices Of
THE VIRGINIA RURAL CHURCH
CONFERENCE BOARD**

SCHOOL OF RURAL LIFE FOR COUNTRY PREACHERS OF VIRGINIA AND NEARBY STATES

The 1935 Summer School for Rural Ministers assumes special significance in bringing country preachers and rural church leaders together for a review of the many and significant programs dealing with rural life which are under way today. This school, which is a study of the rural life situation as it affects the country church, should bring those who attend up to the minute on current programs and events and prepare the ministers who are fortunate enough to take advantage of this entire series to return to their pastorates as real leaders in this time of urgent need.

All the resources of the State College of Agriculture are made available to this school and a great many federal agencies are contributing to the abundance of this program. The experience and problems of those in attendance will be given a prominent place and the school made to apply directly to the country church situation as it is today.

Tentative Schedule

- 7:30 A.M.—Breakfast.
8:15- 8:30 A.M.—Reverend Lee C. Sheppard in charge; Pastor of the Blacksburg Baptist Church.
8:40- 9:30 A.M.—Worship in the Rural Church Program—Professor George W. Campbell, Director of Music, Recreation and Worship, Wesley Foundation, Cincinnati, Ohio.
9:40-10:30 A.M.—Basic Problems of the Rural Church—Dr. E. C. Cameron, Professor of Christian Education, Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana.
10:30-10:45 A.M.—Recess.
10:45-12:00 A.M.—Round Table Discussions, Reverend Wm. C. Shawen, Pastor Baptist Church, Chester, Virginia, and Rev. R. W. Vanderbury, Young Peoples' Work, Va. Conference, M. E. Church South—in charge.
12:30 P.M.—Lunch.
1:00- 6:30 P.M.—Rest, recreation, denominational and informal conferences and inspection tours.
6:30 P.M.—Supper.
7:00- 7:30 P.M.—Vespers—Reverend J. E. Milburn.
7:30- 8:20 P.M.—Evening Lectures, Dr. Henry W. McLaughlin in charge—Noted guest speakers.
8:20- 9:00 P.M.—Recreation—Music—Drama, Professor George W. Campbell, Cincinnati, Ohio, Director of Music, Recreation and Worship, Wesley Foundation.

SPECIAL FEATURES

Formal Courses

There will be two regular courses throughout the period of the school. The first, under the direction of Professor George W. Campbell, entitled, "Worship in the Rural Church Program" and the second, under the direction of Dr. E. C. Cameron, entitled "Basic Problems of the Rural Church."

Round Table Discussions

Round table discussions dealing with the most vital problems in rural life will be under the general direction of Reverend W. C. Shawen. This period provides ample opportunity for the participation of all in attendance. Special contributions will be brought by a large number of active country preachers.

Worship

With Reverend Lee C. Sheppard of Blacksburg, Virginia, in charge of the morning devotions and Reverend J. E. Milburn of Johnson City, Tennessee, in charge of vespers and with Professor George W. Campbell and his special work on worship, a new significance will be given to the worship program in the rural church.

Music, Drama and Recreation

Professor Campbell who is Director of Music, Recreation and Worship in Wesley Foundation, Cincinnati, Ohio, will lead the group in activities of these types each evening from 8:20 to 9:00. Professor Campbell is especially capable in this regard and will make a vital contribution to the program.

Evening Lectures

The evening lectures are devoted especially to the national agencies dealing with rural life today and will be of very special interest to all.

4-H Club Short Course

Approximately 1,000 boys and girls from all over the State of Virginia, members of the 4-H Clubs, will be assembled at Blacksburg during the latter part of this school. Attendance at parts of their program and association with this wonderful group of young people has been one of the most attractive features of this school during the past six years. There is no better opportunity to see and know the rural youth of Virginia.

Fellowship and Recreation

Recreation for those in attendance and recreational training to carry back home, are important features of this year's school. The fellowship that will be found in this school is worth the whole time and trip. Many men are bringing their wives. Children cannot be conveniently accommodated.

Finances

The only cost in connection with the whole ten-day program is the twelve dollars which covers board, room and registration.

Place of Meeting

All sessions will be held in the Lounge of the College Y. M. C. A.

RURAL MINISTERS' SUMMER SCHOOL
V.P.I., BLACKSBURG, VIRGINIA, JULY 17 - 26, 1935

Hour	Wednesday 17th	Thursday 18th	Friday 19th	Saturday 20th	Sunday 21st	Monday 22nd	Tuesday 23rd	Wednesday 24th	Thursday 25th	Friday 26th
7:30	BREAKFAST - BREAKFAST - BREAKFAST - BREAKFAST - BREAKFAST									
8:15	Morning Worship Rev. Lee C. Sheppard, In Charge					Morning Worship Reverend Lee C. Sheppard, In Charge				
8:40	"Worship in the Rural Church Program" Professor George W. Campbell					"Worship in the Rural Church Program" Professor George W. Campbell				
9:40										
9:40	"Basic Problems of the Rural Church" Dr. E.C. Cameron					"Basic Problems of the Rural Church" Dr. E.C. Cameron				
10:30	RECESS					RECESS				
10:45										
10:45	"The Rural Youth Situation" R.W. Vanderberry, In Chg. R.B. Nelson		"The Va. State Planning Board" C.J. Calrow B.L. Hummel		11:00-12:00 Preaching Services in Blacksburg Churches	"Rural Church and Public Agencies" J.H. Quisenberry J. Edwards		"Our Under-Privileged People" Dr. Va. E. Garnett	"What About the Negro? Future of The Negro Race." A. Raper L.R. Reynolds	"The Negro Church in Rural Va." J.M. Gandy
12:00	LUNCH - LUNCH - LUNCH - LUNCH - LUNCH - LUNCH									
1:00	Registration	E.C. Cameron Host - Recreation		P I C N I C	REST - RECREATION - DENOMINATIONAL AND INFORMAL CONFERENCES - INSPECTION TOURS					
6:30		Denominational and Informal Conferences - Inspection Tours			SUPPER - SUPPER					
6:30	SUPPER									
7:00	Vespers J.E. Milburn	Vespers J.E. Milburn	Vespers J.E. Milburn	Vespers J.E. Milburn	Vespers J.E. Milburn	Vespers J.E. Milburn	Vespers J.E. Milburn	Vespers J.E. Milburn	Vespers J.E. Milburn	Vespers J.E. Milburn
7:30	Opening Session, Welcome Address J.A. Burruss Response C.M. Ford	"What is the Outlook for Boys and Girls on the Farm" O.E. Baker H.W. McLaughlin, In Charge		Union Sunday Night Services 8:00	"Rural Life and The New Deal" B.L. Hummel H.W. McLaughlin In Charge	"A National Land Policy" T.B. Hatcher	"Emergency Education in Virginia" J.L.B. Buck	To be Arranged	Consecration Service 4-H Club Program	
8:20		Music, Recreation, Drama Geo. W. Campbell, In Chg.		MUSIC - RECREATION - DRAMA Professor George W. Campbell, In Charge.						
8:45										



RURAL MINISTERS HOLD SIXTH SESSION

The sixth Virginia Summer School for Rural Ministers will be held on the Virginia Tech campus July 17-26. Professor B. L. Hummel, rural organization specialist, extension division, and secretary of the Virginia Rural Church Conference Board, who is in charge of arrangements, says that the 1935 school will concentrate on a study of "the many and significant programs dealing with rural life which are under way today."

Ever since its beginning back in 1930, the school has shown marked advances both in the quality of subjects and teachers, and in attendance. Between 75 and 100 rural ministers and others interested in rural church problems are expected this year.

The school will consist of formal courses, round table discussions, lectures, periods of worship, and activities in music, drama and recreation. One of the courses, under the direction of Professor George W. Campbell, Wesley Foundation, Cincinnati, is entitled "Worship in the Rural Church Program"; another, under the direction of Dr. E. C. Cameron, Butler University, Indianapolis, is entitled "Basic Problems of the Rural Church." Professor Campbell will also have charge of the music, drama, and recreation period.

Other teachers and lecturers listed on the tentative program are: Dr. Arthur Raper, Director of Research, Commission on Inter-Racial Cooperation; Dr. J. B. Pierce, Field Agent, Negro Extension Work in the South; Dr. G. E. Baker, Specialist in Population Studies, U. S. D. A.; Dr. W. E. Garnett, Professor Rural Sociology, V. P. L.; Major C. J. Calrow, Consulting Director of the Virginia State Planning Board; Professor R. A. Kilburn, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

PROGRAM
RURAL SOCIOLOGY SECTION - AMERICAN SOCIOLOGICAL SOCIETY
New York City, December 27-30, 1935

December 27, 1935

10:00 A. M. - 12:00 M. - Special Problems in Rural Life

Presiding..... Lynn Smith, University of Louisiana

Occupational Displacement in American Agriculture - Dr. T. J. Wooster,
Rural Research Division, F.E.R.A.

Discussion - Dr. Howard Beers, Wisconsin State College of Agriculture

Localization of Dependency in Rural Areas - J. O. Babcock,
Resettlement Administration

Discussion - P. G. Beck, Rural Research Division, F.E.R.A.

Population Mobility - Dr. C. E. Lively, Ohio State University

Discussion - Prof. Ray Wakeley, Iowa State College

December 28, 1935

12:30 - 2:30 P. M. - Joint Luncheon with Farm Economics Association

Presiding..... B. L. Hummel, Virginia Col. of Agr.

The Social and Economic Implications of a National Land Use Program -
Dr. L. C. Gray, Resettlement Adminis.

Discussion - Dr. Carl C. Zimmerman, Harvard University

Dr. Noble Clark, University of Wisconsin

December 29, 1935

10:00 A. M. - Business Session

Informal Discussion of Trends and Developments in Rural Sociology Research

December 30, 1935

10:00 A. M. O 12:00 M. - National Policies Affecting Rural Life

Presiding..... Dr. W. R. Gordon, R. I. State College

National Policies and Rural Social Organization - Dr. Lowry Nelson,
Resettlement Administration

Discussion - Dr. Carl C. Taylor, Resettlement Administration

National Policies and Rural Public Welfare - Dr. E. L. Morgan,
University of Missouri

Discussion - Dr. E. C. Lindeman, New York School of Social Work

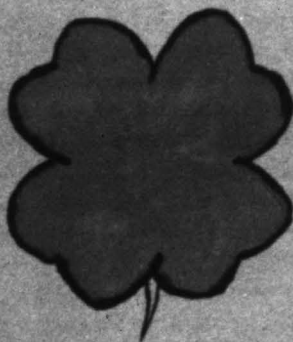
work of the association and to the work of the American Country Life Association during the past year. Several executive committees were held in connection with the American Sociological Society, and the sessions of both national associations were attended and participated in by the specialist.

8. Rural Youth Movement in Virginia

Due to the absence of the specialist during half the year and to the development of the National Youth Administration program during the year, it was impossible to do a great deal on the youth program in the state during 1935. "Some counties ^{have} did go ahead, however, with active county organization and programs of work. Chesterfield County was perhaps the most active of these, and the attached program indicates the type of conference that they held March 2, 1935. This conference resulted in a formulation of the very definite annual program of work, which included activities along recreational, religious, public welfare, and health lines, with some special programs designed to promote better citizenship and a more satisfactory attitude toward the establishment and maintenance of farm home life.

In addition to this type of county program, fifteen delegates from Virginia were taken to Columbus to attend the student session of American Country Life Association. Our delegates took an active part in the program, ably represented the state, and brought back a great deal of benefit from association with the young people whom they met there. They are counting heavily on holding a tri-state conference in cooperation with Maryland and West Virginia during 1936 and on attending the national conference at Kalamazoo, Michigan, in August of 1936. The youth movement is steadily gaining in strength throughout the state. It is the intent of the rural sociology extension specialist to work very closely with the 4-H Club Department in the promotion of this type of work. //

Youth's



Conference

RURAL YOUTH CONFERENCE

of

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY

held at

ETTRICK BAPTIST CHURCH

SATURDAY, MARCH 2, 1935.

To understand the world is wiser
than to condemn it. To study
the world is better than to shun
it. To use the world is nobler
than to abuse it. To make the
world better, lovelier, and
happier, is the noblest work of
man or woman.

-- Rochefoucauld.

GROUP DISCUSSION.

"Home & Family Relationship"

Mrs. Frank Preston.

"Ethics in Religion"

Rev. Marshall Wyatt.

"Civic Improvement & Citizenship"

Prof. E.S.H. Greene.

"Culture & Recreation"

Miss Sylvia Slocum.

"Public Welfare"

Mr. E.M. Estes.

FOLLOW THE GLEAM.

