

*Addresses
of*

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and

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ATTORNEY AT LAW

at the

Dedication of Gonzales Gardens
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA

MADE ON
INVITATION OF

THE HOUSING AUTHORITY
of Columbia, South Carolina

Addresses of William Elliott and D. W. Robinson, Jr., made
on Invitation of The Housing Authority of Columbia, South
Carolina, at the Dedication of its Low Rent Housing project,
"Gonzales Gardens" 1941.

Address of William Elliott



Made on Invitation of
The Housing Authority of
Columbia, S. C.

THE PURPOSE of this gathering is to pay tribute to three citizens of Columbia and South Carolina—the three Gonzales brothers. Born in the coast country they moved in early life to the capital of their state, and there lived and worked until they got the signal of “thirty,” which in the newspaper world means that they responded to the call of the Grim Reaper. The sons of a Cuban patriot father and a South Carolina mother of many family connections, their early life was passed in the dreary times following the Confederate war. Perhaps environment may not change character, but whether environment or inheritance, the hardships of those early years riveted in their character certain traits which make it fit that we should be here today.

While in many respects they differ as much as three individuals could differ, the major and worthy elements of character were the same.

Moral courage was common to them, that enabled them to “dare to do all that may become a man.”

Independence—they had “the glorious privilege of being independent.”

Uncompromising honesty—that made their friends and even enemies respect them through the decades.

Loyalty—not only to their friends but to their homes, their city, their state and their nation.

Pride of Race—not the futile worship of aristocratic ancestors but the pride which made them restless to serve and forbade any act that was mean or base.

It is true that many of these phases were displayed through the newspaper which they built, but it is not as newspaper men, but as citizens, that this great project commemorates them.

Fifty years ago the Gonzales brothers envisioned the Columbia of today. Fifty years ago they started fighting for better living for the masses, for an enlightened and diversified agriculture, for the abolition of child labor, for educational facilities within the reach of the young, for improved higher institutions of learning, for importation of industries to give employment to our people and to bring payrolls into a poverty-stricken state.

Like their father, Ambrosio Jose Gonzales, who was forced to flee his native land because of his fight for the oppressed people of his country, they were militant for the underprivileged. Their motives were twisted and misrepresented by opposing politicians, and the very people they sought to help were thus often turned against them. Many things they advocated long years ago are now commonly enjoyed privileges.

One characteristic was common to the three brothers. Money was one of the last motives behind their work; they were not influenced by “saint seducing gold,” and at times they were in dire need of money because so much was given away to worthy causes and to friends. And be it said to their renown that they

did not always analyze the thriftiness of those to whose aid they contributed. In other words, they often got "stuck." But their fine ability took care of all these things, since they were always able to emerge from any pecuniary hole into which they dug themselves.

Had they no weaknesses of our common humanity? That they did; but none that compromise what is already said. "Their faults be gently upon them."

The oldest was Ambrose, who was old enough to remember when a Negro slave, waiving an old bag from the back of a mule came riding down his grandfather's avenue of live oaks and crying, "The Yankees are coming! The Yankees are coming!" An humble signal that meant the end of one civilization and the beginning of another—whether for better or worse it is not now for us to say.

Through various forms of apprenticeship he became the most expert telegrapher in the press offices of New York and thence to Columbia to start, with his brother, Narciso, the struggle to establish their newspaper. It was a long and hard fight, and would have failed but for the loyalty of many friends—a loyalty which they both remembered to their dying day. These early friends lived (in the minds of these Gonzales) with halos around their heads. Ambrose prided himself on his ability "to turn sharp financial corners," but he needed all that he had in that respect to finance the payrolls of his paper and later to operate a model farm, build a tourist hotel, help support a boat line on the river, and contribute far beyond his means to many community causes. These were not all financially successful, but all had his aid because he thought them worthy.

