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COMBINED FARMING-INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE COAL AND IRON  
SUBREGION OF ALABAMA

Preliminary Report

November 1936

J-4

Permission to publish this bulletin for administrative use was granted by the Works Progress Administration. The material contained herein is the outcome of a survey of relief problems in areas in which part-time farming is of major importance in the life of the community. The study was initiated by the Division of Research, Statistics, and Finance of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration and completed by the Division of Social Research of the Works Progress Administration.

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## INTRODUCTION

For a long time many people in various parts of the country have made their living through a combination of farming with employment in industry. During the past five years the term part-time farming has come into general use in describing this way of making a living or in describing only the farming side of the combination. Other terms such as subsistence homesteads, garden cities, and rural-industrial communities have likewise been used. At various times it has been proposed that these combinations be given public encouragement as a means of improving the living conditions and increasing the security of many more families. These proposals are varied in character, but in general may be classified in three major groups.

1. Provision of garden plots for industrial workers in order that produce from these plots may supplement their income from industrial employment, and aid in tiding them over seasons of unemployment.
2. Establishment of new communities of families, each to be provided with a small acreage on which to raise a considerable portion of its food, with the expectation that industries would locate in such communities and provide a certain amount of supplementary cash income from non-farm employment.
3. Settlement of families on small farms near communities in which industrial establishments already exist, where they may produce a considerable portion of their food and may also obtain some employment in the industries.

In view of the scarcity of factual information available for use in formulating public policy with respect to such proposals, the Research Section, Division of Research, Statistics, and Finance of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, in cooperation with the Land Policy Section, Division of Program Planning of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, has undertaken a study of this question. <sup>1/</sup> Such public programs as have actually been undertaken have been chiefly of the second type, but they are too new to allow an adequate appraisal of incomes and living in the resulting communities. In this investigation attention is directed toward families that have already made combinations such as might result from the first and third types. Following popular usage the heads of these families will be referred to as part-time farmers, meaning that they spend part of their time operating a farm and part of their time at some employment away from this farm. Their farms will be referred to as part-time farms and their activities on them will be called part-time farming.

The principal objectives of this study are:

1. To describe existing types of combined farm-industrial employment.
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- <sup>1/</sup> Since the study was undertaken, the former agency has become the Division of Social Research, Works Progress Administration, and the latter has become the Land Use Planning Section, Land Utilization Division, Resettlement Administration. The study was been continued by these agencies.

2. To appraise the benefits and disadvantages of these existing types.
3. To determine the possibilities for further development of desirable farming-industrial combinations; in particular, to appraise the extent to which these combinations might be utilized in a rehabilitation program.

In order to reach these main objectives, answers were sought to the following questions:

1. What land, buildings, and equipment do existing part-time farming units have?
2. What are the labor requirements and cash expenses of these farms?
3. What do these farms produce for home use and for sale?
4. What industrial employment is, or may become, available for combination with farming?
5. What are the labor requirements and wage scales of these industries?
6. What living conditions are associated with these farming-industrial combinations, and how do the part-time farmers compare in this respect with other groups at the same occupational levels?
7. What are the characteristics of persons and families adaptable to a combination of farming with industrial employment?

It is evident that answers to these questions must be given by regions over which relatively homogeneous conditions prevail. Accordingly it was decided to undertake this study first in one such region so that the experience thus gained could be utilized in further studies in other regions. The region selected was the Eastern Cotton Belt. Two factors governed its choice: (1) it is an area in which the need for a sound rural rehabilitation program is both urgent and widespread, and (2) industrialization has been comparatively recent and part-time farming has not yet been developed as extensively as in some of the older industrial regions. The study has been limited to the three states, South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, which comprise most of the eastern end of the Cotton Belt. <sup>1/</sup>

In this investigation secondary sources of information were first explored. The Bureau of the Census cooperated in making special tabulations of Census of Agriculture and Census of Manufactures data. A field study was undertaken during the summer of 1935 to provide the additional factual information needed in the analysis. It included schedule study of a sample of part-time farm families and a sample of non-farming industrial employees. It also included an inspection of the areas in which enumeration was done and of industrial establishments, as well as interviews with employers, public officials, and other informed persons.

Examination of industrial employment in this region indicates the necessity for dividing it into subregions in each of which a different type of industry predominates. For the purposes of this study, industrial employment is taken to mean any gainful pursuit other than agriculture. Industry,

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<sup>1/</sup> In cases where important types of farming areas within these states extend into adjacent states data are presented for the whole areas.

thus defined, has been divided into two groups, for convenience called "productive industries" and "service industries". Productive industries include those classified in the 1930 Census of Population under forestry and fishing, manufacturing and mechanical, and extraction of minerals. Service industries include transportation, communication, trade, domestic and personal service, public service, and professional service. The 1930 Census of Population was used as a basis for delimitation of the subregions. The first step was to rank the productive industries in each county according to the number of persons occupied in each industry. The important industries in each county were then marked on a map, and the boundaries of the subregions were drawn by inspection. These boundaries, shown in Figure 1, do not indicate any sharp break in conditions, but they roughly mark out those areas in which types of industry are sufficiently different to warrant separate study.

This is the fourth of a series of bulletins<sup>1</sup> reporting the results of the study. It deals with combined farming-industrial employment in the Coal and Iron Subregion of Alabama only.

Criteria for Selecting Families. Field enumeration of part-time farm families was confined to the section extending from Birmingham southwestward to Bessemer including Fairfield, Woodward, Powderly, and the adjacent suburban area (Figure 2). This includes a large part of the area in which the iron and steel workers of the county live; likewise it includes the residences of most of the workers in the iron mines of Red Mountain and of many of the coal miners who work in the mines of the opposite ridge. The entire area of approximately 100 square miles is more urban than rural in character, and includes only a few scattered full-time farms.

In the area described, information was secured from families that in 1934, (1) operated at least three-quarters of an acre of tillable land and/or produced farm products valued at \$50 or more, and (2) whose head worked at least 50 days off the farm. Only those families that had operated the same farm during both 1933 and 1934 were included. This limitation was intended to exclude part-time farmers who were just getting established. All professional and proprietary workers except small storekeepers were excluded since a different set of considerations is involved in the case of "gentlemen farmers."

Records were taken from 204 white families and 124 Negro families in this area that met the above requirements. This is far from a complete count of all such families in the area covered, but is a representative sample of the types of situations that occur. The group is composed predominantly of regular workers in the mines and mills who produce some farm products for their own use.

<sup>1</sup>/ The first two reports dealt with combined farming-industrial employment in the Cotton Textile Subregion (W.P.A. Research Bulletins J-1 and J-2) and the third report covered the Atlantic Coast Subregion (W.P.A. Research Bulletin J-3). Subsequent reports will cover the other subregions.

This report has been prepared for the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. The data were obtained from the 1930 Census of Population and Housing, and the 1930 Census of Manufactures. The 1930 Census of Population and Housing was used as a basis for determining the number of persons employed in each county, and the 1930 Census of Manufactures was used as a basis for determining the number of persons employed in each industry. The data were obtained from the 1930 Census of Population and Housing, and the 1930 Census of Manufactures. The 1930 Census of Population and Housing was used as a basis for determining the number of persons employed in each county, and the 1930 Census of Manufactures was used as a basis for determining the number of persons employed in each industry. The data were obtained from the 1930 Census of Population and Housing, and the 1930 Census of Manufactures.

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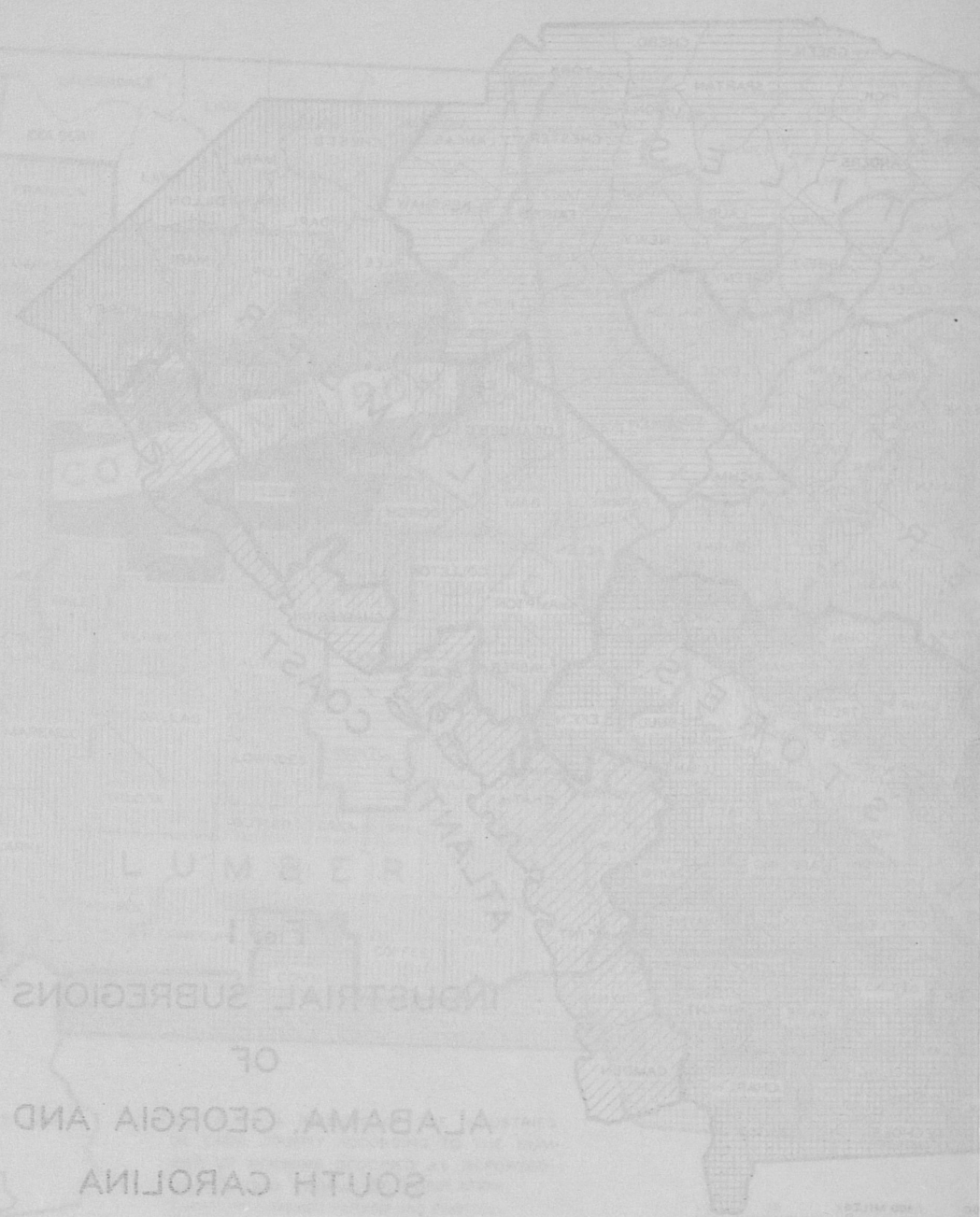
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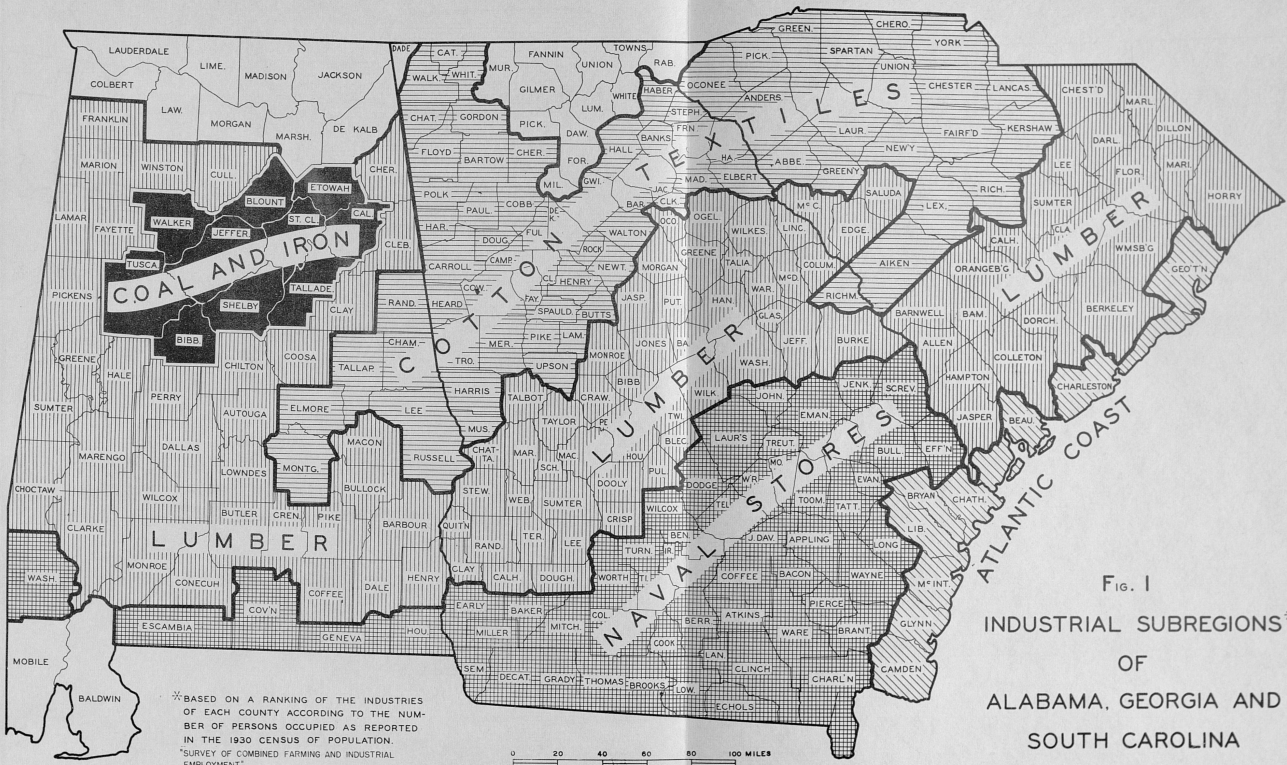
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SOUTH CAROLINA  
ALABAMA, GEORGIA AND  
OF  
INDUSTRIAL SUBREGIONS  
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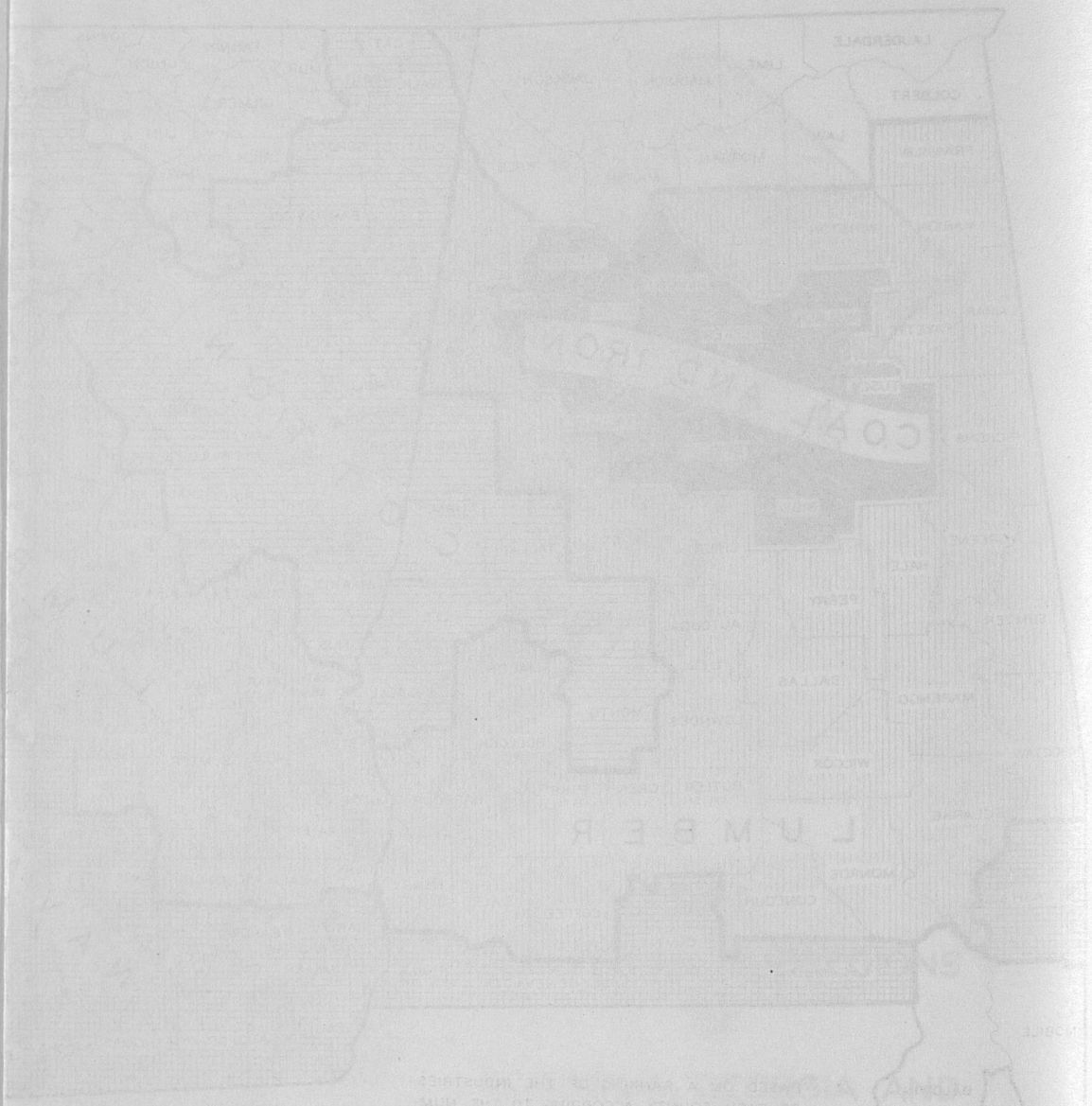


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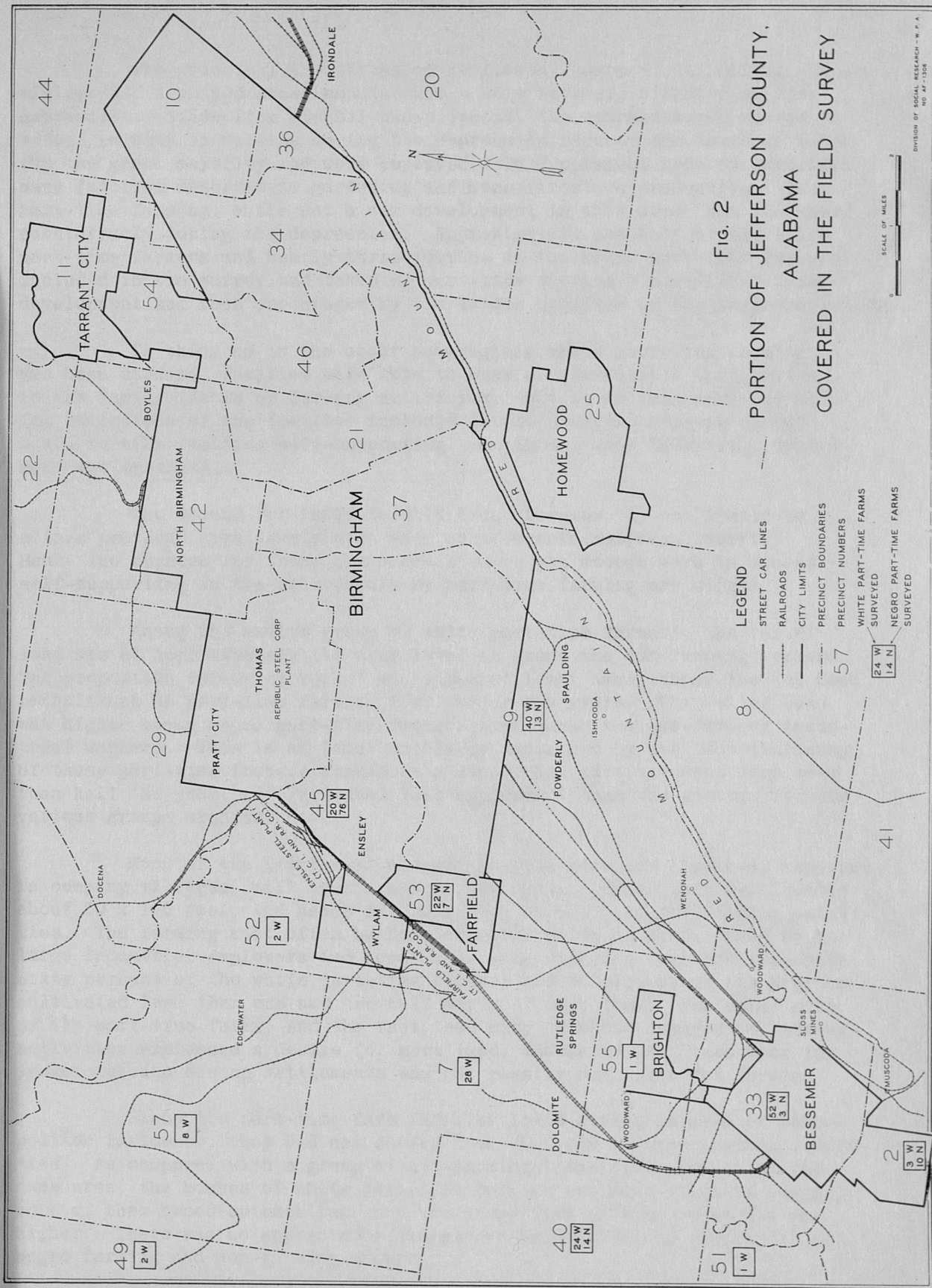


