

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
YOUTH OUTSIDE OF HOME AND SCHOOL COMMITTEE

FRANCES INGRAM
CHAIRMAN

Louisville, Kentucky

December 31, 1933.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

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Youth outside of Home and School

Miss Frances Ingram, Head Resident, Neighborhood House

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Over three hundred volunteers have assisted in collecting material for this report. Miss Emily Reed, formerly Executive Secretary of the Recreation Council of the Community Chest, was especially helpful in the early stages of planning this survey. In addition, grateful appreciation is hereby extended to the entire staff of Neighborhood House for their willing help throughout the countless steps of tedious research.

PREFACE

The first White House Conference, called by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1909, was concerned with the dependent child.

The second White House Conference was called in 1919 by President Woodrow Wilson, and was followed by eight important regional conferences. Their far-reaching recommendations for social and legislative protection included five sections: an economic and social basis for child welfare standards; child labor; health of children and mothers; children in need of special care; and the standardization of child welfare laws.

The aims of the third White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, called by President Herbert Hoover in 1930, were to find facts, to define standards, and to recommend changes. The four sections of the work of seventeen committees of experts are: medical service; public health and administration; education and training and the handicapped.

The results of all three conferences are the continued molding of public opinion and the social action to better the life of every child in the country. In each case, the president who sounded the call hoped to make the people more conscious of the need for a national program for children. The states took up the challenge and, in Kentucky, Jefferson County has provided this study of conditions which affect youth, toward the aim of better planning of youth's future.

YOUTH OUTSIDE OF HOME AND SCHOOL

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FOREWORD

The Recreation Council of the Community Chest has constantly had three ends in view: to survey the field of recreation in Louisville; to coordinate the plans and activities of all existing recreation and character building agencies of the city, whether public or private; and to assist in any effort to fill in the gaps, in a well rounded plan for an adequate recreational program.

There has been marked good feeling and cooperation among the agencies, and great advances have been made.

The findings in this report, secured by the volunteer assistance of many people and organizations, all point in one direction. There is no doubt in the mind of any one that opportunities for healthful, creative and worthy leisure time activities must be supervised and directed, and there is equally little doubt that the number of people trained to supervise is woefully small.

It is to be hoped that the labor and research expended in this effort to set forth the situation in Louisville will result in making it possible for young men and women who are anxious for training as recreation workers to find a place in their own city among the surroundings where they are to work to so equip themselves.

Adele Brandeis,
Chairman Recreation Council,
Community Chest

YOUTH OUTSIDE OF HOME AND SCHOOL

Frances Ingram, Chairman

Summary

The Committee on Youth outside of Home and School submits the following summary of the reports of its various sub-committees dealing with influences in the life of youth outside of home and school. Youth is defined by the White House Conference as young people under eighteen years of age.

This study deals for the most part with the four chief constructive agencies in the life of youth in the community - the churches, agencies offering programs to girls, agencies with programs for boys, settlements and other neighborhood agencies. Play and safety programs, the motion pictures, the theatre, unwholesome influences upon youth, the radio, reading, camping - all bear vitally upon the lives of young people.

The strength of the churches in Louisville is indicated by the fact that 39,653 young people under eighteen years of age are receiving religious instruction in 195 churches of the 211 reporting. The churches are calling for able adult leadership to promote strong programs of wholesome and varied activities for young people on week days as well as on Sundays. Such programs would tend to sustain interest and to develop a sense of responsibility and qualities of leadership.

Many programs for the girl and for the boy have been planned and carried forward successfully by a number of groups - the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Y. M. H. A., the Y. M. I., the settlements, the city recreation departments, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, the luncheon

clubs, and the patriotic societies. These programs reach only a small percentage of the youth of the city; but the small staffs permitted by cut budgets do reach the maximum number.

The settlements and community houses are common meeting grounds for all ages. The activities of the settlements are as various as the neighborhoods in which they are located - unemployment relief; interpretation of the foreign born and recreation are main interests in different localities.

The story of the wandering boy presents a tragic picture of the lack of a vital interest in his home or in his home surroundings.

Summer life in Louisville is centered in the activities of our city playgrounds. Last summer 209,093 participated. Play and safety are twin interests. Playgrounds have safety clubs which take care of the safety of those children using the playgrounds. That child safety education has been effective is proved by the fact that child accidents have notably decreased.

The motion picture has an aroused public scrutinizing its reels. Nationally, the problem has been studied scientifically for the past four years (1929-1933) by psychologists, sociologists, and educators. The local forces are more or less in a state of organization at this time, but there is interest in the problem, and work is being planned.

In the last decade with the decline of commercial drama outside of the films, there has arisen an increased interest among young people in amateur dramatics, and plays given in the schools, by the churches, on the playgrounds, at the settlements have become an important part of the life of youth in the city.

The tremendous educational and entertainment value of the radio, as well as the means to power and propaganda are the factors of interest in the radio. Our local radio authorities recognize this responsibility, and beginnings have been made to cooperate as wisely as expansion seemed to allow.

Two years ago (December 3, 1931), the Louisville Free Public Library organized its "Children's Reading, Dramatic, and Story-Telling Clinic". This clinic has made a scientific study of the voluntary reading of the fifth grade children, white and colored, in the public schools to discover the natural interests and literary appetites of children.

During the past summer eight summer camps furnished outings to 2,313 individuals. Activities were varied, - the most popular being nature study, camp craft, swimming, first aid, and music. Volunteers and campers were given every opportunity to develop leadership. Refreshed by sunshine, fresh air, and good food, these campers were made healthier and happier from the summer experience.

Despite the fact that many agencies are doing constructive work, we find when we look about us many pit-falls, and we know that with conditions as they are in our city, it is difficult for youth to find its way.

The committee on unwholesome influences reported a prevalence of abominations which menace youth. The recommendation carries a plea for action based upon this list of distorted forms of commercial recreation.

The report of the Committee on Community Environment has been given an important place in this study. We realize with Mr. Thrasher that the gang of a city springs up in the interstices of its various

sections, and there plots evil in a no-man's land. The committee wishes to express its appreciation of the work of the Women's City Club which has bent its effort toward a better community environment. From its initial work for better garbage disposal to its present participation in the City Zoning Plan, and its work for better housing and lighting for negroes, this club has concerned itself with our need for more residential areas which are desirable.

The trend of the time in the industrial field is indicated by the fact that twenty states have endorsed the Federal Amendment. The facts given in this report concerning child labor in Kentucky are taken from the records of the Consumers' League of Kentucky and of the Kentucky Child Labor Association.

The most important organization operative in Jefferson County, excluding schools and Sunday Schools, is the 4-H Club of Farm Projects which has 311 boys and 400 girls between the ages of 10 and 18 years. The letters stand for Head and Hand, Heart and Health, all of which are employed in the natural education of youth in a farm family. The big annual event of 4-H Clubs is Achievement Day which comes at the end of harvest and represents a whole year's work. Cups are awarded and certificates distributed for distinguished service. All of this work comes under the departments of Agriculture and Home Economics of the University of Kentucky.

The reports from sixteen institutions were scanned for recreational activities for the dependent children in them. While there seemed to be an attitude of good-will toward the play spirit of children, there is a recognized need for more recreational facilities and more personnel workers trained to conduct activities to satisfy the play-spirit.

The report closes with recommendation of the committee on the correlation of the arts that the culture of the ages be brought to youth, that a discriminating taste be developed through folk-songs and dances, choral singing of the simple classics, acquaintance with masterpieces of painting and sculpture, and rhythms in poetry illustrating the kinship of the arts.

The Filson Historical Society

THREE MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS

The White House Conference Committee on Youth outside of Home and School is making three chief recommendations. The first relates to adequate training for group leadership; the second to the establishment of a Children's Theatre; and the third to the elimination of certain bad conditions in our city. Before the first recommendation can yield results, it is necessary that the general public be willing to pay for the services of young people who have trained themselves to do a fine quality of group work. Resources to employ these leaders, when trained, must be available. There must be a city-wide comprehension of the need for trained leadership and the willingness on the part of the community to accept leadership and to pay for it. Our community must be taken into partnership.

1. The churches are keenly alive to the seriousness of the problem confronting them of keeping their young people in the church, and they offer programs of varied activities to interest young people, - they feel the need of a better trained leadership in dealing with groups. Girls' agencies offer programs for girls; boys' agencies push back the horizon for boys; and neighborhood agencies bring to youth "the inspiration and resources of the higher life". The playgrounds deal with youth in a city-wide scheme; the Safety Council in a plan of education; the various amateur dramatic groups in sporadic efforts. The Children's Department of the Louisville Free Public Library deals with children in an extended field of usefulness; the various camps, in their summer programs; the county, in its 4-H work; and the institutions that serve as homes, for dependent and delinquent children.

Whereas all these associations and agencies point to and emphasize the need of a trained leadership, this White House Conference Committee on Youth outside the Home and School recommends to the University of Louisville that it include and develop in its curriculum under the Department of Sociology, where such a course has recently had a beginning, a training course for group workers similar to that given by Northwestern University in Chicago or by Western Reserve in Cleveland, and that this type of training be extended to the Louisville Municipal College. It is the judgment of this committee that such training should have a general sociological background; and,

The Committee further urges the University, as it builds up this department, to take into consideration the needs of those struggling in the field with various types of groups, and sponsor institutes or extension courses that may help these leaders in dealing with their problems.

- II. Whereas during the slump in legitimate drama, coincident with the economic slump in the country, amateurs have given themselves to spontaneous efforts in play-form in churches, schools, city playgrounds, libraries, settlements, and various dramatic groups:

This Committee urges the University of Louisville to unite with the Junior League and others interested in capturing and co-ordinating these elements of dramatic expression in a movement for a theatre for the youth of Louisville. The Louisville Free Public Library in its Children's Department would furnish source material to the leaders in this department of the arts.