To the Knights in the days of old,
Keeping watch on the mountain height,
Wame a vision of Holy Grail
And a voice through the waiting night,
Follow, follow, follow the gleam.
Banners unfurled o'er all the world,
Follow, follow, follow the gleam
Of the Chalice that is the Grail.

And we who would serve the King,
And loyally Him obey,
In the consecrated silence know
That the challenge still holds today.
Follow, follow, follow the gleam,
Standards of worth o'er all the earth,
Follow, follow, follow the gleam
Of the light that shall bring the dawn.

PROGRAM

Invocation Rev. E.D. Wood

Introductory Remarks Rev. W.C. Shawen

Purpose of Rural Youth's Conference
in Virginia

Mr. B.L. Hummel.

A good man and a wise man
may at times be angry with
the world, at times grieved
for it, but be sure no man
was ever discontented with
the world who did his duty
in it.

-- Southey.

Banquet.

Solo "My Task".

Report of discussion.
Group.

General Discussion.

Adjournment.

NOW THE DAY IS OVER.

Now the day is over,
Night is drawing nigh,
Shadow of the evening,
Steal across the sky.

Jesus, give the weary,
Calm and sweet repose;
With Thy tenderest blessing,
May our eyelids close.

When the morning wakens,
Then may I arise,
Pure and fresh and sinless,
In Thy holy eyes.

IV OUTLOOK

The present outlook for rural sociology extension in Virginia is that it will continue to be somewhat disrupted and abnormal due to the need of assisting with the numerous emergency programs that are still under way. There is no other handicap that would prevent the steady growth and permanent development of a more truly sociological program.

V. HELP WANTED

We continue to need the advice and guidance of a national extension sociologist, who would have the privilege and opportunity of studying at first hand the work being done in rural sociology extension in the different states throughout the nation, and who could bring to us valuable advice and guidance for the improvement and strengthening of our own program here in Virginia.

APPENDIX

Page 26. RESEARCH

- 26a - Schedule - A Study of Rural Relief
- 26b - Schedule - Part-Time Farming Study
- 26c - Schedule - Standard-of-Living Study

Page 27. RURAL RECREATIONAL RESERVES

- 27a - Mimeographed Letter, Statement & Questionnaire #17,517
- 27b - Mimeographed Letter & Statement, #17,559
- 27c - Mimeographed Letter to County Agents

Page 28. COUNTY AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS

- 28a - Mimeographed Letter to County Farm and Home Agents
- 28b - J. R. Hutcheson's Mimeographed Letter to County Agents
- 28c - Resume of Estimate of Materials and Costs on three Types of Building, Frame, Brick and Concrete Block

Page 29. PROGRAM PLANNING-GROUP DISCUSSION

- 29a - Preliminary outline of Procedure
- 29b - 10-point Outline Developed in Washington Meeting
- 29c - True-False Questionnaire
- 29d - First County Planning Meeting
- 29e - County Organization Outline and Procedure, #17,835
- 29f - J. R. Hutcheson's Letter to Co. Agts., giving Schedule of District Meetings
- 29g - Seven Forum and 14 Subordinate Discussion Topics
- 29h - Questionnaire #17,835
- 29i - Mimeographed Letter to County Agents, Dec. 15
- 29j - Outline of Letters & News Stories to be Supplied

Page 30. RURAL MINISTERS' SUMMER SCHOOL

- 30a - Mimeographed Letter of January 31 to Rural Church Conf. Bd.
- 30b - Minutes of Mid-Year Meeting, February 8, 1935
- 30c - 4 Mimeographed Letters to 4 groups Dated June 22, 1935
- 30d - Mimeographed Letter to Presiding Elders, Etc., July 1, 1935
- 30e - Mimeographed Letter to Executive Committee, Rural Ch. Conf. Bd.
- 30f - Mimeographed Letter and List of Registrants at 1935 R.M.S.S.

.....
R E S E A R C H
.....

RURAL RESEARCH DIVISION, W. P. A. of VIRGINIA
 PART-TIME FARMING - INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT SURVEY
 Part-Time Farming Schedule

B. L. Hummel, State Supr.
 Rural Research

W. W. Eare, Asst. Supr.
 C. G. Bennett, Asst. Supr.

Name of head of household _____ Race _____
 Postoffice address _____
 Residence _____ Open Country () County _____ District _____
 (Village or Town)

Line	Name of each member of household	Relation to head	Age	Last school grades	Attending school	Miles to work or school	Means of transportation	Ave. no. of hours per day worked on farm in each season of 1935. (Exclude housework)			
								S	S	F	W
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1											
2											
3											
4											
5											
6											
7											
8											
9											
10											
11											
12											
13											
14											
15											

B. Employment of head of household off this farm 1935:

Line	Specific occupation	Type of business or industry	Number of full days employed in:												Total	Av. hrs. a day worked	Av. pay per	Income from this work, 1935
			J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D				
	1	2													4	5	6	7
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		
5																		

C. Principal employment of head off this farm in 1930: Occupation

Business or Industry _____ Amount earned in 1930 from this work _____
 Total cash income of household from all sources other than farm in 1930 _____

D. Employment of other members of the household off this farm in 1935: E: Income from any source other than farm or emplment shown in B & D, 1935

Line	Line no. of person	Specific occupation	Type of business or industry	Income from this work, 1935	Line no. of person	Source	Amt. in 1935
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3
1					1		
2					2		
3					3		
4					4		
5					5		
6					6		
7					7		
8					8		

18501-b

L. no.	Garden and Field Crops in 1935	Acres	Total produced if 1/4 A. or more	Quarts earned	Stores dried or cured	Quantity sold	Receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1	A. Garden Crops						
2	Irish potatoes		bu.	X			
3	Sweet potatoes		bu.				
4	Beets		bu.				
5	Carrots		bu.				
6	Turnips, r, k		bu.				
7	Parsnips		bu.				
8	Salsify		bu.				
9	Onions		bu.				
10	Spinach		bu.				
11	Beet greens, etc		bu.				
12	Asparagus		lbs.				
13	Cauliflower		bu.				
14	Cabbage		bu.				
15	Celery		lbs.				
16	Lettuce		bu.				
17	Radishes		bu.				
18	Cucumbers		bu.				
19	Peppers		bu.				
20	Tomatoes		bu.				
21	Snap beans		bu.				
22	Lima beans		bu.				
23	Peas		bu.				
24	Corn		doz.				
25	Squash & p		doz.				
26	Eggplant		lbs.				
27	Watermelons		doz.				
28	Cantaloupes		doz.				
29	Rhubarb		lbs.				
30	Other						
31							
32	A. dou. cropped						
33	B. Field Crops						
34	Corn (gr.)		bu.	X			
35	Corn (sil.)		ton	X			
36	Wheat		bu.	X			
37	Oats		bu.	X			
38	Rye		bu.	X			
39	Barley		bu.	X			
40	Buckwheat		bu.	X			
41	Tobacco		lbs.	X			
42	Cotton		lbs.	X			
43	Peanuts		lbs.	X			
44	Other legume		bu.	X			
45	Sorghum		gal.				
46	Hay		ton				
47	Straw		ton				
48	Other						
49							
50	A. dou. cropped						

G. GARDEN

1. Number of weeks in 1935 collards, turnip greens, beet greens or cabbage was obtained from own garden fresh _____
2. Number of weeks in 1935 two or more other vegetables were obtained fresh from garden _____
3. Acres in garden 1930 _____

H. GROCERY BILL

1. Was grocery bill less May-October than during winter months? _____
2. If so, how much per month? _____

I. FARM LAND OPERATED 1935 1930

1. Crop land..... _____
2. Pasture..... _____
3. Woodland..... _____
4. Other..... _____
5. Total..... _____

J. TENURE 1935 1930

1. Acres owned..... _____
2. Acres cash rented.. _____
3. Acres share rented. _____
4. If tenant, is house owned by employer? _____
5. Acres of land operated belonging to employer _____

K. LIVESTOCK 1935 1930

1. Horses and mules.... _____
2. Milk cattle..... _____
3. Other cattle..... _____
4. Sheep..... _____
5. Swine..... _____
6. Poultry..... _____
7. Other..... _____

L. FARM EXPENSES 1935

1. Hired labor..... _____
2. Feed..... _____
3. Fertilizers..... _____
4. Livestock purchased _____
5. Supplies..... _____
6. Truck or auto in farm use..... _____
7. Machinery repairs.. _____
8. Insurance..... _____
9. Taxes..... _____
10. Cash rent..... _____
11. Crops rent..... _____
12. Other..... _____
13. Total..... _____

Line	Fruit, Livestock and Other Products in 1935	Produc-tive Un-its	Total quantity produced	Quarts cannot	Dried stored or cured	Quantity sold	Receipts
K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	A Fruit						
2	Apples	tr.	bu.				
3	Pears		bu.				
4	Peaches		bu.				
5	Plums		bu.				
6	Cherries		bu.				
7	Grapes	v.	bu.				
8	Strawberries	n.	cts.				
9	Other berries		qts.				
10	Other						
11							
12	B. Dairy Products						
13	Milk	X	qts.	X			
14	Butter	X	lbs.	X			
15	Buttermilk	X	cts.	X			
16	Cheese	X	lbs.	X			
17	Other						
18							
19	C. Poultry	X	X		X		
20	Meat	X	lbs.				
21	Eggs	X	doz.	X			
22							
23	D. Livestock	X		X	X		
24	Pork	X	lbs.				
25	Beef	X	lbs.				
26	Venl	X	lbs.				
27	Mutton	X	lbs.				
28	Lard	X	lbs.				
29	Wool	X	lbs.				
30	Other	X	lbs.				
31							
32	E. Fuel	X	ods.				
33	Wood	X	ods.				
34	Other						
35							
36	F.						
37	Miscellaneous						
38	Honey	H	lbs.				
39							
40							

- O. DWELLING**
- Type of road on which located _____
 - Distance from a hard surfaced road _____
 - Material _____
 - Year constructed _____
 - Number of rooms _____
 - Type of heating _____
 - Kind of lighting _____
 - Kind of water supply _____
 - If outside water supply, distance from kitchen _____
 - Bathroom with running water _____
 - Condition of dwelling:
Outside: _____
Inside: _____

- P. OTHER BUILDINGS:**
- Barn _____ Garage _____ Foultry house _____
Others (specify) _____

- Q. OTHER CONVENIENCES:**
- Telephone _____ Radio _____
Auto (Year and Make) _____

- R. Give line numbers of household members performing the following work (exclusive of house work):**
- 1935
- Field work..... _____
 - Gardening..... _____
 - Care livestock..... _____
 - Care poultry..... _____
 - Milking..... _____
 - Pick fruit..... _____
 - Carry fuel or water..... _____
 - Other (specify)..... _____

- S. Description of way day, week, month, or year is divided between farm work and other employment:**
- _____
- _____

N. IMPORTANT IMPLEMENTS OR MACHINERY USED, 1935

	Kind	Source	Age	Cost
1.	_____	_____	_____	_____
2.	_____	_____	_____	_____
3.	_____	_____	_____	_____
4.	_____	_____	_____	_____
5.	_____	_____	_____	_____
6.	_____	_____	_____	_____
7.	_____	_____	_____	_____

T. MOBILITY OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

1. Number of years head of household has lived on this farm _____
In this community _____
2. Number of years a part-time farmer since 1929 _____
3. Check residence of head Jan. 1, 1930: Open country _____; Village _____; Town _____; City _____
4. Number of changes in residence _____ and in communities _____ since 1929.
5. Number of years head has lived on a farm since 16 years of age _____.