I will mention a few instances that illustrate the man:

A traveling representative of a concern submitted a contract for him to sign. The representative thought his product was essential to Ambrose. Said Ambrose: "I wish to consider this contract further. There are some clauses about which I am not satisfied." Said the representative: "You will have to sign it in the end, so why waste time? Sign on the dotted line, and do it now!" "So!" said Ambrose. "Listen, man, for that insolent ultimatum, as long as I am president of this company we will never again use your product!" And he never did as long as he lived—15 years.

Once again—early in his career his concern owed a manufacturer much money he could not pay. He asked for time—plenty of time. It was granted. He paid that debt and never bought or considered the product of any other maker.

For a decade or more he suffered invalidism that would have daunted any man but the most intrepid, but it never chilled his sympathy nor stopped his work, but "through long days of labor and nights devoid of ease" he wrote four books of outstanding merit—one of which "The Black Border," contains stories of the coast country of his boyhood and the picturesque language of the Negroes of the plantations. It has already gone through three large editions.

Next in age was Narciso Gener, named for one of his father's Cuban friends. For some years before Ambrose moved from New York to Columbia he had been at the head of the Columbia bureau of The News and Courier, and his long articles were always signed "N. G. G." Always afterwards in the newspaper world he was known by these initials. He was a confirmed optimist for Columbia and South Carolina, and his predictions for the bright future of both put courage and hope in our people. To the dishonest, the hypocrite or the sycophant he gave verbal lashings that were brilliant, if not discreet. To the dishonest he seemed to say, mend your ways "lest with a whip of scorpions I pursue thy ling'ring." His services to Columbia are commemorated on the monument to him at the corner of Senate and Sumter streets. Fellow citizens erected the monument. The scholarly Dr. Samuel M. Smith, the eminent Presbyterian divine of Columbia, made the address when the monument was unveiled. N. G. G.'s denunciation in his Columbia paper of dishonesty brought about his death. He died in 1903.

The youngest of the brothers was William Elliott Gonzales. His long and arduous preparation for his life work brought him forward with such distinction that he became the friend and adviser of President Wilson, who had such confidence in him that he made him minister to Cuba and then promoted him as ambassador to Peru—our first ambassador to Peru—and the first diplomat of that rank ever appointed from South Carolina.

An occasion such as this does not allow meticulous details but I will mention a few certificates from his fellow citizens. Some years ago the head of a business concern appointed a committee of Columbians to award a gold watch to the city's most valuable citizen. The committee unanimously awarded the watch to William E. Gonzales.

The American Legion awards annually a plaque to a citizen of this state for distinguished service. In 1932 the award was engraved as follows: "Department of South Carolina. Distinguished service award to Captain William Elliott Gonzales. Soldier, Diplomat, Journalist, Citizen."

This brings to mind that each of the brothers did military service in Cuba in the Spanish-American war, serving to free the land of their patriot father, who was forced to flee from the vengeance of Spain.

When he was on his deathbed the Kiwanis club of Columbia presented him a tribute engraved "for distinguished public service, prompted by a patriotic mind and a tender love for his fellow men."

It could truly be said of this youngest of the three that he was "the kindest man, the best conditioned and unwearied spirit in doing courtesies."

When I was asked by the chairman of this great Housing authority to speak these words today I demurred on the ground that I was the kinsman (which I am proud to be), their friend from early youth, and their associate for many decades. But the committee declared it was on these very grounds that I was invited. So if there be fault it is on their heads; not mine.

This that I have given is a scant outline of the reason the authority recommended to Washington that this great project be named "Gonzales Gardens" and the reason the government in Washington approved and authorized the name.

And it is right and just that this noble establishment that surrounds us today in its complete and graceful form, to make better the living conditions of those who dwell herein, should be named in honor of three men who all their lives thought, and wrote and worked for better living conditions in our great state.

When I look back on the more than half a century of intimacy with the lives of the three Gonzales brothers, I am moved to say of each, what one brother living, said of one brother dead:

"Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
Or knock the breast, no weakness, no contempt,
Dispraise, or blame—nothing but well and fair,
And what may quiet us in a death so noble."