\*BASED ON A RANKING OF THE INDUSTRIES OF EACH COUNTY ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF PERSONS OCCUPIED AS REPORTED IN THE 1930 CENSUS OF POPULATION. \*SURVEY OF COMBINED FARMING AND INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT\*

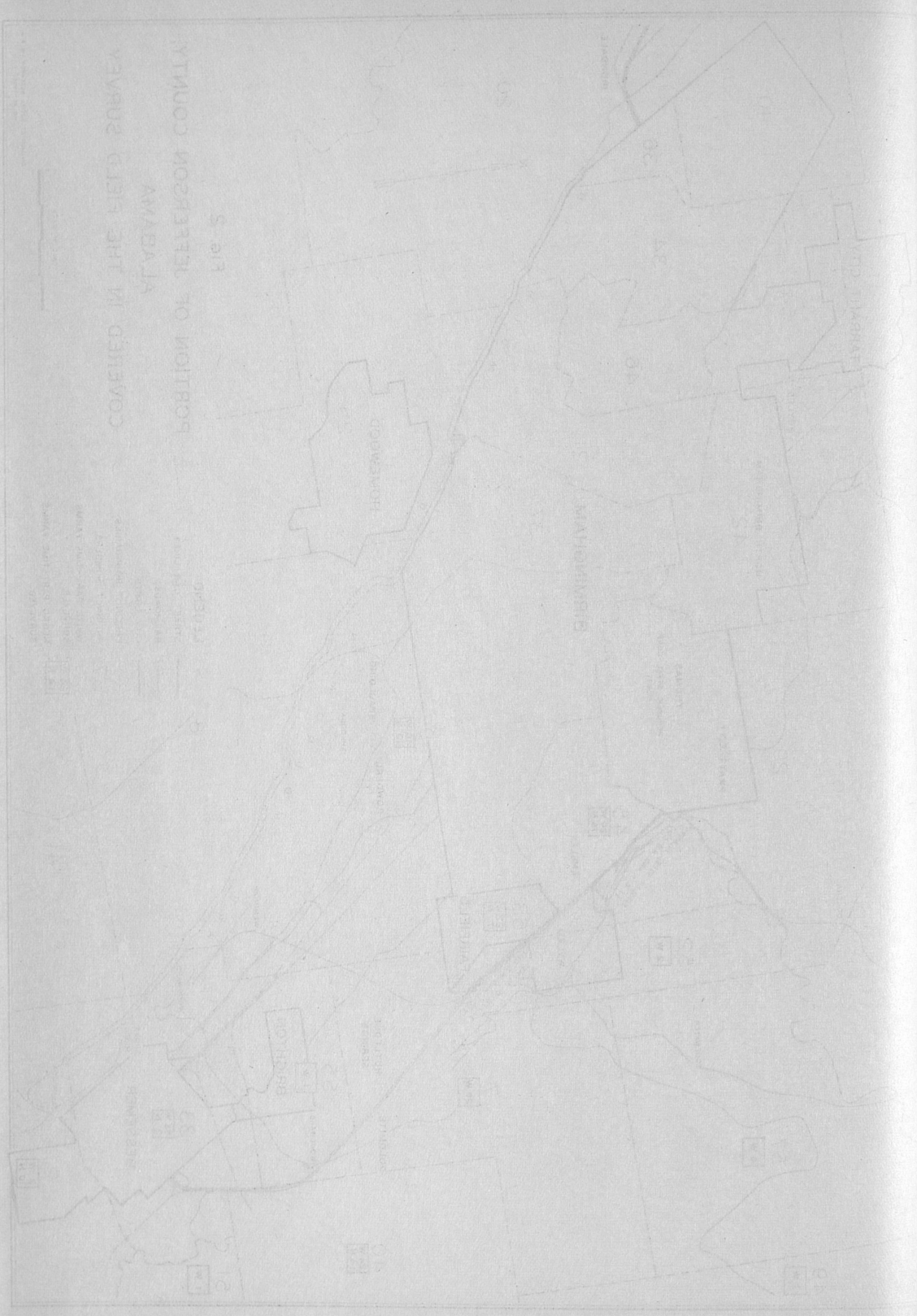
Fig. I  
INDUSTRIAL SUBREGIONS\*  
OF  
ALABAMA, GEORGIA AND  
SOUTH CAROLINA



LUMBER  
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 IN THE 1900 CENSUS OF POPULATION  
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## SUMMARY

The principal industries of Jefferson County - coal mining, iron mining, and iron and steel manufacture - were severely affected by the depression. Aside from general unemployment, the "spread work" system in effect in many industries during the depression reduced the hours of labor for the great majority who were employed. To supplement reduced earnings, many families resorted to gardening and some livestock production. Thus part-time farming, while not a new development in this area, has increased considerably during the depression. Approximately one-half of the white part-time farmers and nearly three-fourths of the Negro part-time farmers included in the survey had taken up part-time farming since 1928. This development has been encouraged by the garden programs of the large employers.

In this, as in the other sub-regions where part-time farming has been studied, families were able to make a considerable contribution to the family income by farming activities. But in no case were the farming activities of the families included in the study on a large enough scale to make families self-supporting. An income from industrial employment was essential.

The demand for labor in this area, however, is not likely to attain previous high levels even with considerable business recovery. Hence the chances for those now unemployed to get enough work to become self-supporting in the near future by part-time farming are slight.

Among the entire group of white part-time farmers, the relief load was at approximately the same level as among the non-farming workers. The proportion receiving relief was somewhat lower among those who had been established as part-time farmers for five or six years. The relief load was higher among Negro part-time farmers than among the non-farming industrial workers. This is at least partially explained by the fact that many of these part-time farmers worked in a steel mill that was shut down more than half the year, and furnished less employment than the average for the various groups studied.

Many of the industrial workers in this area are clustered together in company villages, mill towns, and mining camps. House lots are usually about 50 x 100 feet, and hence afford little opportunity for farming activities. The farming must often be done on small plots of land, owned by the large industrial employers and located at some distance from the residence. Sixty percent of the white part-time farmers and 80 percent of the Negroes cultivated less than one and one-half acres of crop land. The small size of the part-time farms, and the fact that many of those engaged in farming activities expressed a desire for more land, indicated that land near the industrial and mining settlements was not readily available for farming.

Since the part-time farm families lived within an area of metropolitan influence, they did not suffer from the lack of modern urban facilities. As compared with a group of non-farming industrial workers in the same area, the houses of white part-time farmers averaged slightly larger, more of them owned automobiles, and the proportion of home ownership was higher. There was no appreciable difference between living conditions of Negro farming and non-farming workers.

The average family income from industrial employment of white households declined 46 percent, from \$1,577 to \$848, between 1929 and 1934. Eighty-seven percent of the 1934 family income was earned by the head of the household. The average earnings of Negro families from industrial employment was reduced more than one-half, from \$975 in 1929 to \$411 in 1934. The average earnings of the heads of households were \$363 in 1934.

A representative white part-time farmer with a good garden and cow produced farm products with an estimated value to the family of \$316. A Negro part-time farmer, with a small poultry flock and a garden, produced farm products with an estimated value to the family of \$123. This contribution, although small, was of considerable significance considering the low total earnings of 1934.

Cash farm expenses for white part-time farmers, exclusive of rent and taxes, averaged \$73. Slightly more than one-half of the white part-time farmers sold no farm products. For Negro part-time farmers, cash farm expenses, exclusive of rent and taxes, averaged only \$15. Only 10 percent sold any farm products.

Gardening was the most important single farming activity found among the part-time farmers, but 85 percent of the white part-time farmers kept livestock of some kind. Poultry was kept by 62 percent of the white farmers, and by 59 percent of the Negro farmers. Cows were kept by 51 percent of the white farmers, but by only 10 percent of the Negro farmers. Pigs were kept by 27 percent of the white farmers, and by 29 percent of the Negro farmers.

White farm families spent between four and five hours per day working on the farm during the growing season, and Negro families between six and seven hours a day. Much less time was spent in farming activities during the remainder of the year. The heads of Negro households did about half the work, those of white families somewhat more than half. Although this represents a considerable amount of work, they had ample time to do it because there was so much under-employment during the period studied.

I. THE COAL AND IRON SUBREGION  
OF ALABAMA

1. General Features of the Subregion

The coal and iron subregion of Alabama is located in the southern end of the Appalachian Mountain range. Here the presence close together of deposits of coking coal, iron ore, and limestone has led to the development of an industrial area based on iron and steel manufacturing and coal mining (Figure 3).

This industrial area is made up of 10 counties. Jefferson County, in which Birmingham is located, is the most populous and the most highly industrialized of the group. Most of the iron mining, a substantial part of the coal mining, and the bulk of the iron and steel manufacture of the area are concentrated in this county. Walker County is an important coal producer, and coal is also mined in Tuscaloosa, Bibb, Shelby, St. Clair, and Blount Counties. Outside of Jefferson County there are two minor industrial centers where most of the remainder of the iron and steel manufacture of the subregion is located. These are the adjacent towns of Gadsden and Alabama City (combined population about 32,600) in Etowah County, and Anniston (population 22,345) in Calhoun County. Cotton goods manufacturing<sup>1/</sup> is the most important industry of Talladega County, and is also scattered throughout the other counties of the subregion, except Bibb and Blount. The relative importance of the various industries in the subregion and in Jefferson County is indicated by the number of persons occupied in each (Table 1).

Cotton farming is the predominant type of agriculture in northern and central Alabama. However, the metropolitan development in the vicinity of Birmingham has had a modifying influence upon the agriculture of the immediately surrounding area. The production of dairy and poultry products and truck crops for the local market has been stimulated. As a result four counties, Jefferson, Shelby, Walker, and Winston, may be considered as a separate type-of-farming area.

Farm production in this area is limited by the rough topography and by the unproductiveness of some of the soils. In 1934 only 40 percent of the total land area was in farms, and of the land in farms 37 percent was crop land.<sup>2/</sup>

The 1930 Census of Agriculture reported a considerably larger number of part-time farms in Jefferson and Walker Counties

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<sup>1/</sup> See Combined Farming-Industrial Employment in the Cotton Textile Subregion of Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina, W.P.A. Research Bulletin, J-1.

<sup>2/</sup> U. S. Census of Agriculture, 1935.



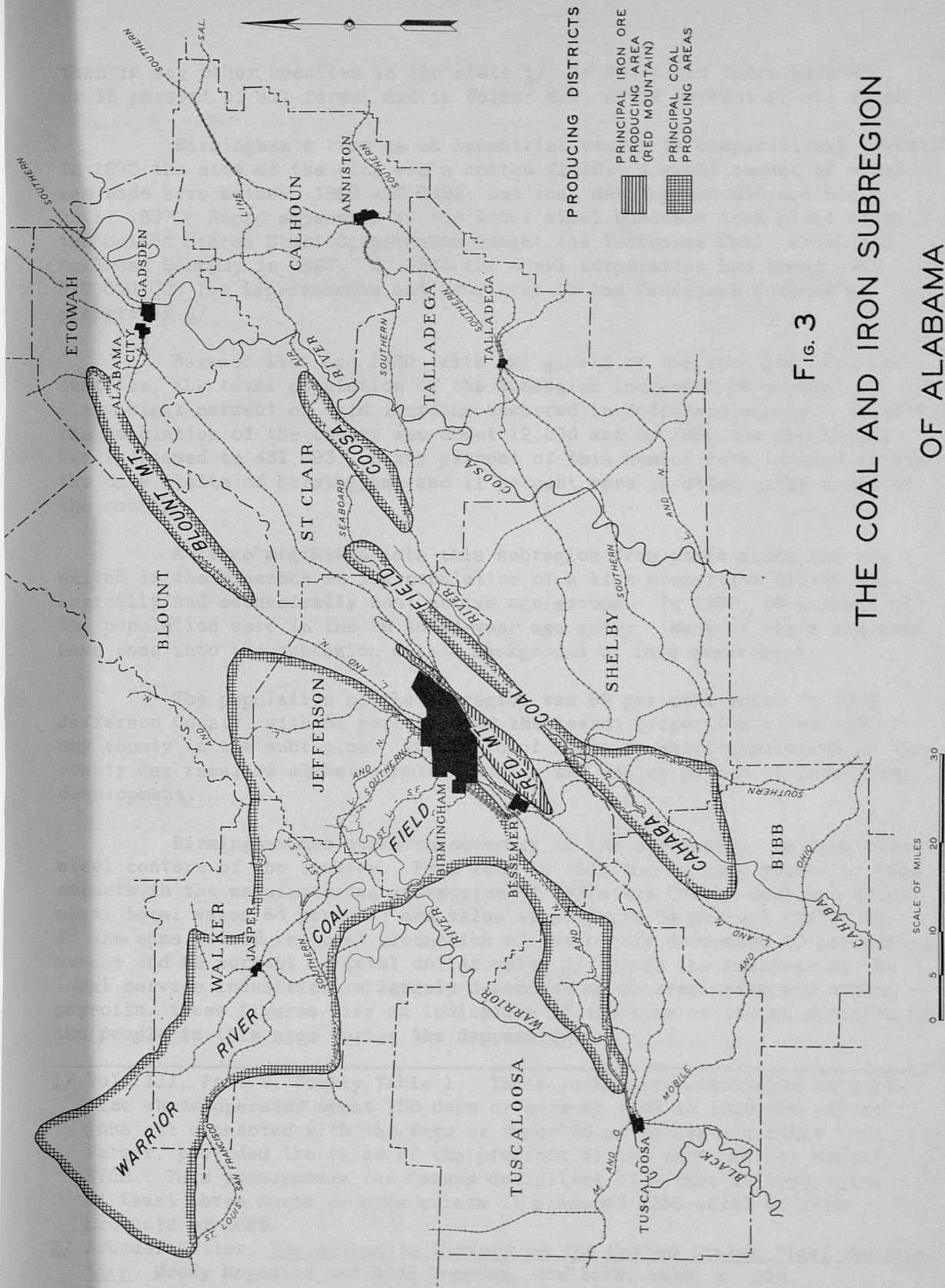


Fig. 3

THE COAL AND IRON SUBREGION  
OF ALABAMA

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than in any other counties in the state.<sup>1/</sup> In Jefferson there were 496, or 15 percent of all farms, and in Walker 427, or 12 percent of all farms.

Birmingham's rise as an industrial center is comparatively recent. In 1870 the site of the city was a cotton field. A small amount of steel was made here between 1888 and 1893, but real development did not begin until 1897. Rapid expansion of the local steel business took place after the United States Steel Corporation bought the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company in 1907. By 1914 the steel corporation had spent over \$20,000,000 for improvements and additions to the Tennessee Company's properties.<sup>2/</sup>

Between 1910 and 1930, with the growth of the coal and iron industries, the total population of the subregion increased 58 percent. Sixty-eight percent of this increase occurred in Jefferson county. In 1870 the population of the county was about 12,000 and by 1930 the population had increased to 431,493. Sixty percent of this number were located within the city limits of Birmingham, and 11 percent were in other urban areas of the county.

A large migration into this subregion from other areas has resulted in the presence in the population of a high proportion of the biologically and economically most active age groups. In 1930, 50 percent of the population were in the 20 to 44-year age group. Many of these migrants have come into the subregion with a background of farm experience.

The population of the subregion was 69 per cent white in 1930. Jefferson County, with 61 percent, had the lowest proportion of whites of any county in the subregion. The ratio of Negro to white population in the county has remained almost constant during the entire period of industrial development.

Birmingham has suffered severely in the depression, as have other steel centers of the country. From 1929 to 1933 the average number of wage earners in the manufacturing industries of Jefferson County declined 42 percent, total wages 64 percent, and value of products 64 percent (Table 2). In the same period the coal production of the county decreased 50 percent in amount and 62 percent in total dollar value.<sup>3/</sup> Since the business of the local service industries is largely dependent on manufacturing and mining payrolls, these figures give an indication of the loss of income suffered by the people in this area during the depression.

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<sup>1/</sup> Vol. III, Part 2, County Table 1. Those farms were classified as part-time whose operator spent 150 days or more at work in 1929 for pay at jobs not connected with the farm or reported an occupation other than farmer, provided the value of the products of the farm did not exceed \$750. This presupposes the Census definition of a farm as comprising at least three acres or more unless it produced \$250 worth of farm products or more.

<sup>2/</sup> Arundel Cotter, The Authentic History of the United States Steel Corporation, Moody Magazine and Book Company, New York, 1916, p. 204.

<sup>3/</sup> Coal, 1929 and 1933, U. S. Bureau of Mines.

Table 1. Distribution of Persons 10 Years Old and Over,  
Gainfully Occupied in 1930 by Industry

Industry	In Coal and Iron Subregion		In Jefferson County	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Population	820,228		231,493	
Total Gainfully Employed	312,252	100.0	173,001	100.0
Agriculture	60,215	19.3	6,409	3.7
Service industries	131,135	42.0	93,456	54.0
Productive industries	120,902	38.7	73,136	42.3
<hr/>				
Total Productive Industries	120,902	100.0	73,136	100.0
Forestry and fishing	705	0.6	111	0.2
Coal mines	26,438	21.9	13,543	18.5
Other extraction of minerals	6,762	5.6	5,505	7.5
Building	11,560	9.6	8,351	11.4
Chemical and allied	3,206	2.6	2,572	3.5
Clay, glass, and stone	3,167	2.6	2,187	3.0
Clothing	1,108	0.9	846	1.2
Food and allied	3,098	2.6	2,483	3.4
Auto factories and repair shops	2,280	1.9	1,636	2.2
Blast furnaces and steel rolling mills	16,070	13.3	12,950	17.7
Other iron and steel and machinery	18,311	15.1	13,189	18.1
Saw and planing mills	4,163	3.4	505	0.7
Other wood and furniture	1,455	1.2	692	0.9
Paper, printing, and allied	2,273	1.9	1,493	2.0
Cotton mills	8,796	7.3	566	0.8
Knitting mills	572	0.5	13	-
Other textiles	1,360	1.1	121	0.2
Independent hand trades	1,837	1.5	1,258	1.7
Other manufacturing	7,740	6.4	5,115	7.0

Source: U. S. Census of Population, 1930, Vol. III.

Table 2. Manufactures in Jefferson County, Alabama, 1929,  
1931, and 1933

Item	1929	1931	1933
Number of establishments	419	353	302
Number of wage earners (average)	31,544	22,228	18,425
Wages	\$37,924,473	\$22,420,987	\$13,500,024
Value of products	\$241,279,545	\$139,331,936	\$86,862,008

Source: U. S. Census of Manufactures.

## 2. Iron and Steel Manufacturing

The Industry in Jefferson County. Red Mountain, the ridge to the southeast of Birmingham, contains the beds of iron ore, the hills to the northwest the veins of coking coal, and the valley itself the limestone and dolomite required for fluxing. Here is an abundant supply, estimated to last over 300 years at the 1925 peak production rates,<sup>1/</sup> of the principal raw materials required for pig iron and steel making located so close to the furnaces that the cost of transporting them is lower for the Birmingham district than for any other in the country.

There are, however, certain disadvantages which to some extent offset the low transportation costs. The iron ore is low grade, averaging about 36 to 37 percent metallic iron, while the average for the country is over 50 percent.<sup>2/</sup> On the other hand, much of the Red Mountain ore contains limestone, thus reducing the amount of flux required. Another disadvantage is that this ore must be extracted by underground mining methods, and much of it is hard and must be drilled and blasted, while on the Lake Superior ranges open pit methods are used.

The principal disadvantage of the Birmingham district is its distance from the great steel consuming areas. It does not reach the automobile industry which consumes large quantities of steel. About 86 percent of the pig iron of this district is consumed in local plants making steel, cast iron pipe, and machinery.<sup>3/</sup> A large part of the steel produced also goes to local manufacturers. However, most of the ultimate consumers of these products are located elsewhere, and freight charges are an important item in price competition. Hence the market for Birmingham's iron and steel products is primarily in the South, with a small amount of exports to South and Central America and the West Indies. Part of this market can be reached by shipments via barge on the Black Warrior River to Mobile at rates less than by rail.

Before 1929 the principal products of the Alabama steel industry were structural and railroad steel. Since 1929, however, the capacity of the sheet mills has been considerably increased, and the activity of this branch of the industry has offset to some extent the slump in requirements of the railroads and the construction industry. Other products are wire, wire fencing, cotton ties, spikes, bolts, and nails.