U. ATTITUDE TOWARD PART-TIME FARMING:

1. Head _____
2. Homemaker _____
3. Children _____

V. ORGANIZATION ATTENDANCE

Line	Organization	Available 1935	Months active	Meets per month	Line numbers of individuals attending in 1935					Held office 1935	
					No attendance	Less than once per month	Once per month	Twice per month	Three times per month		Four or more per month
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Church										
2	Sun. School										
3	Ad. Church Org.										
4	Yg. Peo's Ch. Org.										
5	Community Club										
6	P. T. A.										
7	School Club										
8	4-H Club										
9	F. F. A.										
10	Grange										
11	Farm Bureau										
12	Home Dem.										
13	Cooperative										
14	Trade Assoc.										
15	Labor Union										
16	Frat. Order										
17	Athletic Team										
18	Boy Scouts										
19	Girl Scouts										
20	Oth. Wom's. Org.										
21	Other										
22											
23											

W. DEBT

1. Amount of indebtedness Jan. 1, 1935:
Real estate mortgage _____; Chattel mortgage _____ Other _____
2. Amount of indebtedness Jan. 1, 1930:
Real estate mortgage _____; Chattel mortgage _____ Other _____

X. AMOUNT IN DOLLARS OF RELIEF AID RECEIVED BY HOUSEHOLD:

	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 Public (governmental) Relief						
2 Private (exclusive of relatives) Relief						
3 Help from relatives						

Record number _____; Date taken _____

Field agent _____

I. GENERAL ITEMS

A. FAMILY AND HOUSEHOLD CENSUS AND IDENTIFICATION

Living members of family	Sex	Age	School		Age			Where living now	Weeks in household	Occupation (1) and Industry (2)	
			Highest grade	Attending	Left home	Married	Marital status			1930	Present
1. Hus- band	X								1		
2. Wife	X								2		
Child- ren									1		
									2		
3.									1		
4.									2		
5.									1		
6.									2		
7.									1		
8.									2		
9.									1		
10.									2		
11.									1		
12.									2		
Others, including lodgers, board- ers, hired persons							Relation to head				
13.									1		
14.									2		
15.									1		
16.									2		
17.									1		
18.									2		

How many children in the present marriage union have died? _____ The date of death and age at death, respectively of these children are as follows: (1) 19__ __ yrs.; (2) 19__ __ yrs.; (3) 19__ __ yrs.; (4) 19__ __ yrs.; (5) 19__ __ yrs.; (6) 19__ __ yrs.; (7) 19__ __ yrs.; (8) 19__ __ yrs.

How many of above children were born of a marriage union previous to the present one? _____. Underline the names of these children above.

B. MOBILITY

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. (a) Birthplace head of family: F.V.T.C.
Town _____
County _____
State or Country _____</p> <p>(b) Birthplace of homemaker: F.V.T.C.
Town _____
County _____
State or Country _____</p> <p>2. (a) Number of years head of family has lived at present dwelling _____
(b) Within ten miles (inc. a) _____
(c) In this community _____</p> <p>3. Number of changes in dwellings by head of family since Jan. 1, 1930 _____</p> <p>4. Number of different communities head has lived in since Jan. 1, 1930 _____</p> <p>5. Number of years head has lived on a farm since 16 years of age _____</p> | <p>5. Total acres controlled _____</p> <p>6. Total crop acres farmed and harvested by family _____</p> <p>7. Total non-crop acres farmed _____</p> <p>8. Acres rented to others _____</p> <p>9. Percent of crop given to owner _____</p> <p>10. Owner acquired _____ acres of land as gift, _____ acres as inheritance, _____ acres by marriage, _____ acres by purchase.</p> <p>11. If land was inherited from husband's parents, original landed estate was divided among _____ heirs.</p> <p>12. If land was inherited from wife's parents, the original landed estate was divided among _____ heirs.</p> <p>13. If (Tenant) (Hired Man), relation to landlord is _____</p> <p>14. Number of years continuously rented or worked for this landlord _____</p> |
|---|---|

C. TRANSPORTATION

1. Type of road or street on which dwelling is located _____
2. Distance of dwelling from a hard surfaced road or street _____
3. Miles traveled by head to usual place of employment _____
4. Means of transportation _____
5. (a) Miles to nearest grade school _____
(b) To nearest high school _____
6. Means of transportation _____

D. TYPE OF TENURE

1. Acres owned _____
2. Acres rented from others for cash _____
3. Acres share rented _____
4. Acres farmed as cropper _____

E. PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DWELLING

1. Replacement value of house _____
2. Replacement value of furniture _____
3. Material of which house is constructed _____
4. Year constructed _____
5. Number of rooms _____
6. Total floor space _____
7. Type of heating _____
8. Kind of lighting _____
9. Kind of water supply _____
10. If outside pump or spring, give distance from kitchen _____
11. Bathroom with running water _____
12. Condition of house _____

II. EXPENDITURES

A. YEARLY HOUSING EXPENDITURES

- 1. New buildings, additions, alterations (for family living use)..... _____
- 2. Repairs (painting, screening, roof, plumbing, heat and light system, papering, plastering)..... _____
- 3. Insurance on house (fire, wind, hail, etc.)..... _____
- 4. Other housing expense (other than taxes or rent)..... _____

B. FURNISHINGS AND EQUIPMENT

- 1. Laundry equipment..... _____
- 2. Sewing equipment..... _____
- 3. Stoves and heaters..... _____
- 4. Lamps, chimney, bulbs..... _____
- 5. Kitchen utensils and tableware..... _____
- 6. Bedclothing, table and kitchen linens..... _____
- 7. Carpets, rugs, curtains..... _____
- 8. Furniture, beds, chairs, desks, etc..... _____
- 9. Other furnishings and equipment..... _____
- 10. Insurance on furniture..... _____

C. FUEL

- 1. Electricity (specify if used for cooking)..... _____
- 2. Coal (tons)..... _____
- 3. Wood (cords) _____ Produced (value per cord) \$ _____
 - a. Cash expenditure incurred in procuring this wood (cutting, hauling, etc.)..... _____
- 4. Wood (cords) _____ Purchased (price per cord) \$ _____
- 5. Gasoline, natural gas, kerosene fuel (household use only)..... _____
- 6. Other fuel expenditures..... _____

D. OTHER HOUSEHOLD OPERATION EXPENSE

- 1. Telephone..... _____
- 2. Hired girl or other domestic help..... _____
- 3. Water bill (for household use only)..... _____
- 4. Ice bill (for household use only)..... _____
- 5. Cleaning materials and soaps for house and clothing..... _____
- 6. Other household operation expense..... _____

Grand Total cash household expenditures listed above..... _____

X. FOOD FURNISHED AND PURCHASED

	Quantity produced and con- sumed at home	Value of home produce consumed (see defini- tion)	DO NOT FILL IN	Amount pur- chased	Cost of food pur- chased
1. Flour (lbs.).....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
2. Meal (lbs.).....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
3. Sugar (lbs.).....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
4. Syrup (gals.).....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
5. Honey (lbs.).....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
6. Tea (lbs.).....	XXX	XXX	XXX	_____	_____
7. Coffee (lbs.).....	XXX	XXX	XXX	_____	_____
8. Other groceries.....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
9. Poultry.....	live wt.	_____	dressed wt.	_____	_____
10. Pork (lbs.).....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
11. Veal (lbs.).....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
12. Beef (lbs.).....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
13. Mutton (lbs.).....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
14. Lard or sub. (lbs.)....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
15. Milk, whole (gals.)....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
16. Cream (qts.).....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
17. Butter (lbs.).....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
18. Oleo (lbs.).....	XXX	XXX	XXX	_____	_____
19. Eggs (doz.).....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
20. Potatoes (bu.).....	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____

21. VEGETABLES AND FRUITS produced and consumed at home:

Item	Quantity produced and consumed at home				Purchased		
	Unit	Canned & dried	Not can'd nor dried	Value	Unit	Amount	Cost
Sweet potatoes & yams.....							
Root crops: Beets.....							
Carrots.....							
Turnips, ruta., kohlr.....							
Parsnips.....							
Salsify.....							
Onions, dry.....							
Greens, etc.: Spinach.....							
Beets and other greens.....							
Asparagus.....							
Cauliflower.....							
Cabbage (Kraut canned).....							
Celery.....							
Lettuce.....							
Green onions.....							
Radishes.....							
Cucumbers.....							
Peppers.....							
Tomatoes.....							
Other Vegetables: Beans, string							
Beans, shell.....							
Peas.....							
Corn.....							
Squash & pumpkin.....							
Eggplant (canned soup).....							
Melons.....							
Rhubarb.....							
Fruits: Apples.....							
Pears.....							
Peaches.....							
Plums.....							
Cherries.....							
Grapes.....							
Strawberries.....							
Other berries.....							
All other fruits (Insert names)							

- 22. Cost of other food purchased..... _____
- 23. Number of meals purchased away from home..... _____
- 24. Cost of these..... _____
- 25. Total cost of all food purchased..... _____
- 26. Total cash expended in producing food produced and consumed at home.. _____
- 27. Total cash expended for food..... _____

F. EXPENDITURES FOR CLOTHING AND OTHER ITEMS OF ATTIRE FOR SCHEDULE YEAR.
 (Place age, sex and line number as given on page 2
 above data for each person for identification)

	Father	Mother	Child	Child	Child	Child	Child
1. Overalls							
Work shirts							
House dresses							
Other work clothes							
2. Hats							
Caps							
Other headwear							
3. Shoes							
Rubbers							
Overshoes							
Boots							
Other footwear							
4. Coats							
Sweaters							
Raincoats							
5. Suits							
6. Dresses							
Skirts							
Blouses	XX						
7. Underwear							
Slips							
Bloomers							
Other under-clothing							
9. Shirts (dress)							
9. Gloves							
Mitts							
10. Socks							
Stockings							
11. Personal Jewelry							
12. Handkerchiefs							
Neckties							
Scarfs							
Other accessories							
13. Night dresses							
Pajamas							
14. All other clothes							
15. Materials							
Yarn							
Thread, etc.							
16. Total							

17. Total clothing expense..... _____
 18. Total out-of-pocket cleaning,
 shoe and other repair expense..... _____
 19. Total page 7..... _____

G. EXPENDITURES FOR HEALTH, SICKNESS, BIRTHS AND DEATHS

	Costs incurred during schedule year	Amount of these not paid	Amount paid on debt for previous years
1. Births.....	_____	_____	_____
2. Doctor (not incurred for births).....	_____	_____	_____
3. Hospital " " " "	_____	_____	_____
4. Nurse " " " "	_____	_____	_____
5. Medicines) Disinfectants) " " " "	_____	_____	_____
6. Dental.....	_____	_____	_____
7. Oculist and glasses.....	_____	_____	_____
8. Deaths, including cemetery expenses, etc., not above included.....	_____	_____	_____
9. Other.....	_____	_____	_____
10. Total.....	_____	_____	_____
11. Total cash paid out and indebtedness incurred during schedule year	_____	_____	_____

H. POSTAL EDUCATION (school books, tuition, music lessons, extension courses)

Money spent during year:..... _____

I. READING (books, magazines, papers, etc., not included above)

Money spent during year:..... _____

J. INCIDENTALS

1. Expense for year: Church.....	_____	
Other benevolences.....	_____	
2. Lodges, organizations, etc., cost during year.....	_____	
3. Theaters and movies, cost during year.....	_____	
4. Other types of social activities, dinners, entertainments, etc., (not elsewhere included).....	_____	
(Quantity of these)		
5. Beers, wines and (produced and used) qts. _____ Cost of amount purchased _____		
hard cider (by families)		
(Quantity of these)		
6. Heavy alcoholic drinks (produced and used) pts. _____ Cost of amount purchased _____		
(by families)		
7. Gifts (not above listed).....	_____	
8. Toilet articles and personal care.....	_____	
9. Candy.....	_____	
10. Tobacco.....	_____	
11. Photography.....	_____	
12. Spending money (not included elsewhere).....	_____	
13. All other.....	_____	
14. Total cash expended for incidentals.....	_____	

K. COMBINATION EXPENDITURES (Living and farm expenditures often inseparable)

- 1. Total expenditure for all taxes..... _____
 - a. Amount paid on dwelling and furnishings _____
- 2. Total cash expenditures for rent (not on sublet property)..... _____
 - a. Amount paid on dwelling and furnishings _____
- 3. Total cash payments on mortgages and other indebtedness: Interest..... _____
 - Principal..... _____
 - a. Amount paid on dwelling and furnishings: Interest _____
 - Principal _____
- 4. Total refinancing charge made during schedule year..... _____
 - a. Amount paid for refinancing dwelling and furnishings _____
- 5. Automobile (list all if more than one) _____
 - a. 1. When bought _____ 2. Make _____ 3. Year's model _____
 - b. Cost (when purchased). _____
 - c. Repairs and improvements for schedule year _____
 - d. Insurance " " " _____
 - e. License and fines " " " _____
 - f. Oil, gas and other costs " " " _____
 - g. Total cost for last year..... _____
 - h. Estimate the proportion of this expense incurred by use of auto or autos for family purposes _____
- 6. Total amount spent for train and bus fares during year..... _____
 - a. Amount spent for train and bus fares for business purposes _____
- 7. Other combination cash expenses..... _____
 - a. Amount paid for family living purposes _____
- 8. Total cash combination expenditures (this page).....: _____

L. FARM EXPENDITURES (Cash)

- 1. Labor..... _____
- 2. Seed fertilizr..... _____
- 3. Purchase of livestock..... _____
- 4. Care of livestock (feed, etc.)..... _____
- 5. Purchase of machinery..... _____
- 6. Repairs and care of machinery and tools (fuel included)..... _____
- 7. New farm buildings..... _____
- 8. Repairs on farm buildings (including fences, etc.)..... _____
- 9. Other farm expenditures..... _____
- 10. Total out-of-pocket expense..... _____