Children and adults at Gonzales Gardens, Columbia S. C., housing project, are community conscious. Shown above, top, the project pre-school; second from top, a WPA class in typing for the residents; next a Tom Thumb wedding staged by the children of the project which raised \$43 for the Boy Scouts to help them purchase uniforms; at the bottom, a scene at the spray fountain.

Address of

D. W. Robinson, Jr.



**Made on Invitation of
The Housing Authority of
Columbia, S. C.**

WHILE PROJECTS eliminating slums and providing modern, sanitary homes for families of low income have been known in Europe for many years, it is only during the past decade that Americans have realized the importance of this character of work.

In the summer of 1932 the congress authorized the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to aid in the financing of projects for the clearance of slums and for the construction of homes for families of low incomes. Shortly after the enactment of that statute a group of Columbians, representing the building trades, began an effort to secure funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for a slum clearance project here. The group, under the leadership of the late Charles C. Wilson, in the fall of 1932 created the People's Housing Corporation with the particular plan in mind of tearing down the existing buildings in LaMotte's bottom and erecting there modern dwelling units. The stockholders in this corporation were architects, contractors, materialmen, carpenters and others connected with the building trades, who in order to finance the project were willing for one-third of any compensation received by them to go to make up an equity behind the Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan.

The untimely death of Mr. Wilson early in 1933 was a blow to this effort, but under the leadership of T. C. Hamby, George Lafaye, Gregg Shockley, Joe Clark and others, a Limited Dividend Housing act was pushed through the South Carolina legislature in March, 1933. Under the terms of that act a state housing board was created, Robert L. Sumwalt of the University was its head, Gregg Shockley its secretary. It soon developed, however, that the new Public Works Administration, which in June, 1933, took over the housing program, did not look with favor upon loans to private limited dividend housing corporations.

After many months of effort the local group decided to ask the state legislature to enact a housing authorities law which was approved by the governor in March, 1934. The first Housing Authority in the state was created by the Columbia City Council in April of that year. Mayor Owens named as the members of the Columbia Authority Smedes Hendley, Geddings Crawford, Sam Latimer, Cooper Smith and E. C. Coker. These gentlemen are by reappointment the authority members today.

From April, 1934, to April, 1935, the authority worked for an allotment for Columbia. The site selected consisted of five blocks south of the University campus, between Bull and Sumter streets. Studies and surveys were made by federal agencies and by the sociology department of the University of South Carolina. Finally, in April, 1935, an allotment sufficient to build on one of these city blocks was obtained. Columbia was one of the first 16 cities in the United States to obtain an allotment. It was the smallest of these cities.

At that time (May 1, 1935) the first of the editorials from the pen of Capt. W. E. Gonzales was published in the Columbia State. That editorial commenting favorably on the project made this prophecy:

"Our guess—perhaps it is better than a guess—is that while this preliminary project for Columbia may develop into more extensive building, the preliminary project will be worth much more to labor and dealers in building materials than any other building project, public or private, heretofore undertaken in this city.

"In addition to the material advantages it will give this community an object lesson in low-cost housing, an object-lesson greatly needed here and in every other sizable Southern city. Our standards have been low."

Again in August and a third time in November as the work progressed, Captain Gonzales lent encouragement from the editorial pages of Columbia's morning paper.

In August, 1937, 48 white and 74 Negro families moved into University Terrace. During the four years that have elapsed there has been no racial friction, only the best of co-operation. As The State said in its editorial of August 18, 1937:

"Here, too, is an example of that policy of parallel development for the races that wise leaders of both groups advocate in the South. There are healthful and attractive units for Negroes at the southern end of the block, and apartments for whites at the northern end, with a 60-foot terrace between. Both are built according to the best available plans for meeting the needs of the tenants. Both are designed by making home life more healthful and attractive, to add to the efficiency of workers in office, in store, mill, craft or trade."