- III. Whereas the Committee on Unwholesome Influences found abominations in our midst: the presence at a late hour of little boys in pool rooms reeking with profane and filthy language; the sale of peanuts and pop corn by little boys at a late hour in a theatre where a wrestling match was taking place; the sale of liquor in the cafe where dancing takes place; the sale of salacious literature at drug stores and newsstands; and vice rampant in certain sections of our city: (The child labor cases just mentioned were reported to the State Labor Inspector and promptly acted upon.) this Committee recommends that the Mayor, the Director of Public Welfare, the Director of Safety, the City Health Officer, the Juvenile Court Judge and other authorities take steps for the control of these problems.

INTRODUCTION TO REPORTS OF SUB COMMITTEES

We are too close to our economic upheaval to assign meanings to our observations of its effects upon youth. What we see is that youth today is in revolt. The revolt is economic, psychological, and sociological. It is general. This revolt may be the result of the discovery by young people that our standards and our practice are not supposed to be in accord. The moral realism which results when we try to reach a code of behavior from below upward is challenging all tradition. Youth is just as eager to find out what it wants as in trying to get it. Youth makes brave claims about society and its own will. What youth really wants is to find a chart for its way which will free it from the sidelong anxiety aroused when it upset tradition.

Community organizers, both urban and rural, are trying to master social resources and apply a scientific spirit to the solution of social problems, but the borderlines of social work are far from clear, and our present chapter in culture history has too wide a range of problems for effective concentration.

In the efforts made to grapple with difficulties arising from philanthropy as a business one major discovery has been made: there is no satisfactory substitute for a job. "Head-on come hours and days of leisure time". Many publications feature suggestions for the use of this new leisure. Hobbies are encouraged, the gates to the field of amateur arts are flung open, the boisterous sports of rivalry are now elevated to social phenomena in our thinking and regarded as friend-makers; hobnobs are being organized everywhere because of, what Godfrey Lias calls, "the ascending status of leisure". Gardening, nature study, astronomy, rocks, birds, flowers, insects, trees; the work bench with saw, hammer, chisel, and plane; modeling, carving, spinning, weaving, dyeing; amateur dramatics, music, art, folk dancing, singing, family orchestras, and home-made toys; camping, hiking, swimming; hockey, skating; arm chair traveling, home study courses, and even fixing up the place are converting leisure into other forms of wealth than money. There is a boom in game-playing, and the once-deprecatingly-called "self-improvement business" has become in the public mind something in the way of group work to carry forward as a means of growth. The play life of children and the group recreational life of adolescents have been given a sociological rather than a physical education point of view.

However, only very gradually, and sometimes sullenly, has leisure become popular among the unemployed. In the breakdown of industry youth has lived in the dark shadows cast over its home. Indolence felt like collapse, and there seemed to be no future worth having. It was a wide and tragic prospect and it involved moral as well as economic issues. Ethical convictions relaxed or failed to mature. But amid all this turmoil of change, group spirit has grown; a common stock of human interests which never passes its dividend has started to accumulate. When the stress is over, we may find that we have staked out the ground for a future social edifice very different from that one which collapsed on our heads.

CHURCHES

This report covers 211 churches in Louisville. There are 39,653 young people under eighteen years of age receiving religious instruction in 195 of the churches reporting. Different churches have different ways of imparting religious instruction to young people. This report includes summaries from both white and colored churches; of the white, the following: Catholic, Jewish, Unitarian, Christian Scientist, Unity Truth, Inter-denominational, and the various Protestant denominations forming the Ministerial Association; of the colored; Baptist, the churches of the Ministerial Alliance, comprising the other Protestant denominations and the Presbyterian Missions.

In answer to the question put to churches, "What do you consider the chief need for youth under 18 today?", the ministers showed that they were alive to the seriousness of the problem confronting them in dealing with youth. To quote one "The chief need of the young person is to find out what is wrong with our economic order and to evolve ways and means of changing it, so that economic security for himself and his family may be obtained; then there is the need for adequate recreation so that young people who are unemployed may know how to use leisure."

All pastors dwelt on the need for better spiritual leadership in religious education. The belief is that young people want to have an appreciation of spiritual values, that they want real Christ-like characters as examples and less make-believe Christianity. Youth is hungry for religious experience.

The building for one inter-denominational church was erected recently by unemployed men. Healing instruction is given before and salvation instruction after the service. Plays, such as "Stoning Stephen", and "Lot's Wife", are given to illustrate sermons.

The Unitarian church encourages an open forum policy for its young people. Such interests as labor, sex standards, marriage and divorce, and character education share with religion, as problems of the day, to engage the minds of that church's young people.

Committee:

Rev. George A. Saffin, Secretary of the Catholic School Board
Mr. James T. Howington, Chairman of Catholic Recreation Commission
Mr. Charles Strull, Jewish
Rev. Edgar C. Lucas, Ministerial Association
Rev. J. M. Nelson, Ex. Sec. - Board of Social Service, Diocese of Ky.
Rev. John Lowe Fort, Executive Sec. Louisville Council of Churches
Mr. Thomas C. Fisher, Chairman of Big Brother Committee
Rev. Richard Seebode, Unitarian
Mrs. Virginia Dixon, Office Secretary, Church Women's Federation
Rev. John Little, Presbyterian Colored Missions
Rev. E. J. Harris, Ministerial Alliance
Rev. H. W. Jones, Baptist Ministers and Deacons Association
Rev. W. H. Steward, Editor American Baptist Paper

Catholic Churches

It must be borne in mind that the Catholic School is inseparably linked with the Church in caring for the Catholic youth. Religion and Bible history are taught daily in Catholic Schools in Louisville. The schools are both elementary and secondary, totaling 58 in number, with an approximate enrollment of 16,000 under 18 years of age.

There are 9 Boy Scout Troops in Catholic parishes; 2 Girl Scout Troops, and a third troop in process of organization.

The chief Missionary Society for Catholic young people is the Catholic Students Mission Crusade, sponsoring both Home and Foreign Missions, engaged in varied activities. All Catholic School children are automatically enrolled; about 10,000 are active members. Study Clubs and "Round Tables" with definite programs are associated with many of the Parish Missions Units.

Athletics for boys: There is a Central Recreation Commission for Catholic School boys, which sponsors a Basket Ball League of 16 teams during the winter season, and holds an annual track and field meet. There is no organized form of athletics for elementary grade school girls. Catholic High Schools sponsor their own athletic programs.

Dramatics: Grade Schools have entertainments and plays given several times a year. High Schools have dramatics as part of their curriculum.

Music is taught in all parochial schools. High School pupils have Glee Clubs.

Parties for children are frequent, and all schools have picnics, at least annually.

Educational motion pictures are shown during the year, and about six schools possess their own projecting machines.

The interests of the young people are looked after by the Pastor and the Assistant Priests in the parishes, and by the Religious Sisters and Brothers who teach in the schools. These are on a salary basis. Nearly all Catholic churches have religious sodality for boys and religious sodality for girls.

All parishes have extra rooms for social activities.

Jewish Congregations

The Jewish Community in Louisville is served by two Reform Religious congregations, one Conservative and three Orthodox. The information which follows was furnished by these congregations, together with the Louisville Hebrew School, which recruits its children largely from the Orthodox part of the Community. The number of youth enrolled in the Sunday Schools is as follows: B'rith Sholom Congregation, (Reform) 88; Adath Israel Congregation, (Reform) 152; Adath Jeshurun Congregation, (Conservative) 260; Anshei Sfard, (Orthodox) 94; and Knesseth Israel, (Orthodox) 150; making a total of 744. Agudath Achim has no Sunday School. These Sunday Schools meet once a week, in their respective Synagogues and Temples. In addition, the Hebrew School (Talmud Torah) with its enrollment of 200 affords daily instruction between the hours of 2 and 7 p. m. except Saturdays and Sundays. When the young people are confirmed in the Adath Israel congregation the boys become members of a Junior Congregation and the girls members of a Junior Sisterhood. In these two organizations these young people begin to take part in the social work of the community.

The Talmud Torah, while not affiliated with any specific Synagogue, should be included because part of the curriculum is devoted to religious instruction. This school is supported mainly by contributions from members of the Jewish Community in addition to small fees from pupils, and is looked upon as a Jewish Communal Institution. The enrollment includes young people from 6 to 16 years of age. The Louisville Hebrew School devotes considerable time to religious activities during the Jewish Holidays when plays, entertainments, and social features of a religious kind are conducted. There are several private schools where Hebrew and other instruction is imparted in the old traditional fashion. The Louisville Hebrew School maintains a branch in the Highlands for younger children. This branch meets five afternoons a week.

A Rabbi known as the City Rabbi, for the most part, attends to and supervises needs of the orthodox members of the community.

The Y. M. H. A. is a communal institution, which comprises a number of activities for boys and girls under 18. Although most of these activities are athletic or recreational, the entertainments held on Jewish Holidays are religious in character. Girl and Boy Scouts, and dramatic clubs provide parties as well as club functions. The Y. M. H. A. conducts a summer camp on the Upper River Road which affords splendid recreational facilities for as many as 200 during the summer season.

The Jewish Welfare Federation, some of whose departments are devoted to activities with youth, serves as voluntary probation officer in cases that come before the Juvenile Court. During 1933 no such case came before the Juvenile Court. The Jewish Children's Home provides a home for children during the temporary incapacity of the mother.

Ministerial Association

Of the 171 questionnaires sent to White Protestant churches belonging to the Ministerial Association to ascertain what is being done by them for youth under 18 years, 94 were answered fully and in a manner to indicate a vigorous interest in the challenging problems of youth today.