The dominant position in the steel business of the Birmingham district is held by the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company, a subsidiary of the United States Steel Corporation. The plants of this company are located at Ensley, Fairfield, and Bessemer. The Gulf States Steel Company's Alabama City works at Gadsden is the only other large producer of steel in Alabama. There are three other producers of pig iron

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<sup>1/</sup> E. F. Burchard, "Alabama Ores Equal Lake Supply", The Iron Age, March 24, 1927.

<sup>2/</sup> Minerals Yearbook, 1934.

<sup>3/</sup> See Langdon White, "The Iron and Steel Industry of the Birmingham, Alabama, District", Economic Geography, XV, p. 359.

in the Birmingham district; the Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Company, with furnaces at Birmingham and North Birmingham; the Republic Steel Corporation at Birmingham; and the Woodward Iron Company with furnaces at Woodward and Birmingham.

Another important industry in this district is the manufacture of cast iron pipe, of which Alabama produces more than 40 percent of the country's supply.<sup>1/</sup> The pipe plants in Jefferson County make principally cast iron pressure pipe, which is used for gas and water mains. Soil pipe, used for plumbing installations in buildings, is made in Anniston. About 75 to 80 percent of the total tonnage of cast iron pipe and fittings made in Alabama is pressure pipe. This industry consumes 20 to 30 percent of the pig iron produced in the state. A little over half of the employees of the cast iron pipe industry in Alabama are in Jefferson County.

Trend of Production and Employment. The peak of production of pig iron, steel, and cast iron pipe in Alabama was reached in 1926, and a low point in 1932 for iron and steel, and in 1933 for cast iron pipe. Iron ore production was maximum in 1925 and minimum in 1932 (Figures 4 to 7). The severity of the depression in these industries is indicated by the ratios of minimum annual production to maximum; 19.6 percent in iron ore, 22.6 percent in pig iron, 28.6 percent in rolled steel products, and 22.9 percent in cast iron pipe. In pig iron and steel there has been some recovery since the low point was reached, 1934 pig iron production being about 40 percent of the maximum, and rolled steel about 49 percent of its maximum. However, operations in the last half of 1934 were decidedly less than during the first half.

Generally speaking, the industry in Alabama has followed the trend for the country as a whole. The curves of Alabama production expressed as a percentage of the country's total production (Figures 5 and 6) fluctuate somewhat, but show a fairly level trend. The steel industry of the country reached its all time peak in 1929, during which year Alabama's share was somewhat below normal, probably because the high output in 1929 was due largely to the demands of the automobile business which Alabama does not supply.

The prosperous years for the cast iron pipe industry coincided with the period of great building activity and expansion of suburban housing development, which passed its peak about 1927 (Figure 7).

Employment has decreased because of technological improvements as well as loss of demand for the products. The output of ore per man-hour increased from 0.29 tons in 1923 to 0.52 tons in 1931 as a result of improved mining methods and advances in mechanization,

<sup>1/</sup> U. S. Census of Manufactures, 1933.

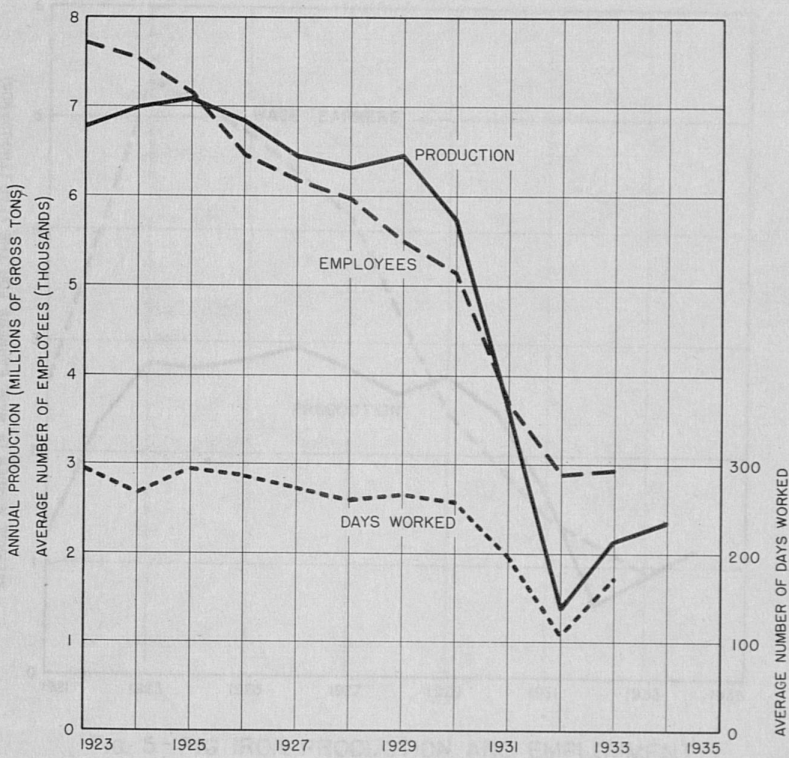
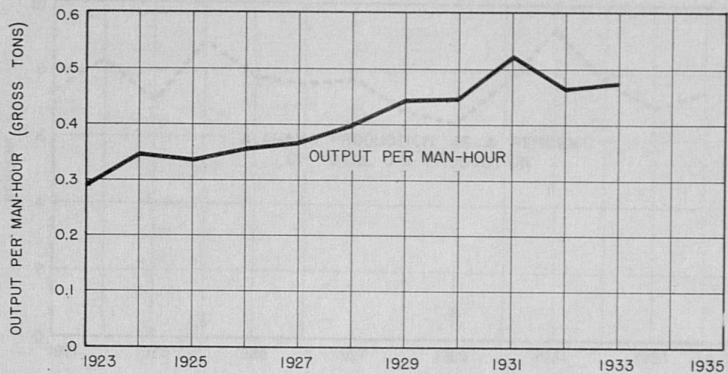


FIG. 4 - IRON ORE PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT IN ALABAMA

SOURCE: U.S. BUREAU OF MINES

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NO. AF-1045

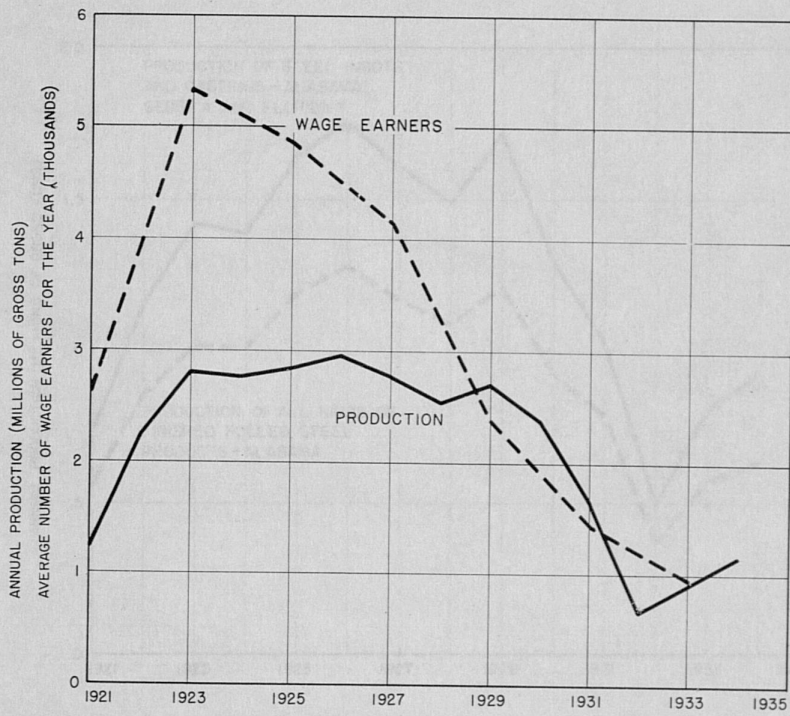
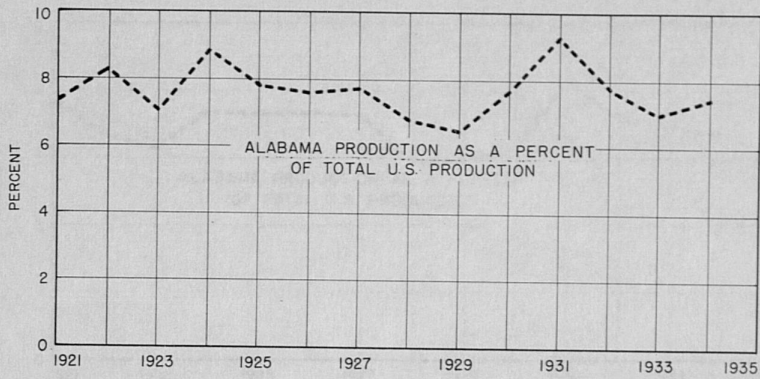


FIG. 5 - PIG IRON PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT IN ALABAMA

SOURCES: "PRODUCTION" FROM ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORTS OF AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE. "WAGE EARNERS" FROM U. S. CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

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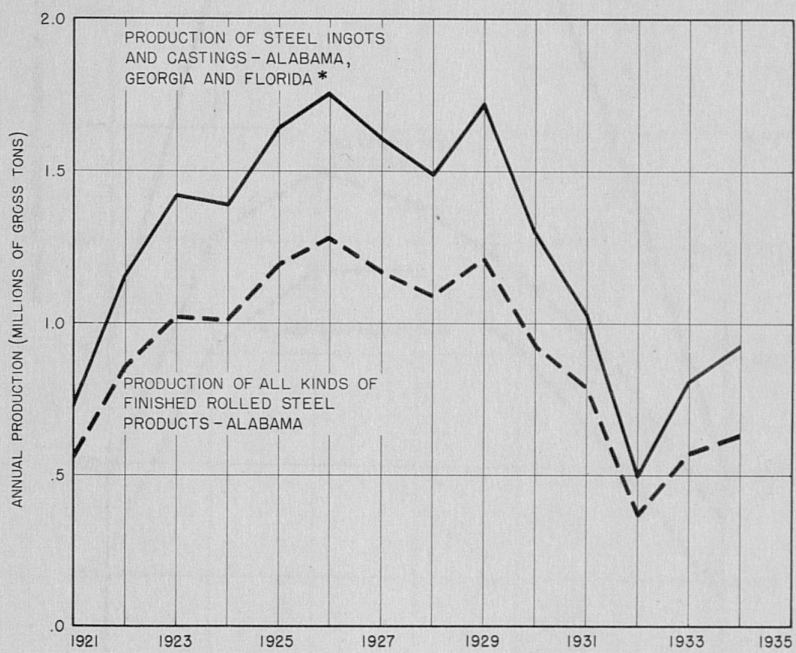
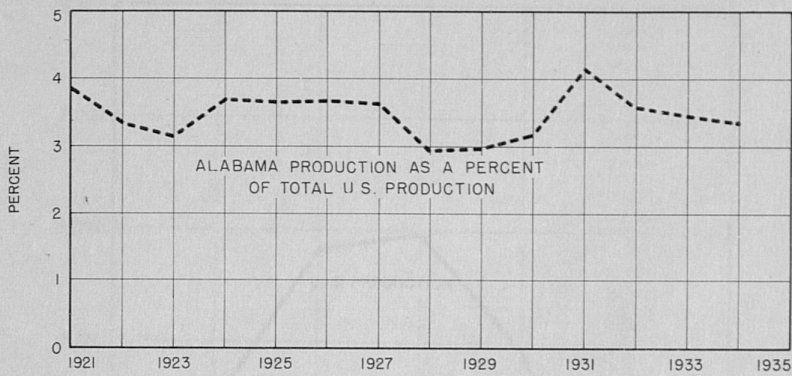


FIG. 6 - STEEL PRODUCTION IN ALABAMA

\* Statistics are not given for Alabama separately. However, the productive capacity of the Alabama Steel Works is more than 90 percent of the total for the three states of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida; hence this curve can be taken to represent the trend of Alabama production.

SOURCE: ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORTS OF THE AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE

DIVISION OF SOCIAL RESEARCH - W.P.A. NO. AF-1049



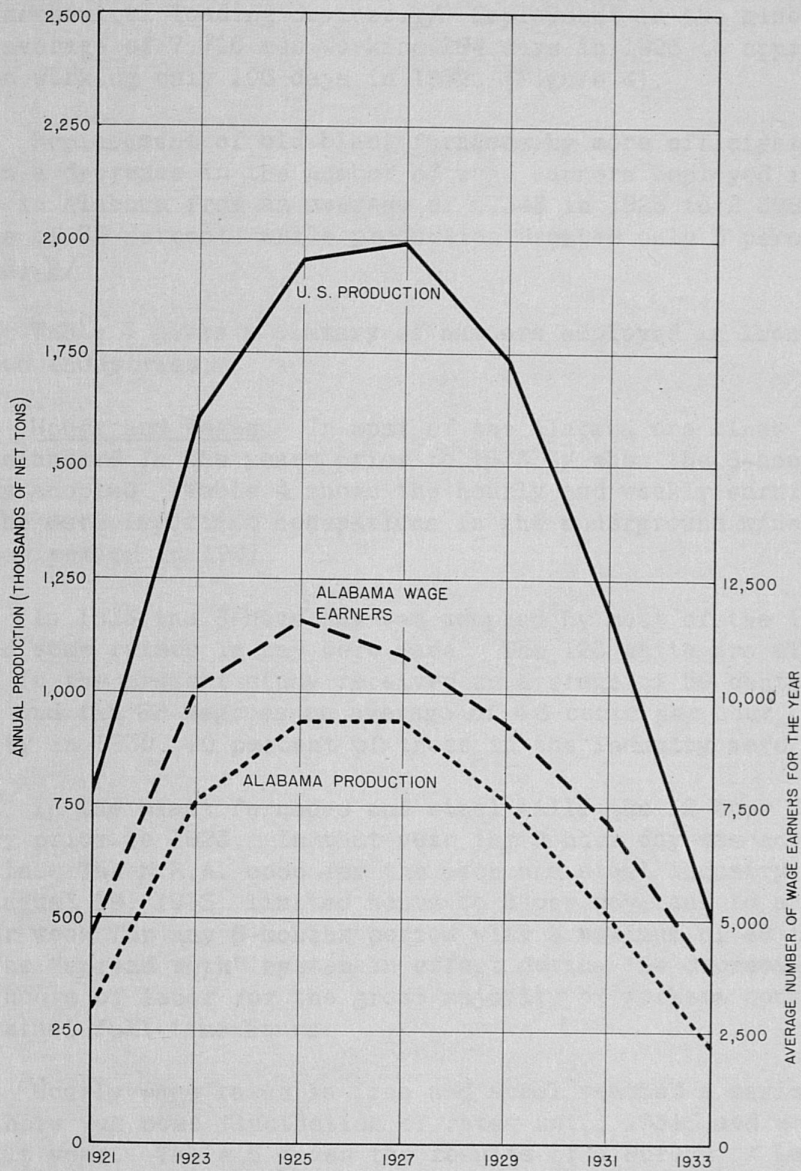


FIG. 7- CAST IRON PIPE PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT IN ALABAMA

SOURCE: U. S. CENSUS OF MANUFACTURES

DIVISION OF SOCIAL RESEARCH - W.P.A.  
NO. AF-1051

such as mechanical loading devices.<sup>1/</sup> Employment in the mines dropped from an average of 7,710 men working 294 days in 1923 to approximately 2,800 men working only 106 days in 1932. (Figure 4).

Replacement of old blast furnaces by more efficient ones resulted in a decrease in the number of wage earners employed in this industry in Alabama from an average of 5,343 in 1923 to 2,398 in 1929, a decline of 55 percent, while production dropped only 5 percent (Figure 5).<sup>2/</sup>

Table 3 gives a summary of numbers employed in iron and steel and allied industries.

Hours and Wages. In most of the Alabama ore mines the 10-hour day was standard in the years prior to 1933,<sup>3/</sup> when the 8-hour day was generally adopted. Table 4 shows the hourly and weekly earnings of a few of the more important occupations in the underground mines for a sample pay period in 1931.

In 1933 the 8-hour day was adopted by most of the important mines and some raises in pay were made. The 123 white ore mine employees included in the present study received an average of 59 cents per hour in 1934, and the 83 Negroes an average of 48 cents per hour. In Jefferson County in 1930, 70 percent of those in the industry were Negroes.<sup>4/</sup>

In the blast furnaces and steel mills the 12-hour day was customary prior to 1923. In that year the 8-hour day was adopted by most mills. The N.R.A. code for the iron and steel industry, approved August 19, 1933, limited hours to 8 per day, and to an average of 40 per week for any 6-months period with a maximum of 48 in any one week. The "spread work" system in effect during the depression has reduced hours of labor for the great majority of workers considerably below nominal full-time hours.

Hourly wage rates in iron and steel reached a maximum in 1920. There was some fluctuation of rates until 1931, and a drop after that year. Table 5 gives the results of a Bureau of Labor Statistics study of common labor rates for the Southern district (Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Alabama, and Georgia, and those plants on the Ohio River south and west of Bellaire).

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<sup>1/</sup> Minerals Yearbook, 1934, p. 325.

<sup>2/</sup> For a discussion of technological improvements in blast furnaces and their effect on productivity, see Productivity of Labor in Merchant Blast Furnaces, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 474.

<sup>3/</sup> See, for example, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 573.

<sup>4/</sup> U. S. Census of Population, 1930.

Table 3. Average Numbers of Wage Earners Employed in Iron and Steel and Allied Industries in Alabama, 1923 to 1933

Year	Iron Mining	Coke Plants	Blast Furnaces	Steel Works and Rolling Mills	Cast Iron Pipe	Total Excluding Steel	Total Including Steel
1923	7,710	2,071	5,343	6,927	10,112	25,236	32,163
1925	7,155	1,932	4,861	7,669	11,621	25,569	33,238
1927	6,172	1,759	4,157	a/	10,840	22,928	-
1929	5,498	1,606	2,398	9,253	9,335	18,837	28,090
1931	3,672	1,147	1,468	a/	7,132	13,419	-
1933	2,940	804	964	a/	3,808	8,516	-

Source: Minerals Yearbook, 1933, 1934, U. S. Bureau of Mines, and U. S. Census of Manufactures.

a/ Data not given.

Table 4. Rates of Pay of Selected Occupations in Alabama Underground Iron Mines, 1931

Occupation	Number of Wage Earners	Average Actual Hours Worked per Week	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Actual Weekly Earnings
Machinists	26	47.4	\$ .578	\$27.38
Drilling machine operators (company)	95	20.3	.486	9.86
Drilling machine operators (contract)	38	32.6	.512	16.70
Drilling machine operators (helpers)	120	21.3	.373	7.93
Muckers	687	30.6	.365	11.18
Trackmen helpers	132	26.1	.347	9.07
Topmen	148	30.6	.264	8.07
All employees <sup>a/</sup>	1,971	31.4	.385	12.08

Source: Wages and Hours of Labor in Metalliferous Mines, 1924 and 1931, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 573.

a/ Includes several occupations not listed above.

Table 5. Average Earnings per Hour of Common Laborers in Four Specified Departments of Iron and Steel, Southern District, 1919-1931

Departments	1919	1920	1922	1926	1929	1931
Blast furnaces	\$ .334	\$ .359	\$ .257	\$ .265	\$ .241	\$ .253
Open hearth furnaces	.370	.480	.296	.337	.357	.349
Blooming mills	.374	.404	.283	.318	.327	.339
Bar mills	.275	.381	.222	.263	.264	.271

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 567.

The N.R.A. code for the iron and steel industry (which included production of pig iron, iron or steel ingots, and rolled or drawn iron or steel products) set a minimum wage rate of 27 cents per hour for the Birmingham district. The code also provided that any employee who on July 14, 1933, was receiving a rate in excess of the common labor rate then being paid by his employer should receive an increase in hourly rate of at least 15 percent. This provision, however, was limited so as not to require an employer to pay more than was being paid (after the 15 percent increase) for the same kind of labor by any other code member in the same district. Average earnings per hour for the industry as a whole increased 37 percent from June 1933 to April 1934.<sup>1/</sup>

<sup>1/</sup> N.R.A. Amendment of the Code for the Iron and Steel Industry (Amendment No. 1), Letter of Transmittal p. 6.

### 3. Bituminous Coal Mining

The Industry in Alabama. The principal coal producing areas of Alabama are the Warrior River, Cahaba, Coosa, and Blount Mountain fields (Figure 3). Coking coal is produced in the southeastern portion of the Warrior River field.

The coal mined in Alabama is used principally for production of by-product coke and for railroad fuel. In 1929 coke production accounted for 38.5 percent of Alabama's coal output, railroad fuel 28.5 percent, electric utilities 1.7 percent, and all other uses 30.5 percent.<sup>1/</sup> A large number of the mines are owned by steel and iron makers who consume their own product in making coke for the blast furnaces. Production by "captive" (i.e., consumer-owned) mines was about 48 percent of the total output of the district in 1924.

The principal market for Alabama coal is within the state itself, southwestern and western Georgia, and some of Florida. The markets in Mississippi and Louisiana have dwindled to small proportions because of the introduction of natural gas. Natural gas is now used extensively in Birmingham itself. The burning of fuel oil by ships has cut sharply the demand for bunker coal at Mobile and New Orleans.