M. INVESTMENTS, INTEREST, AND SAVINGS EXPENDITURES

(not elsewhere included)

- 1. Re-invested and investment in business other than farm..... _____
- 2. Purchase of real property (not home)..... _____
- 3. Purchase of stocks or bonds..... _____
- 4. Rent paid on other property except farm or home..... _____
- 5. Money lent during year..... _____
- 6. All losses on investments made during year..... _____
- 7. Life, health, and accident insurance for all members of family... _____
- 8. All other investments, savings, interest, paid out..... _____
- 9. Total of group..... _____

III. CASH RECEIPTS

A. SALE OF FARM PRODUCTS

Crops (exclude vegetables and fruits)..... _____
 Vegetables..... _____
 Fruits..... _____
 Wood products..... _____
 Dairy products..... _____
 Livestock..... _____
 Poultry products..... _____
 Any other..... _____
 Total income from sale of all farm products..... _____

B. WAGES OR SALARIES EARNED BY THOSE LIVING IN AND AS MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY

C. INCOME FROM OTHERS NOT LIVING IN FAMILY

Line No Page 2	Days worked during year	1. Occupation 2. Industry	Total earned	Relationship to head of family	Net amount paid into family budget
1.		1. _____ 2. _____			
2.		1. _____ 2. _____			
3.		1. _____ 2. _____			
6.		1. _____ 2. _____			
7.		1. _____ 2. _____			
8.		1. _____ 2. _____			
9.		1. _____ 2. _____			

Grand total of wages and salaries earned by members living in family and amount paid to the family by others (B. & C.)..... _____

D. BOARDERS: Total number of meals furnished _____ Income from these _____

E. LODGERS: Average number _____ Income from these..... _____

Total cash receipts (this page)..... _____

III. CASH RECEIPTS (continued)

Brought forward.....

F. OTHER CASH RECEIPTS

- 1. Net profits from other than farm business.....
 - 2. Net income from farms rented to others.....
 - 3. Net income from other real property.....
 - 4. Legacies or gifts (explain).....
 - 5. Insurance income (explain).....
 - 6. Relief in cash.....
 - 7. Interest and dividends.....
 - 8. Any other cash income to all members of the family.....
 - 9. Amounts borrowed (include Rural Rehabilitation advances, seed loans, production loans, etc.).....
 - 10. Net profits from personal property (not above given).....
 - 11. All other cash receipts for year.....
- Grand Total cash receipts for the year.....

IV. NON-MONETARY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

- 1. Value of furniture and furnishing in excess of cost of materials made for home.....
- 2. Value over material cost of clothing made in home.....
- 3. Value of relief received in kind: Food _____ Clothing _____
Household and furnishings _____
Health and medical treatment _____ Total.....
- 4. Value of surplus commodities received:
Food _____
Clothing _____
Household furnishings _____
Other _____
- 5. Other non-money income not elsewhere listed in schedule (specify and evaluate).....
- 6. Number of meals served to hired help as a part of wages _____
Value.....
- 7. Lodging given hired help as part of wages (average number in home during year) _____ Value.....
- 8. Other non-money expenditure not previously given (specify and evaluate).....

V. SUMMARY OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE
(for purpose of checking schedule in field)

- A. HOUSEHOLD EXPENSES p. 4 (Grand total II A, B, C, and D)..... _____
- B. FOOD PURCHASED p. 6 (II E 27)..... _____
- C. CLOTHING p. 7 (II F 19)..... _____
- D. EXPENDITURES FOR HEALTH, SICKNESS, etc., p. 8 (II G 11)..... _____
- E. EDUCATION p. 8 (II H)..... _____
- F. READING p. 8 (II I)..... _____
- G. INCIDENTALS p. 8 (II J 14)..... _____
- H. COMBINATION EXPENDITURES p. 9 (II K 8)..... _____
- I. FARM EXPENDITURES p. 10 (II L 10)..... _____
- J. INVESTMENT, INTEREST, SAVINGS, p. 10 (II M 9)..... _____

Total expenditures..... _____

Total cash income p. 12 (III Grand total)..... _____

Difference..... _____

Balance expenditures against cash income and (where did surplus go, or how was deficit met)..... _____

K. CHANGE IN INDEBTEDNESS

- 1. Change in indebtedness on the farm and farm business for the year was..... _____
- 2. Change in indebtedness on the home and home furnishings for the year was..... _____
- 3. Change in indebtedness for other items of family living.....
(Explain and itemize this latter) _____

L. SCHEDULE YEAR CHANGE IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF CASH

- 1. Cash on hand..... _____
- 2. Cash in checking account..... _____
- 3. Cash in savings account..... _____

VIII. FAMILY UNITY AND COOPERATION

A. NON-WORK ACTIVITIES

Line	Activity	Line numbers of individuals usually participating together, 1930				
		Daily	Weekly	Month-ly	Less than month-ly	Not at all
	1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ate together					
2.	Evenings home					
3.	Discussed business					
4.	Read aloud					
5.	Played games					
6.	Family music					
7.	Listened to radio					
8.	Picnics					
9.	Shopped					
10.	Visited friends					
11.	Auto trips					
12.	Short trips					
13.	Family devotional					
14.	Attended church	X				
15.	Attended Sunday School	X				
16.	Attended meetings					
17.	Attended movies					
18.	Attended entertainments	X				
19.	Attended parties	X				
20.	Observed Xmas	X	X	X		
21.	Observed New Year	X	X	X		
22.	Observed Thanksgiving	X	X	X		
23.	Observed Easter	X	X	X		
24.	Observed July 4	X	X	X		
25.	Observed Decoration Day	X	X	X		
26.	Observed one or more birthdays	X	X	X		
27.	Other (specify)					
28.						
29.						

B. "OR" ACTIVITIES

Line	Activity	Line numbers of individuals working, 1935			
		Daily	Weekly	Less than weekly	Not at all
	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Field work				
2.	Gardening				
3.	Care livestock				
4.	Care poultry				
5.	Milk				
6.	Picked fruit				
7.	Other farm work (specify)				
8.					
9.					
10.	Prepared meals				
11.	Washed dishes				
12.	Served				
13.	Carried water				
14.	Carried fuel				
15.	Washed				
16.	Ironed				
17.	Made beds				
18.	Scrubbed				
19.	Swept				
20.	Dusted				
21.	Sewed				
22.	Stove or furnace care				
23.	Bathed young children				
24.	Dressed young children				
25.	Fed young children				
26.	Played with young children				
27.	Other housework (specify)				
28.					
29.					

IX. READING MATTER

A. USE OF LIBRARY

1. Distance to nearest library: School _____ Public _____
 2. Line numbers page one of persons using a library: School _____ Public _____

B. BOOKS OWNED OR BORROWED, 1935

Source	Religious	Agriculture	Poetry	History	Biography	Juvenile	Fiction	Other	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Owned									
2. Public library									
3. School library									
4. Neighbors									
5. Other									

C. PERIODICALS SUBSCRIBED TO OR REGULARLY BOUGHT OR BORROWED, 1935

1. Local weekly newspapers _____
2. Daily newspapers _____
3. Farm papers _____
4. Religious papers _____
5. Magazines _____

D. BULLETINS OWNED OR BORROWED, 1935: U.S. _____ State _____ Other _____

X. MUSIC

A. INSTRUMENTS PLAYED AND TYPE OF MUSIC PREFERRED

Line	Instruments played	Ability 1,2,3	Type of music preferred			
			Popular	Classical	Other	None
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						
11.						
12.						
13.						
14.						
15.						

B. SOURCE OF MUSIC IN HOME: Radio Phonograph Piano Other (specify) _____

.....

RURAL RECREATIONAL RESERVES

.....

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL
COLLEGE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE

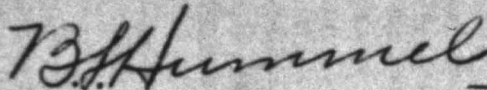
Blacksburg, Virginia
August 30, 1935

To Officials and Organization Leaders Interested
in the Promotion of Recreation and Rural Life:

The State and Federal W. P. A., and the State and Federal Agricultural Extension Service are cooperating to make possible the establishment of recreational facilities for the rural people of all Virginia counties. We are enclosing herewith a statement which describes the provisions that have been made, and urgently request that you give this your immediate attention; then get in touch with your county farm and home agents at once regarding this matter.

This is undoubtedly the finest opportunity that will ever come to provide adequately for the recreational needs of your county. Please give it your careful consideration.

Very truly yours,



B. L. Hummel
Extension Sociologist
Rural Organization

H:m

17,517

RURAL RECREATIONAL RESERVES

W. P. A. and Extension Service Cooperative to Provide Rural Recreational
Facilities

Quite recently the Extension Service of the U.S.D.A. and the Federal Works Progress Administration developed cooperatively plans for what has been designated as Rural Recreational Reserves. These might be described as county camp sites, but it is expected that they will be made much more than mere camp sites. There might conceivably be more than one to a county or in some other cases 2 or 3 small counties might go together and establish one larger and more adequate Recreational Reserve if it can be located so that it is readily available to the people of all counties served.

It is expected that each Reserve would include a considerable tract of land running from 10 acres up to several hundred acres in some cases. All these tracts are to be provided locally. All the facilities should be provided that would be necessary for a well-rounded year-round recreational program for the rural people of the entire area served.

The project fits so admirably into the Works Progress Program by providing for a large amount of relief labor on a project of moderate cost and of permanent and wide spread value, and provides so definitely for the needs of rural people that the State Works Progress Administrative in Richmond approves this type of project very definitely and the State Agriculture Extension Service has assumed sponsorship of the project in cooperation with the State W.P.A. County agents in every county are asked to get in touch with the leaders of the social and economic organizations in the county who would be concerned with such facilities, call them together for an immediate conference and determine whether or not there is sufficient interest to justify the setting up of a project of this kind within the county. It is necessary that action be taken very quickly as all W.P.A. projects must be submitted for approval at once. Each county interested is asked to make an immediate tentative application stating:

1. What local interest and support there is behind the movement.
2. What land could be made available.
3. What facilities are desired with the county.
4. What materials or contributions toward materials could be provided locally.

Use the enclosed blank for providing this information.

In some cases substantial contributions of cash can be made toward the purchase of materials rather than the direct donation of the materials themselves. Land must be provided locally in all cases.

Justification

People living in the open country in the United States have very inadequate recreational facilities. Country people, for the most part, are dependent upon the city and city facilities for their social and recreational activities. Locations of state and national parks require long and expensive trips, making them inaccessible for the masses, and only the fortunate few ever enjoy these facilities.

Rural recreation grounds properly located, planned and constructed, with conveniences and facilities, will be of inestimable value to organizations of rural people, such as Granges, Farm Bureaus, Community Leagues, 4-H Clubs, Game and Fish Protective Associations, Boy and Girl Scouts, Parent-Teacher Associations, Junior Homemakers' Clubs, Future Farmers of America, Garden Clubs, Vocational Teachers, Home Demonstration Clubs, Standard Community Associations, All-Stars and other organizations.

Organization

A Board of Directors will be appointed by the County Board of Supervisors in counties desiring a Rural Recreation Reserve. The County Farm and Home Agents should be ex-officio members of the Board of Directors, and other members should be people from local organizations who are interested in the project and represent both old and young men and women from all sections of the county. This board of directors will have full charge of all matters relating to development, care and management of the Reserve. The Board is expected to make provision for the extensive use of the Reserve by the rural people of the entire county. They will necessarily arrange an annual schedule of events so that the facilities may be used continuously by as large a proportion of the people as possible.

Sponsors of projects will not handle funds nor be responsible for construction of buildings and improvements of grounds. Funds are to be handled by the State and local W.F.A. Labor is to be furnished under the W.F.A. and secured from local relief rolls. Estimates on the last sheet attached are for the construction of buildings and improvements, including labor to grade and build athletic fields, grub and clean up wooded areas, make paths, drives and construct a dam for a lake.

Relief labor will be available for all work to be done, but land and a substantial amount of building material must be contributed. The construction material in many cases can be gotten directly from the farms.

Sites

The site for the Reserve must be on public property. A tract of land that has little agricultural value and one that is wooded, is preferred. This reserve should have level spots so as to allow room for athletic field, cottages, picnic tables, an amphitheatre and assembly hall. Provision should be made for fish on each Reserve. The reserve should be in the open country and it has been suggested that it be not less than 3 miles from a town with a population of 5,000 or more. The tract should include 10 or more acres. In some places they have included several hundred acres. In some cases, it may be possible for the Recreational Reserve to be constructed on lands owned by State or Federal Government, wherever such lands are held within the county and special arrangements can be made.