The denominations which responded to the questionnaire, were: Baptist, Christian, Church of Christ, Episcopal, Evangelical, Evangelical Synod of North America, United Lutheran Church in America, Missouri Synod Lutheran, Methodist Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, South, Presbyterian, U. S. A., Associate Reformed, Presbyterian, Reformed Church in the U. S., United Brethren, Church of the Nazarene.

This study concerns itself with three divisions of the question. What is the Church doing for youth outside the Home and School? What activities? Who is responsible for their promotion and continuity? What recommendations are the outgrowth of these activities?

The following activities seem to be distributed rather evenly: Daily Vacation Bible School, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Missionary Societies, study clubs, athletics for boys, athletics for girls, dramatics, choral clubs, sewing classes, handicraft, discussion groups, picnics, parties, nurseries, lectures, picture shows, boat rides, camps, big brothers, Cub Scouts, entertainment. The choice social activities are parties, picnics, and entertainments. Although we have figures for fifty-five per cent, the enrollment of 14,926 under 18 years of age listed was evidence that the church is busy. The greater part of all this social life devolves upon the pastor. A few figures illustrate the situation; 75 pastors, 8 secretaries, 12 members of boards of trustees, 61 volunteers, 7 full-time paid workers, 4 part-time workers are responsible for the 24,106 individuals enrolled in Sunday Schools. The pastors recommend that more lay-leadership in their churches help them.

The replies to the question, "What do you consider the greatest need of youth under 18 today?" reveal the following convictions on the part of pastors: The activities of youth must be handled by the churches; the churches meet the social side of the lives of youth better than the physical; greater need for religious education than ever before; nurseries are a successful effort to take care of little people so that parents may have the privilege of church service; added leisure of modern times puts more responsibility on churches and homes; moral stability can come through study of the Bible; Christ's ideals of service and character building need to be kept constantly before youth; all members should be employed in church work; need for spiritual supervision by clergy who will in a tolerant manner expound the scriptures to train the mind of youth, to believe that the spiritual is the only foundation of a developing life; need for a devotional religion; need for lectures and discussion of modern problems by Young People's League

to help them apply the issues of religion to the practical problems of every day life; religion meets social and economic problems; young people do not require too great a variety of amusements to keep them interested.

It is evident that denominational organizations are manned too often by overworked pastors. Teachers of religious education are honest in saying that a social activity may not be any better because it is carried on in a church. It takes a lot of intelligence and determination put upon the motive power of religious experience to make a better guided generation of human beings. The pastor is doing his part; it is for everyone interested in having our modern world become a rescued paradise to tell the parson's tale and give better character training by living better lives. That's the aim and hope of the churches for all possible attainment.

The Louisville Council of Churches is organized to coordinate the Protestant Christian forces of the city in an effort to bring about greater effectiveness. The program of the Council includes such activities as can be carried on by the cooperating group better than by the individual churches working separately. Among the varied activities are the developing of inter-church fellowship, the promoting of cooperative relationships, the participation in international Christian movements, the promoting of organized religious education, the aiding in securing better observance of law, especially through the "big brother" and "big sister" work with the Juvenile Court, and cooperation with the press in adequate Church publicity.

Recommendation: That churches provide more workers trained in Religious Education courses, as taught in Theological Seminaries; that members of the church who assume leadership be encouraged to enroll for training.

It is a long labor of experience to find out what will satisfy a human mind. It has always been the function of religion "to keep men in mind of the goal of their own wills", and in our competitive age the comparative eye can find no safer guide than the reflection and interpretation of our enlightened churches.

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Picture

Shows

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Ride?

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Ministerial Alliance

Colored Churches

The Ministerial Alliance includes all the churches of Protestant denominations (except Baptists): Congregational, colored Methodist, Episcopal, African Methodist Episcopal, Church of Our Merciful Saviour (Episcopal), and Methodist Episcopal. The organization of the Alliance seems to be rather intricate, because of the divisions of the Methodist churches (African Methodist Episcopal, Zion Methodist Episcopal, Colored Methodist Episcopal, and Methodist Episcopal), each with its own conference and its own bishop. Only nine congregations responded to the questionnaire, so we can give only a slant on the work being done, as evidenced by the replies. However, the deductions are indicative of the whole.

The total Sunday School enrollment of these nine churches is 1,501. The number under 18 years of age in the Sunday Schools is 816. Two churches have Daily Vacation Bible Schools; three have Boy Scouts; four have mission societies; one has athletics for both boys and girls; three have dramatics; three have choral clubs; one has sewing classes; one has handicraft; one has a nursery; two schedule lectures; one has picture shows; one has camping; all have picnics, parties, and entertainments.

Although we have no figures for the statement, we know that many colored churches of Louisville have male choruses which sometimes unite to give very inspiring concerts. The most representative voices from each church unite with the singers of the other 25 or 30 churches until a stupendous volume of good choral music is produced. This, surely, is a development of one of our finest arts.

In thirteen churches of the city, clubs have been organized on the order of scouting troops, and girls from the various denominations have gone to Lincoln Ridge for camping.

Street preaching has a place in the religious life of the city. Where the converts go later into the church, what would otherwise be only the emotion of a moment becomes a lasting human value.

The Presbyterian Mission is doing outstanding work for colored people in our community, but their figures have been included in the Community House story.

In all churches which reported, the pastor is in charge of the activities of youth. One Sunday School Superintendent assists, and there are volunteers in each church. There are two paid part-time workers. There are five Epworth Leagues and one Young People's Service League. Nine churches reported extra rooms for activities.

Baptist Colored Churches

There is in the city a group called the Baptist Ministers and Deacons' Association which represents fifty-two Baptist churches, big and little. Of this number only fifteen are self-supporting. That means that the pastor must earn his living by doing other work to supplement his income.

Everyone of these Baptist churches, has a Sunday School, and in the 38 churches reported there are enrolled 6,852. It is estimated that four-fifths of this number are under 18 years of age.

The Daily Vacation Bible School has been an experiment. Last summer four churches conducted them, and the work was regarded as a success. Most of the colored churches are anxious to have Boy Scout Troops. Have tried from time to time, but when the leader moved away the troop disbanded. There has been one attempt to have Girl Scouts. All colored churches have missionary societies. Athletics is not a part of Sunday School activities. Dramatics is well regarded if Biblical subjects, "without modern theatricals", are used, and the right leadership provided. Almost every church has an annual picnic.

The social life is mainly bound up in entertainment and in B. Y. P. U. In B. Y. P. U., the discussion centers in religious topics. There are lectures, too. Most of the churches have films and give their own picture shows. There are very few boat rides. Camping facilities are very meager, Lincoln Ridge being used by girls of the various churches, and the Boy Scout camp by boys. The chief means of promoting social life is the entertainment given.

The social life of the young people is looked after by the pastor and Sunday School superintendent, assisted by Sunday School teachers. There is a B. Y. P. U. in each church. The Junior membership in this association ranges in age from eight to sixteen. Then there are the continuing groups for older B. Y. P. U.'s.

Every church has at least one large room for entertainments, and some have as many as four rooms.

The pastors think the greatest need of youth today is "better examples by older people and more spiritual interest in youth by their elders."

The colored churches in Louisville are old in stone and in legend. One of them is 104 years old. The editor of the American Baptist paper has been its Sunday School superintendent for fifty years, and the pastor has held his shepherd's crook for 48 years. Such long paternity of a church probably accounts for the tone of reverence and striking leadership of its young people. In the second oldest church in the city, the pastor plans to have a library in connection with his Sunday School which he hopes will lead to study clubs for his B. Y. P. U.

CHURCH STATISTICAL SHEET

Churches	Number Reporting	Reporting on Sunday Schools or Religious Instruction	Enrollment under 18 in Sunday Schools
Catholic	40	40	16000
Jewish	6	6	744
Ministerial Association	94	94	14926
Unitarian	2	2	80
Interdenomi- national	2	2	450
Christian Scientist	2	2	275
Truth Centers	2	-	-
Ministerial Alliance	9	9	816
Baptists	52	38	5482
Presbyterian Mission	2	2	880
Total	211	195	39653

GIRLS' WORK

The findings of the committee on work with girls, under the heading of Youth outside of Home and School, include the contributions from community centers, public recreation department, Y. W. C. A., Y. M. H. A., Settlement Houses, Scouts, Council of Jewish Women, Louisville Goodwill Industries, Colonial Dames, D. A. R. John Marshall Chapter. Of the fifteen questionnaires answered, seven were from the settlement group of Louisville: Baptist Goodwill Center, Cabbage Patch Settlement, Louisville Goodwill Industries, Neighborhood House, Plymouth Settlement, Rose Hudson Community Center and Wesley Community House.

Of the organizations submitting reports, there were many that did not report enrollment and attendance, as no records are kept; but from records kept, the numbers totaled 6,880 girls enrolled during the year 1932-1933, with an attendance of 120,336. The work in most of the settlements, community centers, public recreation department, Scouts, Y. W. C. A. and the Girls Work Department of the Y. M. H. A. were under girl workers who had special training for their work, - many of them with college degrees. In most instances paid workers, part or full-time, were in charge of work with girls. Under them there were many part-time volunteers. The Council of Jewish Women, D. A. R. John Marshall Chapter, the Colonial Dames conducted their work under chairmen or committees whose work is wholly volunteer. Their work is conducted in various organizations and institutions. The D. A. R. John Marshall Chapter conducts a Homemaker program at Neighborhood House. The Colonial Dames sponsor a Betsy Ross Club at one of the Public Schools.