In September, 1937, the administration of low-income housing passed from the Public Works Administration to the United States Housing Authority, headed by Nathan Straus, who for many years had been interested in slum clearance and better housing. The Columbia group, supported by Mayor Owens, immediately asked for additions to the Columbia program. Funds for two projects were promptly earmarked and from time to time increased.

In March, 1939, this site (now Gonzales Gardens) for white families and the Laurel-Harden Street site (now Allen-Benedict Court) for Negroes were approved.

Prior to that time and as a condition to obtaining these funds it was necessary to present to the court a test suit to determine the constitutionality of South Carolina's authority law and the validity of the several contracts between the city and the authority which made up the framework of the project.

In May, 1938, after a careful study of the factual and legal issues in the case, Circuit Judge Duncan Bellinger concluded that the housing legislation was constitutional and that the action of the local authority was in accord with the statute. This opinion was adopted by the State Supreme Court in October, 1939. (McNulty vs. Owens, 188 S. C. 377.)

Construction started promptly after the site had been approved and in September, 1940, the first tenant moved into this project.

Today 2,000 of Columbia's 62,000 are housed in University Terrace, Gonzales Gardens and Allen-Benedict Court, all operated by the Columbia Housing Authority. The authority also operates the defense project, Andrew Jackson Homes, where the families of 350 enlisted men reside.

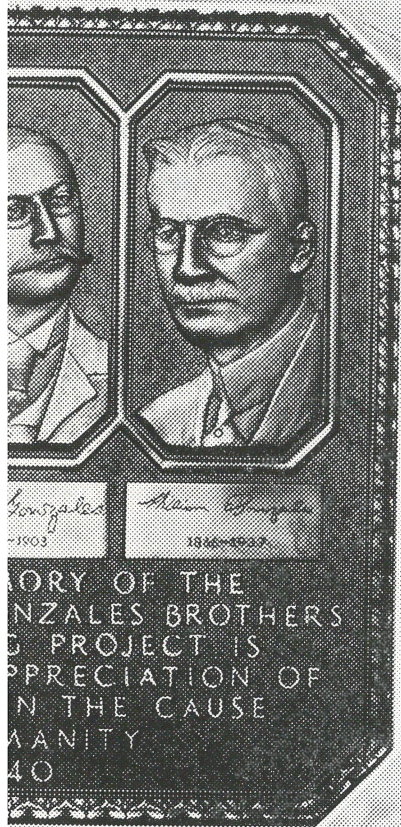
The work of the members of the authority has not been easy. Columbia had to be convinced that there are slums here. All of us were shocked to learn that one-third of the houses in the corporate limits of the city were without bathtubs or running water or toilets or electric lights. We had to be educated to the fact that only a fifth of a family income can be soundly spent for housing and that for this fifth many men could not raise their families in sanitary houses.

Without the co-operation of many, these things would have been impossible. The city administration gave wholehearted support. The university faculty putting to practical use the teaching of its sociology department made many surveys without which the program would have been more difficult.