The production of coal in Alabama declined steadily from a peak of 21 million tons in 1926 to a low of less than 8 million in 1932 (Figure 8). The reduction in output has been relatively somewhat greater in Alabama than in the country generally, as is shown by the downward trend of the curve of output as a percentage of the United States total.

Employment and Mechanization. The peak in numbers employed in Alabama coal mines was reached in 1923 when approximately 30,000 men were engaged. In 1929 the number had decreased to about 25,200, and in 1933 to about 18,200 (Figure 8). Beginning in 1929 there was also a drastic curtailment in number of days worked which reached a low of 107 days (average in 1932).

The proportion of the coal mined in Alabama by machine cutting, the oldest mechanized process, has been steadily increasing (Figure 9). Loading of coal into the mine cars by mechanical devices in a newer development and of greater effect in reducing employment because loading has always been one of the most labor-consuming operations in the mines.<sup>2/</sup> The percentage of Alabama coal mechanically loaded reached a maximum of approximately 19 percent in 1929.

<sup>1/</sup> W. C. Trapnell and Ralph Ilsley, The Bituminous Coal Industry with Survey of Competing Fuels, F.E.R.A., May 1935.

<sup>2/</sup> See "Employment in Relation to Mechanization in the Bituminous Coal Industry", Monthly Labor Review, February 1933.

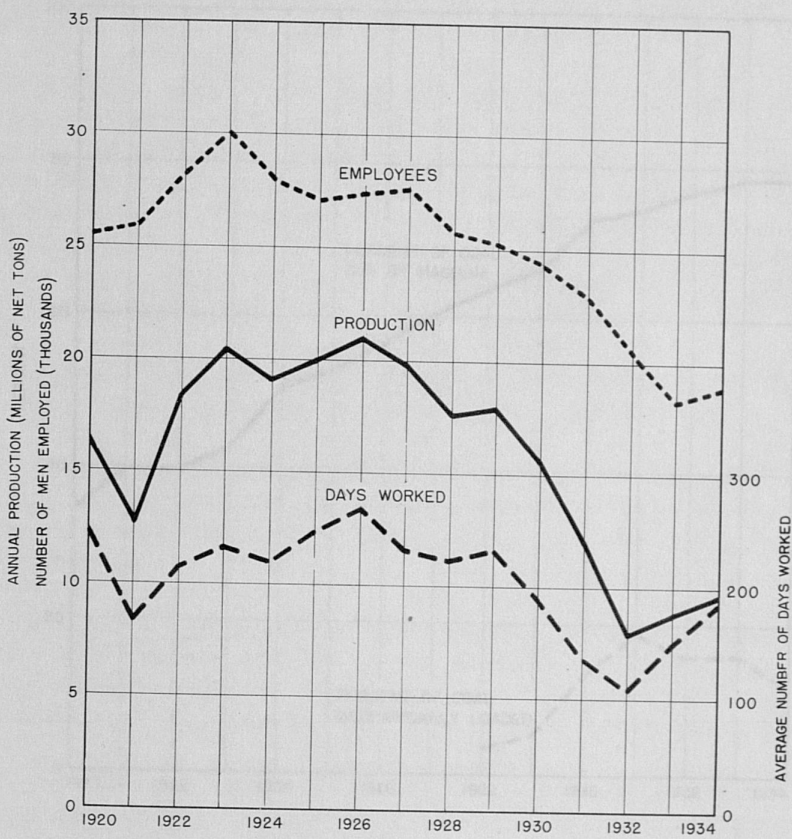
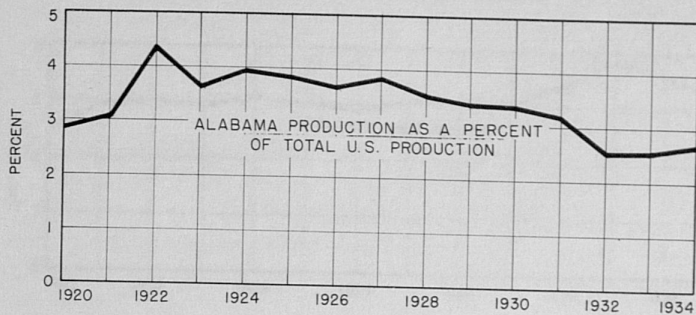


FIG. 8 - COAL PRODUCTION AND EMPLOYMENT IN ALABAMA

SOURCE: U. S. BUREAU OF MINES

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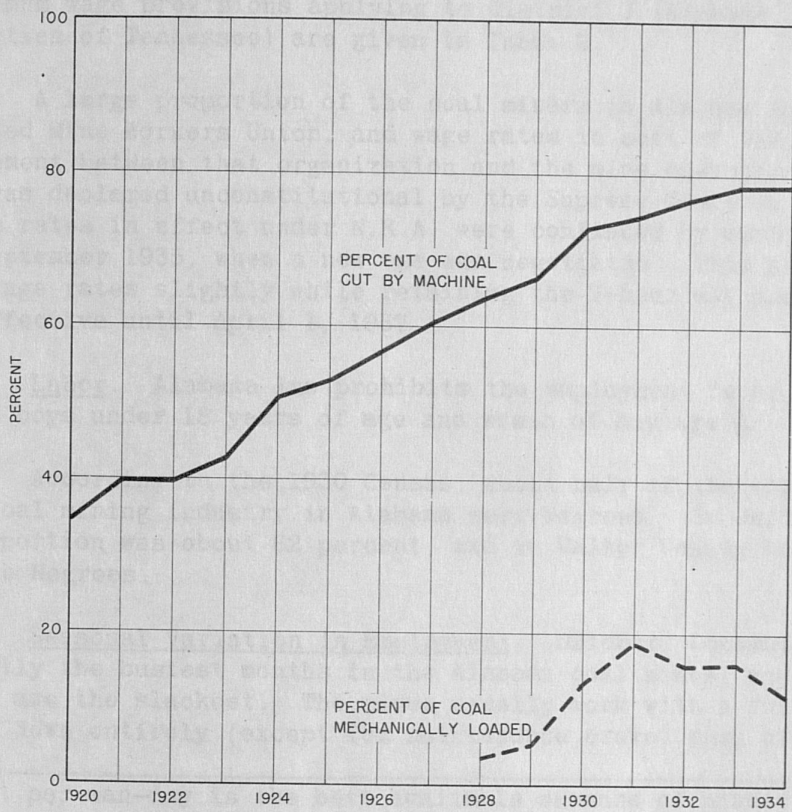
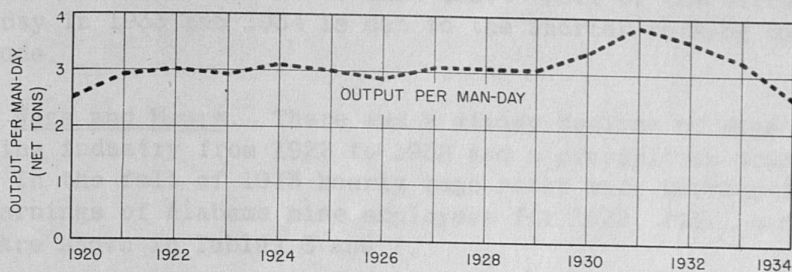


FIG. 9 - MECHANIZATION AND OUTPUT PER MAN-DAY IN ALABAMA COAL MINES

SOURCE: U. S. BUREAU OF MINES

DIVISION OF SOCIAL RESEARCH - W.P.A.  
NO. AF-1057

The graph of output per man-day<sup>1/</sup> (Figure 9) shows the increase in output which accompanied the increase in mechanical loading from 1929 to 1931, and the decrease after that time. Part of the decrease in output per man-day in 1933 and 1934 is due to the shorter working day introduced by the code.

Wage and Hours. There was a steady decline of wage rates in the coal mining industry from 1922 to 1932 and a precipitous drop from 1931 to 1933.<sup>2/</sup> In the fall of 1933 hourly wage rates were increased by the N.R.A. code. Earnings of Alabama mine employees for 1929, 1931, and 1933 (pre-N.R.A.) are shown in Tables 6 and 7.

The maximum hours specified by the code and various amendments and minimum wage provisions applying to District J (Alabama, Georgia, and two counties of Tennessee) are given in Table 8.

A large proportion of the coal miners in Alabama are members of the United Mine Workers Union, and wage rates in most of the mines are set by agreement between that organization and the mine operators. After the N.R.A. was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court on May 28, 1935,<sup>3/</sup> the wage rates in effect under N.R.A. were continued by such an agreement until September 1935, when a new one was negotiated. This new contract raised wage rates slightly while retaining the 7-hour day and 5-day week. It is effective until April 1, 1937.

Labor. Alabama law prohibits the employment in or about coal mines of boys under 18 years of age and women of any age.<sup>4/</sup>

According to the 1930 Census, about half of the workers engaged in the coal mining industry in Alabama were Negroes. In Jefferson County this proportion was about 62 percent, and in Walker County only about 28 percent were Negroes.

Seasonal Variation in Employment. October, December, and January are usually the busiest months in the Alabama coal mines, and April, May, June, and July are the slackest. The mines usually work with a full labor force and shut down entirely (except for maintenance crews) when orders are filled.

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<sup>1/</sup> Output per man-day is the best available measure of productivity but is not an accurate one because most mines do not keep a record of employees' actual working time. Since 1932 actual records of man-days are collected from those mines that keep such records. See Coal, 1932-33, U.S. Bureau of Mines, p. 421. Otherwise man-days are calculated by multiplying the average number of employees on the payroll by the number of days the mine operated.

<sup>2/</sup> Wages and Hours of Labor in Bituminous Coal Mining, 1933, U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 601.

<sup>3/</sup> To replace the N.R.A. Code for the industry, Congress passed the Bituminous Coal Conservation Act of 1935, which was approved on August 30, 1935. This law was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court on May 18, 1936.

<sup>4/</sup> Alabama General Laws 1935 Session No. 193, Sec. 53. From 1919 until passage of this act the age limit for boys was 16 years.



Table 6. Earnings of Alabama Miners and Loaders (Usually paid on a tonnage basis)

Year	Average Hours per Start (day) Based on		Average Earnings			
	Time at Face Inc. Lunch a/	Time in Mine	Per Hour Based on		In Half Month	Per Start (day)
			Time at Face Inc. Lunch	Time in Mine		
1929	8.9	9.8	\$ .453	\$ .411	\$33.58	\$4.03
1931	8.6	9.6	.431	.389	22.32	3.69
1933	8.8	9.7	.262	.238	12.45	2.31

Source: "Wages and Hours of Labor in Bituminous Coal Mining, 1933", U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 601.

a/ "Time at face" means time at the working place in the mine.

Table 7. Earnings of Selected Occupational Groups (Other than Miners and Loaders) in Alabama Coal Mines (Workers usually paid time rates)

Occupation	Year	Average Actual Hours per Start (day) Including Time for Lunch	Average Earnings		
			In Half Month	Per Start (day)	Per Hour Excluding Time for Lunch
Drivers	1931	8.1	\$22.91	\$2.97	\$ .366
	1933	7.8	8.28	1.84	.237
Trackmen	1931	8.3	26.91	3.68	.444
	1933	8.9	13.25	2.64	.297
Laborers (inside)	1931	8.4	20.83	3.14	.375
	1933	8.7	10.30	2.17	.249
Laborers (outside)	1931	8.6	18.10	2.55	.297
	1933	8.9	9.68	1.81	.202

Source: "Wages and Hours of Labor in Bituminous Coal Mining, 1933", U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 601.

Table 8. N.R.A. Code Hours and Minimum Wage Provisions for Alabama Coal Miners

Code or Amendment	Date Approved	Maximum Hours per Day a/	Maximum per Week	Basic Minimum Rates			
				Inside Skilled Labor		Outside Unskilled Labor	
				Per Day	Per Hour	Per Day	Per Hour
Original Code	9/18/33	8	40 hours	\$3.40	\$ .425	\$2.40	\$ .30
Amendment #1	3/31/34	7	5 days	4.60	.657	3.60	.514
Amendment #2	4/22/34	-	-	3.80	.542	2.80	.40

Source: N.R.A. Code for the Bituminous Coal Industry.  
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4. The Outlook for Employment

Birmingham's iron, steel, and coal mining industries and the railroads are to a certain extent inter-dependent. The demand for coal depends principally on iron and steel and railroad fuel requirements. A comparison of the production curves of coal (Figure 8) and pig iron (Figure 5) shows how closely the coal trend follows iron. At the same time, hauling coal is an important source of railroad revenue, and the railroads are large consumers of steel.

The principal factors affecting the future activity of the iron and steel industries in Alabama may be summarized as follows:

1. The demand for pig iron is affected directly by requirements for steel, cast iron pipe, machinery, etc. Increased use of scrap in steel making reduces the demand for pig iron.
2. The market for steel products will depend largely on railroad buying, construction activity, and industrial expansion in the South. A large potential demand for steel has accumulated during the depression due to the deferring of maintenance expenditures by railroads and industrial plants.
3. The market for cast iron pipe will depend on resumption of building activity, and expansion of gas and water utility systems, which are not likely to reach the proportions of the boom years of the 1920's in the near future. The market for Alabama cast iron pipe is not limited to the South.
4. The favorable situation of the iron and steel plants of this district with respect to raw materials makes for stability of the industry.

It is evident that a revival of general business activity to pre-depression levels would increase total employment in the iron and steel and allied industries of Alabama but, because of technological advances, return to the employment peak of 1925 to 1926 would be possible only with an output considerably beyond former high levels. In recent years there have been large numbers of under-employed men on the payrolls, and these will probably be restored to full-time work before many new men are hired.

The consumption of coal by manufacturing plants, electric utilities, and domestic users likely will be adversely affected by increased use of water power, and natural gas and other fuels.

With return of general business to normal activity, therefore, the consumption of Alabama coal will be probably somewhat below

its normal level of the past and employment is not likely to reach pre-depression levels for a long time to come. Future coal mine employment depends on two opposing factors, recovery of market demand and mechanization. The use of mechanical loaders in Alabama mines has been relatively small, but with recovery in demand for coal, there likely will be an increased use of these devices.

Retention of the 7-hour day in effect since April 1934 will increase the number of miners required for a given output, as compared with the numbers employed under the longer working day, averaging nearly nine hours, which prevailed formerly.

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## II. PART-TIME FARMING ACTIVITIES

General Character of Part-Time Farming. The pattern which part-time farming assumes in the Birmingham area is influenced by the metropolitan character of the area, and more particularly by the fact that much of the land available for farming is owned by large employers of labor, who have for a long time<sup>1/</sup> encouraged gardening by their employees. The iron and steel industry is centered in two long, narrow valleys, Jones and Opossum, enclosed by rough mountainous ridges. These valleys, varying from one to two miles in width and separated only by a low ridge, are largely taken up by the metropolitan development of the Birmingham district. Hence the amount of land available for farming is quite limited in relation to the number of industrial workers who might be interested in part-time farming.

Most of the industrial workers live in houses grouped together in company villages and mining camps, or in cities and towns near their place of employment. House lots are usually about 50 x 100 feet in size, and thus afford so little opportunity for farming activities that the farming must often be done on small plots of land at some distance from the living quarters. This discourages the keeping of livestock. Sixty percent of white part-time farms and 80 percent of Negro part-time farms include less than one and one-half acres of crop land (Table 9).

The Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company<sup>2/</sup> allots its land each year, usually in plots of one acre or less for gardening purposes. The company offers to plow their gardens for about 50 cents each, which is deducted from the pay check. At times when mules used at the mine are not needed, they are made available for use in cultivating gardens. Some companies further encourage part-time farming by furnishing garden seed and fertilizer and by offering prizes for the best gardens grown.

While not new in the area, part-time farming increased greatly during the depression. Of the entire Negro group included in the survey, 44 percent had been part-time farmers only two years since 1928, and 72 percent had taken it up between 1929 and 1933. Of the white part-time farmers studied, 51 percent had been farming at least six years, and 49 percent had taken it up from 1929 to 1933.

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<sup>1/</sup> As early as 1908 this company, to encourage gardening by miners, built wire fences around their yards and hired an agricultural expert to give instruction in garden problems. See Edwin Mims, The Advancing South, Doubleday, Page & Co., New York, 1926. p. 102.

<sup>2/</sup> Referred to hereafter as T.C.I. Company.

With the reduction in working hours and wages during the depression, part-time farming became increasingly popular. The T.C.I. Company distributed Red Cross relief supplies to its employees and also dispensed supplies on its own account. Before extending such aid, however, the company required that the applicant cultivate a garden. With the introduction of a Federal relief program employers no longer distributed supplies, but they continued to encourage gardening.

Families not coming under company programs have also purchased or rented land for farming purposes. It is also important to note that the greater part of the industrial workers in the group classed as non-farmers actually did some gardening although they did not produce \$50 worth of food supplies and hence were not classified as part-time farmers.

Both the Opossum and Jones Valleys have two principal types of soils, Hagerstown loam and Decatur clay loam.<sup>1/</sup> Both are fairly productive for most farm crops. However, they are to a considerable extent taken up by the metropolitan development in the area. A third soil type, Clarksville stony loam, covers most of Flint Ridge between these two valleys as well as the slopes of Red Mountain (Figure 3). This soil is not very productive and erodes badly. Because of its structure and the topography it does not hold water well and consequently suffers periodically from drought. Despite these facts this soil, because of its availability, is used to a considerable extent for gardening.

Farm Production. Four chief types of food were produced: vegetables, dairy products, poultry products, and pork. Table 10 shows the number producing the various combinations of these four products. Just a garden or a garden and a poultry flock were most frequently found. A pig was added to the combination on a number of Negro part-time farms.

Figures 10 and 11 show graphically the proportions of the part-time farms with varying sizes of the different farm production enterprises.

Gardens. A garden was the farming enterprise most frequently found on part-time farms. Only seven white and no Negro part-time farmers were without gardens. At Birmingham there is an average frost-free growing season of almost eight months.<sup>2/</sup> This means that there are about six months in which the less hardy vegetables may be used fresh from the garden. Root crops, such as carrots, parsnips, and turnips, and leafy vegetables such as collards, kale, and spinach may be available during the colder months.

<sup>1/</sup> H. C. Smith and E. S. Pace, Soil Survey of Jefferson County, Alabama, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1910.

<sup>2/</sup> Yearbook of Agriculture, 1934, U. S. Department of Agriculture, p. 731.