The work with girls varies from the well-organized small club upon the natural group idea to the informal large classes and individual work in hospitals and homes. The list of activities includes: athletics, gymnasium; dramatics; Scouts, Brownies (a junior Scout organization); handicraft, art; libraries; study groups, discussion of travel, books, poetry, vocations, current events, personal relations, supper clubs (social and civic); game rooms (table games); game groups (folk games); nature study; camping; homemaking (cooking, sewing, nurses' training, dressmaking); woodcraft (Indian wood lore); story hour; dancing (social and folk dancing); music (rhythm, band, piano, and choral); Bible classes, picnics, rallies, and community nights.

In the settlements girls are organized upon the natural group basis, chronological age groups or interest groups, and into nationality groups, as is done at Neighborhood House. For example, there are the Walade be Hungie, a Syrian girls' singing club; Societa de Canto, an Italian singing club. From the studies submitted, the majority of girls served are listed as Americans, with the exception of several settlements, which list the following nationalities: Neighborhood House, 25, - the leading ones being American, Jewish, Italian, and Syrian: Wesley Community Center, Americans of German and Irish descent, a few Syrians and Italians: Rose Hudson Community Center, Irish and German. The Presbyterian Colored Mission offers colored people many opportunities with their religious, educational, social and recreational programs. The

Presbyterian colored Mission is one of the largest institutions of its kind in the south. Its work is conducted by a white staff. One outstanding activity has been a sewing class which has been attended by many hundreds of young colored girls. Plymouth Settlement also serves the colored people but of another vicinity. Plymouth settlement has an entire colored staff.

It is interesting to note that in all the questionnaires answered, home visiting and personal interviews are a part of the work with girls.

Practically all the work with girls is non-sectarian, but many of the organizations are supported by religious groups, churches and their organizations through club dues, and by the Community Chest.

The summary of outstanding features of the girls' work program shows great diversity. The general feeling centers in the hope of giving to each girl through her contact with the right kind of leadership and activity an interest in a richer and fuller life. Those settlements and community centers which do religious work and are supported by religious groups state that the object of their programs is character building through Christian training. The Scouts offer a program with the use of the Patrol system and the court of honor, through which the girls have a share in planning their program and carrying it out. The ideas of service and influence, homemaking, nature study, camping, crafts, dramatics, and songs are parts of the Scouting program. The Public Recreation department's aim is to offer recreational opportunities to every individual in the city who cares to take advantage of them. The Council of Jewish Women, D. A. R., John Marshall Chapter, and Colonial Dames cooperate with institutions, organizations, and settlements to help them carry out their program in work with girls. The Y. M. H. A. questionnaire states that the outstanding feature of its program is work for senior girls, through cultural and educational courses. The work with children is very much the same as that of the usual program of Community Centers. The Y. W. C. A. offers mental, physical, and spiritual good health through participation in many different kinds of sports, and through classes which develop new skills. Sound foundations are laid for the living of the good life.

Neighborhood House, a social settlement supported by the Community Chest, summarizes its program as follows: Many of the activities with girls are built about National group interests of the various national groups that attend the Settlement, in a hope of creating a real understanding of the fineness of their foreign culture and the need for it in the life of their American home; in a hope of bringing about an understanding of the values of the foreign culture to their American life; and in the hope of creating in the minds of American youth of foreign parentage an appreciation of the inherited culture of their own people. Programs of national songs, folk dances, and old

world stories are given for the whole neighborhood in a hope of arousing in our native Americans an appreciation of their foreign neighbors.

The activities of the girls' program are offered to fill the greatest needs of the neighborhood. The program is definitely planned for a year, but is elastic enough to be changed and adapted to fill the greatest needs which grow out of the conditions of our neighborhood. The settlement is always alert to discover and preserve native strains of culture and talent which might be lost in the struggle to become self-supporting Americans. Throughout the work with groups, the girls' leader attempts to bring about a greater understanding of the cultural and educational activities, amid the friendly companionship of the settlement.

It is tragic to note that in our present period of greater need for the things that make life worth living, work with girls must be curtailed. The reports show that the number of trained and paid staff workers cannot be increased as the needs demand. Budgets are cut far below the existence point. However, from the comments gathered from the reports submitted, all organizations working with girls have pushed their workers to the limit in the hope of reaching as many girls as possible. The excellent work being done in the city could be carried still further into neighborhoods that have not been touched, if more funds were available.

Committee:

Mrs. Rebecca B. Krupp, Neighborhood House, Chairman
Miss Charlotte Califf, Y. W. C. A.
Mrs. Spalding Coleman, Colonial Dames
Miss Mary Kate Coombs, Rose Hudson Community Center
Miss Claudia Edwards, Baptist Goodwill Center
Mrs. Edith Emerson, Plymouth Settlement
Mrs. Samuel Eskew, Louisville Council of Girl Scouts
Miss Marguerite Farver, Division of Recreation
Miss Constance L. Gillespie, Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A.
Miss Margaretta B. Gordon, Cabbage Patch Settlement
Mrs. Arthur S. Kling, Council of Jewish Women
Miss Edna Kuhl, Presbyterian Colored Missions
Miss Ronetta Mayer, Y. M. H. A. Girls' Department
Miss Elizabeth Russell, Wesley Community House
Miss Lois Skaggs, Louisville Goodwill Industries
Mrs. Utley B. Young, D. A. R., John Marshall Chapter

BOYS AGENCIES

Boys' needs are more obvious than girls'. The city is trying to meet them through Boy Scouts (white and colored), Y. M. C. A., Y. M. H. A., Y. M. I. (Mackinac Council), Vernon Club (has a community board, and patrons are largely Swiss), and settlements. All of these agencies have formal programs of boys' activities.

Men's luncheon clubs have developed a social outlook by supporting and initiating many movements in behalf of boys. There is now a focus of interest in a survey of boys' work programs in Louisville to synchronize efforts and avoid duplication. A Boys' Work Council will doubtless be the outgrowth.

Responses from the Luncheon Clubs to inquiries for this study state:

American Business Club: The American Business Club sponsors the Boy Scout Troop at Neighborhood House.

Kiwanis Club: The Kiwanis Club appropriated \$50.00 last year to be used in sending boys to the Y. M. C. A. for desirable recreation. The young people sent were from one graded school, one Junior High School, and from an Orphan's Home.

Lions Club: The Lions Club gave lunches to children in one school; sponsored the Cubs Club, a civic society of 40 boys in the same school; inaugurated trips to historic places, the first of which was made to Harrodsburg via Frankfort by 56 boys from this same school, - the guide on this trip making stopovers to see beautiful old Kentucky homes; continued its scholarship to a crippled boy in a mountain school; and this year built and equipped a dressing room in the Children's Free Hospital.

Optimist Club: The Big Brother Committee of the Optimist Club contributed \$500.00 for scholarships to keep boys in school.

Rotary Club: The Public Speaking Contests initiated by Rotary last year (1932-1933) for Junior High School boys will be continued; lectures on Sex Hygiene are given by physicians; it continues the work the Club has done for many years with crippled children. Now that Kentucky has a Crippled Children's Commission, Rotary no longer does health work, but Rotarians collect dues for the Kentucky Crippled Children's Society and help provide toys for the Crippled Children's Hospital. Rotary cooperates with the Y. M. C. A. as a part of its boys' work program.

The Junior Board of Trade has united with the Recreation Division of the Public Welfare Department in making a study of delinquency in the city.

The Y. M. H. A. has for its members intramural athletics and team competition, conducts a handball tournament, and has an inter-club Round Robin basket ball schedule.

The services of the Y. M. C. A., both physical and social, fill a vital need in the life of our youth in the city. Camping, hiking, swimming, scouting, - of course! Hobby, handicraft, game room, reading room, lobby, too! And, always, that useful aid, counseling! It has served 2,532 boys under 18 this past year.

The Settlement has dealt with boys of the congested districts for many years and has long realized the needs of trained leadership. The Settlement needs workers who have knowledge of group psychology and the natural interests of boys, and are able to capture their imagination through a varied program rich in content. During these times of short-staff, we have found the truth of Miss Addams's statement, "The great teachers in boys' work are the boys themselves".

It has been said that 'people go to pieces because of home conditions'. These home conditions, however, are part and parcel of our economic ills, and youth has the brunt to bear without knowing what it is all about. The democratic process faces a new Armageddon where its ideals must fight the masked figures of anti-social combat. Our one hope ahead is that the boys who attended the forty-two different settlement activities totaling 69,746 times last year and came in personal contact with settlement workers will absorb the meaning of plans used with them, weave the ideas into their own teaching plans and use them on smaller boys.

The Scout report shows 66 white troops with 1,277 scouts, and 30 colored troops with 558 enrolled. The pioneer allure of scout life is so appealing to boys that merit goes before meat in their eager eyes.

The Stodghill Award Plan of the Courier-Journal has 'evolved for carriers a system of co-operation with the schools which places a premium upon school achievement'. Both scholastic and citizenship endeavors are rewarded. This newspaper has a Boys' Band which through its training makes a contribution to the worthy use of leisure time.

Committee:

Mr. Burton Blackwell, Chairman
Mr. Harold F. Brigham, Chairman of Louisville Boys Work Council
Mr. V. Herndon Butler, Optimist Club
Mr. G. Leonard Fels, General Secretary, Y. M. C. A.
Rev. Lucan Green, Vernon Club
Mr. M. F. Grossman, Y. M. H. A.
Mr. Carle W. Handel, Boy Scouts
Mr. Paul Jeffries, Neighborhood House
Mr. Karl G. Johanboeke, Junior Board of Trade
Mr. Glen Kendall, Kiwanis Club
Mr. William Kuebler, Y. M. C. A.
Mr. Charles Leppert, Lions Club
Mr. Huett McIntosh, Louisville Federation of Settlements
Rev. Alex Reitzel, Y. M. I. Mackin Council
Mr. William Stodghill, Courier Journal and Times
Mr. Ernest F. Swindler, Rotary Club
Mr. Roscoe M. Wheat, Boy Scouts, (colored)
Mr. Thomas J. Wood, American Business Club

The following article deals service: the day nursery, the Par responsibility, and the settlement of the settlement is residence, - tory in social science to discover ization. The club, that purest fo character mark of settlement work depression, the settlement has had of its clubs has been somewhat cur of people among whom the Settlement hood knowledge which helps to steel

During the past four years community houses and settlements have able value. The form of their work immediate needs of their local community to thousands who, baffled, beaten, assistance and consolation within enrollment vary in the different Community dance reported for the past year is to have a more uniform system of working agencies.)