What Should be Included?

The Recreational Reserve will, in most instances, include an assembly hall big enough to accommodate large county gatherings. Wherever possible, the site should include a running stream which would make it possible to provide for a sizeable lake. If convenient, the assembly hall may be provided with a large side porch which overhangs the water. Bots may be stored under the porch. Outdoor ovens or furnaces should be provided for picnics. Tables and shelter roofs should also be provided. Cottages for over-night, or week-end camping should be arranged in such a way as to provide for families, Boy Scouts, 4-H Clubs, F.F.A. and similar groups

Fireplaces should be provided in the buildings which make them usable in cold weather as well as during the summer time. Movable seats are necessary for the assembly hall in order that the floor space may be cleared for games and social gatherings. A stage should be provided at one end, and it is highly desirable that a kitchen should be included.

Native materials should be used in all possible instances with stone or log structures being erected whenever possible. Plans and construction suggestions can be secured from this office or through the Engineering Division of the W.P.A. All construction work should be of such a nature as to make the facilities permanent and satisfactory for general use, but high cost materials should be avoided in all instances. It must be remembered that projects will be approved only in those cases where the local community contributes a reasonable share of the cost of the Reserve other than the relief labor which is provided without cost to the local community.

Estimated Cost of a Project in One County

The figures below are only suggestive of the basis upon which a project may be set up in a county. Costs will naturally vary with the local situation and be determined in a large measure by the number and type of facilities to be provided within the Reserve.

	Total Cost	Amount Provided Locally	Amt. requested from W.P.A.
Land - 100 acres	8800.00		
Building Material	3000.00		
Equipment	600.00		
Labor	4800.00		
Total	<u>\$9200.00</u>		

AN IMMEDIATE RESPONSE IS NECESSARY

QUESTIONNAIRE

(Please fill out and return)

1. What local organizations are interested in supporting this project which will guarantee its use and maintenance? _____

2. What facilities are desired in the county? (List buildings and other facilities desired)

3. What land can be made available? _____

(a) Acres: _____

(b) Where Located? _____

(c) Nature of Land? _____

(d) Value of Land? _____

4. Value of Materials, Equipment and Labor Furnished

	: Total	: Amount	: Amount
	: Cost	: Provided	: Requested from
		: Locally	: E.P.A.
: 1. Building Materials :	:	:	:
: 2. Equipment :	:	:	:
: 3. Labor :	:	:	:
: 4. Land :	:	:	:
: Totals :	:	:	:

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL
COLLEGE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE

Blacksburg, Virginia
September 24, 1935

To Officials and Organization Leaders Interested in the Promotion of Recreation and Rural Life:

August 30 we sent you a mimeographed statement concerning the Rural Recreational Reserve program in this state, to which William A. Smith, Administrator of Works Progress Administration, and J. R. Hutcheson, Director of the Extension Division, have both given their hearty approval. Enclosed is an additional statement which we have just prepared, for your consideration. This will probably answer any questions you have in mind.

This is such an unusual opportunity and one which can be adapted so well to all local conditions, that we believe it should receive careful attention.

We will appreciate your cooperation in the establishing of these Recreational Centers and suggest that you clear any plans you have through the farm and home agent of your county.

With very best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

B. L. Hummel

B. L. Hummel
Extension Sociologist
Rural Organization

H/L/p
Enc.

Stencil No. 17,559

Blacksburg, Virginia
September 18, 1935

COUNTY RECREATIONAL RESERVES

W.P.A. and Extension Service Cooperating To Provide Rural Recreational Facilities

INTRODUCTION

The Works Progress Administration in Virginia, under the direction of W. A. Smith, and the Virginia Agricultural Extension Division, under the direction of J. R. Hutcheson, have developed cooperatively a plan which makes it possible for people of rural areas to provide themselves with adequate recreational facilities. It is the purpose of this plan to satisfy present needs, in those counties where a recreational reserve is desired, and to lay a foundation upon which there can be developed new and expanded programs that will bring the people of rural areas together into a new and more congenial association.

JUSTIFICATION

Rural residents of the United States do not have ready access to public recreational facilities, and only in rare cases do they have any such facilities which they can call their own. For the most part they must depend upon what the cities provide. Life in the country is often considered dull and uninteresting because there are no rural recreational activities.

Recreation grounds properly located in rural areas and properly planned and constructed should be of inestimable value to both individuals and organizations. Granges, Farm Bureaus, Community Leagues, Home Demonstration and 4-H Clubs, Rural Youth Groups, Boy and Girl Scouts are only a few of the many organizations which can benefit from such a Reserve.

COST

The plan for establishing these centers is based upon a sharing of the cost between the county and the Works Progress Administration. The local county must provide the land and one-half of the building material and equipment for construction. The W. P. A. will then provide the other half of the building material and construction equipment and, in addition, all available relief labor required. Within reasonable limits, W. P. A. will be able to match any amount which can be provided from local sources for building material and equipment for construction.

The county's financial burden is not as difficult to meet as it might appear at first glance. Local contributions of building materials are acceptable at their cash value. Logs, rough sawed lumber, sand, gravel, native stone, etc., though donated or obtained without local cash expense, can be credited toward the county's share at their actual cash value. An equal amount of W. P. A. funds may be secured to offset this amount and can be used to purchase any building materials which cannot be provided locally, such as cement, plaster, hardware, etc.

In providing the local share of construction equipment, the loan of tools, tractors, teams, wagons, graders, scoops, shovels, axes, etc. can all be credited at their rental value towards a similar amount of W. P. A. funds for the rental or purchase of equipment and material not available locally.

If the proper promotional organization is established locally to secure cooperation from individuals and organizations in the counties and communities, abundant local donations can be obtained with very little cash outlay on the part of local people.

Money obtained through W. P. A. is for the purpose of putting relief labor to work, and does not have to be paid back. The Reserves will be public property and tax exempt.

The figures below are merely suggestive of the basis upon which a project may be set up. Costs will naturally vary with local conditions and according to the number and type of facilities provided.

Item	Total cost of project	Amount provided locally	Amount requested from W. P. A.
Land	\$200 to \$8,500	\$200 to \$8,500	None
Building Materials	200 to 7,500	100 to 3,750	\$100 to \$3,750
Construction Equipment	100 to 1,000	50 to 500	50 to 500
Labor	500 to 8,000	Optional	500 to 8,000
Total	\$1,000 to \$25,000	\$350 to \$12,750	\$350 to \$12,250

SITE

Each Reserve will include a tract of land running from ten up to several hundred acres. The larger tracts have special advantages and in most instances are to be preferred. On a rather large site one or more lakes might be formed, stocked with fish, and made available for boating. A game preserve might be established which would supply an abundance of wild life. Trails and roads might be built in wooded areas and a number of good camping grounds with fireplaces made available.

Wooded land of little agricultural value is preferable. Part of the site must be level or easily made so, in order to allow for athletic field, tennis courts, picnic tables, etc. Wherever available, the site should include a running stream which would make possible a sizeable lake.

The site for a Reserve must be or become public property. In most cases the land will be owned by the County. State or Federal land may be used where located within the county served by the Reserve and when special arrangements can be made for its use for recreational purposes.

FACILITIES

A Reserve may provide an assembly hall, amphitheatre, athletic field, playground equipment, swimming pools, boats, camp shelters, picnic tables, outdoor fireplaces, and whatever else might be required in a well-rounded summer and winter recreational program for rural people. The number and types of fac-

ilities should provide amply for present and prospective needs of the county or community.

It is suggested that an assembly hall should be a prime feature of each Reserve. It should be large enough to accommodate county-wide gatherings and equipped with a stage and movable seats. A kitchen would also be highly desirable.

In addition to an assembly hall, an amphitheatre can be provided at small expense. This makes possible the presentation of pageants and other outdoor entertainments. Playground equipment should be provided wherever possible and swimming pools will be in great demand.

Construction should be simple and relatively inexpensive, but substantial. An effort should be made at attractive rustic design to blend with natural surroundings. Durability is essential, as the buildings and equipment should be in constant use for many years. Under good supervision and by using native materials to the fullest extent, an attractive and durable lay-out may be constructed at comparatively low cost.

Some suggestions on plans and specifications are being prepared and will be available soon. Special assistance will be given on details of construction in instances where this assistance cannot be secured locally.

DISTRIBUTION OF FACILITIES WITHIN THE COUNTY

The facilities provided in the Recreational Reserve program may be distributed within a county in the way that will best serve the needs of the people of the entire county.

1. There might be a single Reserve with adequate size and facilities and so located that all the people of a county can reach it with comparative ease. This arrangement has the special advantage of bringing all rural people of the entire county together on numerous occasions. Such gatherings develop an acquaintanceship and a spirit of friendliness which is most wholesome.

2. There might be one large Reserve in the county with a number of smaller ones with lesser facilities located in community or neighborhood centers at numerous points throughout the county. These smaller ones might include an athletic field at one place, tennis courts at another, an assembly hall at another, a lake or swimming pool at another, and cottages or any similar facilities at other points where they would be of real service to local communities. All must be publicly owned.

3. In counties in which there are general divisions due to larger town centers, or to rivers, mountains, or other natural barriers, it may be desirable to have three or four of the larger and more generally equipped Reserves.

The thing to do is to consider carefully the county situation and to select the plan that will provide most adequately for the well-rounded recreational activities of the people from all parts of the county through the years to come.

MANAGEMENT

The Reserve or Reserves within a county will be under the management of a local board of directors, to be appointed by the County Board of Supervisors. This Board will have full charge of all matters relating to the development, care and management of the Reserve.

County Farm and Home Agents should be ex-officio members of the Board. Other members should come from county and local organizations which are interested in the project. Membership should represent both old and young men and women from all sections of the county.

A schedule of events should worked out annually and in such way that the recreational facilities will be used continuously and by as large a proportion of the people in a county as possible.

PROMOTION

The county farm and home agents, as official representatives of the extension service, are jointly responsible for the initiation of this project within the counties of the state. A county promotional committee should be named in each county, with sub-committees to work on special phases such as site, contributions, plans, etc. Individuals and organizations in all parts of the county should be invited to cooperate. A large number of small contributions not only increases the total, but also increases the sense of participation and ownership.

APPROVAL

In order to secure funds and begin construction on any recreational center developed under this program, plans for the whole county-wide project must be submitted for approval to B. L. Hummel, community organization specialist, Virginia Agricultural Extension Division.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL
COLLEGE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE

Blacksburg, Virginia
October 4, 1935

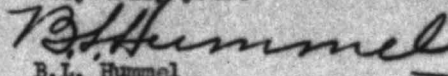
To All Agents Wanting the Way Kept Open
for W.P.A. Recreation Projects:

A long distance call has just come from the W.P.A. office indicating that we must give the exact site in each county where the recreation facilities covered in the county project are to be constructed. Please do your best on this and give us by return mail:

1. Number of acres
2. Distance from town center
3. Number of nearest road or highway

If you are not sure, give what you consider the most probable site or sites, and we will bank on changing this if necessary at a later date.

Very truly yours



B.L. Hummel
Extension Sociologist
Rural Organization

H/b/m/

.....

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL
BUILDINGS

.....

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL
COLLEGE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE
COUNTY AGENT WORK

Blacksburg, Virginia
September 28, 1935

To All County Farm and Home Agents:

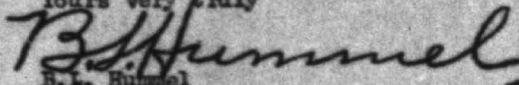
Mr. Hutcheson has just asked me to write and tell you that it is possible, under the present provisions of the Works Progress Administration, to provide office space for Extension workers. Any buildings constructed under this program must be located on public property, and owned by the county.

If the county provides the land and half the cost of building material and construction equipment, the Works Progress Administration might be expected to furnish half the building material and as much relief labor as is needed and is available.

It is suggested that you give this matter immediate attention and, if interested, decide what you need, find out what can be done locally, and let us know at once in order that detailed project plans may be worked out and application submitted to the proper authorities.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours very truly



B.L. Hummel
Extension Sociologist
Rural Organization

H/m

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL
COLLEGE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE

Blacksburg, Virginia
September 30, 1935

TO ALL COUNTY AGENTS:

Mr. Hummel wrote you on September 28 that there was a possibility of getting some funds through the Works Progress Administration to assist in providing office space for extension workers where needed. There is, of course, no guarantee that these funds will be provided, but since we take no risk in making application I hope that you will send in the request from your county at once, if there is real need for space, and any chance of getting the board of supervisors to cooperate in erecting the same.