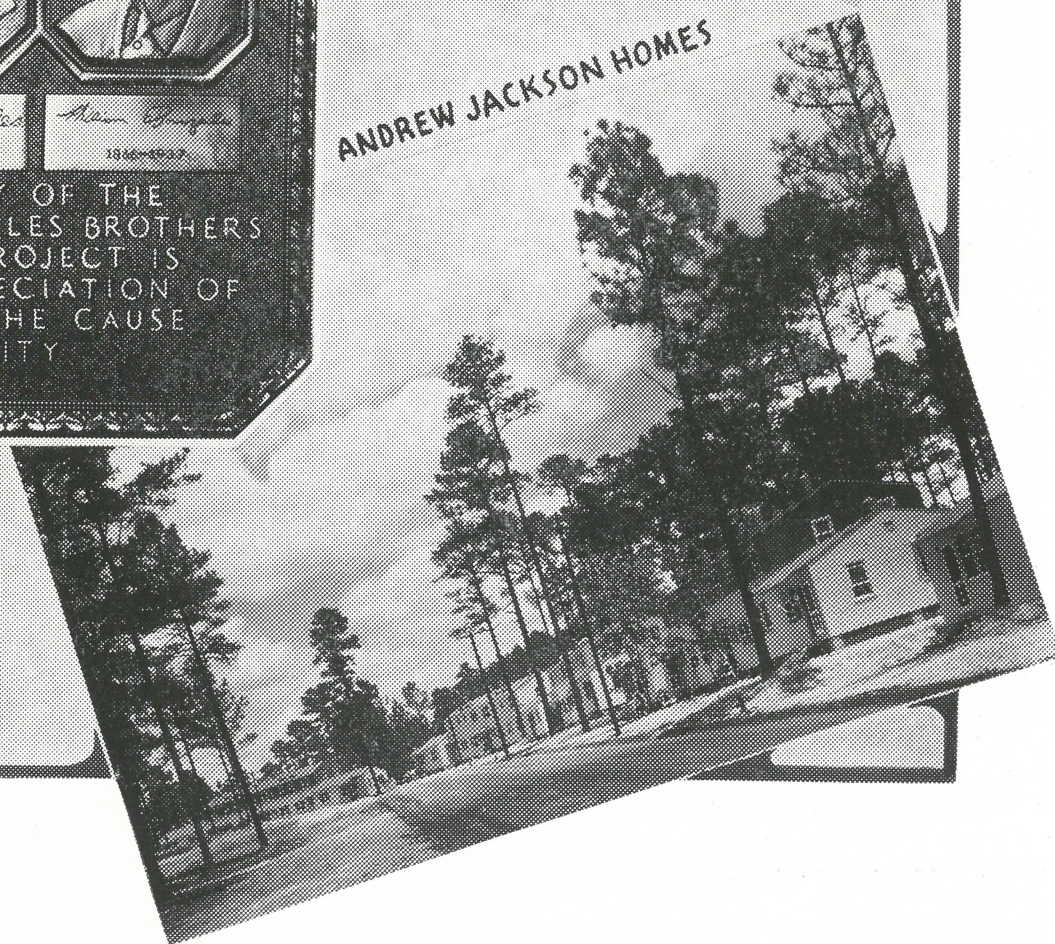
The studies of juvenile delinquency, of the relationship of health and housing made under the supervision of Miss Leila Johnson and of Miss Mary Wheeler undoubtedly were a major factor in convincing the court in the test litigation of the necessity for a housing program here.

Many of Columbia's real estate men—Eugene McNulty, Walter Love, Trez Pressley, Jesse Reese, John Smith, Walton Greever—have rendered active assistance in appraising and acquiring the necessary lands.

J. B. Urquhart and his associates, Wyatt Hibbes and James Tucker, have designed and supervised the construction of the project. V. P. Loftis built it. Time will not permit me to mention the many others who have rendered valuable co-operation to the authority.



GONZALES GARDENS
ANDREW JACKSON HOMES



Many of the national figures in housing have encouraged the local group with personal visits to these projects —A. R. Class, deputy administrator of housing under the PWA; Nathan Straus, administrator of the United States Housing Authority; John Carmody, head of the Federal Works agency, and his general counsel, Alan Johnstone, and the late Dr. Paul Pearson, former governor of the Virgin Islands.

The result of the efforts of Columbia have borne fruit elsewhere. This state legislation has provided housing for Charleston and Columbia. The test decision of McNulty vs. Owens is the basis of a similar decision (Benjamin vs. Darlington Housing Authority, 15 S. E. (second) 737) sustaining the validity of a large rural housing program just getting under way.

Many times during these nine years there have been discouraging delays. In such times the support rendered in the editorials of Captain Gonzales and the personal words of encouragement from him have meant much to the members of the authority.