The object of all settlement work is to develop in young people a sense of personal respect, to inculcate high ideals, and to teach them the social adjustments that will render them assets to society. But when devastating economic crises occur, new and difficult problems have to be met. The questions of food, shelter, and clothing present vastly increased needs that must be met with greatly reduced budgets,

In order to study the current social problems in different neighborhoods, to ascertain what is being done in the settlements, and to make these facts common knowledge, and a force for intelligent coordinated action in the future, a questionnaire was submitted to all settlements, community houses, and day nurseries in the city, with the following result. In some instances the figures asked for were not given, but the statistics are compiled from those submitted.

In Louisville, Kentucky, with a population of 307,745 there are ten institutions, seven white and three colored, working for the welfare of youth outside the home and school. One is Methodist, one Baptist, two Presbyterian, one Christian, one Congregational, and the rest interdenominational or undenominational. Five of these agencies are supported by the Community Chest, two entirely by their churches, and the rest by church subscriptions, and small endowments; all are governed by Boards of Directors who are appointed by election, or are self perpetuating.

With the Compliments of

Youth Outside Home and School Committee

Frances Ingram, Chairman

Neighborhood House
Louisville, Ky.

The combined staff of these ten institutions consists of eleven residents, thirty-two additional full-time workers, twelve special workers, and the amazing number of 422 volunteers, many of whom are among the most efficient and representative of our citizens. Fifteen buildings and seven playgrounds constitute the physical set-up of these organizations. In four of them small house fees are collected. During these hard times, the settlements are not collecting the customary house fees as in former years.

All of the settlements affiliate with other agencies in the city, the Public Health Nursing Association, the Public Library, Girl Scouts, Boy Scouts, Girl Reserves, Daily Vacation Bible School, City Recreation Department, summer camps, and the Board of Education.

The settlements have their own federation in which they meet for inspiration and for discussion of problems.

While Louisville has a comparatively small foreign population, it is surprising to find the large number of nationalities served in the community houses. Through their doors pass Dutch, Scotch, Belgian, Bohemian, Serb, Austrian, Russian, Swiss, Greek, Polish, Scandinavian, Irish, Syrian, Italian, German, and Jewish people from various countries.

The programs in the settlements reporting follow practically the same general divisions. There are in all 29 girls' clubs, 40 boys' clubs, 33 adult groups. Drama is stressed in all but two of the institutions as constituting a cooperating activity in many of the house groups. Community night plays, Christmas pageants, patriotic films, historical tableaux, acting ballads, folk dancing, all play an important part in the hours of recreation. Music is found to be one of the most popular features in several of the settlements. Choral classes, lessons in violin, piano and voice, community singing, glee clubs, and social music, all are reported.

Art - comparatively little is being done except in handicraft work, needle work, and basketry.

Athletics - of course, is one of the major interests. Gymnasium classes, football, volley ball, basket ball, hikes, games of all kinds provide constant enjoyment for girls as well as for boys. Among the other activities, are groups in home-making, plain sewing and cooking, shoe mending, gardening, canning; classes in citizenship; in carpentry. Rooms are open every afternoon and night in the larger settlements for games, for reading, for listening to phonograph or radio, or for group singing.

Health work is of paramount importance in all settlements, seven sponsoring baby clinics and one an adult clinic. In the downtown institutions the patients are sent to the City Hospital Clinic, and many of the baby clinics are conducted by the Public Health Nursing Association. Valuable work is done by settlement workers in visiting the

sick in home and hospitals, in directing people to the proper place to receive medical and surgical aid, in assisting young mothers, and in teaching personal hygiene to the children. Several Red Cross classes are reported in which trained nurses give lessons in first aid, in nursing, and in preparing food for the sick. Where there is a gymnasium, the boys undergo a thorough physical examination before taking part in the games, the physician thus often finding conditions that when attended to in the beginning can prevent serious trouble later.

In addition to the program, all the settlements report constant personal service, such as family adjustments, evictions, reuniting members of foreign families, assisting boys and girls who are delinquent, placing motherless children, and all the hundred and one emergencies that present themselves daily.

Each settlement has, of necessity, a different type of work. The oldest one in the city serves as interpreter, instructor, and inspiration to the foreign-born, and helps them adjust themselves to the ideals of their new country. Another, in the heart of the factory district, runs an unemployment relief bureau, furnishing emergency jobs of one, two, or three days for men who are laid off with no means of caring for their families. This Settlement also runs a large commissary where grocers, dairymen, and bakers send food to be disposed of at minimum cost to those families who are in the direst need. Three missions, included in this group, have for their aim all forms of philanthropy for persons of the African race. One gives as its chief object providing a wholesome place of recreation and culture for boys and girls who would otherwise be on the street.

The report on the social trends of the neighborhood showed that lack of responsibility because of inability to get work, constant moving because of inability to pay rent, disintegration of homes causing juvenile delinquency all tend to create unrest and resentment against existing conditions. Some of the neighborhoods have changed from white to black; others, once vice-infested, have been cleaned up. Others complain of wretched housing conditions and immoral environment. One settlement which is situated in a well-to-do part of the city reports that the children coming from neighboring poor streets are provided by the clean streets, well-kept houses and lawns with an object lesson that often excites emulation.

The consensus of opinion is that the greatest needs for the youth of the city are decent places in which to live, proper food to live on, education, moral training, and wholesome employment for their leisure hours. The greatest needs for adults are considered to be better housing conditions, the chance to earn a living wage, recreation, and higher moral standards.

In our catastrophe of unemployment, the home-nature and neighborliness of the settlement have great value. This value is invisible, perhaps, rather than demonstrable, yet it can be seen in its effect upon boys, especially. The group program is adapted to the settlement, so boys must share the settlement with the members of their own families, and with the members of all the families of the neighborhood. The anomalies of boys' gangs do not have much chance to flourish in a neighborhood where a settlement is interested, above all things, in social justice as an inspiration for youth.

So much for what the settlements in Louisville are doing for their citizens. Now what are its citizens doing for the settlements? To begin with, they are supporting them, but there are many more ways in which they could help and encourage them. If the public could only be educated to look upon these settlements as clearing houses where those who have more than they need and those who have less than they need may meet for their mutual benefit! Those who have advantages of education, and culture should consider it a privilege to share these gifts with others less fortunate. If personal service cannot be given, it is always possible to share a surplus, whether it is bread for the starving, milk for the babies, fruit and flowers for the sick, coal for the freezing, or clothes for the naked. The workers in the settlements ask that people with beautiful gardens open them once a year in the spring so that children who have never seen a garden may have the opportunity. They ask that concert tickets which are not being used be sent to the community houses for distribution among music lovers who never have an opportunity of hearing good music. They ask for the use of automobiles to facilitate the social service work, and to transport children to such places as parks, museums and historic spots. They ask, above all, that people visit the settlements and see for themselves what is being done and the vast amount that still may be accomplished with greater interest and more substantial cooperation.

Committee:

Mrs. Cale Young Rice, Cabbage Patch Settlement, Chairman
Miss Nancy Rubel, Union Gospel Mission
Miss Elizabeth Wilson, Neighborhood House

WANDERING YOUTH

The desire for adventure and to see the country has always lured boys away from home, but, in the last three years, the ease with which they could cover great distances on freight trains and get food from sympathetic housewives or restaurant men has caused many a boy who in former years would have returned home in twenty-four hours, to become a regular "Knight of the Road". (In reality, an experienced bum and beggar.)

The youngsters who have lived near freight yards or who, for lack of something better to do, have loafed about wharves and the jungles of a big city and listened to the talk of the men have wanted to become seamen, like the brawny fellow with many tattoos, or have planned to go to New Orleans or to California with the boy who has told them how easy it was to get by. In many cases, older men have encouraged boys to travel with them, sometimes claiming them as relatives, in order that they might use the boy for begging food or creating sympathy in getting money.

One 13 year old from a poor home near the railroad yards was thrilled with the interest which a man, who lived for several days in a box car, had shown in him. He slipped food to the man, and, later when the man suggested that if he could get him some money he would take him off and get him a job, the boy stole the money which his mother was saving for the house rent. He delivered it to the man and the two left on the next freight. The boy went to sleep. When he woke in the box car the man had departed.

Last summer the Chicago Exposition was the Mecca for all the wanderers. Every boy headed that way, encouraged by some other boy to try it.

Many a trip is made to break the monotony of nothing-to-do-but-loaf-on-the-corner. One 17 year old said, "What would you do if you never had anything to do but hang on the corner? I couldn't go to the picture show and I couldn't take my girl out". A 13 and 15 year old explained "We had never been out of our home town in all our lives". Think what a camping trip or hikes would have meant to them!

Some older people have gotten the erroneous impression that such youthful wanderings are really educational. These people have never been close enough to the wanderer in his daily contacts to realize the type of education they are advocating. It is the reckless boy, not the older man, who pushes and shoves and jumps and takes chances on the moving freight; then goes through the rest of his life minus a leg or a hand.

In practically no instance were the boys scouts or members of any group or club in which they could have had an active and vital interest. Many have come from broken homes. Many of these were boys who had either finished the seventh or eighth grade or stopped school at fourteen or fifteen and were idle, and found time hanging heavy on their hands.