Produ  
Total  
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Other

Table 9. Distribution of Part-Time Farms by Acres in Crop Land, by Color, 1934

Acres in Crop Land	Number of Farms	
	White	Negro
Total	204	124
None	4	-
Less than $1\frac{1}{2}$	123	100
2	29	18
3-4	19	4
5-9	14	1
10-19	12	-
20-29	3	1
Average Size	2.9 acres	1.5 acres

Table 10. Distribution of Part-Time Farms by Variety of Food Produced for Home Use, by Color, 1934

Products	Number of Farms	
	White	Negro
Total	204	124
Vegetables only	31	35
Vegetables and dairy products only	17	2
Vegetables and poultry products only	35	42
Vegetables and pork only	13	11
Vegetables, dairy products, and poultry products only	43	5
Vegetables, dairy products, and pork only	10	2
Vegetables, poultry products, and pork only	12	22
All four products	36	5
Other combinations	7	-

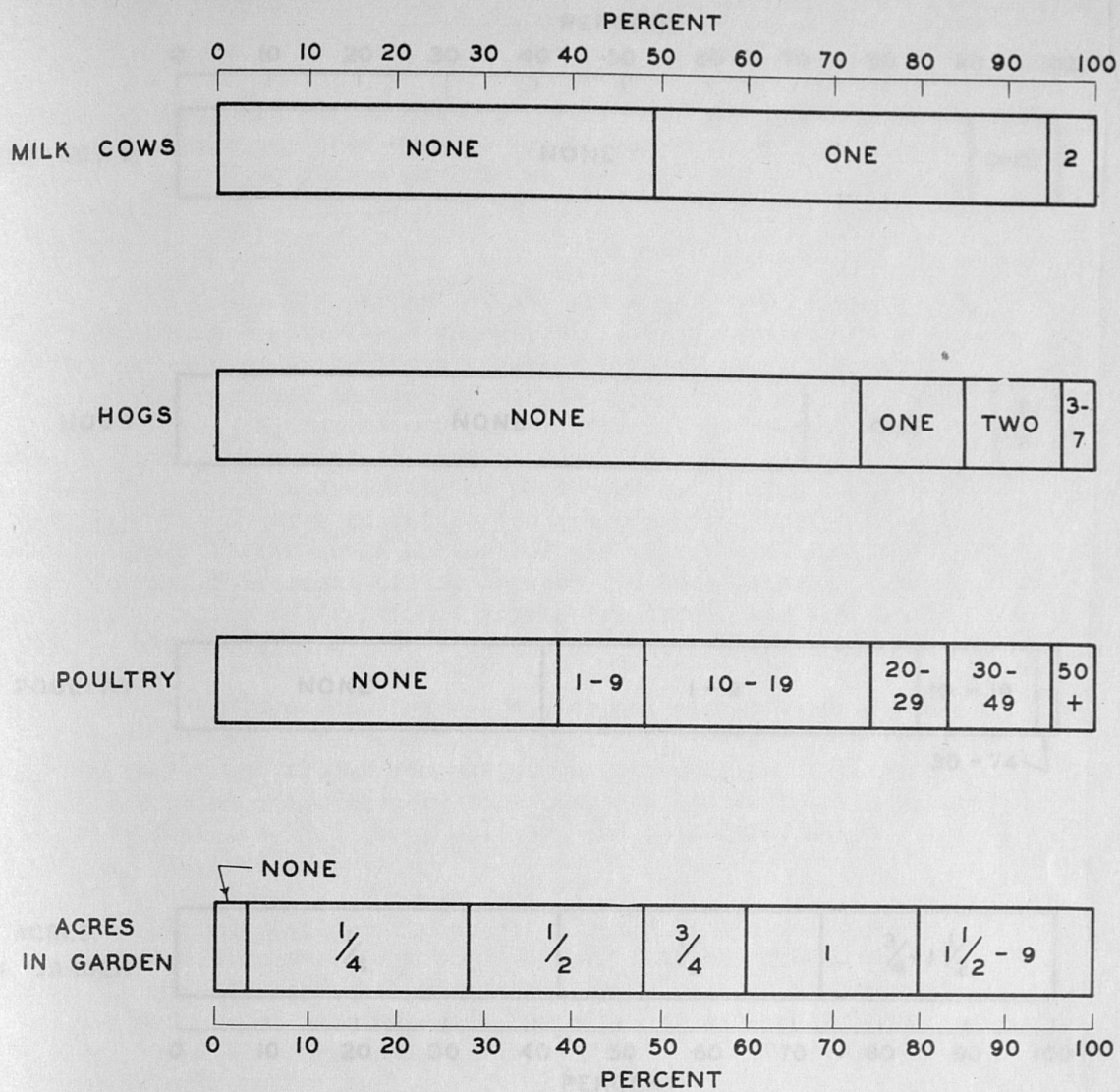


FIG. 10  
 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF WHITE PART-  
 TIME FARMS BY SIZE OF PRINCIPAL  
 ENTERPRISES, 1934

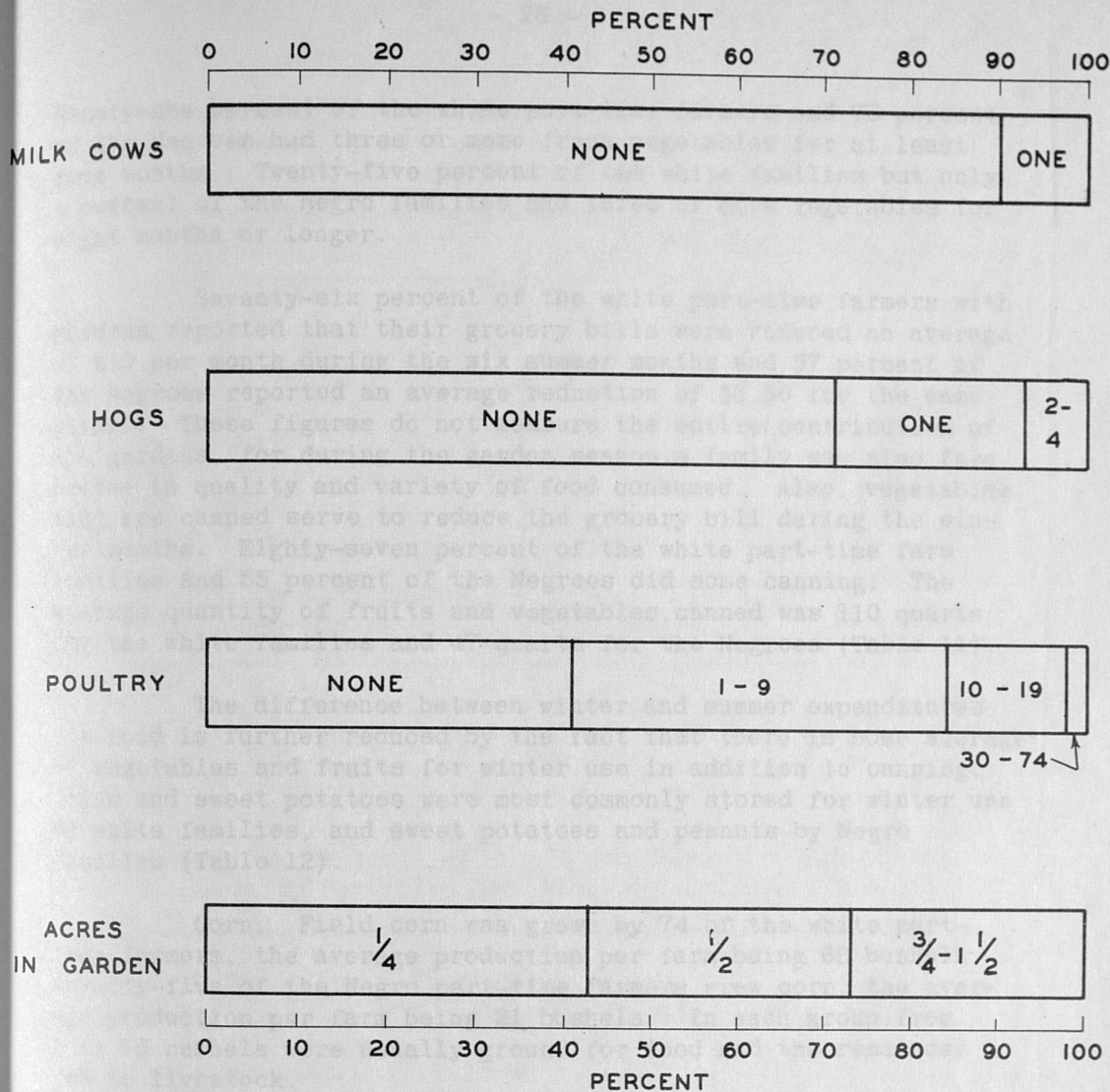


FIG. II  
 PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NEGRO PART-  
 TIME FARMS BY SIZE OF PRINCIPAL  
 ENTERPRISES, 1934



Ninety-one percent of the white part-time farmers and 73 percent of the Negroes had three or more fresh vegetables for at least five months. Twenty-five percent of the white families but only 4 percent of the Negro families had three or more vegetables for eight months or longer.

Seventy-six percent of the white part-time farmers with gardens reported that their grocery bills were reduced an average of \$10 per month during the six summer months and 57 percent of the Negroes reported an average reduction of \$5.50 for the same period. These figures do not measure the entire contribution of the gardens, for during the garden season a family may also fare better in quality and variety of food consumed. Also, vegetables that are canned serve to reduce the grocery bill during the winter months. Eighty-seven percent of the white part-time farm families and 55 percent of the Negroes did some canning. The average quantity of fruits and vegetables canned was 110 quarts for the white families and 47 quarts for the Negroes (Table 11).

The difference between winter and summer expenditures for food is further reduced by the fact that there is some storage of vegetables and fruits for winter use in addition to canning. Irish and sweet potatoes were most commonly stored for winter use by white families, and sweet potatoes and peanuts by Negro families (Table 12).

Corn. Field corn was grown by 74 of the white part-time farmers, the average production per farm being 68 bushels. Seventy-five of the Negro part-time farmers grew corn, the average production per farm being 21 bushels. In each group from 5 to 15 bushels were usually ground for food and the remainder fed to livestock.

Dairy Products. Dairy products were the most important contribution to the family living for families that kept cows. Forty-six percent of the white families had one cow, and 5 percent had two cows. Only 13 of the Negro farmers kept a cow. Milk production averaged about 3,000 quarts per cow.

Butter was made on 111 white farms or all but one of the farms reporting dairy products.<sup>1/</sup> Usually two or three quarts of milk a day were used fresh, the remainder being used for butter making. Buttermilk is used to a considerable extent as a food in

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<sup>1/</sup> The number reporting dairy products is slightly larger than the number reporting cows since the livestock inventory was of January 1, and a few cows were acquired during the year. The fact that 14 Negro families reported consumption of home-produced butter (Table 13) while only 13 reported cows is due to the fact that one family acquired a cow after January 1.

Table 11. Distribution of Part-Time Farm Families by Quantity of Fruits and Vegetables Canned, by Color, 1934

Quarts Canned	Number of Families	
	White	Negro
Total	204	124
None	27	56
1 - 19	9	31
20 - 49	40	19
50 - 99	47	11
100 - 199	58	38
200 and over	23	4
Average quantity canned by those canning	110 quarts	47 quarts

Table 12. Storage of Fruits and Vegetables for Winter Use, by Part-Time Farm Families, by Color, 1934

Product	Number Reporting		Average Quantity (bushels)	
	White <sup>a/</sup>	Negro <sup>b/</sup>	White	Negro
Sweet potatoes	133	103	22	15
Irish potatoes	121	16	7	3
Onions	76	13	1	0.5
Peanuts	59	74	10	3
Peppers	49	13	0.25	0.25
Lima beans	25	-	0.75	-
Peas	15	-	2	-

a/ Other products occasionally stored were okra, dill, cabbage, figs, peaches, walnuts, grapes, and apples.

b/ Other products occasionally stored were lima beans, peas, and peaches.

this region, and the surplus is fed to pigs and chickens. The quantity of home-produced butter consumed is shown in Table 13. Forty-seven of the white families and two Negro families sold dairy products. The average receipts from this source for the white group were \$75.

Most of the feed for dairy cows had to be purchased since only a few part-time farmers had pasture or land on which to grow hay. Only 14 white families and two Negro families produced roughage of any kind. Frequently the cow was staked out along the roadside or on vacant lots. Where no feed crops were grown, purchased feed for a cow usually amounted to from \$50 to \$75.

Poultry Products. Sixty-two percent of the white part-time farmers and 59 percent of the Negro farmers reported poultry. Among white farmers the most common size of flocks was 10 to 20 birds which averaged slightly over two dozen eggs per week for the whole year. Most Negro flocks contained less than 10 birds, and averaged less than a dozen eggs a week (Table 14).

In addition to eggs, most of the poultry flocks provided meat. The average consumption of poultry was 70 pounds, or less than one and one-half pounds a week, for white families; and 35 pounds or less than one pound a week for Negro families (Table 15).

Pork. One or more pigs were kept on 27 percent of the white part-time farms, and on 29 percent of the Negro farms. Most of the families had one or two pigs, but a few had more (Figures 10 and 11). Since pork is cured and stored in considerable quantities, it is an important contribution of the farm to the family living. The quantities of home produced pork consumed are indicated in Table 16.

Fuel. Only nine of the white part-time farmers and eight of the Negroes had any woodland on their farms, and of these only four white farmers and only five Negroes cut wood for fuel. Arrangements are frequently made whereby the employees of the companies which carry on coal mining may secure coal for fuel at wholesale prices.

Cash Receipts and Cash Expenses. Less than one-half of the white part-time farmers and only 10 percent of the Negro farmers sold farm products. White farmers selling products received an average of \$70, and Negro farmers, an average of \$35. Dairy products were most frequently sold by the white farmers and accounted for 54 percent of their total sales.

The chief expense items were feed, fertilizer, rent, and taxes. Very little labor was hired other than for plowing. The 24 white part-time farmers who sold over \$100 worth of products, more than covered their cash expenses, exclusive of rent and taxes (Table 17). For the remainder, expenses were somewhat in excess of receipts, this excess representing the net cost in cash of the products used by the family. Cash expenses on all white part-time farms averaged \$73.

Table 13. Distribution of Part-Time Farm Families by Color and by Quantity of Home-Produced Butter Consumed, 1934

Pounds of Butter Consumed	Number of Families	
	White	Negro
Total	203 <sup>a/</sup>	124
None	93	110
1 - 99	15	5
100 - 199	37	5
200 - 299	21	1
300 and over	37	3
Average for those consuming butter	234 lbs.	176 lbs.

a/ The quantity of butter was not available for one farm on which home-produced butter was consumed.

Table 14. Distribution of Part-Time Farm Families by Quantity of Home-Produced Eggs Consumed, by Color, 1934

Dozens of Eggs Consumed	Number of Families	
	White	Negro
Total	204	124
None	80	54
1 - 19	9	26
20 - 49	15	28
50 - 74	20	9
75 - 99	23	1
100 - 149	22	4
150 - 199	26	1
200 and over	9	1
Average for those consuming eggs	113 dozen	38 dozen

Table 15. Distribution of Part-Time Farm Families by Quantity of Home-Produced Poultry Consumed, by Color, 1934

Pounds of Dressed Poultry Consumed	Number of Families	
	White	Negro
Total	204	124
None	94	66
1 - 19	12	30
20 - 49	32	15
50 - 74	33	6
75 - 99	8	2
100 - 149	17	3
150 and over	8	2
Average for those consuming poultry	70 lbs.	35 lbs.

Table 16. Distribution of Part-Time Farm Families by Quantity of Home Produced Pork Consumed, by Color, 1934

Pounds of Dressed Pork Consumed	Number of Families	
	White	Negro
Total	204	124
None	136	84
1 - 99	-	5
100 - 199	17	18
200 - 299	13	9
300 - 399	13	3
400 - 499	8	3
500 - 599	4	2
600 and over	13	-
Average for those consuming pork	376 lbs.	217 lbs.

Cash farm expenses, exclusive of rent and taxes, for all Negro part-time farmers averaged only \$15. For the large group with no livestock other than a few chickens, frequently the only cash outlay was for plowing the garden and for buying a little seed and fertilizer. Practically all of the work was done by the family.

Value and Tenure of Part-Time Farms. Only 34 percent of the white part-time farmers and 19 percent of the Negro part-time farmers owned their homes, and frequently those who owned homes had to rent land for farming purposes. The investment for the farming enterprise was rather small. Farm land was frequently owned by the employers and the rent paid, if any, was nominal. Very few part-time farmers had work animals or any equipment other than a few simple hand tools. The largest investment was in livestock. For a part-time farm with a cow, a pig, and a flock of chickens, this might amount to as much as \$100.

Labor Requirements of Part-Time Farms and Their Relation to Working Hours in Industry. During 1934 most workmen in this area were under-employed to such an extent that the work on their small farms took up only a part of their spare time. Slightly more than four hours per day for white farmers, and over six hours for Negroes was the average spent per day during the growing season (Table 18). The heads of the white households did more than half the farm work while Negro heads did slightly less. The fact that so much labor was available perhaps accounts in part for the large amount of time worked in relation to the size and number of the enterprises carried on.

About one-fourth of the white part-time farm households contained young men between the ages of 16 and 24, inclusive, who worked on the farm a little over two hours a day on the average for seven and a half months. Although it was not customary for young women to do much farm work, a few of them worked for an hour a day or less during the spring and summer months. One-half of the Negro households contained one or more young persons from 16 to 24 years of age. Three-fourths of the young men and one-fourth of the young women in this group helped with the farm work. Both young men and young women worked about an hour and a half a day on the average for about seven months of the year.

Table 17. Relation between Cash Receipts from All Products Sold and Total Cash Farm Expenses, Excluding Taxes and Rent, on White Part-Time Farms, 1934<sup>a/</sup>

Cash Receipts	Number of Farms	Average Total Cash Expenses <sup>b/</sup>	Average Total Cash Receipts	Average Net Cash Expenses <sup>c/</sup>
Total	203 <sup>d/</sup>	\$ 73	\$ 33	\$ 40
None	108	52	0	52
\$1-49	55	68	25 <sup>e/</sup>	43
50-99	16	100	75 <sup>e/</sup>	25
100-199	21	147	150 <sup>e/</sup>	-3
200 and over	3	250	424	-174

- a/ There was so little variation in the Negro cases that tabular presentation was not necessary.
- b/ Rent and taxes were excluded since on most non-commercial farms they are accounted for chiefly by the home, and are increased very little by the addition of farm land.
- c/ Receipts are deducted from expenses in order to arrive at the net cash expenses of producing those products which are available for family consumption. Where expenses were more than balanced by sales, the result was a minus quantity.
- d/ Receipts were not known for one case.
- e/ The mid-point of the range included was used as the average for the group.

Table 18. Average Number of Hours Worked per Day on Part-Time Farms by Heads and by Other Members, by Color and by Seasons, 1934

Season	Average Hours per Day					
	Total		Head		Other Members	
	White	Negro	White	Negro	White	Negro
April - June	4.7	6.4	2.5	3.1	2.2	3.3
July - August	4.3	6.3	2.3	3.0	2.0	3.3
September - October	3.1	3.9	1.8	2.0	1.3	1.9
November - March	1.8	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.9	0.5

Table 19. III. EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

The outstanding fact concerning employment and earnings in this area is the drastic reduction in hours and wages that has occurred since 1929. The principal industries of the region, depending largely on the market for iron and steel, have been severely hit by the depression, resulting in decreases in the number employed, as well as in the earnings of those still retaining some employment. On an average, total family incomes for whites were 46 percent lower in 1934 than in 1929.

Negro workers in this area have felt the full brunt of the economic depression. The average total family income from industrial employment for the households included in this study decreased 58 percent between 1929 and 1934. A large proportion of the Negroes were unskilled workers, and therefore were the first to be laid off when a mill or factory was shut down. Not only were heads of households under-employed, but members other than the head had great difficulty in finding employment.

The Industrial Group. For comparative purposes, a sample of non-farming industrial workers was included in this study. The term "industrial worker" covers a large group of individuals of such widely varying incomes, types of employment, and social status that it was decided to limit those to be included in this survey to three of the predominant industrial groups of the area. Accordingly, 61 schedules of white coal mine employees, 69 of white iron mine employees, and 92 of white iron and steel workers were taken. For the sample of Negro non-farming industrial workers, schedules were taken for 132 coal miners, 61 iron miners, and 153 iron and steel workers.

Only those families were included which had raised less than \$50 worth of farm or garden products in 1934; which had a male head physically capable of working at a full-time job during 1934; and whose head was employed at least 50 days each during 1933 and 1934 in certain clerical and kindred occupations or in skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled occupations.<sup>1/</sup>

Industry and Occupation. The part-time farmers, were selected without any regard to the industry in which they worked. However, most of them were engaged in one of the three major industries of the region: coal mining, iron mining, or iron and steel manufacture. Table 19 shows the industrial workers and part-time farmers classified by industry.

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<sup>1/</sup> The occupational classification used follows Dr. Alba M. Edwards' social-economic groups. See Journal of American Statistical Association, December 1933, pp. 377-387.



Table 19. Industry of Heads of Part-Time Farm and Non-Farming Industrial Households, by Color, 1934

Industry	White		Negro	
	Part-Time Farmers	Non-Farming Industrial Workers	Part-Time Farmers	Non-Farming Industrial Workers
Total	204	222	124	346
Extraction of minerals				
Coal mining	14	61	10	132
Iron mining	54	69	22	61
Other extraction of minerals	1	-	-	-
Manufacturing and mechanical				
Building and construction	3	-	-	-
Blast furnaces and steel rolling mills	93	76	77	142
Other iron and steel and machinery factories	6	16	1	11
Other manufacturing and mechanical industries	8	-	5	-
Transportation and communication				
Construction and maintenance of streets	1	-	-	-
Steam and street railroads	9	-	6	-
Other transportation and communication	1	-	-	-
Trade				
Auto agencies and filling stations	2	-	-	-
Wholesale and retail trade	8	-	2	-
Professional service	1	-	-	-
Domestic and personal service	3	-	-	-
Industry not specified	-	-	1	-

The large proportion of skilled workers in both groups of white workers is due chiefly to the fact that most of the unskilled work in mines, blast furnaces, steel rolling mills, and factories in this area is done by Negroes. Skilled workers include electricians, machinists, mechanics, inspectors and foremen. Of the principal industry groups, the proportion of skilled and semi-skilled Negro workers is highest among those employed in blast furnaces and steel rolling mills and lowest for miners (Table 20).

For both whites and Negroes there was no marked difference in general occupational grouping between part-time farmers and non-farming industrial workers.

Earnings of Heads of White Households. Table 21 shows the range of earnings in 1934 of the white workers included in this survey. Since no significant differences were found between part-time farmers and non-farming workers in this respect, the two groups are not presented separately. More than one-third earned less than \$500, 62 percent less than \$750, and only one-fifth more than \$1,000. These low annual earnings were due principally to the fact that they worked only part-time. The high hourly rates, averaging 59 cents, reflect the large proportion of skilled workers (Table 22).

Table 23 shows that more than one-half of the workers were employed less than 150 days. The length of employment depended upon how long the particular mill or mine in which the worker was employed was in operation. Some of the mills shut down entirely for part of the year, in which case only a few of the employees were kept on to do routine maintenance work. Several of the larger mines and mills operated for six months or less during 1934. Other companies gave their employees part-time work throughout the year. The number of hours worked per day was usually eight, except in the coal mines where the working day set by the N.R.A. code was seven hours, effective after March 31, 1934.

Earnings of Heads of Negro Households. Slightly over half of the Negro part-time farmers, but only about one-fifth of the Negro non-farmers worked in a steel plant which was shut down entirely for five months in 1934. As a result, the average earnings of the part-time farmers in that year, \$337, were somewhat smaller than the average earnings of non-farming industrial workers, which were \$372. Since differences in earnings between Negro part-time farmers and industrial workers were not due to the farming activities carried on by the part-time farmers, the earnings of the two groups are discussed together hereafter.