Knowing that many of you are interested in the potato program, I am sending you under separate cover today several copies of Potato Leaflet No. 1, entitled "The Potato Situation." This is an analysis of the potato act of 1935, and you can put it into the hands of your leading growers if you think this advisable. Maybe it will be well to wait until after the potato hearing this week before sending this material out, but in the meantime you can get a mailing list of your principal growers.

With best wishes, I am

Yours very truly,


Director

JRH CMS

FRAME CONSTRUCTION

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL BUILDING

RESUME OF ESTIMATE

Excavation	118 cu. yds. @	.60	\$ 67.20
Concrete	27 cu. yds. @	15.00	405.00
Brick	24.5 M. @	20.00	730.00
Floor, Joist & sills	8.5 M. @	50.00	425.00
Ceiling Joist	4.5 M. @	50.00	225.00
Rafters	4 M. @	50.00	200.00
Partitions & Exterior	8 M. @	50.00	280.00
Sub-flooring	4 M. @	40.00	160.00
Roof Sheathing	4 M. @	40.00	160.00
Wall Sheathing	8 M. @	40.00	320.00
Building Paper	46 squares @	2.00	92.00
Exterior Siding	5 M. @	80.00	400.00
Finished Flooring	4 M. @	80.00	320.00
Millwork			1,200.00
Plastering	1383 yds. @	.60	829.80
Lathing	1383 yds. @	.35	484.05
Painting	70 gals. @	5.00	350.00
Flushing	5 fixtures @	60.00	300.00
Electric Work			222.00
Roofing	50 squares @	15.00	750.00
Heating Plant			700.00
Hardware			200.00
Sheet Metal			200.00
		Total	<u>\$8,980.05</u>
Gravel for stove concrete	26 cu. yds.		
Sand " " "	10.53 cu. yds.		
Cement " " "	34 bbls. or 138 sacks		

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL BUILDING

RESUME OF ESTIMATE:

Excavation	112 cu. yds.	@	.60	\$ 67.20
Concrete	27 cu. yds.	@	15.00	405.00
Gravel for above concrete	26 cu. yds.			
Sand for above concrete	210.33 cu. yds.			
Cement for above concrete	24.29 bbls. or 122 sacks.			
Brick	46 M.	@	20.00	1,300.00
Hollow Tile	8 M.	@	100.00	800.00
Floor Joist & Sills	8 MBM	@	50.00	400.00
Ceiling Joist	4.5 MBM	@	50.00	225.00
Rafters	3 MBM	@	50.00	150.00
Partitions	2.5 MBM	@	50.00	125.00
Sub-Flooring	4 MBM	@	40.00	160.00
Roof Sheathing	4 MBM	@	40.00	160.00
Finished Flooring	4 MBM	@	80.00	320.00
Millwork	Complete			1200.00
Plastering	1383 yds.	@	.60	829.80
Metel lath	1143 yds.	@	.35	410.05
Painting	40 gals. in pl.	@	5.00	200.00
Plumbing	5 fixtures	@	60.00	300.00
Electric Work				232.00
Roofing	40 square	@	15.00	600.00
Structural Steel	8 T	@	100.00	800.00
Heating				700.00
Hardware				200.00
Sheet Metal				200.00
			Total -	<u>89,864.05</u>

64,942 cu. ft. @ 15¢ per ft. = \$9,741.30

CONCRETE BLOCK OR STONE

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL BUILDING
RESUME OF ESTIMATE

Excavation	112 cu yds	@	.60	\$ 67.20
Concrete	27 cu. yds	@	15.00	405.00
Concrete blocks	9 M.	@	100.00	900.00
Floor joists and sills	8 M.	@	50.00	500.00
Ceiling joists	4.5 M	@	50.00	225.00
Rafters	3 M.	@	50.00	150.00
Partitions	2.5 M.	@	50.00	125.00
Sub-flooring	4 M.	@	40.00	160.00
Finished flooring	4 M.	@	80.00	320.00
Millwork	Complete			1200.00
Plastering	1383 yds	@	.60	829.80
Metal lath	1143 yds	@	.35	410.05
Painting	40 gals.	@	5.00	200.00
Plumbing	5 fixtures	@	60.00	300.00
Electric work				232.00
Roofing	40 squares	@	15.00	600.00
Structural Steel	8 T.	@	100.00	800.00
Heating				700.00
Hardware				200.00
Sheet metal				200.00
Roof sheathing	4 M.	@		160.00
			Total	<u>\$2584.05</u>

Gravel for above concrete
Sand " " "
Cement for above concrete

26 cu.yds.
10.53 cu. yds.
34.29 bbls. or 136 sacks

.....

PROGRAM PLANNING
&
GROUP DISCUSSION

.....

PROPOSED PROCEDURE FOR COMBINED
COUNTY PROGRAM PLANNING AND GROUP DISCUSSION WORK
IN VIRGINIA

I. State Conference at Blacksburg - - - - - November 25, 1935
Special Planning Committee

1. To Review Objectives and Procedures for the whole combined program
2. To Consider Materials and Plans on:
 - a. Time and place of regional meetings
 - b. Program for regional meetings
 - c. Personnel for regional meetings
 - d. Select Washington charts for use in each section of the State
3. Advise on type and amount of statistical data which can be used to advantage in first county meeting.
4. Review the Group Discussion Plan and Topics
5. Advise on proposed county procedures:
 - a. First County Conference
 - b. Community Meetings
 - c. Succeeding County Conferences.

II. Initial Regional or District Meetings -----December 2 - 7

1. Time and Place

a. Mr. Shackelford's District -----	Lexington	-	December	7
	Front Royal	-	"	3
b. Mr. Quisenberry's District-----	Fredericksburg		December	4
	Richmond		"	5
c. Mr. Farrar's District-----	Suffolk	-	December	5
	Petersburg	-	"	6
d. Mr. Bruce's District-----	Appomattox	-	December	4
	Chatham	-	"	6
e. Mr. Warriner's District-----	Blacksburg	-	December	3
	Abingdon	-	"	7

2. Who Will Attend - - - - - District Agents Preside

- a. County Agents, 3 Advisory Board Members or selected individuals who can give subsequent assistance.
- b. Two State Workers on Materials and Procedures
- c. Subject Matter Specialists as available

3. Program for Regional Meetings

- a. Description of General Objectives and Proposed Procedures.
Relation to Existing Organizations and County Extension Programs
(Hutcheson - Hummel - Washington Representative)
- b. Types of Discussion - Forums - Panels - Discussion Groups
Essentials for Success and Materials Available
(Ward - Seibel -)
- c. Brief demonstration of each type of discussion
Topics prepared and agents selected in advance.
- d. Review of Charts and Statistical Material Available
(Selected for practical presentation)
- e. Review of A.A.A. Questions
(Preliminary answers for a selected county)
- f. Detailed outline of step-by-step procedure for each county.
(Indicating alternatives or adaptations)
- g. Arrangement of schedules for county meetings
- h. Distribution of materials

III. County Meetings to be Held in Each County During January

IV. Community Meetings to be held by Trained Local Leaders

I7-830

"WHAT SHOULD FARMERS SEEK TO ACCOMPLISH THROUGH ORGANIZATION"
Outline Developed in Washington Conference on Topic 14

1. Intellectual stimulus
2. Cultural improvement
3. Social contacts
4. Recreation
5. Improved economic status
6. Improved standard of living
7. Leadership
8. Confidence
9. Better relative position - parity
10. More influence for agriculture in national affairs

17-831

"True-False" Questions Concerning County Agricultural Planning Project

For Use in County Agent Training Schools

(Check each question true or false as you think correct)	True	False
1. The main purpose of the national county program planning project is to answer the questions listed.....		
2. It is the intention of this project to get all farmers possible in favor of the present A. A. A. programs.....		
3. Eventually this project should be the means of establishing a national agricultural policy built by the farmers themselves.....		
4. The purpose of this project is to fit all county production into the production allotments established in Washington.....		
5. The county agent should fill in the blanks on the forms, get the approval of his county committee and send the forms to the State Office.....		
6. The results of the work in each county will be no better than the economic background made available.....		

U.S.D.A. Extension Service

FIRST COUNTY PLANNING MEETING

I. Who Attends:

1. County and District Agents (Specialist when possible)
2. County Agricultural Advisory Board - County Board of Supervisors
3. Farm Organization representatives - Selected individuals
4. Vocational Teachers - County Superintendent of Schools
5. President, County Ministerial Association - County Key Bankers
6. Business and Professional men - Representatives of men's clubs
7. Local or nearby newspaper representatives.

II. What is to be Done:

1. General description of program
(Statement of objectives and procedures)
2. Explanation of Public Discussion as an aid to agricultural adjustment
 - a. Types of discussion (forum, panel, informal discussion)
 - b. What is "successful" discussion? How conduct?
 - c. Review questions to be answered and topics for discussion
 - d. Describe discussion materials available
 - e. Explain data to be tabulated in each community
3. Present a few carefully selected charts, county trends and data
4. After reviewing influencing factors, make rough estimates in answering questions 1, 2-a and 2-b.
5. Select local discussion leaders, set time and place for first local discussion group meetings.
6. Set time for county training conference for community discussion leaders.
7. Decide whether or not to hold county forums in addition to local discussion groups and, if held, whether before or after community groups meet.
8. Plan county program for 1936
 - a. Review extension program for past year
 - b. Consider factors listed under 4 above
 - c. Decide upon major and minor projects for coming year.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION

For Combined Program of

Public Group Discussion and County Agricultural Planning

1. The County Agricultural Advisory Board will become the county agricultural planning committee, and responsible for the promotion of this program within the county.
2. Where the Board is not organized with community committees, it will be necessary to name such committees for each community.
3. The Executive Committee of the County Agricultural Advisory Board (officers and community committee chairmen) will act as the county committee responsible for this and related activities.
4. The Community Agricultural Committees will be responsible for the promotion of this work in each community.
5. The county and community committees will call on others to act with them as the local situation warrants.
6. Where county forums are held, the county executive committee will select those to address the county gatherings, assist in advertising, and in conducting such forums.
7. In local communities, the community agricultural committees will be responsible for: 1. the organization of the discussion groups; 2. the naming of the local leader and his assistant; 3. the successive meetings of the group; 4. representation of the community at all county working conferences or forums; 5. the details of the current year's agricultural program; and 6. the final community report to the county planning committee.
8. County discussion leaders, where county forums are held, will be responsible for preparing and presenting well balanced statements; and for explaining the various viewpoints and factors relating to each topic considered. (Ample material and references are available.)
9. a. Community discussion leaders will be responsible for attending the county discussion leaders' conference, and for conducting the community discussions.
b. The community discussion leader's assistant will act as secretary for the local group, reporting on discussions and program planning activities.
10. The agent should not act as speaker at county forums, or lead local discussion groups. His job is: 1. To get his county board organized and to function; 2. assist the county and community committees to get leaders and arrange meetings; 3. direct publicity; 4. Keep available materials in the hands of those who need them; 5. assist in the development of permanent agricultural program for the county; 6. build the county and community committees into permanent functioning agencies; and 7. report to the State Office progress and results.

PROCEDURE IN COUNTIES

1. Agent selects two or three men to attend regional or district conferences
2. Attend district conferences
3. Designate men to represent each community in the county if county agricultural advisory board is not already organized on a community basis.
4. Hold first county planning meeting
 - a. Set time and place for local discussions
 - b. Select local discussion leaders and their assistants
 - c. Make decision on county forum
5. Hold county forum, if any
6. Training conference for local discussion leaders
7. Repeat 5 and 6 as arranged
8. Report progress of discussion and planning
9. Summarize county planning data and report to state office

17,653

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF VIRGINIA

Blacksburg, Virginia
November 26, 1935

EXTENSION SERVICE

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL
COLLEGE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING

TO ALL COUNTY AGENTS:

I have written you one or two letters regarding the County Program Planning and Discussion Group Project which will be put on all over the United States during the next few months. Yesterday we held a meeting of the state committee which is planning this project and worked out a definite program for this work in Virginia. The state committee is made up of the district agents and specialists from the extension and research departments of the college.

After a careful review of all material, it was decided to call the county agents together in ten regional conferences early in December for the purpose of discussing this program and distributing the materials to be used in connection therewith. The schedule of these meetings is as follows:

Mr. Warriner's district -----	Blacksburg -----	December 2
	Abingdon -----	December 3
Mr. Shackelford's district -----	Staunton -----	December 4
	Luray -----	December 5
Mr. Quisenberry's district -----	Fredericksburg --	December 6
	Richmond -----	December 7
Mr. Bruce's district -----	Farmville -----	December 9
	Chatham -----	December 10
Mr. Farrar's district -----	Petersburg -----	December 11
	Suffolk -----	December 12

Each agent is requested to attend the nearest meeting in his own district agent's territory unless he obtains permission from his district agent to attend one of the other meetings.