The wandering youth is proof of the need of leisure-time activities.

Committee: Miss Annabel Kahn, Travelers Aid Society

PLAY

The effort of the city to provide recreation in its program of public welfare is clearly set forth in the Sixth Annual Report of the Recreation Division. This report can be secured at the Department of Public Welfare. Any reader of this report would be convinced of the great social value of the activities described and would quickly see that, as far as funds allowed, the city of Louisville has provided adequately.

The table of contents lists all the familiar and introduces us to many new forms of pastime program-making. The newspapers every day inform us of municipal athletics, track, hiking club, band concerts, swimming pools, one-act play contests, radio programs, and bicycle derby, and the Mayor's Achievement Day. We all know that Louisville won the national public parks tennis championship, but few people realize that: there is a service bureau which provides programs to anyone on request; that seven street showers are serviced by the Fire Department for summer solace; that twelve streets are closed for spring and fall street play; that our marionette club presented a play at the Chicago World's Fair; that children's groups have a little theatre in Central Park in which to give their plays; that a costume chest is maintaining international relations with all people; that a pet show is an annual diversion; that children have a bubble-blowing contest; that there is a sand contest; that the bicycle derby is the newest city-wide stunt; that the doll show is fondly watched by thousands; that the handicraft exhibit had over two thousand objects made on playgrounds; that story spinning is teaching history and keeping alive our Kentucky pioneer background; that the music jamboree and the singing bee are as popular as the municipal caroling; that rock gardening contests were conducted last summer; that playground playmakers are busy with pageantry, dancing, and acting all the year long; that there are not only gym, but dancing classes conducted without charge every night of each week in eight junior high schools of the city.

In the fifteen community indoor centers of the city, the attendance of the past year (1932-1933) was 290,923. Of this number 209,093 were participants and 81,830 were spectators. The Division of Recreation owns no property. Four year-round community centers in buildings maintained by the Board of Park Commissioners have a full-time program operated by the Recreation Division. The School Board has turned over to the Recreation Division the abandoned Oakdale School where a full-time program is in operation. The remainder of the winter work is carried on at night and on Saturday mornings in public school buildings, the Recreation Division paying the Board of Education for light, heat, and janitor service. On the 23 playgrounds, attendance ran to 523,296. Budgets have been cut; but leisure has increased. This situation calls for attention.

Recommendation: It is to be hoped that the city will be able to follow out the recommendation of the recreation department that there be an increase of playground space properly beautified and with added facilities.

Committee: Miss Dorothea Nelson, Public Welfare Department, Division of Recreation.

SAFETY

In order to outline safety activities in their relation to children outside the school it may be well to state what is done in schools. The school set-up is quite definite in that graded safety outlines accompanied by posters are furnished monthly to all of the schools in Louisville and Jefferson County. These are augmented by Junior Safety Councils and school boy patrols, the latter having a very positive relation to safe-guarding children going to and from school outside of school hours.

Outside of school hours the Louisville Safety Council has three media for reaching children. They are: the radio, P. T. A. organizations, and safety clubs on playgrounds. In addition, there is a safety merit badge for Boy Scouts, and a safety driver's badge for Girl Scouts, and several Learn-to-Swim campaigns are conducted each year.

Over the radio from time to time, special safety talks are given for children. The safety clubs on playgrounds, particularly, take care of the safety of those children using the playgrounds. Through P. T. A. organizations, home hazards are emphasized. In order that Boy Scouts may receive the safety merit badge, a safety inspection of their homes must have been made and corrections made of existing hazards. Girl Scouts pass the driving examination before they may receive their badge.

The Annual Clean-up and Paint-up campaign has as its aim the inculcation of a desire for betterment of home physical conditions and the creation of civic pride.

That child safety education has been effective is proved by the fact that national child accidents have decreased, whereas adult accidents have had a decided increase.

Committee:

Mr. F. W. Rodenheber, Louisville Safety Council, Chairman
Mr. Edwin D. Wood, Safety Council Board
Mr. R. H. Wyatt, Safety Council Board

MOTION PICTURES

There is very little of a definite nature that can be reported at this time on the movie problem in Louisville. There is a quickening interest being shown in many directions but the work is mostly planned for later in the year. The forces are more or less in a state of organization at this time.

The motion picture industry - in one brief generation has become the sixth largest industry in the United States. Weekly attendance has been estimated at from 77,000,000 to 115,000,000 - 28,000,000 of whom are minors - 11,000,000 of them under thirteen years of age. Although the motion picture is primarily an agency for amusement, it is no less important as an influence in shaping attitudes and social values. It has become a sort of super-imposed system of education for the young, a system of education with which established social institutions such as the school and the church cannot compete in attraction or appeal. There has been little if any supervision or censorship of the movies. Box office receipts have been the determining factors in whether a film was "good" or "bad". Like Topsy, the industry has "jes grow'd" with little regard for the effects upon mankind.

Today, we are faced with a movie-mad age of young people. Few if any of the present generation can escape the influence of the cinema. It is well for us to stop and face squarely and frankly this problem in connection with the leisure time of our young people.

Pictures in general supply entertainment and knowledge to vast audiences. Is this entertainment the kind that is helpful or harmful for my child? Some very excellent pictures have been and are still being made. Are they in the majority or in the minority?

Several years ago the Parent-Teacher Associations of the Fifth District became very much agitated over the influence of the movies. A very definite effort was made to cope with the problem. Three goals were set:

1. Parents were urged to allow their children to attend the movies only on Friday or Saturday nights - never on a regular school night.
2. Parents were urged to allow their children to see only films recommended for children.
3. An effort was made to have movie houses show films suitable for children at specified times.

The first was to a large degree successful. This was due to a great extent to the cooperation received from the principals and teachers.

The second was not so successful. The good films did not always coincide with the date of 'Mother's Bridge Club'. Parents did not take the trouble to find out before hand what the pictures were like that their children wanted to see. There was a great difference in opinion as to which films were suitable for children.

The third was a total failure. Most theatres we found were on definite circuits and had to take what was sent them at the time it was sent. But very little leeway was left to the manager in the matter. The individual theatre was simply a cog in a vast machine.

The experiment was made of having special shows for children on Saturday mornings. This was successful for a time but eventually died a painless death from lack of patronage.

At present the interest in the problem of the movies is being revived in Louisville. The Churchwomen's Federation has established a Movie Bureau where one may call and ascertain whether or not the films being shown in the local theatres are recommended for children. The Parent Teacher Associations are making definite efforts to establish study groups and reading circles, - "Our Movie Made Children" by Henry James Forman being used as a text. The Louisville Women's City Club is planning a very comprehensive series of meetings devoted to the various phases of the problem. The Fifth District Federation of Women's Clubs has organized a Motion Picture Council. The first meeting of this council was held December 6, 1933.

The movies are here and are here to stay. I doubt if there is any one thing unless it be the art of printing, that is as great a boon to mankind. Like most great forces though, they must be controlled and directed into the right channels if mankind is to receive the real benefits from them.

Committee:

Mrs. Walter S. Moore, Women's City Club, Chairman
Mrs. Emmet F. Horine, Churchwomen's Federation
Mrs. Charles W. Jefferson, Parent Teacher Association
Mrs. Lawrence Speckman, Crescent Hill Woman's Club

In strong contrast to those many places potentially destructive to the future of our nation, a few places were observed where youth participated in constructive activities amid wholesome surroundings. It was in the bowling alleys where industrial teams were competing in friendly rivalry that we found a situation possessing the desired elements of a recreation program. The managers of such places are to be commended for their efforts to supply the public with good commercial recreation programs.

The committee suggests that the Mayor of the city, the Juvenile Court Judge, the Post Master General of the United States of America, and other officials of city, state, and federal departments take the necessary steps to curb the unwholesome influences acting upon the youth in our city, leaving it scarred with the taint of crime, disease and Godlessness.

It is suggested that the people of the city interested in civic welfare give their wholehearted cooperation to a constructive educational system that will raise the children of the city out of this germ-infested life - a life that is slowly spreading to different sections of the city.

Committee:

Mr. Anthony A. Angley, Chairman
Mr. Raymond Baer
Mr. Henry T. Daubert
Mr. Patrick Kirwan
Mr. Alex G. Booth, Attorney

RADIO

The swiftest tool of communication, the radio, is as much a possession of everybody as is the bath tub in all rental property, - so fast do household conveniences become required adjuncts of civilization. Every moment we are being influenced by words spoken into a microphone. There are fifteen million receiving sets in America. This power to influence the culture of a people is under the control of only a few hundred broadcasters.

The stations in Louisville seem to take their responsibility seriously, and certainly are willing to cooperate in behalf of youth. Since 1930, the director of research of the city schools has been provided with time for Saturday morning school programs (music, operetta, geography, trees, and birds being studied in their classes). The playgrounds were given time, and special programs by young people in churches have been broadcast.

One station conducts a story hour on Thursday afternoons, and a Boy Scout program on Saturday afternoons. During the summer, on Monday and Friday, playground activities, and on Wednesday programs and news of the recreation system as a whole have been broadcast.

Another station runs, in addition to the weekly school broadcast, a musical appreciation hour, and a children's drama period. Both our city and state universities are provided with time to broadcast their educational programs.

Behind all this local cooperation there is a code: Got the esteem of listeners, how to the line of good taste. A program must be decent and intelligent as well as interesting.