The annual earnings of Negro heads of households, by principal industry groups are shown in Table 24. Twenty-seven percent earned less than \$250, 58 percent earned \$250-\$499 and only 15 percent earned \$500 or more. The average earnings for iron and steel workers were slightly higher than for miners.

Table 20. Occupation of Heads of Part-Time Farm and Non-Farming Industrial Households by Industry, by Color, 1934

Occupation	Number of Cases										
	Part-Time Farmers					Non-Farming Industrial Workers					
	Total	Coal Mining	Iron Mining	Blast Furnace and Steel Rolling Mills	All Others	Total	Coal Mining	Iron Mining	Blast Furnace and Steel Rolling Mills	All Others	Total
Total	204	14	54	93	43	222	61	69	76	16	346
Proprietary	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerical	17	-	3	8	6	11	4	4	3	-	-
Skilled	105	7	35	45	18	120	29	48	34	9	192
Semi-skilled	47	1	2	28	16	23	2	1	13	7	34
Servants	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other unskilled	31	5	14	12	-	68	26	16	26	-	142
Total	124	10	22	77	15	346	132	61	142	11	346
Proprietary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clerical	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	6	-	6
Skilled	19	1	4	14	-	46	11	5	30	-	92
Semi-skilled	32	-	2	25	5	53	1	3	42	7	103
Unskilled	73	9	16	38	10	241	120	53	64	4	346

Table 21. Annual Earnings from Industrial Employment of Heads of White Households, 1934

Annual Earnings	Number of Cases				
	Total	Coal Mining	Iron Mining	Blast Furnaces and Steel Rolling Mills	Miscellaneous
Total	426	75	123	169	59
\$1 - 99	1	-	-	-	1
100 - 249	26	5	4	12	5
250 - 499	124	21	51	44	8
500 - 749	111	13	36	46	16
750 - 999	81	24	13	34	10
1,000 - 1,249	40	7	8	14	11
1,250 - 1,499	14	2	3	5	4
1,500 - 1,999	20	2	4	10	4
2,000 - 2,499	6	1	2	3	-
2,500 and over	3	-	2	1	-
Average earnings	\$733	\$723	\$682	\$751	\$805

Table 22. Hourly Rates of Pay of Heads of White Households, 1934

Hourly Rates of Pay	Number of Cases				
	Total	Coal Mining	Iron Mining	Blast Furnaces and Steel Rolling Mills	Miscellaneous
Total	426	75	123	169	59
10 - 19 cents	2	-	-	-	2
20 - 29 cents	8	1	1	3	3
30 - 39 cents	41	4	9	23	5
40 - 49 cents	72	17	19	26	10
50 - 59 cents	119	24	36	47	12
60 - 69 cents	91	11	40	32	8
70 - 79 cents	46	11	10	13	12
80 - 89 cents	20	4	1	11	4
90 - 99 cents	11	1	3	6	1
100 and over	16	2	4	8	2
Average	59¢	59¢	59¢	59¢	58¢

Table 23. Number of Days Heads of White Households Were Employed in 1934

Number of Days Worked, 1934	Number of Cases				
	Total	Coal Mining	Iron Mining	Blast Furnaces and Steel Rolling Mills	Miscellaneous
Total	426	75	123	169	59
50 - 99	103	18	40	36	9
100 - 149	132	18	47	55	12
150 - 199	92	21	16	40	15
200 - 249	61	13	10	28	10
250 - 299	18	2	4	6	6
300 and over	20	3	6	4	7
Average	153 days	156 days	138 days	153 days	186 days

Table 24. Annual Earnings from Industrial Employment of Heads of Negro Households, 1934

Annual Earnings	Number of Cases				
	Total	Coal Mining	Iron Mining	Blast Furnaces and Steel Rolling Mills	Miscellaneous
Total	470	142	83	219	26
\$ 1 - 99	1	-	-	-	1
100 - 249	124	41	32	47	4
250 - 499	276	90	43	128	15
500 - 749	59	11	7	37	4
750 - 999	10	-	1	7	2
Average Earnings	\$363	\$336	\$324	\$390	\$408

A major reason for the low annual earnings of Negro workers is the fact that they were employed less than half time on an average. Only 6 percent of the Negro heads of households were employed for as much as 200 days during 1934. The hourly rates of pay were higher than in the other areas surveyed<sup>1/</sup> (Table 25).

The higher earnings of workers in blast furnaces and steel rolling mills (Table 26) were due to a higher average number of days worked as the hourly rates were lower than those paid in coal and iron mining.

Total Cash Income of White Households. Total incomes of white part-time farm households from non-farm sources were greater than those of non-farming households while per capita incomes were approximately the same for the two groups. Practically the entire family income from non-farm sources for both groups was from wage earnings. Table 27 shows the per capita income by size of household as well as for total household income.

The difficulty of obtaining employment was such that very few members other than the head of the household had any work. This is illustrated by the fact that only a few of the young people that had recently become of working age have been able to obtain employment. Of the 301 persons between the ages of 16 and 24 in the households enumerated, 130 were in school, 58 were employed, and 113 were neither employed nor in school. Table 28 shows the number of youth in school, the number employed, and the number neither employed nor in school for each age and sex group.

Among the 11 employed young women there were two stenographers, a typist, a bookkeeper, four salesladies, a file clerk, a maid, and a laundress. Earnings ranged from \$40 to \$750 a year with an average of \$344. The young men were engaged in a variety of occupations. Eight were foresters in C.C.C. camps; others were skilled mechanics, salesmen in retail stores and filling stations, shipping clerks, newsboys, laborers in mines or factories, carpenters, messenger and delivery boys, waiters, musicians, and pressmen. The earnings of this group varied from \$20 to \$1,500 annually with an average of \$369. The fact that 21 youth earned less than \$200 indicates that many were employed only part-time.

Only about one-fourth of the part-time farm and one-sixth of the non-farming families had one or more members other than head employed in 1934. The earnings of these other members averaged \$467 per employed person for the part-time farm and \$432 for the industrial group. This contribution increased the average family income of part-time farm households by \$147 and of industrial households by \$78.

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<sup>1/</sup> Minimum wage rate for coal miners and iron and steel workers were set by N.R.A. codes.

Table 25. Hourly Rates of Pay of Heads of Negro Households, 1934

Hourly Rates of Pay	Number of Cases				
	Total	Coal Mining	Iron Mining	Blast Furnaces and Steel Rolling Mills	Miscellaneous
Total	470	142	83	219	26
10 - 19 cents	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 29 cents	18	3	1	13	1
30 - 39 cents	214	54	12	127	21
40 - 49 cents	144	60	34	49	1
50 - 59 cents	84	23	33	26	2
60 - 69 cents	9	1	3	4	1
70 - 79 cents	-	-	-	-	-
80 - 89 cents	1	1	-	-	-
Average	41¢	42¢	48¢	39¢	37¢

Table 26. Number of Days Heads of Negro Households Were Employed in 1934

Number of Days Worked, 1934	Number of Cases				
	Total	Coal Mining	Iron Mining	Blast Furnaces and Steel Rolling Mills	Miscellaneous
Total	470	142	83	219	26
50 - 99	209	71	61	69	8
100 - 149	191	59	19	102	11
150 - 199	40	9	1	28	2
200 - 249	25	3	1	19	2
250 - 299	2	-	-	1	1
300 and over	3	-	1	-	2
Average	114 days	105 days	92 days	125 days	142 days

Table 27. Cash Income from Non-Farm Sources of White Part-Time Farm and Non-Farming Industrial Households, 1934

Size of Household	Part-Time Farm Households		Non-Farming Industrial Households	
	Number of Cases	Average Income per Capita	Number of Cases	Average Income per Capita
All Households	204	\$176	221 <sup>a/</sup>	\$179
1 person	1	*	-	-
2 persons	8	*	21	397
3 persons	28	324	50	241
4 persons	50	216	52	197
5 persons	45	180	36	162
6 persons	28	142	32	134
7 persons	21	169	19	128
8 and over	23	87	11	139
Average income per household		\$899		\$810

\* Less than 10 cases.

<sup>a/</sup>Total family income unknown for one case.

Table 28. School Attendance and Employment Status of White Youth, 16-24 Years of Age, by Sex and Age, 1934

Sex and Age	Total	In School	Not in School	
			Employed in 1934	Not Employed in 1934
All Youth	301	130	58	113
16-17	85	70	3	12
18-20	120	52	19	49
21-24	96	8	36	52
Males	147	58	47	42
16-17	37	30	3	4
18-20	58	24	14	20
21-24	52	4	30	18
Females	154	72	11	71
16-17	48	40	-	8
18-20	62	28	5	29
21-24	44	4	6	34



Total Cash Income of Negro Households. Very little money was earned by members of Negro families other than the head. Total family incomes and incomes per capita were, therefore, very low (Table 29).

The scarcity of employment opportunities is indicated by the difficulty of young people without previous work experience in obtaining employment. Of the 287 persons in both part-time farm and industrial households in the 16-24 year age group, only 38 were employed at any time during 1934; 103 were still in school; and the remainder were neither in school nor employed. Table 30 gives the number of persons in the 16-24 year age group employed, the number in school, and the number neither in school nor employed by sex and age groups. Of the 14 employed young women, three were school teachers, one worked in a laundry, and the remainder were in domestic and personal service. Their earnings in 1934 ranged from \$15 to \$437 with an average of \$171. The young men were engaged in a variety of occupations including mining, laborer in steel mill, delivery boy for retail store, presser in a cleaning plant, caddy, and salesman in a drug store. Their total earnings varied from \$15 to \$624 and averaged \$205. Seven male and five female youth earned less than \$100.

Sixteen percent of the part-time farm and 19 percent of the industrial households had one or more members other than the head employed at least a part of 1934. Their earnings averaged \$174 and \$245, respectively, per employed person. This amounted to an average of \$33 for all part-time farm families and \$60 for industrial households.

Changes in Income of White Households, 1929 to 1934. The incomes of workers enumerated in this area were greatly reduced between 1929 and 1934. Eighty-five percent of the households had lower incomes in 1934 than in 1929, 11 percent remained in the same income class, and only 4 percent had risen to a higher income class. Table 31 shows the extent of the decrease by income groups. As might be expected, the most drastic reductions occur in the higher income groups. On an average the income for all households had decreased 46 percent.

A typical case is that of a condenser operator in a steel mill whose earnings were reduced from \$900 to \$477. He is the only wage earner for a family of six persons. A more drastic reduction was made in the case of a drill runner in an iron mine from \$1,500 to \$230. The family besides the head consisted of a wife and eight children. Such a marked reduction was not typical but occurred frequently. In both of the cases cited above, the earnings of the head constituted the entire family income from off-farm sources. Both cases received relief in 1934, \$95 for the steel mill employee and \$25 for the iron miner.

Changes in Income of Negro Households, 1929 to 1934. The average income in 1934 from all sources other than the farm for the Negro households included in this study was only 42 percent of the average income of the same households in 1929, \$411 as compared with \$975. Eighty-six percent of the households received less income in 1934 than in 1929; 11 percent remained in the same income group; and only 3 percent were in a higher income group. Moreover, the reduction was relatively greater in the higher income groups (Table 32).

Table 29. Income from Non-Farm Sources of Negro Part-Time Farm and Non-Farming Industrial Households, 1934

Size of Household	Part-Time Farmers		Industrial Workers	
	Number of Cases	Average Income per Capita	Number of Cases	Average Income per Capita
All Households	124	\$ 74	346	\$103
1 person	1	*	2	*
2 persons	13	165	68	206
3 persons	22	126	84	122
4 persons	20	74	79	115
5 persons	26	76	42	98
6 persons	14	56	27	64
7 persons	14	57	19	67
8 and over	14	51	25	57
Average income per household		\$370		\$432

\* Less than 10 cases.

Table 30. School Attendance and Employment Status of Negro Youth, 16-24 Years of Age, by Sex and Age, 1934

Sex and Age	Number of Cases			
	Total	In School	Not in School	
			Employed in 1934	Not Employed in 1934
All Youth	287	103	38	146
16-17	87	62	2	23
18-20	117	35	8	74
21-24	83	6	28	49
Males	130	48	24	58
16-17	40	28	1	11
18-20	52	18	4	30
21-24	38	2	19	17
Females	157	55	14	88
16-17	47	34	1	12
18-20	65	17	4	44
21-24	45	4	9	32

Table 31. Changes in Income from Non-Farm Sources of White Households, 1929 to 1934

Total Income 1934	Number of Cases										
	Total	\$250- 499	\$500- 749	\$750- 999	\$1,000- 1,249	\$1,250- 1,499	\$1,500- 1,999	\$2,000- 2,499	\$2,500 and over		
Total	411	6	26	41	77	50	126	49	36		
\$ 1 - 99	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
100 - 249	12	1	1	1	3	-	6	-	-		
250 - 499	107	2	14	20	27	11	18	10	5		
500 - 749	101	2	7	8	30	17	27	6	4		
750 - 999	80	-	3	10	10	11	29	8	9		
1,000 - 1,249	46	-	-	1	5	8	18	11	3		
1,250 - 1,499	17	-	-	-	-	2	11	1	2		
1,500 - 1,999	30	-	1	1	-	1	13	10	4		
2,000 - 2,499	12	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	6		
2,500 and over	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3		
Average income, 1934	\$848	\$370	\$528	\$591	\$620	\$757	\$936	\$1,158	\$1,349		

Twenty-three cases for which 1929 income was unknown

Table 32. Changes in Income from Non-Farm Sources of Negro Households, 1929 to 1934

Total Income 1934	Number of Cases										
	Total	\$1-99	\$100-249	\$250-499	\$500-749	\$750-999	\$1,000-1,249	\$1,250-1,499	\$1,500-1,999	\$2,000-2,499	\$2,500 and Over
Total	447 <sup>a</sup>	1	5	41	110	99	109	35	31	12	4
\$ 1 - 99	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
100 - 249	99	-	2	12	33	23	20	1	5	2	1
250 - 499	248	-	2	26	62	55	62	20	13	6	2
500 - 749	70	-	1	3	11	14	20	10	9	2	-
750 - 999	21	1	-	-	4	4	2	4	4	2	-
1,000 - 1,249	6	-	-	-	-	2	4	-	-	-	-
1,250 - 1,499	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1,500 - 1,999	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2,000 - 2,999	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Average income, 1934	\$411	*	*	\$334	\$358	\$413	\$417	\$497	\$479	\$466	*

\*Less than 10 cases.

<sup>a</sup>Twenty-three cases for which 1929 income was unknown.

The meaning of this reduction may be gained by citing two examples. The income for one part-time farm family was reduced from \$920 in 1929 to \$192 in 1934. During 1934, the head, an iron miner, received only 12 days of employment a month for five months. Although he had a son 27 and a daughter 26 years of age, the head was the only wage earner. Such reductions, though greater than the average, occurred frequently. The added contribution of the garden was not sufficient for self-support and the family received \$140 of public relief. Similarly the wages of a brick mason helper in a steel mill dropped from \$1,000 to \$475. Since a family of 10 depended upon his earnings, such a reduction was a serious blow. The children were all under 16 years of age and therefore too young to seek employment. This latter family was able to maintain itself by the aid of a garden and by mortgaging the home for \$600.

#### IV. LIVING CONDITIONS AND ORGANIZED SOCIAL LIFE

Certain of the industrial workers in this area had taken up farming as an emergency measure by working a piece of land nearby without moving from their former dwelling. This group of workers with small gardens and occasionally some livestock came under the criteria used to classify part-time farmers. Both groups included in the study were primarily industrial workers living in the same social environment.

Housing of White Households. The only significant difference between dwellings of white part-time farm and non-farming industrial workers was that the part-time farmers on the average had larger homes (Table 33). The state of repair and the available conveniences were about the same for the two groups. About 40 percent of all the houses needed no repairs. More than half were in need of paint, new floors, siding, windows, porch repairs, papering, or other minor repairs. Approximately a fifth needed roof repairs and a tenth needed general structural repairs. Ninety-five percent of the houses had electric lights and running water while about half had bathrooms.

A typical white part-time farmer employed in a steel mill lived with his wife and four children in three rooms of a double house equipped with electric lights and running water but no bathroom. The house was in better than average condition having been re-roofed by the company during the past year and the interior re-decorated with paint furnished by the company. The dwelling was smaller than the average for the whole group, but was the usual type found in this village.

A white iron mine employee's family, six persons in all, lived in a five-room dwelling equipped with electric lights and running water but without a bathroom, and needing new floors, new siding, and interior finish. The head, who was the only wage earner, was employed part-time during six months and not at all the rest of the year. Dwellings in this condition were frequently found but were somewhat below the average.

Housing of Negro Households. The typical Negro dwelling consisted of two, three, or four rooms, either part of a double house or a single family residence. Table 34 shows the average number of rooms in dwellings by size of household. The dwellings varied from rough shacks to well-kept modern homes. Approximately one out of four dwellings needed no repairs. More than one-half were in need of paint, screens, siding, porch repairs, window panes, new floors, plastering, wall paper, or other minor repairs. One out of three dwellings needed roof repairs while one out of six required such major repairs as new foundations, frames, and sills. Approximately one-half had electric lights, six out of seven had running water, and one out of seven had a bathroom.

Table 33. A  
Far

Size of Household	
Total	1 person
	2 persons
	3 persons
	4 persons
	5 persons
	6-7 persons
	8 and over

\*Less than 10

Table

Size of Household	
Total	1 person
	2 persons
	3 persons
	4 persons
	5 persons
	6-7 persons
	8 and over

\*Less than 10

Table 33. Average Number of Rooms in Dwellings of White Part-Time Farm and Non-Farming Industrial Households, 1934

Size of Household	Part-Time Farmers		Non-Farming Industrial Workers	
	Number of Cases	Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling	Number of Cases	Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling
Total	204	5.2	222	4.5
1 person	1	*	-	-
2 persons	8	*	21	4.3
3 persons	28	4.9	50	4.3
4 persons	50	5.2	53	4.4
5 persons	45	5.0	36	4.6
6-7 persons	49	5.4	51	4.9
8 and over	23	5.3	11	5.0

\*Less than 10 cases.

Table 34. Average Number of Rooms in Dwellings of Negro Households, 1934

Size of Household	Number of Cases	Average Number of Rooms per Dwelling
Total	470	3.5
1 person	3	*
2 persons	81	3.2
3 persons	106	3.4
4 persons	99	3.3
5 persons	68	3.6
6-7 persons	74	3.7
8 and over	39	4.3

\*Less than 10 cases.

Certain cases may be cited to illustrate the variety of housing conditions. A family of nine lived in a company village, three-room house with electricity and running water but no bathroom. New floors, foundations, and frame were needed. Another family of seven lived in a four-room rough shack with boards rotted away. Running water was the only convenience available. Both were furnished three-fourths of an acre of rent-free land by the company. Such conditions occur frequently although they are somewhat below the average. Conditions above the average are represented by a single family dwelling of four rooms, owned by a family of three. It was in good repair and had electric lights, running water, and bathroom. There was, however, a mortgage of \$1,300 on the house.

Home Ownership. Seventy, or approximately one-third, of the white part-time farmers owned their own homes. Of these, 61 had been part-time farmers for five or six years since 1928. Only 40 of the non-farming workers, or 18 percent, owned their homes. Among the Negroes, approximately one out of five workers in both groups owned their homes. Most of the white and Negro coal miners and iron miners lived in the company villages where the homes were owned by their employer. This was true for only a few of the iron and steel workers.

Automobiles, Radios, and Telephones. Radios were found in the homes of 73 percent of white workers of both groups, and in more than one-fifth of the homes of Negro workers. Only 8 percent of the white part-time farm and 4 percent of the non-farming industrial households had telephones. Only two Negro families had telephones. Forty-six percent of the white part-time farmers and 38 percent of the non-farmers owned cars. This difference is related to the fact that 66 percent of the part-time farmers lived one and one-half miles or more from their place of employment as compared with only 27 percent of the industrial workers who lived at that distance. However, cars were not necessary in all cases, because street cars or busses were available to a considerable number. The most common means of getting to work for both Negroes and whites was for several neighbors to drive together in one car. Less than 5 percent of the Negro workers owned automobiles, although 38 percent of them lived two and one-half or more miles from their place of employment.

Education. Elementary and secondary schools were available for all children, Negroes as well as whites. Less than 5 percent of all children from 7 to 16 years of age were not in school. Most of these were seven-year olds and had not yet started school.

Heads of white households had completed about seven grades in school on an average and heads of Negro households had completed about four grades (Table 35). Less than one-half of either white group had completed grade school, and only about 1 out of 9 of the part-time farmers and 1 out of 11 of the non-farming industrial workers had been graduated from high school. Only about 13 percent of the Negro heads had completed grade school, and only 2 percent had been graduated from high school.