While the other Gonzales brothers were not here to see the beginning of this development undoubtedly it meets with their approval because it is a factor in the development of the city and state. It is, therefore, fitting that these homes should bear the name which has meant much in the upbuilding of the state. It is also fitting that this should be a joint memorial since this housing represents the joint effort of city, state and nation and because in a real sense the effort of Ambrose, N. G. and William E. Gonzales to make South Carolina a better place to live was a joint family effort.

The twofold purpose of the movement has no where been better expressed than in one of Captain Gonzales last editorials (August 18, 1937):

“The whole project, aiming to keep to wholesome level the standard of living of families in the low-income range, is of deepest sociological interest. It attacks at their very roots the bases of many of our social and economic ills. It endeavors to encourage and to keep intact that fundamental unit of society, the family.

“Aside from the fact that the removal of a block of slum dwellings, between the state university and the leading Negro high school and their replacement by modern, sanitary and attractive buildings and grounds, makes a definite and concrete improvement in the city of Columbia, the exemplification of adequate and attractive living quarters at rents within the range of many who have heretofore been unable to secure such, is among the most interesting and encouraging developments of America’s increasingly socialized outlook.”

University Terrace, Gonzales Gardens and Allen-Benedict Court together provide housing for about 600 families in the low-income group. They likewise represent about 600 substandard houses which have been or will be eliminated. While Columbia can be justly proud of this improvement in living conditions these projects should be just the beginning. For as found by Judge Bellinger in this litigation:

“In the city of Columbia of 12,000 dwelling houses, some 4,000 are without inside toilets, some 5,200 without bath or shower facilities, some 4,200 without gas or electric lights, and some 2,400 in need of substantial repairs. Columbia’s high death rate, 20 per thousand against a national average of 11 per thousand, may well be attributable in part to the housing conditions in the city. An examination of the juvenile delinquency in Columbia during the year 1937 shows that practically all of these cases come from bad housing areas. A similar check indicates that bad housing is a very material factor in our high infant mortality rate.

“Experience in other parts of the country and in England indicate a very substantial improvement in health and in morals where sanitary housing has been provided for persons of low income.

“University Terrace, a complete slum clearance and low-cost housing project in Columbia, is illustrative of the benefits that accrue to Columbia from projects of this nature. This project was built upon property immediately adjacent to the University of South Carolina and to the colored high school of Columbia. Of the 54 dwelling units which previously occupied this block, only one contained a bathtub and only two inside toilets. It was an area which was a subject of considerable concern to the city police department, and a very unwholesome influence to the students of the high school immediately adjacent thereto.

“This area was eliminated and dwelling units for both white and colored persons erected thereon. It has been in operation for some seven or eight months now, and not a single police case has been made in connection with the 74 Negro families occupying the colored portion of this property.

“The statistics of the department of labor show that in the corporate limits of the city of Columbia there are 2,500 white families with incomes of less than \$1,000 a year, and 4,200 Negro families with incomes of less than \$1,000 a year. Statistics indicate that 20 to 25 per cent of a family’s income is as much as should be spent for rent and utilities, which means that for a family with an income of \$1,000 a year not over \$20 per month for rent, water, heat and lights, and for those of smaller income correspondingly less.”

I am sure the Gonzales brothers would wish the job completed.



Activities for young people are encouraged for wholesome recreation makes them better citizens when they become men and women. Facilities are provided at University Terrace for this purpose.

Defense Housing Project—Andrew Jackson Homes



"The Nation's Hero and the People's Friend"

ANDREW JACKSON, Democrat, was born in Lancaster District, (now Lancaster County, S. C.), a pioneer settlement on the North-South Carolina line. Marquis James in his biography, "Andrew Jackson: The Border Captain," makes an exhaustive study of the documents extant and declares the weight of evidence is that Jackson was born March 15, 1767, in the Crawford house, then and now on the South Carolina side of the boundary, which was then in dispute and was not determined until 1813, according to the World Almanac. He died at his home, "The Hermitage," near Nashville, Tennessee, June 8, 1845.