Committee:

Mr. Credo Harris, WHAS

Mr. Merle Tucker, WLAP

Dr. Edward C. Blom, Director of Research, Louisville Public Schools

YOUTH'S READING

Children's Reading, Dramatic and Story-Telling Clinic

Two years ago (December 3, 1931) the Louisville Free Public Library organized its "Children's Reading, Dramatic and Story-Telling Clinic". There are eight committees assisting the children's librarian (institutions, home library, scientific survey of children's reading in schools, dramatic, Sunday school libraries, magazines and newspapers, motion pictures and the youth of to-day, book shop committees).

This clinic has made a scientific study of the voluntary reading of the fifth grade children white and colored, in the public schools to discover the natural interest and literary appetites of children.

The fifth grade was selected for the study because (to quote the children's Librarian) "at a higher level one would encounter a more or less selected group because the slower pupils begin to eliminate themselves from school at the sixth grade level, and at the lower levels one would find reading abilities too limited for adequate study". The clinic has well-conceived purposes: to discover the diversified reading interests of children; to find out whether or not examples of bad taste were the result of poverty or choice; to find out whether the good books (books good in cultural and character training values) were being distributed with as great zeal as those of more exciting plot.

For a long time we have been aware that children read adult magazines instead of children's magazines, thereby getting false balance. They read adult magazines because they are too few, if any children's magazines in their homes. By 16 years of age, the daily newspapers provide the current reading matter. We know, too that current magazines, indiscriminately distributed, and many columns of the daily press are filled with salacious writing either expressed or clearly implied, - and books are recommended as thrillers because they are unwholesomely frank.

The Home Committee of the clinic is endeavoring to enlist the interest of intelligent mothers on behalf of home supervision of children's reading and to bring to their attention the expert guidance which is available in the Children's Department of our library.

Valuable lists of children's plays have been prepared by the Dramatic Committee. These may be procured at the library. The library needs more books of plays which would be source material from which players could draw, and the library would welcome such gifts. The clinic has built a room for assembling costumes, and is asking for gifts, which may be rented to schools or other groups giving plays. A chief function of a library is to supply materials for leaders in children's work in the city.

It does seem as if the pendulum had swung so far into the orbit of nudity and triviality that it must swing back soon to a taste for reading as a "next-to-interesting people" association. Our library, above all organizations, has the resources for saving the day, and every good citizen should support its work in behalf of children.

Recommendation: The White House Committee on Youth outside of Home and School urges that familiarity with the resources of the Children's Department of the library be sought by all who believe that the library is our most valuable aid in determining a better trend of events and ideas.

Committee:

Miss Bernice W. Bell, Louisville Free Public Library, Chairman	
Mrs. J. McKee Adams	Mrs. Rebecca Krupp
Miss Katherine Amborsius	Mrs. Herbert Lancaster
Mrs. E. B. Fowler	Miss Esther E. Mason
Mrs. A. B. Harris	Mrs. J. Q. A. McDowell
Mrs. Carleton W. Hart	Miss Gertrude Moderow
Mrs. W. R. Hendricks	Mrs. Joe T. Rivers
Miss Bonnie C. Howard	Miss Alma St. Clair
Mrs. Charles W. Jefferson	Mrs. Roscoe D. Williams
Miss Florinne Kammerer	Miss Elizabeth Wilson

CAMPING

The eight summer camps drawing youth under eighteen from Jefferson County comprise 702 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, have a capacity of 686, and can be reached by interurban trolley and by automobile. During the summer of 1933, the number of 2,313 individuals attended camp. Of these 1,204 stayed one period (7 days constitutes one period); 126 spent week-ends only. The total number of days' care given (including staff) was 19,092. Approximate cost per day per individual was 75 cents. The camps were financed by private subscription, by the Courier-Journal Fresh Air Fund in a project caring for 150 children in two camps, but mainly by the Community Chest. In certain camps, some guests paid for their maintenance, while others earned theirs by doing K. P. duty.

Before camp opens, an inspector from the State Board of Health visits the camp; medical examination by city or family physician is required three to five days before camp opens. The camps have continuous medical supervision by local doctors and by the nurses in the camps. A qualified Red Cross Life-saver is in charge of swimming. Senior and Junior Life Guards assist. Water for drinking and for swimming is tested weekly. Milk is pasteurized and of grade A quality. With one exception, there was not any serious illness; with one exception there was no serious accident. With one exception, the camps had telephone service. The distance to the nearest doctor varied from a doctor in the camp to one eight miles away; the nearest hospital was from one-half mile to fifteen miles away. Transportation by automobile was at all times available. Meals were planned by a trained Home Economics worker, with a special diet allowed for the under-nourished camper.

The programs in our camps varied a little this summer from former years. The fact that the staff, in most cases, had been cut made it necessary to put more of the responsibility of the camp program on the campers. In a number of camps representatives from the various groups formed different committees, such as evening program, water events, track meet, camp duties, and classes. These committees met with a counsellor in charge and discussed plans for their particular activity. Then the chairman of each group met with the staff and things to be carried out were definitely decided upon. The campers seemed to take a very keen interest in events which they had a part in planning. A schedule of duties was posted the first day of camp, so that every one knew at once what his duties were. Everyone worked an hour every day, a counsellor always present. A rotating system of duties gave relief to staff workers. Provision was made for a less active program for the under-nourished camper. Any outstanding interest, activity, ability, and character trait of a camper was taken cognizance of.

The following classes were taught in camp: Handicraft, first aid, camp craft, swimming, nature study, and music (kinder symphony band, and singing). Nature study classes made a study of trees, birds,

and flowers. In some camps there was a daily inspection of each guest, - of personal appearance and of the care of the living quarters. Some children made a marvelous improvement in both.

The camp staff numbers 50 paid workers, 46 of whom are full-time and 4 are part-time. 130 volunteer counsellors assisted in the various camps.

There is now functioning in Louisville a camp committee under the Recreation Council of the Community Chest. This committee endeavors to bring about more efficient service in the camps. We should urge this camp committee to formulate a plan for securing, during the winter, a list of young people of suitable talent and training for volunteer work when summer demand arises. We of the White House Committee further urge that the Recreation Council make itself responsible for a camp institute to give a training course for camp counselors, - in the spring, preferably.

Committee:

Mrs. Alroy F. Kollenberg, Camp Mira Loma, Courier-Journal Fresh Air Fund, Chairman.
Miss Liliias Courtney, Camp Chelan, Y. W. C. A.
Mr. M. F. Grossman, Camp Tapawingo, Y. M. H. A.
Mr. Carl W. Handel, Covered Bridge Reservation, Boy Scouts of America
Miss Josephine Peak, Louisville Fresh Air Home
Mrs. Jessie T. Scott, Girls Camp Lincoln Ridge (colored)
Miss Virginia Veeneman, Camp Shantituck, Girl Scouts
Mr. Roscoe M. Wheat, Dan Beard Boy Scout Organization (colored)

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT

"The term 'Community Environment' refers to urban or village residential areas which possess certain obvious social characteristics. Chief among these is a hospitability toward local voluntary associations.Living in psychical contact with one's neighbors derives its moral significance from the fact that in such a medium the age-old forces of herd approval and disapproval find free play in the molding of character of both old and young."

-- Clarence Arthur Perry.

The growth of urban units of population and the consequent loss of the town meeting and the church gatherings as potent factors in molding community thought and action has resulted in isolation of many families, especially of those who have migrated from rural districts. On the school playgrounds, children are teamed by height and weight rather than by acquaintance or neighborhood groups. The social life of the class room does not carry over to the home. Neighbors do not "neighbor". However, even with this loss of community life, the altruistic urge of some of the urban citizens has found outlet in the organization of certain "interest groups" which have aroused civic consciousness, molded public opinion, and carried out projects of varied nature which have furthered the public good. This survey presents, as typical, a report of one organization, definitely functioning in a suburb which retains most remarkably the characteristics of a separate small town, the Crescent Hill Woman's Club, one, city-wide in its scope, the Women's City Club, one, a City Zoning and Planning Commission authorized by law and functioning as a part of the municipal government; and one, the School Garden Project, under the supervision of the public schools, but so far-reaching in its influence that it demands recognition as a factor in civic beautification and betterment.

Crescent Hill Woman's Club

The suburb of Crescent Hill, on the east side of Louisville, is distinctive in that it retains, to a marked degree, all the characteristics of a small town. It has its own shopping district, its two grade schools and one Junior High School, its own picture house, its own park and its own library. Its population, between 7,000 and 8,000 is composed of substantial citizens, none of them extremely wealthy, none, very poor, really a fine homey group of "gentle folk". Most of its citizens are home-owners, interested in preserving the beautiful trees along the streets and in maintaining their own lovely home grounds. Almost all the children and young folk have grown up in the community. Juvenile delinquency is practically nil. What has occurred can be traced to more or less transient families. Community consciousness and civic pride are developed to a surprising degree.

The Crescent Hill Woman's Club was founded thirteen years ago. It has about three hundred thirty members at the present time. While its avowed purpose is cultural rather than civic, it is a club which makes itself felt not only in its own community, but in the city and in the state. There is a spirit about it that is far-reaching.

Naturally women of this type cannot fail to add to their cultural programs other programs that classify under the head of community betterment. For ten years they have maintained a well baby clinic, which weighs and measures the children and refers to the family physician any problem that presents itself. Several years ago, they planted shrubbery on the embankments of the railroad tracks to beautify that approach to the city. They still maintain this "No man's land", providing a caretaker, who not only trims the shrubs, but gathers up all refuse and papers every week. On the lawn of the library, they have erected a beautiful memorial to the boys of Crescent Hill who served in the World War. A new flag is provided each year for the flag pole which is part of the memorial.

For many years, they supplied the children of a grade school in an underprivileged section of the city with clothing and shoes, as well as with a Christmas party. Since organized charity now provides the clothing, they still supply the Christmas cheer. From the annual Christmas carolling has developed an excellent women's chorus.

From time to time, the Legislative Committee has sponsored programs and trips to the State Capitol, legislating for the common good.