Table 35. Education of Heads of Part-Time Farm and Non-Farming Industrial Households, by Color, 1934

Number of Years Completed in School	Number of Cases		
	White		Negro
	Part-Time Farmers	Non-Farming Industrial Workers	
Total	198 <sup>a/</sup>	221 <sup>b/</sup>	358 <sup>c/</sup>
None	7	17	64
1 - 4 grades	23	33	190
5 - 7 grades	83	65	145
Grade school	34	45	22
1 - 3 years high school	28	41	26
High school	18	15	6
1 - 3 years college	5	3	5
College	-	2	-
Average grade completed	7.0	6.8	4.2

a/ Six cases unknown.

b/ One case unknown.

Social Participation of Negro Households. The church is of far the most important factor in the social life of Negroes in this area. Nearly all households attended church and many other religious, white and church organizations and youth people's organizations were available. Nearly all and were well attended. About 40 percent of the heads of Negro households attended labor union meetings. Both white and Negroes were members of the same unions. Other popular organizations, athletic teams, fraternal orders, school clubs and other organizations were generally available and attended by Negro households. Particularly active participation in Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts was reported. The average number of meetings attended per person in 1934 was about 20.

Leadership was largely confined to the church and related organizations. On an average, 1 out of 15 persons in these households held an office in some organization.

For age-grade schedule, see Appendix B.

Children of school age of both Negro and white workers had made slightly less than normal progress in school, the average retardation being about one-half year.<sup>1/</sup>

More than 80 percent of both white groups reported libraries available, but only 43 percent of the part-time farm and 48 percent of the non-farming industrial households made any use of them. Although three-fourths of the Negro part-time farm and two-fifths of the Negro industrial households reported library facilities available, only 1 out of 8 and 1 out of 19 households, respectively, made any use of these facilities.

Social Participation of White Households. Organized social life in this area offered a considerable variety of activities. The church was an important center of social life with both adult and young people's organizations. Church service and Sunday school were available to nearly all white households (Table 36). School clubs, athletic teams, and fraternal orders were more frequently available to, and more often attended by, members of non-farming households. Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, women's organizations, and special interest groups were also more often available to the non-farming households, but were seldom attended by either group. About one-third of both groups of white households reported membership in labor unions while others said that they would be members if they could pay the dues.

Although the non-farming industrial households participated in more organizations than did part-time farm households, their total numerical attendance per person in 1934 was slightly less, being 70 as against 78 for the part-time farm group. While members of part-time farm households furnished somewhat more leadership to local organizations than did non-farming households, it was confined to a smaller number of organizations. On the average, 1 of 14 persons in part-time farm families and 1 of 18 persons in non-farming families were officers in some organization.

Social Participation of Negro Households. The church is by far the most important factor in the social life of Negroes in this area. Nearly all households attended church and Sunday school regularly, while adult church organizations and young people's organizations were available to nearly all and were well attended (Table 37). Approximately 40 percent of the heads of Negro households attended labor union meetings. Both whites and Negroes were members of the same unions. Parent-Teacher Associations, athletic teams, fraternal orders, school clubs, and women's organizations were generally available and attended by occasional households. Practically no participation in Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts was reported. The average number of meetings attended per person in 1934 was about 90.

Leadership was largely confined to the church and related organizations. On an average, 1 out of 16 persons in these households held an office in some organization.

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<sup>1/</sup> For age-grade schedule, see Appendix B.

Table 36. Availability of Specified Social Organizations and Participation of White Part-Time Farm and Non-Farming Industrial Households in These Organizations, 1934

Organization	Part-Time Farm Households		Non-Farming Industrial Households	
	Number of Households to Which Organization is Available	Number of Households with One or More Members Participating	Number of Households to Which Organization Is Available	Number of Households with One or More Members Participating
Total	204		222	
Church	202	195	206	190
Adult church organization	198	56	213	67
Young people's organization	199	95	206	68
Sunday school	202	161	206	159
School club	112	27	187	44
Athletic team	170	35	205	66
Fraternal order	130	19	159	43
Labor union	152	73	206	83
Parent-Teacher Association	196	79	210	81
Boy Scouts	121	13	179	12
Girl Scouts	108	11	175	15
Cooperative	1	-	17	-
Other women's organization	44	6	127	11
4-H Club	-	-	3	-
Special interest group	16	5	82	16
Other	17	2	2	2

Table 37. Availability of Specified Social Organizations and Participation of Negro Households in These Organizations, 1934

Organization	Number of Households to Which Organization Is Available	Number of Households with One or More Members Participating
Total	470	
Church	470	463
Adult church organization	469	164
Young people's organization	468	153
Sunday school	470	398
School club	380	47
Athletic team	452	78
Fraternal order	394	17
Labor union	459	181
Parent-Teacher Association	455	59
Boy Scouts	137	2
Girl Scouts	119	-
Cooperative	151	16
Other women's organization	315	33
4-H Club	2	-

## V. APPRAISAL OF COMBINED FARMING-INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT

This section aims to present those considerations, both favorable and unfavorable, which are pertinent to an appraisal of combined farming-industrial employment for white and Negro families, and to discuss the possibilities for further development of this way of living. Factors which can be measured quantitatively have already been discussed in some detail. Others of a less tangible nature will be introduced here for the first time.

It should be kept constantly in mind in this appraisal that the situation during 1934, the year for which the basic data were secured, was decidedly unstable. Although the N.R.A. codes had raised wage rates substantially above the levels existing earlier in the depression, lack of sufficient employment kept wage earnings generally much too low for the maintenance of established living standards, and public relief was being administered on a large scale. The decline in employment had resulted in a large class of workers either entirely unemployed or considerably under-employed. This included many young people who had recently finished school and had been unable to find jobs. Hence from the standpoints of financial need and available family labor, the situation during the depression became unusually favorable for part-time farming. Whether or not most of those now engaged in part-time farming will continue when revival of industry increases employment and raises incomes, is a matter of conjecture.

The workers who engage in part-time farming are members of a large group of industrial workers in this area. They differ from other workers only in the fact that they have taken up small-scale farming in their spare time to supplement reduced earnings. Part-time farming is not entirely new in this area, but there has been a considerable increase during the past five years. For those who have recently taken up part-time farming, it represents an adjustment to conditions of under-employment. The farming is either done on a small place, owned or rented, on which the worker lives, or on a plot of ground furnished rent-free by the company, often located at some distance from the worker's residence.

Contribution of the Farm to Family Living. In spite of the land limitation in this region, the rough topography, the inferior quality of soil, and the lack of proper equipment, part-time farms were found to contribute greatly to both white and Negro families, chiefly because they were cultivated intensively.

The fact that the producing season in this area is long makes it possible for gardens to supply fresh vegetables at least six months of the year, and in some cases longer. By canning and storing surplus products, the benefits of the garden are further extended. Aside from the reduction in the family grocery bill resulting from garden production, there is a benefit to health from having a supply of fresh vegetables and dairy products.

Despite the fact that residence was frequently in towns, 85 percent of the white part-time farmers had poultry or livestock of some kind. The

cow usually made the greatest contribution of any single enterprise to the family living on those farms on which a cow was kept. An abundant supply of milk, butter, and buttermilk was important in the diet of large families, particularly those with children. A pig supplied a family with a considerable part of its fat meat, a major item in the diets of families in this part of the country. The small poultry flocks that were kept made a rather small contribution to the family diet.

The white iron miner described as representative,<sup>1/</sup> with a good cow and a good garden, produced for his family of eight food estimated to be worth \$316. These products probably accounted for at least three-fourths of the food supply of his family. His cash expenses were about \$100 and cash receipts \$50. Hence his farming increased his total income by more than \$250.

Except for a few chickens the farming activities of the Negro part-time farmers were usually limited to the cultivation of a garden. While the supply of vegetables produced substantially reduced the grocery bill the contribution of the farm to the family living seldom exceeded \$100 except for the few families that kept a cow or a pig or both. This amount while small in absolute terms is important in relation to total income from all sources.

Disadvantages of Part-Time Farming. Several general considerations are frequently cited as objections to combining farming with industrial employment. These considerations will be examined from the standpoint of whether or not they constitute serious limitations in this area. Some of these are disadvantages to the individuals who may try it, and others to other groups or to society in general.

The physical handicaps under which farming activities in this area are carried on are such that the enterprise often renders a meager return in relation to the amount of labor involved. At the present time, with an excess of free time due to under-employment, none of the part-time farmers finds this labor particularly burdensome. But if the present shortened hours in industry are increased, the amount of labor required in growing a garden may give rise to serious objections on the part of many of the workers in the steel mills and mines. A worker, sweating at a hard task in the heat of a steel mill six or seven 8-hour days per week, does not have much time or energy left for farm work.

One special objection to part-time farming for miners has been made on the ground that it is dangerous to health for them to alternate work underground at a constant temperature of 60 or 65 degrees with exposure to extreme temperatures in the fields.<sup>2/</sup> There is no evidence as to the validity of this argument. Many coal miners in this area have been part-time farmers for some time, and one coal mine operator has stated that his employees, all of them part-time farmers for several years, have suffered no ill effects.

As another objection, it is sometimes stated that competition for jobs by part-time farmers tends to depress industrial wages. Two reasons are.

<sup>1/</sup> See Appendix A.

<sup>2/</sup> This idea is expressed on page 149 of America's Capacity to Produce, E. G. Nourse and Associates, Brookings Institution, 1934.



However, of those who had been part-time farmers for five years or more, only 22 percent received relief in 1934.

Seventy-eight percent of the Negro part-time farm group and 58 percent of the Negro non-farming industrial group received public relief at some time during 1934. The average amounts received were almost identical, \$56 and \$55, respectively. The higher proportion of Negro part-time farmers than of non-farming workers on relief was associated with less steady employment. Those workers with the least employment were the most likely to receive relief. Also, due to the fact that they had more time available and lower incomes, they were more likely to undertake farming activities.

A rehabilitation program involving subsistence farming for the unemployed relief population would be dependent for its success upon industrial recovery to provide the necessary employment. The demand for labor in this area is not likely to attain previous high levels even with considerable business recovery, and there are many under-employed regular employees who will probably be given more work before new ones are hired. Hence the chances for those now unemployed to become self-supporting in the near future by part-time farming are slight.

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APPENDICES

Case Studies of Selected Part-Time Farmers

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APPENDIX A

Case Studies of Selected Part-Time Farmers

In order to give a more concrete impression of part-time farming in this area, four cases have been selected for detailed description: a white iron mine worker, a white steel mill worker, a Negro steel mill worker, and a Negro iron ore miner.

A White Iron Mine Worker. The head of a household of eight is 48 years old, and a blacksmith at an iron mine. In 1929 he earned \$2,100 at this job, but in 1934 the mine was closed down from July on. As a result, even though his wages were 70 cents per hour he earned only \$616 during the year.

Three sons, aged 19, 21, and 22, have completed high school, but are still at home. The oldest had a job in 1934 as a clerk in a grocery store and earned \$650. The other two had no industrial employment. The remaining children are two daughters aged eight and five, and a grand-daughter aged seven.

The home is located in Bessemer, a mile from the mine, and is rented from the company for \$11 per month. It is a 5-room house equipped with electric lights and running water, but has no telephone or bathroom. It is in fairly good repair except for lack of paint. There is a radio and a 1928 model car.

The company in 1934 allowed this man free use of an acre and a half of land located about one-half mile from his home. He planted one-fourth acre of peanuts, one-fourth acre of sweet corn, and one acre of various other garden crops. There were also eight fig trees on the place, which yielded eight bushels of figs, of which 90 quarts were canned, and the remainder used fresh. The vegetables grown included Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, okra, peas, snap beans, lima beans, cabbage, lettuce, peppers, squash, cucumbers, beets, onions, radishes, turnips, and collards. The garden season lasted from May through October with radishes and turnips in March and April as well. A total of 90 quarts of tomatoes, okra, and corn were canned. Twelve bushels of Irish potatoes, 20 bushels of sweet potatoes, and 10 bushels of peanuts were stored for winter use. As a result, the grocery bill was only \$2 per month more during the winter than during the summer. In addition, \$50 worth of corn and tomatoes were sold.

The only livestock was a cow which produced 3,200 quarts of milk. The family used three or four quarts of milk per day fresh, made 100 pounds of butter, or about two pounds per week, and in addition used over a quart of buttermilk per day. All of the cow's feed, except that supplied by a few corn stalks and peanut vines, had to be purchased, the total cost being \$72. The only other expenses were \$20 for labor, \$4 for fertilizer, and \$2 for supplies.

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The cash value of the contribution of this farm can hardly be determined with precision. The quantity of vegetables used could not be estimated with accuracy since they were taken from the garden from day to day as desired. Also, when a product was available it was probably used by the family in much larger quantities than it would have been had it been purchased. This household of eight could more fully utilize a given quantity of products, for example, the milk produced by the cow, than could a smaller family.

In spite of these difficulties, it still seems worth while to estimate the value of the production of this farm, assuming prices which seem reasonable and indicating the prices used. In this way the approximate value of the products of a combination of farming activities which is frequently found in this area may be indicated. Prices used approximate those which prevailed when products were sold at the farm.

1,200 qts. milk	@ 10¢	\$120
100 lbs. butter	@ 25¢	25
400 qts. buttermilk	@ 3¢	12
Fresh vegetables and fruit		75
180 qts. canned vegetables and fruit	@ 25¢	45
32 bu. potatoes	@ \$1.	32
10 bu. peanuts	@ 70¢	7
Total value		<u>\$316</u>

The head of this family and one son worked about four hours per day each on the garden from April through October. The wife milked and fed the cow, requiring about one hour per day throughout the year. This miner has carried on part-time farming on this place for four years. He had no previous farming experience, but is much interested in farming and is continually trying out new crops, new varieties, and new methods. He completed the fifth grade in school.

A number of community social organizations including church and related groups, athletic teams, school clubs, labor union, library and women's organizations are available. However, participation by members of the family is limited. The head of the family rarely takes part in any religious activities, but is a regular attendant at his labor union meetings. The wife attends church about twice a month. The children go to Sunday school, and one of them attends the Young People's Society fairly regularly. Other than this there is little or no participation in organized social activities.

A White Steel Mill Worker. The head of the household is a rigger in a steel mill at Ensley. In 1934, he worked 20 days per month until August, but only 14 days during the remaining five months of the year. His pay was 50 cents per hour and his total earnings \$616. This was the entire cash income of the family. In 1929 he earned \$1,000 at the same job. He is 42 years of age and is not incapacitated for work in any way. Besides

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his wife, the family includes four children from 1 to 10 years of age. The three oldest were in school in 1934.

The home is a 6-room house in good repair, owned by the family. It has a bathroom, running water, electric lights, and a radio, but no telephone. It is located in the open country three miles from the mill where the head of the family is employed. He drives to work in his 1929 Chevrolet.

There is about one-fourth acre of land in the house lot and an additional three-fourths acre is rented for \$3. All of the land except that occupied by the house and yard was used for gardening in 1934. Vegetables and fruits were grown, including Irish and sweet potatoes, tomatoes, okra, peas, snap beans, lima beans, cabbage, lettuce, peppers, beets, carrots, onions, radishes, turnips, watermelons, sweet corn, peanuts, popcorn, blackberries, and strawberries. From 3 to 13 vegetables were available from March through October. Forty quarts of vegetables and 40 quarts of berries were canned, and 8 bushels of Irish potatoes and 15 bushels of sweet potatoes were stored.

A cow was kept, and from the 2,200 quarts of milk produced the family had over a quart of fresh milk and nearly two quarts of buttermilk per day, as well as about two pounds of butter per week during the whole year. A small pig was raised and slaughtered in December, providing the family with 150 pounds of pork. Forty pounds were eaten fresh and the rest was cured for use throughout the year. The pig was fed surplus skim milk and buttermilk as well as other food wastes, and the cow was fed corn stalks and peanut vines and was staked out along the roadside. As a result, the cost of purchased feeds was only \$40.

The value of the products of this farm may be estimated as follows:

400 qts. milk	@ 10¢	\$40
100 lbs. butter	@ 25¢	25
600 qts. buttermilk	@ 3¢	18
Fresh vegetables and fruit		75
80 qts. canned vegetables and fruits	@ 25¢	20
23 bu. potatoes	@ \$1.	23
150 lbs. pork	@ 10¢	15
Total value		<u>\$216</u>

The value of the products of this farm was less than for the preceding farm chiefly because of the smaller production of the cow.

All of the work except plowing the garden was done by the head of the family. He worked on the average about four hours a day during the summer and about two hours a day during the remainder of the year. The company charged \$2 for plowing the garden. Total expenses other than rent and taxes were \$45. No farm products were sold.

IONS

HELD OFFICE  
IN 1934

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This family moved out of town and undertook part-time farming late in 1932, but the head had had five years of earlier farming experience. The organized group life is rather limited in the community in which they now live. There is a church and related religious group activities, athletic teams, a Parent-Teacher Association, and a woman's organization. The participation of this family is limited to occasional church attendance, regular Sunday school attendance, and regular attendance at the Parent-Teacher Association by the wife. There is a library in the community but it is not used by any member of the family.

A Negro Steel Mill Worker. The head of the family is 50 years old, and worked in 1934 as a ladle liner in a steel mill in Ensley. He was employed regularly 20 days per month until July, when the mill was closed. His rate of pay was 37 cents per hour and his total earnings \$385. In 1929 when he was fully employed at the same job he received \$1,050. In 1934 the family received \$90 from the relief agency.

Five children range from 2 to 15 years of age. The two older ones were in school in 1934. The family lives in a 5-room house, 16 years old but in good condition. It has running water but no bath and no electricity; and is rented from the company for \$11 per month. It is one-half mile from the mill. The family owns a 1925 automobile.

The acre of crop land nearby which the company furnished was planted half in corn and half in garden vegetables. These included sweet potatoes, tomatoes, okra, peas, snap beans, lima beans, cabbage, lettuce, peppers, squash, beets, carrots, onions, turnips, collards, and peanuts. Three or more fresh vegetables were available from May through October. In addition 14 quarts of tomatoes and snap beans were canned, and 12 bushels of sweet potatoes were stored. There were five peach trees which yielded 10 bushels of fruit, from which 100 quarts were canned. Twelve bushels of corn and four bushels of peanuts were stored for winter use. Some of the corn was ground for use as food and the remainder fed to the three chickens, which were eaten during November and December.

The value of the contribution of this farm to the family living may be estimated as follows:

16 lbs. chicken	@ 25¢	\$4.00
Fresh vegetables		70.00
12 bu. potatoes	@ \$1.	12.00
4 bu. peanuts	@ 70¢	2.80
4 bu. peaches	@ \$1.50	6.00
114 qts. canned fruit and vegetables	@ 25¢	28.50
Total value		<u>\$123.30</u>

The farm work was all done by the family. The head, his wife, and their 15-year old son each worked about two hours per day on the crops from April through September. There were no direct cash expenses in connection with the operation of the farm other than about \$3 for seed and fertilizer.

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The family had been doing part-time farming for three years, but had no previous farming experience.

The community in which this family lives has a number of organizations but the family limits its participation to regular attendance at church and Sunday school.

A Negro Iron Ore Miner. The head of this family is 34 years old, with a wife and six children. He worked 64 days in 1934 as a mucker in an iron ore mine, receiving 45 cents per hour. His total earnings were \$230. In 1929 when fully employed at this same job he received \$720. In 1934 the family received \$120 from the relief agency.

This family lives in Bessemer in a 2-room house, rented from the company for \$5 per month. This house needs extensive repairs, and has not been repainted since it was built 22 years ago. It has running water, but no bathroom and no electric lights.

An acre of company-owned land located one-fourth of a mile from the home was used rent-free for a garden. One-half acre was devoted to corn and the remainder to 14 kinds of vegetables. Three or more kinds of vegetables were used from the garden from May through October, while turnips were also used during March, April, November, and December as well, and collards during the latter two months. In addition to fresh vegetables 2 bushels of Irish potatoes, 30 bushels of sweet potatoes, 25 bushels of corn, and 4 bushels of peanuts were stored for winter use. The six peach trees on the place yielded two bushels from which six quarts were canned.

Twelve hens were kept and 12 chicks were raised during the year. About a dozen eggs per week were produced throughout the year and 80 pounds of chicken were used during the second half of the year. The value of the products of these farming enterprises consumed by the family may be estimated as follows:

50 doz. eggs	@ 20¢	\$10.00
80 lbs. chicken	@ 25¢	20.00
Fresh vegetables		65.00
32 bu. potatoes	@ \$1.	32.00
10 bu. corn	@ \$1.	10.00
4 bu. peanuts	@ 70¢	2.80
6 qts. canned fruit	@ 25¢	1.50
1½ bu. peaches	@ \$1.50	2.25

Total value \$143.55

The head of the family worked on the farm an average of six hours per day during the summer, and one hour per day during the remainder of the year. He hired \$10 worth of machine work done. Feed for the chickens, in addition to the corn and other surplus garden products grown cost \$5. The only other cash expenditure was \$2 for garden seeds.

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HELD OFFICE  
IN 1934

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This family has been doing part-time farming for three years, and the head previously had five years of farm experience. The members of the family are regular attendants at church and Sunday school activities. The head of the family attends labor union meetings regularly and the wife is a regular attendant at the meetings of a women's club. Four children are from three to eight years of age and the two oldest were in school in 1934.