He was a son of Andrew Jackson, who came over from North Ireland in 1765, and his mother was Elizabeth Hutchinson, also from Ireland. He studied law at Salisbury, N. C., practiced at Nashville, helped draw, in 1796, the Constitution of Tennessee; served in Congress, and in the U. S. Senate; resigned in 1798 to become a Tennessee Court Judge; fought several duels, in one of which he killed Charles Dickinson and was, himself, severely wounded.

In 1812, Jackson, "Old Hickory," headed 2,000 troops against the British; in 1813, he defeated the Creek Indians on the Tallapoosa River; in 1814, he became a Major-General in the Army; defeated the British at Mobile, at Pensacola, and at New Orleans; seized Florida temporarily from the Spanish, and quelled Negro and Indian disorders there.

In 1821, after the purchase of Florida, he was appointed Governor; in 1823, entered the U. S. Senate. In 1824, he got more electoral votes for president than J. Q. Adams, but the election was thrown into the House of Representatives, where Adams was chosen president by 13 states, with 7 states for Jackson, and 4 for Crawford. In 1828, Jackson was elected president, and re-elected in 1832.

Andrew Jackson was a Presbyterian, tall and thin. Mrs. Jackson, "Rachel," was born in Halifax County, Virginia, in 1767, was the daughter of Colonel John Donelson. She died in 1828, before her husband went into the White House. She had no children, but General Jackson adopted one of his sister's children, Andrew Jackson, Jr., who inherited the General's estate.

The Lincoln Library of Essential Information says: Andrew Jackson, seventh president of the United States, was born in Waxhaw Settlement, S. C., 1767, two years after his father had emigrated from Northern Ireland. At the outbreak of the American Revolution, he and his brothers were summoned to the field. Though but 13 years old, he fought under General Sumter and remained with the Army until the end of the war. He was with General Sumter at the Battle of Hanging Rock (line between Lancaster and Kershaw Counties, S. C.), August 6, 1780. Washington Irving says: "Among the partisans who were present in this fight, an orphan boy of Scotch-Irish descent, was Andrew Jackson." The boy little dreamed that day that he would become a successor to George Washington, as president of the United States.

In 1813, at the outbreak of hostilities with the Creek Indians, he raised a volunteer force of 3,000 men and defeated them. Jackson's final victory on March 27, 1814, broke the power of the Indian race in North America. His defeat of the British, under General Pakenham, at New Orleans, January 8, 1815, gave him great and enduring popularity. Elected to the American Hall of Fame in 1910.

THE JACKSON VASE IN COLUMBIA

According to a brochure published by Alexander S. Salley, Secretary of the Historical Commission of South Carolina, soon after the battle of New Orleans, on January 8, 1815, the ladies of South Carolina raised a fund by popular subscription and purchased a large silver vase and presented it to General Jackson, native of South Carolina, as a tribute to his valor. In making his will, General Jackson provided therein that the vase should be held in trust by his adopted son, Andrew Jackson, Jr., with directions that should the United States become involved in a war with a foreign country at any time in the future, that he should, at the close of the war, present the vase to that South Carolinian, "Who shall be adjudged by his countrymen, or the ladies, to have been most valient in defense of his country, and our country's rights."

General Jackson died in 1845 and the war with Mexico followed two years later. Over ten years after the war, while Robert F. W. Allston was Governor of South Carolina, the younger Jackson shipped the vase to the Governor, authorizing him to present the vase to the survivors of "that noble and valiant band of men, the Palmetto Regiment, to be handed down to the last survivor, etc., etc." Governor Allston issued a proclamation on May 4, 1858, conveying the vase to William B. Stanley, president of the Palmetto Association, and to his successors in office. Subsequently, the Palmetto Association voted the vase to the State of South Carolina, and it is in the possession of the Historical Commission, as custodian, in the office of its secretary, now situated in the World War Memorial.