Since the county advisory boards will be the local organizations through which this project is put into operation, I am going to ask that you try to get two or three of the most active members of your advisory board to attend this meeting with you. In counties that do not already have active advisory boards with strong community committees, plans should be made for reorganizing such boards at once. Help may be secured from your district agent in such reorganization.

The meetings will begin promptly at 10:00 a.m., at the places mentioned, and your district agent will be in charge. Mr. Montgomery will be in charge of the meetings in Mr. Quisenberry's territory if Mr. Quisenberry is not able to attend. Mr. Rummel and other members of our staff will present the details of the program. Your expenses will, of course be authorized.

This is an exceedingly important project, and I am, therefore, going to urge that you make a special effort to attend one of the meetings in your district.

Yours very truly

W. H. Johnson
Director

SEVEN FORUM AND FOURTEEN SUBORDINATE DISCUSSION TOPICS

I. The Farm Depression

1. What Is the Chief Cause of the Farm Depression?
2. Do Farmers Want the Federal Government to Deal with Farm Problems?

II. The Farmer and World Trade

3. Should American Agriculture Seek Recovery of World Markets or Arrange to Live at Home?
4. What Kind of Foreign Trade Policies Do American Farmers Want? In Peace Time? In War Time?

III. The Balance between City and Country

5. What Kind of an Industrial Policy Is Best for Agriculture?
6. The Farmer and the Consumer of Farm Products - What, If Any, Are Their Responsibilities to One Another?

IV. Protection for Industry and Agriculture

7. Do Farmers Want High Tariffs on Farm Products? On Industrial Products?
8. Should Farm Benefit Payments Be Abolished?

V. Fair Farm Prices

9. Farm Prices - How Are They Made?
10. What Kind of Land Prices Would Be Best for Agriculture? For the Nation as a Whole?

VI. Future Agricultural Programs

11. Will Crop Adjustment Be Necessary or Desirable in Years To Come?
12. What Possibilities and Limitations Do Farmers in This County Face in Seeking a Better Balance in Farm Production?

VII. Rural Life in the Future

13. What Objectives Are Desirable for Farming as a Business? As a Way of Life?
14. What Should Farmers Seek To Accomplish Through Organization?

#17953

Number of Communities in your county..... _____

Number of meetings per Community..... _____

Check your present preference of six out of the 14 discussion topics

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

Estimated number DA (leaflets) needed per community..... _____

Estimated number DB (picture cover) needed per community..... _____

Estimated number of C (Leaders Handbook) needed per community... _____

Estimated number D-1 (Guide to Methods) needed per community.... _____

Estimated number D-2 (County Forum) needed per community..... _____

Number of groups other than community groups (List below)

Group or Organization	Probable Attendance	Number DA's	Number DB's	Number C's

Other comments.....
.....
.....
.....

Signature _____

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL
COLLEGE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING

Blacksburg, Virginia
December 16, 1935

EXTENSION SERVICE

Mr.
County Agent

Dear Mr.

We have found so much variation in different counties that it is necessary that we have a separate statement from each county showing just what materials are desired and, as nearly as possible, what topics are to be discussed in each county.

We had originally planned to provide each county with 20 copies of the D-A Series and 10 copies of the D-B Series for each topic each group plans to discuss, then provide about one of the leader's handbooks for each group, and 4 or 5 extra copies for county leaders.

The response from the different counties indicates that perhaps a uniform arrangement of this kind would not be satisfactory, either as to the proportion of the D-A and D-B Series, or the number provided per group. We are, therefore, asking you to indicate the type and amount of each kind that you believe you will be able to use to best advantage.

Remember the desirability of getting some of this material into the hands of groups other than the community groups that you organize, and that are conducted by your community committees and discussion leaders. List the number of these other groups separately, and indicate separately the amounts of material that they will need.

We are providing the enclosed blanks for your convenience. Add any comments that will help us to understand the situation that you have, and what you need, more fully. Please, also, indicate any preference you may have in regard to the mimeographed charts and county wall charts. We will do the best we can in complying with your preference in this regard.

With best wishes, I am

Very truly yours,

B. L. Hummel
Extension Sociologist
Rural Organization

BLH/bp
Enc.

#17,983

Outline of Letters and News Stories to be Supplied
County Agents in Connection with Community
Discussion and County Planning Project

Letters:

1. From agent and community chairmen to discussion leaders.
2. From agent to those invited to attend first planning meeting.
3. From agent and community chairmen to community constituents, to call first discussion meeting.
4. From agent to those attending second county planning meeting.

News Stories:

1. Story of function of discussion leaders and names of those appointed.
2. What county planning means; place and date of meeting; who will attend.
3. Purpose of discussions; questions to be considered and answered.
4. Results of community discussion and planning; place and date of second meeting; who will attend; objectives.
5. Results of county planning.
6. State-wide story on planning results.

.....
RURAL MINISTERS' SUMMER SCHOOL
.....

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL
COLLEGE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE

Blacksburg, Virginia
January 31, 1935

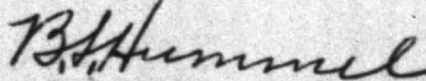
To the Members of the Virginia
Rural Church Conference Board:

This is to notify you that a meeting of the Virginia Rural Church Conference Board is scheduled to be held at 3:00 Friday afternoon, February 8th, 1935, in the offices of Dr. Henry W. McLaughlin, in Richmond.

The purpose of this meeting is to elect officers and make plans for the 1935 Rural Ministers' Summer School. We consider both these items important, and sincerely hope that you can arrange to be present.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours very truly



B.L. Hummel
Extension Sociologist, Rural Org.
Secy., Va. Rural Church Conf. Board

H/m

MINUTES
Of the Meeting of
The Virginia Rural Church Conference Board
Richmond, Virginia, February 8, 1935
Dr. H.W. McLaughlin, Presiding

The meeting was called to order by Dr. H.W. McLaughlin, Chairman, and the invocation was pronounced by Rev. J.W. Moore. Those present were: Dr. H.W. McLaughlin, Dr. F.D. Goodwin, Dr. Rolvix Harlan, Dr. J.W. Moore, Dr. Geo. T. Waite, Rev. Wm. C. Shawen, Rev. C.M. Ford, Dr. W.E. Garnett, Rev. J.P.H. Mason, and B.L. Hummel

The report of the secretary was presented and approved. The treasurer's report was presented in detail. Dr. Rolvix Harlan moved acceptance of the Treasurer's report, and the motion was passed.

Rev. Wm. C. Shawen reported that the Rural Life Sunday Committee was to meet following the Board meeting. Discussion followed on the observance of Rural Life Sunday, and Home Visitation in connection with its observance. It was agreed that reports on the observance of Rural Life Sunday should be called for at this year's Rural Ministers' Summer School.

Dr. Garnett reported on the consideration of research in connection with the work of the Board. Bishop Goodwin moved that the Research Committee be continued and encouraged to prepare a map showing the distribution of rural churches. The committee was also requested to prepare a simple, practical survey blank to be used by ministers who are to be granted scholarships to the Rural Ministers' Summer School. These reports are to be brought to the school and used as a basis for discussion.

A Committee on the Recognition of Rural Ministers was appointed. This committee was composed of Dr. H.W. McLaughlin, Chairman; Bishop F.D. Goodwin, and Dr. Rolvix Harlan.

The election of officers was then held. Rev. C.M. Ford was elected president; Rev. Wm. C. Shawen, Vice-President; and B.L. Hummel, Secretary-Treasurer.

Rev. Wm. C. Shawen was elected Director of the Virginia Rural Ministers' Summer School, and Bishop F.D. Goodwin, Chairman of the Program Committee.

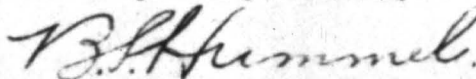
The Program Committee was announced by the chairman as including Rev. Wm. C. Shawen, Dr. H.W. McLaughlin, and Rev. W.A. Wright and B.L. Hummel

A discussion was then held on the desirable features to be included in this year's Summer School program.

A special committee was appointed to plan a meeting to be held this spring to consider the relation of the rural church to marginal people. This committee was composed of Dr. Wm. E. Garnett, Chairman; Rev. J.P.H. Mason, and Rev. J.W. Moore.

The meeting was then adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,



B.L. Hummel
Secretary-Treasurer,
Virginia Rural Church Conference Board

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL
COLLEGE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE

Blacksburg, Virginia
June 22, 1935

To Instructors in Vocational
Agriculture in Virginia:

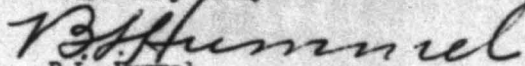
I am sending you a copy of the announcement of the
Virginia Rural Ministers' Summer School, hoping that you will
call this material to the attention of one or more rural
ministers in your school district who will be able to attend.

As we called to your attention last year, we have
found that the men who attend this school are enabled to cooperate
more effectively and to render a broader and more efficient
service to their home communities.

May we depend on you to arrange for one or more of the
men from your territory to attend this school of rural life?

With best wishes, I am,

Yours very truly



B.L. Hummel
Extension Sociologist, Rural Org.
Secy., Va. Rural Church Conference Board

H/m

ENCL.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL
COLLEGE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE

Blacksburg, Virginia
June 22, 1935

To Extension Specialists, Faculty
and other Local People Interested
in the Rural Ministers' Summer School:

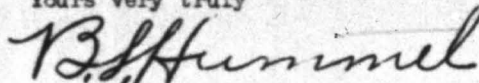
Enclosed is a copy of the announcement of the 1935 Virginia Rural Ministers' Summer School which will hold its sixth annual sessions here at V.P.I. July 17 to 26, inclusive. You are cordially invited to attend as many of these sessions as possible.

As in years past, the school is financed by private funds, so there will be a small registration fee for those who wish to attend regularly. There is, however, no charge whatever for occasional attendance as the community's part in the program will be covered by the collection taken at the Sunday night union service.

When our detailed, daily schedule is ready, we will send you a copy so that you may select the features in which you are most interested and come and enjoy at least a part of the program with us.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours very truly



B.L. Hummel
Extension Sociologist, Rural Org.
Secy., Va. Rural Church Conference Board

H/m

ENCL.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF VIRGINIA

#17,236

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL
COLLEGE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE

Blacksburg, Va.
June 22, 1935

To Those Interested in the
Virginia Rural Ministers' Summer School:

We feel sure that you will be interested in the enclosed announcement of the Virginia Rural Ministers' Summer School which will hold its sixth annual session here at V.P.I. July 17 to 26, inclusive.

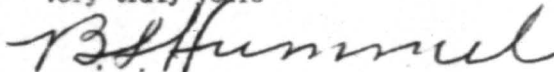
In these days of emergency and change, one of the things that stands out most clearly is the need for the cooperation of the country churches and their leaders with all other constructive activities in the communities. In order to promote this relationship, we have aimed to make our rural ministers' school a special school of rural life for country preachers. This year's program is related especially to the emergency situation and the activities of the many local, state and national agencies dealing with rural problems. We will have representatives of many of these agencies as special speakers on our program.

The guidance, the association and inspiration of the carefully selected instructors and group leaders; the contact with the inter-denominational group, with the state agricultural college and extension service, the 4-H Club boys and girls - all these are invaluable to a rural minister and are not to be had in any other school in the state.

We cannot urge you too strongly to arrange to come if possible. The cost is low - only \$12 covers room, board and registration for the entire ten-day period. In past years some scholarships have been available at denominational headquarters and others have been provided by city churches for rural ministers in their respective areas. We will be glad to have the men bring their wives along, but regret that our accommodations here are not convenient for children.

If you cannot possibly come, won't you please place the enclosed announcement in the hands of someone who might?

Very truly yours



B.L. Hummel
Extension Sociologist, Rural Org.
Secy., Va. Rural Church Conference Board

H/m

ENCL.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL
COLLEGE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE

Blacksburg, Virginia
June 22, 1935

To Officers of the Virginia State Grange
and Secretaries of Local Granges

Dear Friends:

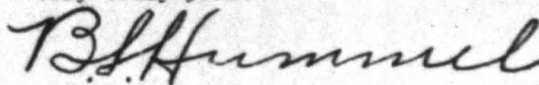
Enclosed is a copy of the announcement of the 1935 Virginia Rural Ministers' Summer School which will hold its sixth annual session here at V.P.I. July 17 to 26, inclusive. Our aim is to make this a school of rural life for country preachers. This year's program has been planned with the emergency situation in mind, and to give those who attend, the very latest and most dependable information on state and national problems, policies and programs affecting rural life.