The head of this family is 32 years old with a wife and six children. He worked 64 days in 1934 as a mucker in an iron mine receiving \$2.15 per hour. His total earnings were \$136.20. In 1933 when fully employed at this same job he received \$750. In 1934 the family received \$190 from the farm. This family lives in a 2-room house, rented from the company for \$5 per month. This house needs extensive repairs and has not been repaired since it was built 22 years ago. It has running water, but no bathroom and no electric lights. An acre of company-owned land located one-fourth of a mile from the mine was used for a garden. One-half acre was devoted to corn and the remainder to 14 kinds of vegetables. Three or more kinds of vegetables were used from the garden from May through October, while turnips were also used during March, April, November, and December as well. In addition to fresh vegetables 2 bushels of Irish potatoes, 20 bushels of sweet potatoes, 25 bushels of corn, and 4 bushels of peanuts were stored for winter use. The six peach trees on the place yielded two bushels from which six dusters were canned. Twelve hens were kept and 12 chicks were raised during the year. About a dozen eggs per week were produced throughout the year and 80 pounds of chicken were used during the second half of the year. The value of the products of these raising enterprises consumed by the family may be estimated as follows:

50 lbs. eggs	\$10.00
80 lbs. chicken	20.00
fresh vegetables	85.00
25 bu. potatoes	52.00
10 bu. corn	10.00
4 bu. peanuts	2.80
6 lbs. canned fruit	1.50
14 bu. peaches	2.25
<b>Total value</b>	<b>\$143.55</b>

The head of the family worked on the farm an average of six hours per day during the summer, and one hour per day during the remainder of the year. He hired 210 worth of machine work done for the chickens in addition to the corn and other things garden products grown on the farm. The only other cash expenditures was \$5 for garden seeds.

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Age Grade Schedule

Appendix B

7	2
8	3
9	4
10	5
11	6
12	7
13	8
14	9
15	10
16	11
17	12
18	13
19	14
20	15

Age Grade Schedule

Age Grade Schedule

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Appendix B

Age Grade Schedule

Age Grade Schedule

The following age grade schedule was taken as normal in the computation of the educational index.1/

Age in Years	Last Grade Completed in School
7	1
8	2
9	3
10	4
11	5
12	6
13	7
14	8
15	9
16	10

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1/All children 7 to 16 years of age were included whether in school or not.

Age Grade Schedule

The following age grade schedule was taken as normal in the computation of the educational index.

Last Grade Completed in School	Age in Years
1	7
2	8
3	9
4	10
5	11
6	12
7	13
8	14
9	15
10	16

NOTE: Children 7 to 16 years of age were included whether in school or not.



STATE \_\_\_\_\_  
 COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_  
 TOWNSHIP OR DISTRICT \_\_\_\_\_  
 STREET AND HOUSE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION  
 HARRY L. HOPKINS, ADMINISTRATOR  
 DIVISION OF RESEARCH, STATISTICS AND FINANCE  
 CORRINGTON GILL, DIRECTOR

ENUMERATOR'S RECORD No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 DATE TAKEN \_\_\_\_\_  
 ENUMERATOR \_\_\_\_\_

FULL-TIME INDUSTRIAL SCHEDULE

LINE NUMBER	NAME OF EACH MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD	RELATION TO THE HEAD	AGE	LAST GRADE IN SCHOOL COMPLETED	IN SCHOOL DURING LAST SCHOOL YEAR	STATE OF BIRTH (COUNTRY IF OTHER THAN U. S.)	COLOR OR RACE	NUMBER OF DAYS IN-CAPACITATED FOR WORK IN 1934	ANY PERMANENT PHYSICAL HANDICAP (SPECIFY)	MILES TO PLACE OF USUAL EMPLOYMENT	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION	TIME REQUIRED FOR ROUND TRIP	FREQUENCY OF MAKING TRIP
A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													
12													
13													
14													
15													

B. EMPLOYMENT OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD IN 1934

NAME OF FIRM AND/OR PLACE WHERE WORK IS DONE	SPECIFIC OCCUPATION	TYPE OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY	NUMBER FULL DAYS EMPLOYED IN:												TOTAL	AVERAGE HOURS PER DAY WORKED	AVERAGE HOURLY RATE OF PAY	TOTAL EARNED FROM THIS EMPLOYMENT IN 1934
			J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D				
1	2	3	4												5	6	7	8
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		

C. PRINCIPAL EMPLOYMENT OF HEAD OF HOUSE IN 1929: OCCUPATION \_\_\_\_\_ TYPE OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY \_\_\_\_\_  
 AMOUNT EARNED IN 1929 FROM THIS EMPLOYMENT \_\_\_\_\_ Total cash income of head from all sources in 1929 \_\_\_\_\_  
 Total cash income of all others in household from all sources in 1929 \_\_\_\_\_

D. EMPLOYMENT OF OTHER MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD IN 1934

"A" SECTION LINE NUMBER OF THE PERSON	SPECIFIC OCCUPATION	TYPE OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY	TOTAL EARNED IN THIS EMPLOYMENT IN 1934
1	2	3	4
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

E. INCOME FROM ANY SOURCE OTHER THAN EMPLOYMENT INDICATED IN B AND D IN 1934

"A" SECTION LINE NUMBER OF THE PERSON	SOURCE	AMOUNT IN 1934
1	2	3
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		

F.

- DID THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD DO ANY GARDENING OR FARMING IN 1934 \_\_\_\_\_; 1929 \_\_\_\_\_.
- NUMBER OF YEARS HEAD OF HOUSE HAS LIVED ON A FARM SINCE HE WAS SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE \_\_\_\_\_.

IONS

HELD OFFICE IN 1934

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LINE NO.	CROPS AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS 1934	PRODUCTIVE UNITS	CROPS HARVESTED STOCK PRODUCTS	CHECK MONTHS IN WHICH CONSUMED FRESH												QUARTS CANNED	QUANTITY STORED, DRIED OR CURED	QUANTITY SOLD	RECEIPTS
				CHECK MONTHS IN WHICH CONSUMED FRESH															
				J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D				
	A. GARDEN	A.	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
1	IRISH POTATOES		X													X			
2	SWEET POTATOES		X													X			
3	TOMATOES		X														X		
4	OKRA		X																
5	PEAS		X														X		
6	SNAP BEANS		X																
7	LIMA BEANS		X																
8	CABBAGE		X													X	X		
9	LETTUCE		X													X	X		
10	PEPPERS		X													X			
11	SQUASH		X																
12	CUCUMBERS		X														X		
13	ASPARAGUS		X														X		
14	RHUBARB		X														X		
15	BEETS		X																
16	CARROTS		X																
17	ONIONS		X																
18	RADISHES		X													X	X		
19	TURNIPS		X													X			
20	COLLARDS		X																
21	WATERMELONS		X													X	X		
22	CANTALOUPE		X													X	X		
23	OTHER		X																
24																			
25																			
26																			
27	B. FRUITS		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		X		
28	APPLES	BU.																	
29	PEACHES																		
30	BERRIES	QT.																	
31																			
32	OTHER																		
33																			
34	C. DAIRY PRODUCTS		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
35	MILK	QT.														X	X		
36	BUTTER	LB.														X			
37	CHEESE	LB.														X			
38	OTHER															X			
39																			
40	D. POULTRY		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
41	MEAT	LB.															X		
42	EGGS	DZ.														X			
43	E. LIVESTOCK PROD.		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
44	PORK	LB.																	
45	VEAL	LB.																	
46	OTHER																		
47																			
48	F. FIELD CROPS		X	X												X	X		
49	CORN	BU.														X			
50	COTTON	BALES				X										X	X		
51	TOBACCO	LB.				X										X	X		
52	PEANUTS	LB.														X			
53	OTHER ANN. LEGUMES	LB.														X			
54	HAY	TON														X			
55	SORGHUM	GAL														X			
56	SUGARCANE	GAL														X			
57	OTHER																		
58																			
59																			
60																			
61	G. FUEL		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
62			X													X			
63	H. MISCELLANEOUS		X	X												X			
64	HONEY	LB				X										X			
65	OTHER		X																
66																			
67																			
68																			
69																			

H. FARM LAND OPERATED	1934	1929
	1	2
1 CROP LAND	A	A
2 PASTURE		
3 WOOD LAND		
4 OTHER		
5 TOTAL		

I. TENURE	1934	1929
	1	2
1 ACRES OWNED		
2 ACRES RENTED		

3 IF PLACE IS OWNED WHAT WOULD IT RENT FOR NOW \_\_\_\_\_

J. LIVESTOCK: JAN. 1	1934	1929
	1	2
1 HORSES AND MULES		
2 MILK CATTLE		
3 OTHER CATTLE		
4 SWINE		
5 POULTRY		
6 OTHER (SPECIFY)		

K. FARM EXPENSES	1934
1 HIRED LABOR	
2 FEED	
3 FERTILIZER	
4 LIVESTOCK PURCHASED	
5 SUPPLIES	
6 MACHINERY REPAIRS	
7 INSURANCE	
8 TAXES	
9 RENT	
10 OTHER	
11 TOTAL	

L. DESCRIPTION OF WAY DAY, WEEK, MONTH OR YEAR IS DIVIDED BETWEEN FARM WORK AND OTHER EMPLOYMENT

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9. 1 WAS GROCERY BILL LESS MAY-OCTOBER THAN DURING WINTER MONTHS? \_\_\_\_\_  
 IF SO HOW MUCH PER MONTH? \_\_\_\_\_  
 2 APPARENT STANDARD OF LIVING: 1 2 3 4 5

TIONS

HELD OFFICE IN 1934

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W. IMPORTANT IMPLEMENTS OR MACHINERY 1934

KIND OF MACH. OR IMPL.	SIZE	AGE	COST NEW
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
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7			

N.

- 1 NUMBER OF YEARS HEAD OF HOUSE HAS BEEN ON THIS FARM \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2 NUMBER YEARS HEAD HAS BEEN A PART-TIME FARMER SINCE 1928 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3 CHECK RESIDENCE OF HEAD OF HOUSE ON OCT. 1ST, 1929: OPEN COUNTRY \_\_\_\_\_;  
VILLAGE \_\_\_\_\_; TOWN \_\_\_\_\_; CITY \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4 NUMBER OF CHANGES IN RESIDENCE MADE BY HEAD OF HOUSE SINCE OCT. 1ST, 1929 \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5 NUMBER OF YEARS HEAD OF HOUSE HAS LIVED ON A FARM SINCE HE WAS SIXTEEN YEARS OF AGE \_\_\_\_\_.

- O.
- 1 KINDS OF WORK PERFORMED ON FARM IN 1934 (EXCLUSIVE OF HOUSEWORK): BY WIFE \_\_\_\_\_;  
BY OLDER CHILDREN \_\_\_\_\_; BY YOUNGER CHILDREN \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2 KINDS OF WORK PERFORMED ON FARM IN 1929 (EXCLUSIVE OF HOUSEWORK): BY WIFE \_\_\_\_\_;  
BY OLDER CHILDREN \_\_\_\_\_; BY YOUNGER CHILDREN \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 3 NUMBER OF ACRES IN GARDEN IN 1929 \_\_\_\_\_.

- P.
- 1 DWELLING: TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION \_\_\_\_\_; DIMENSIONS \_\_\_\_\_; NUMBER OF STORIES \_\_\_\_\_; YEAR CONSTRUCTED \_\_\_\_\_;  
NUMBER OF ROOMS \_\_\_\_\_; RUNNING WATER \_\_\_\_\_; BATHROOM WITH RUNNING WATER \_\_\_\_\_; ELECTRIC LIGHTS \_\_\_\_\_;  
CONDITION OF DWELLING \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2 OTHER CONVENIENCES: TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_; RADIO \_\_\_\_\_; AUTOMOBILE (YEAR AND MAKE) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 3 OTHER BUILDINGS (CHECK THOSE PRESENT): BARN \_\_\_\_\_; GARAGE \_\_\_\_\_; POULTRY HOUSE \_\_\_\_\_; OTHER (SPECIFY) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 4 TYPE OF ROAD ON WHICH THIS FARM IS LOCATED: CONCRETE \_\_\_\_\_; HARD SURFACED \_\_\_\_\_; GRADED \_\_\_\_\_; DIRT \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 5 HOW FAR IS THIS FARM FROM A HARD SURFACED ROAD \_\_\_\_\_.

Q. INDICATE BY "A" SECTION LINE NUMBER THE FREQUENCY OF ATTENDANCE OF EACH PERSON IN THE HOUSEHOLD AT THOSE ORGANIZATIONS LISTED BELOW WHICH EXIST IN THE COMMUNITY (INFORMATION AS OF 1934):

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION	DID ORGANIZATION EXIST IN COMMUNITY IN 1934	NUMBER MONTHS ACTIVE IN 1934	TIMES PER MONTH MEETS WHEN ACTIVE	ATTENDANCE IN 1934						
				NO ATTENDANCE	LESS THAN ONCE PER MONTH	ONCE PER MONTH	TWICE PER MONTH	THREE TIMES PER MONTH	FOUR OR MORE TIMES PER MONTH	HELD OFFICE IN 1934
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1 CHURCH										
2 ADULT CHURCH ORGANIZATION										
3 YOUNG PEOPLES ORGANIZATION										
4 SUNDAY SCHOOL										
5 SCHOOL CLUB										
6 ATHLETIC TEAM										
7 FRATERNAL ORDER										
8 LABOR UNION										
9 TRADE OR BUSINESS ASSOCIATION										
10 LIBRARY										
11 P.T.A.										
12 BOY SCOUTS										
13 GIRL SCOUTS										
14 COOPERATIVES										
15 OTHER WOMENS ORGANIZATIONS										
16 4-H CLUB										
17 SPECIAL INTEREST GROUP										
18 OTHER										

- R.
- 1 AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS JAN. 1ST, 1935: REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE \_\_\_\_\_; CHATTEL MORTGAGE \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2 AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS JAN. 1ST, 1930: REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE \_\_\_\_\_; CHATTEL MORTGAGE \_\_\_\_\_.

S. AMOUNT IN DOLLARS OF RELIEF AND AID RECEIVED BY THIS HOUSEHOLD:

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 PUBLIC (GOVERNMENTAL) RELIEF							
2 PRIVATE (EXCLUSIVE OF HELP FROM RELATIVES) RELIEF							
3 HELP FROM RELATIVES							

ACTIONS

HELD OFFICE IN 1934

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FEDERAL EMERGENCY RELIEF ADMINISTRATION  
 HARRY L. HOPKINS, ADMINISTRATOR  
 DIVISION OF RESEARCH, STATISTICS, AND FINANCE  
 CORRINGTON GILL, DIRECTOR

ENUMERATORS RECORD NO. \_\_\_\_\_

STATE \_\_\_\_\_

DATE TAKEN \_\_\_\_\_

COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_

ENUMERATOR \_\_\_\_\_

TOWNSHIP OR DISTRICT \_\_\_\_\_

PART-TIME FARM SCHEDULE

LINE NUMBER	NAME OF EACH MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD	RELATION TO HEAD	AGE	LAST GRADE IN SCHOOL COMPLETED		STATE OF BIRTH (COUNTRY IF OTHER THAN U.S.)	COLOR OR RACE	AVERAGE NUMBER OF HOURS PER DAY WORKED ON THE FARM IN EACH MONTH IN 1934 (EXCLUDE HOUSEWORK)												NUMBER OF DAYS INCAPACITATED FOR WORK IN 1934	ANY PERMANENT PHYSICAL HANDICAP SPECIFY	MILES TO PLACE OF USUAL EMPLOYMENT	MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION	TIME REQUIRED FOR ROUND TRIP	FREQUENCY OF MAKING TRIP
				DURING LAST SCHOOL YEAR	IN SCHOOL YEAR																				
								J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D						
A	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14											
1																									
2																									
3																									
4																									
5																									
6																									
7																									
8																									
9																									
10																									
11																									
12																									
13																									
14																									
15																									

ATIONS

HELD OFFICE IN 1934

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B EMPLOYMENT OF HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OFF THIS FARM 1934:

	NAME OF FIRM AND/OR PLACE WHERE WORK IS USUALLY DONE	SPECIFIC OCCUPATION	TYPE OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY	NUMBER OF FULL DAYS EMPLOYED IN:												TOTAL AVERAGE HOURS PER DAY WORKED	AVERAGE HOURLY RATE OF PAY	TOTAL EARNED FROM THIS EMPLOYMENT 1934
				J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S	O	N	D			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8											
1																		
2																		
3																		
4																		

C PRINCIPAL EMPLOYMENT OF HEAD OF HOUSE OFF THE FARM IN 1929: OCCUPATION \_\_\_\_\_; TYPE OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY \_\_\_\_\_; AMOUNT EARNED IN 1929 FROM THIS EMPLOYMENT \_\_\_\_\_.

D EMPLOYMENT OF OTHER MEMBERS OF THE HOUSEHOLD OFF THIS FARM IN 1934:

"A" SECTION LINE NUMBER OF THE PERSON	SPECIFIC OCCUPATION	TYPE OF BUSINESS OR INDUSTRY	TOTAL EARNED IN THIS EMPLOYMENT 1934
1	2	3	4
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

E INCOME FROM ANY SOURCE OTHER THAN FARM OR EMPLOYMENT INDICATED IN B AND D 1934:

"A" SECTION LINE NUMBER OF THE PERSON	SOURCE	AMOUNT IN 1934
1	2	3
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		





- G.
- 1 HOW LONG HAS HEAD OF HOUSE LIVED IN THIS COMMUNITY \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2 NUMBER OF DIFFERENT COMMUNITIES HEAD HAS LIVED IN SINCE OCT. 1ST, 1929 \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 3 CHECK RESIDENCE OF HEAD OF HOUSE ON OCT. 1ST, 1929: OPEN COUNTRY \_\_\_\_\_; VILLAGE \_\_\_\_\_; TOWN \_\_\_\_\_; CITY \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 4 CHECK TENURE OF THIS HOME: OWNED \_\_\_\_\_; RENTED \_\_\_\_\_; OWNED BY EMPLOYER \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 5 IF HOME IS RENTED, WHAT IS ANNUAL RENTAL \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 6 IF HOME IS OWNED, WHAT WOULD IT RENT FOR (ANNUAL RENT) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 7 DESCRIPTION OF DWELLING: TYPE \_\_\_\_\_; TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION \_\_\_\_\_; NUMBER STORIES \_\_\_\_\_; NUMBER ROOMS \_\_\_\_\_; RUNNING WATER \_\_\_\_\_; BATHROOM WITH RUNNING WATER \_\_\_\_\_; ELECTRIC LIGHTS \_\_\_\_\_; CONDITION \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 8 OTHER CONVENIENCES: TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_; RADIO \_\_\_\_\_; AUTOMOBILE (YEAR AND MAKE) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 9 TYPE OF STREET OR ROAD ON WHICH DWELLING IS LOCATED: CONCRETE \_\_\_\_\_; OTHER HARD SURFACE \_\_\_\_\_; GRADED \_\_\_\_\_; DIRT \_\_\_\_\_.

H. INDICATE BY "A" SECTION LINE NUMBER THE FREQUENCY OF ATTENDANCE OF EACH PERSON IN THIS HOUSEHOLD AT THOSE ORGANIZATIONS LISTED BELOW WHICH EXIST IN THE COMMUNITY (INFORMATION AS OF 1934)

SOCIAL ORGANIZATION	DID ORGANIZATION EXIST IN THE COMMUNITY IN 1934	NUMBER MONTHS ACTIVE IN 1934	TIMES PER MONTH MEETS WHEN ACTIVE	ATTENDANCE IN 1934						HELD OFFICE IN 1934		
				No ATTENDANCE	LESS THAN ONCE PER MONTH	ONCE PER MONTH	TWICE PER MONTH	THREE TIMES PER MONTH	FOUR TIMES PER MONTH			
				1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8
1 CHURCH												
2 ADULT CHURCH ORGANIZATION												
3 YOUNG PEOPLES ORGANIZATION												
4 SUNDAY SCHOOL												
5 SCHOOL CLUBS												
6 ATHLETIC TEAMS												
7 FRATERNAL ORDERS												
8 LABOR UNIONS												
9 TRADE OR BUSINESS ASSOC.												
10 LIBRARY												
11 P.T.A.												
12 BOY SCOUTS												
13 GIRL SCOUTS												
14 4-H CLUB												
15 COOPERATIVES												
16 OTHER WOMEN'S ORGANIZ.												
17 SPECIAL INTEREST GROUPS												
18 OTHER												

- I.
- 1 AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS, JAN. 1ST, 1935: REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE \_\_\_\_\_; CHATTEL MORTGAGE \_\_\_\_\_.
  - 2 AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS, JAN. 1ST, 1930: REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE \_\_\_\_\_; CHATTEL MORTGAGE \_\_\_\_\_.

J. AMOUNT IN DOLLARS OF RELIEF AND AID RECEIVED BY THIS HOUSEHOLD

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1 PUBLIC RELIEF (GOVERNMENTAL)							
2 PRIVATE RELIEF (EXCLUSIVE OF HELP FROM RELATIVES)							
3 HELP FROM RELATIVES							

K. APPARENT STANDARD OF LIVING: 1 2 3 4 5