Children and adults at Andrew Jackson Homes, defense housing project at Columbia, S. C., adjacent to Fort Jackson, are community-conscious. Tenants at this project are engaged in defense activity, being civilian workers and enlisted personnel at Fort Jackson, and are eager to cooperate in promoting community life, which is so often missing in defense centers.

Shown above are: 1. Four smiling faces on the stairway of one of the homes; 2. Andrew Jackson Homes Halloween Party; 3. A night scene at the project; 4. A sergeant and his family happy in their defense home.

Public Housing In Columbia, S. C.

UNIVERSITY TERRACE, one of the first public housing projects in the United States, was completed in the summer of 1937 at a cost of \$760,000 by the Public Works administration. The Housing Authority of Columbia sponsored University Terrace and when the project was turned over to the United States Housing Authority in 1938, it was leased to the Housing Authority of Columbia for operation and maintenance. University Terrace consists of 122 units, 48 for whites and 74 for Negroes. Rents for apartments include heating, lighting, cooking, refrigeration and water. Rents for Negro units, in row houses and flats, are from \$2.30 to \$4.45 per week and include electricity for lighting and refrigeration and water. Apartment rents are from \$22.70 to \$33.30 monthly. There are 415 rooms in the project.

GONZALES GARDENS was opened for occupancy September 16, 1940 and completely filled in 15 days. The project is owned and operated by the Housing Authority of Columbia and consists of 236 dwelling units for white tenants, a total of 990 rooms. Rents are from \$7.65 to \$16.75 per month and include electricity for lighting and refrigeration, gas for cooking and water. The Housing Authority at Gonzales Gardens adopted a system of graded rents, one of the first authority's in the country to do so, thereby giving the Housing Authority of Columbia another first in the field of public housing. Graded rents means the fixing of rentals to meet incomes, maintaining an average revenue nevertheless. Gonzales Gardens was built under the same loan contract as Allen-Benedict Court and both projects together cost \$1,800,000.

ALLEN-BENEDICT COURT consists of 244 dwelling units, 993 rooms, for Negroes, and was opened for occupancy November 16, 1941. The project was filled shortly after being opened. Rents range from \$7.65 to \$16.75 per month and include electricity for lighting and refrigeration, gas for cooking and water. Units are from three to five and one-half rooms in size and rents are graded on income as in Gonzales Gardens. Allen-Benedict Court is owned and operated by the Housing Authority of Columbia.

ANDREW JACKSON HOMES was built by the Public Buildings Administration and is a defense housing project, consisting of 350 units, 1,452 rooms, for soldiers and civilian workers at Fort Jackson. Shelter rents range from \$13.00 to \$23.50. Tenants pay for utilities. This project cost approximately \$1,500,000 to complete and is located on 60 acres of land adjacent to Fort Jackson. It is 100 percent occupied. Kitchen equipment and a coal-burning furnace are installed in each unit. The project is managed and operated by the Housing Authority of Columbia as agents for the Federal Works Agency.



Residents at Allen-Benedict Court have built up a fine community spirit and are making every effort to have the project an outstanding example of community consciousness. Photographed above are, top left to right, the Allen-Benedict Court chorus, which sings regularly over the radio, and has received national publicity; a typical afternoon at the project playground; bottom, left to right, a prize winning backyard, one of the many well-kept yards on the project, which express so well the pride of the tenants in their decent and sanitary homes; the Nathan Straus Boy Scout Troop.

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President

FEDERAL WORKS AGENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

General Philip B. Fleming, Administrator

Alan Johnstone, General Counsel

Nathan Straus, Administrator United States Housing Authority

Dr. Clark Foreman, Director Division of Defense Housing

John P. Broome, Director Region IV
United States Housing Authority

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