It would be splendid if your Grange could arrange to pay all or a part of the expenses of one or more local ministers to this school. The advantages to both the men and your community would be worth a great deal more than the small outlay. The cost is only twelve dollars for room, board and registration for the entire ten-day period.

Let me urge that you call this announcement and suggestion to the attention of your organization and let us hear from you.

With every good wish for the success of your Grange work, I am,

Very truly yours



B.L. Hummel
Extension Sociologist, Rural Org.
Secy., Va. Rural Church Conference Board

H/m
ENCL.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL
COLLEGE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE

Blacksburg, Virginia
July 1, 1935

To Presiding Elders,
Church Moderators and
Rural Church Leaders in Virginia:

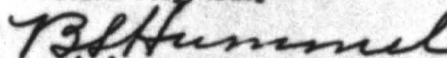
No one is in a better position than you, as a church official, to recognize the need of a school of rural life for country preachers. Our Virginia Rural Ministers' Summer School will hold its sixth annual session here at V.P.I. July 17 to 26, inclusive. This year's program has been planned with the emergency situation in mind, and will give those who attend the very latest and most dependable information on state and national problems, policies and programs affecting rural life.

The enclosed circular gives details concerning the school. You will note that the cost is unusually low, and the program broad in the subject matter it covers. The guidance, association and inspiration of the carefully selected faculty and group leaders; the contact with the inter-denominational group, with the 4-H Club girls and boys, the state agricultural college and extension service; are all invaluable to a rural minister and not provided in any other school in the state.

We cannot urge you too strongly to arrange for men from the territory which you serve to come to this school. In past years some scholarships have been available from denominational headquarters, and others have been provided by city churches for rural ministers in their respective areas who could not otherwise have attended.

Assuring you that we shall appreciate any cooperation you can give us, I am,

Yours very truly



B.L. Hummel
Extension Sociologist, Rural Org.
Secy., Va. Rural Church Conference Board

H/m

ENCL.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL
COLLEGE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, COOPERATORS

EXTENSION SERVICE

Blacksburg, Virginia
September 19, 1935

To the Executive Committee Members of the
Virginia Rural Church Conference Board:

May I take this opportunity of extending appreciation to those who attended the last meeting of the executive committee, and of calling the attention of those who could not attend to the significance of the business transacted at this session.

1. Dr. McLaughlin, as chairman of the Committee on the Recognition of Rural Ministers, is to present a detailed proposed procedure at the next meeting of the Board.
2. Dr. Garnett and his committee is to arrange a conference on sub-marginal people to be held in Richmond in October, in cooperation with other actively interested agencies. Dr. Garnett has just told me that this date has been definitely set for October 3, at 10:00, A.M., at St. Paul's Parish House, Richmond.
3. It was decided that the 1936 Rural Ministers' Summer School should be held during the last half of July (probably 21-30) at V.P.I., and the executive committee members are requested to secure scholarships and appoint delegates by the time of the February mid-year conference if possible. Dr. McLaughlin is chairman of the program committee for the 1936 school.
4. It was agreed that some revision was needed in the board membership. Executive committeemen are hereby requested to review their present denominational representation (list enclosed) and nominate the membership which they wish to propose for the ensuing year. It is suggested that wherever the executive committeeman considers it expedient he should secure the official recognition of his denomination for their representation on the Virginia Rural Church Conference Board.
5. It was agreed that a mid-year meeting of the complete board membership should be held in Richmond during the winter (February). It was suggested that it would probably be advantageous to hold this at the same time the Sprunt Lectures are being held. Dr. McLaughlin and Rev. Shawen were asked to investigate the practicability of this. Rev. Shawen was made chairman of the committee to make all arrangements for the mid-year meeting of the board.

As this letter contains numerous suggestions for activities on the part of the board members, may I ask your careful consideration of its contents.

With best wishes, I am,

Yours very truly

B.L. Hummel

B.L. Hummel
Extension Sociologist, Rural Org.
Secy., Va. Rural Church Conference Board

H/M
ENCL.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK
IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL
COLLEGE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE
AND UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
AGRICULTURE, COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE

Blacksburg, Virginia
October 4, 1935

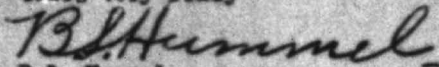
To Those Who Registered at the 1935
Virginia Rural Ministers' Summer School:

Enclosed is a list of those who registered at our Rural Ministers' School this summer. This list includes visitors, faculty and speakers, as well as those who attended regularly. This is sent to you so that you may be able to follow-up during the coming year the acquaintances and friendships made during the school. We are also hoping that you will use it to promote further interest and attendance at next year's school.

Early this month the executive committee of the Rural Church Conference Board held a very profitable meeting. Plans for next year's school were among the important things brought up. A tentative date was set for the latter part of July. We hope, therefore, that you will begin planning now to come back again to the 1936 school and bring others with you.

With kindest regards and best wishes, I am,

Yours very truly



B.L. Hummel
Extension Sociologist, Rural Org.
(Secy., Va. Rural Church Conference Board)

H/m
ENCL

LIST OF REGISTRANTS
AT THE
1935 VIRGINIA RURAL MINISTERS' SUMMER SCHOOL

	NAME	ADDRESS	COUNTY	DENOMINATION
1.	Allison, Rev. W. Francis,	Brandy, Virginia	Culpeper	Episcopal
2.	" Mrs. " "	" "	"	"
3.	Bacot, Rev. M.N.*			
4.	Baker, Dr. O.E.**	Washington, D.C.	D.C.	U.S.D.A.
5.	Bard, Paul L.	Rt. 7, Richmond	Henrico	Baptist
6.	Baumgardner, A.R.	Bristol, Tenn.-Va.		
7.	Beard, Rev. C.L.*	803 Caroline Ave.,	Roanoke	M.E., South
8.	" Mrs. " "	" " "	"	"
9.	Best, Rev. Paul R.	Rocky Mount	Franklin	" "
10.	" Mrs. " "	" " "	"	"
11.	Bremner, Rev. W.D.	Dunbarton	Henrico	Baptist
12.	" Mrs. " "	"	"	"
13.	Cahoon, Edgar B.	Union Theol. Seminary	Richmond, Va.	"
14.	Calrow, Major C.J.**	State Planning Board	"	"
15.	Cameron, E.C.**	Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.		Disciples
16.	Campbell, G.W.**	Cincinnati, Ohio		Methodist
17.	Clary, Amos	Bowling Green	Caroline	Baptist
18.	Coggin, Prof. W.B.*	Blacksburg	Montgomery	"
19.	Collie, Rev. E.R.	Monroe	Amherst	M.E., South
20.	" Mrs. " "	"	"	"
21.	Corbitt, Rev. W.H.	Holland	Wansemond	Baptist
22.	" Mrs. " "	"	"	"
23.	Covell, Chas. V.	Loretto	Essex	Episcopal
24.	Cowan, Steve	Buckingham	Buckingham	M.E., South
25.	Craig, R.A.	Ellerson	Hanover	" "
26.	Dame, Wm. Page	Upperville	Clarke	Episcopal
27.	DeChant, John M.	Manassas	Prince William	Presbyterian
28.	Derby, C.E.	Bellevue	Bedford	M.E., South
29.	Derring, Paul N.*	Blacksburg (Y.M.C.A. Secy.)		Baptist
30.	Dev, J.M.	Salem	Roanoke	Methodist
31.	Duckwall, Joseph S.	Sweet Hall	King William	Presbyterian
32.	England, Rev. Clarence	Cobb's Creek	Mathews	M.E., South
33.	" Mrs. " "	" " "	"	"
34.	" Rev. F.W.	Montross	Westmoreland	" "
35.	" Mrs. " "	"	"	"
36.	Eversol, H.C.	706 Virginia Ave.,	Roanoke	" "
37.	Figg, J.A.	Christiansburg	Montgomery	Episcopal
38.	Fitzpatrick, Hugh	Ford, Va.	Dinwiddie	Presbyterian
39.	Ford, C.M.**	Pandleton,	Louisa	Disciple
40.	Garnett, Wm. E.**	Blacksburg, Va.	Montgomery	M.E., South
41.	Goodwin, F.D.**	110 West Franklin St.	Richmond, Va.	Episcopal
42.	Gray, A.C.*	Blacksburg (Y.M.C.A.)	Montgomery	Lutheran
43.	Griffith, Fred	214 Duke St., Alexandria	Arlington	Episcopal
44.	Griggs, L.W.	Newport	Giles	M.E., South
45.	Guerry, Rev. Edward B.	Tappahannock	Essex	Episcopal
46.	" Mrs. " "	"	"	"
47.	Heston, Henry	Stafford	Stafford	"
48.	Hoye, J. Mitchell	Woodstock	Shenandoah	Christian
49.	Houghton, S.B.	Danville	Pittsylvania	Baptist
50.	Hughes, Miss Hallie L.*	Blacksburg,	Montgomery	Presbyterian

*Interested visitors, not registered for regular courses

** On Program

NAME	ADDRESS	COUNTY	DENOMINATION
51. Hummel, B.L.**	Blacksburg	Montgomery	Christian
52. Hummel, R.B.*	"	"	"
53. Jett, Bishop R.C.	Roanoke	Roanoke	Episcopal
54. Johnson, G.A.	Blacksburg	Montgomery	Lutheran
55. Langston, Rev. C.A.	Lorton	Fairfax	Episcopal
56. " Mrs. "	"	"	"
57. Libby, Rev. F.I.*	Lynchburg	Campbell	Presbyterian
58. " Mrs. "	"	"	"
59. Lotspeich, J.H.	Eggleston, Va.	Giles	M.E., South
60. Lowder, H.C.	Dolphin	Brunswick	Baptist
61. McLaughlin, Dr. H.W.**	Richmond (Ex. 1176)	Henrico	Presbyterian
62. " Mrs. "	"	"	"
63. McNeil, R.H.*	Blacksburg	Montgomery	"
64. Michael, R.D.*	"	"	Baptist
65. Montgomery, J.H.**	Richmond	Henrico	M.E., South
66. Nelson, Robt. B.	Winchester	Frederick	Episcopal
67. Norris, W.W.	Smithfield	Isle of Wight	M.E., South
68. O'Dell, Carl A.	Bristol	Washington	Baptist
69. Peabworth, C.W.	Brunswick, Va.	"	"
70. Pullen, R.G.	Emporia	Greensville	M.E., South
71. Quisengarr, J.H.**	Frederick Hall	Louisiana	Baptist
72. Raper, Arthur**	703 Standard Bldg., Atlanta, Georgia	"	M.E., South
73. Reynolds, L.P.**	Interracial Commission	Richmond	"
74. Reynolds, C.B.	Newport	Giles	Christian
75. Ricks, Miss Helen*	Blacksburg	Montgomery	Episcopal
76. Robel, Dave**	Cincinnati, Ohio	"	Pianist
77. Saunders, Wayne	Pearisburg	Giles	Baptist
78. Savage, W.W.	Richmond	"	"
79. Shafer, L.S.	Gap Mills, W. Va.	"	"
80. Showen, Wm. C.**	Chester	Chesterfield	"
81. Shoppard, Lee C.**	Blacksburg	Montgomery	"
82. Shiflett, A.B.	Gap Mills, W. Va.	"	Presbyterian
83. Smith, Roy	Callaway	Franklin	"
84. Smith, Claudius F.*	Middleboro, Ky.	"	Episcopal
85. Switzer, Boyd V.	Blacksburg	Montgomery	M.E., South
86. Turpley, E.N.	Roanoke	Roanoke	Methodist
87. Temple, Mrs. Charlotte	Roanoke	"	Episcopal
88. Toiles, R.A.	Cluster Springs	Halifax	Presbyterian
89. Wallace, Maude E.*	Blacksburg	Montgomery	Methodist
90. Ware, H.M.	Gordonsville	Orange	Disciples
91. Witherspoon, E.D.	Blacksburg	Montgomery	Presbyterian
92. White, E.B.	Waverly	Sussex	Baptist
93. Wood, W.G.	Greenville	Augusta	Presbyterian
94. Worley, H.B.*	Newport	Giles	Christian
95. Vanderberry, Dr. R.W.**	Richmond	Henrico	M.E., South
96. " Mrs. " *	"	"	"
97. Zipperer, D.W.**	Blacksburg	Montgomery	Lutheran

*Interested visitors, not registered for regular courses

**On Program

NOTE: 46 additional people who were attending the O.S.Y. conference came for one or more sessions, but are not included in this list.