With a persistence which cannot be set down on paper, the club certainly keeps up the "tone" of the community.

Louisville Women's City Club

One group which is city-wide in its interests is the Louisville Women's City Club. Its scope is stated thus: "The object of this organization shall be to bring together women interested in promoting the welfare of the city; to coordinate and render more effective the scattered social and civic activities in which they are engaged; to extend a knowledge of public affairs; to aid in improving civic conditions and assist in arousing an increased sense of social responsibility for the safeguarding of the home, the maintenance of good government, and the bettering of all the conditions surrounding that larger home of all - the city".

Soon after its founding more than sixteen years ago, it launched its first major project by the organization of a "Waste Committee" which was later termed the "City Betterment Committee". A survey of one district led to a city-wide survey, covering data on garbage and dumps. The services of a sanitary engineer were secured, maps were made, graphically showing the location of insanitary premises. The aid of other clubs was enlisted and the co-operation of various city departments, such as the Board of Public Works, the Sewer Department, which supplied needed information, was obtained.

It was war time and the United States Public Health Service sent an officer to nearby Camp Zachary Taylor to safeguard the health of the soldiers. He became so interested in the garbage survey that he prepared thirteen ordinances which the City Club helped to pass.

The City Club co-operated in making experiments to determine the best method of garbage disposal. When hog feeding was decided upon and the wet garbage was sent to a selected farm, thirty-eight of the forty school districts of the city were organized for an educational campaign to teach the house-wives how to separate the garbage for that purpose. Talks were made, homes were visited, cards distributed, showing what to put into wet garbage, the type of covered metal receptacle to use, and the time of collection in various parts of the city. The system proved faulty, but the City Club kept doggedly at work on the problem. Finally in 1927, the first incinerator was installed. In September, 1928, a second unit was added, and a site has been purchased for a third.

Workers on the garbage survey discovered many other conditions which urgently demanded attention. So, new committees were organized. One on sanitation took up the inspection of stables, investigated dirty streets and alleys, and asked for the enforcement of the city ordinance forbidding the throwing or sweeping of trash into city thoroughfares. They investigated complaints about private dumps and compelled violators of the city ordinances to comply with the law and send refuse to the city dumps. The project of clearing up vacant lots and establishing gardens thereon, led to the organization of the annual flower market - a gala day which is truly the high spot of the club year. The Committee on Health

took up the inspection of street wells and pumps, helped to eradicate, where possible, outside toilets, by compelling property owners to make sewer connections on all property abutting streets and alleys provided with sewers. The Committee on Housing later made a survey of congested districts and made maps to show the relation of overcrowding to the incidence of tuberculosis. The Field Director of the Club was able to interest private capital in erecting thirty-eight cottages to be sold or rented at a moderate figure, on Grand Avenue, which is a direct entrance to Chickasaw Park. To date, this is the only project which has given single dwellings with modern conveniences to our colored people.

The City Planning and Zoning Committee worked against odds for a number of years. Finally, when the Mayor appointed a City Planning and Zoning Commission, the activities of the City Club were recognized and a member of the Club was asked to serve on the Commission.

The Foods and Markets Committee conducted city-wide classes in the canning of foods and the preparation of substitute dishes during the war year. They conducted an educational campaign against hanging meat in the open and leaving perishable foods uncovered. In conjunction with the United States Public Health Service, approval cards were prepared for grocers. The committee visited the groceries, awarded the cards and published an "Approved List". They also won the help of the bakers in a successful effort to secure wrapped bread. More recently, the Board of Public Works has co-operated in correcting unsatisfactory conditions in the Jefferson Street market and on the Haymarket. Refuse is removed more promptly. Covered stands have been built. The committee assisted in prosecution of meat dealers who were using preservatives forbidden by law. Many convictions were secured.

The public schools have always held the attention of the Club. In its early years, the Education Committee attended the meetings of the Board of Education and reported to the Club, action taken there. The Club is a member of the School Election League, assists in manning the polls at times when members of the Board of Education are elected, and has championed and worked for the bond issues for school buildings. In 1927, a survey of the public schools was undertaken. Data were obtained on the sanitary conditions, water supply, ventilation, heating, lighting, fire protection, equipment, lunches, nutrition classes, health education, contacts between home and school and recreation. Improvement in the quality of food served - in size of portions, and in the wrapping of sandwiches were the results of the lunch-room survey.

The Committee on Recreation was active in the campaign for a year-round recreation program for the city. It endorsed the organization of a Recreation Council in the Community Chest, which proved effective in organizing a school for the training of recreation workers, and putting supervised play into churches, orphanages and other institutions, as well as in public parks and playgrounds. The Club has urged co-operation

between the Park Board and the Board of Education, so that more school buildings and school playgrounds shall be made available for after-school activities under trained leadership. A survey of the magazines and newspapers enjoyed, the movies attended, favorites of the screen, indoor amusements and outdoor sports, and the amount of spending money available, brought out the popularity of certain objectionable magazines, circulated in some sections of the city. The co-operation of news dealers was enlisted to stop the sale of such "literature" to children.

During the World War, the Music Committee devoted its time solely to community singing. It supplied programs at Camp Taylor and was instrumental in having band concerts in the city parks under the direction of the Park Board. Later, children's orchestral concerts were secured, accompanied by lectures on the various instruments by the director of music in the public schools. The committee furnishes music for the regular meetings and gives annual programs at the Hazelwood Sanitarium at Christmas and Easter time.

Briefly, one might sum up the work of the Legislative Committee by listing the city ordinances which the Club has worked for:

- 13 health ordinances - drafted by the U. S. Public Health Service in 1917

- Hog ordinance - 1922

- Housing ordinance - 1923

- 4 milk ordinances - drafted by the Health Department

- City Planning and Zoning ordinance - 1927

- City Government Law - 1929

It has conducted an educational campaign with speakers on the Loan Shark Bill and the Drivers' License Bill. The Club has recently endorsed the Tugwell Bill, and are looking forward to active work in co-operation with the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, in supporting at our next session of legislature, a measure relating to the working hours of women and children.

When the national move for better homes was started, the Field Director of the City Club was selected as the head of this work for Kentucky. A City Club committee was organized and studies made on the possibilities of erecting small homes of good material at low cost. The committee supervised the furnishing of several houses, opened them for public inspection, and club members served as hostesses during the demonstration.

Each new year brings new problems - new tasks for the groups that foster a deep sense of civic consciousness. The City Club turns its hand to each new phase of city betterment with a will, for she has a reputation to sustain as the "Housekeeping Club" of the City of Louisville.

City Zoning and Planning

On October 19, 1932, the Board of Aldermen officially adopted the Louisville City Plan, and, hereafter, the plans for all public projects, such as the establishment of new public buildings and the like must be submitted to the City Zoning and Planning Commission before being carried out.

As a first step in directing the future growth of the city and in some measure providing better facilities for the present and future movements of traffic, the Major Street Plan has been made by the Commission. While it is impossible to remedy such basic faults as dead-end streets, which by farsighted planning could have been commodious and efficient thoroughfares, their future occurrence can be prevented by proper supervision of subdivision plats. Already, numerous streets have been laid out in accordance with the Major Street Plan and narrow streets have been widened by dedication of the additional width by the property owner. In all such cases, had no plan been available, the new streets would in all probability have been deficient in width, and many of them would have been in the wrong locations. With subdivision control, it is required that all lots be at right angles to the street. This insures a more sightly appearance.

The Major Street Plan contemplates the future widening of numerous streets. It is intended that this shall be done gradually over a period of years. In order to reduce the cost of eventually acquiring the necessary private property to provide the additional width, the city has obtained the legal sanction to establish building lines along the major streets proposed to be widened, and within which lines no new buildings may be erected.

Although no physical changes in the downtown streets are contemplated, it is planned to have the future business district surrounded by wide thoroughfares to aid in distributing traffic throughout the interior of the area.

Anticipating the future growth of the city, the Major Street Plan has been extended into the county, and all new subdivisions must conform to the planned location of the streets. The street plan for the region near Louisville provides for the connection of all small outlying communities so that it will be possible to travel from one to another in a direct manner. It is also intended to provide by-pass routes around Louisville in order that traffic wishing to avoid the city may do so and thus lessen the load on the city streets.

The Major Street Plan should be looked upon as a guide for future growth, not only in regard to the location of streets, but also for new schools, public utilities, branch libraries, fire stations and other public necessities.

Detailed plans for the problems of the street railway, the bus lines, the railroad and the waterway have been worked out by the Commission. This plan includes the recommendation of an outer belt line which would remove through freight traffic from the inner belt line now consisting of the Railway Transfer and its connections. Grade-crossing elimination, correlated with the Major Street Plan is also recommended.

Recreation

The present park system in Louisville is an example of what may be obtained by farsighted planning. Forty years ago, when civic leaders advocated the establishment of large park areas in the then outlying sections of the city, there was strenuous opposition on the part of some who could not visualize the future Louisville and the need for such areas. Fortunately, however, Cherokee, Iroquois, and Shawnee Parks were acquired, and, today, the park system is one of Louisville's most valuable assets. Similar forethought must be exercised within the next few years in anticipation of a correspondingly great future demand for park areas beyond the present city. Splendid as the park and playground system is, there are many deficiencies which must be remedied if a well-rounded and efficient recreation system is to be developed in Louisville.

The Recreation Plan follows other features of the Comprehensive City Plan. The location of park areas in the city is directly related to the distribution of population and the location of industrial and commercial districts. A fully serviceable system of recreational facilities, therefore, can be worked out only after these other elements of the broad plan are determined. A complete and well organized system of recreational areas which would serve the whole population throughout the city would embrace protected play areas for small children, playgrounds for supervised play (preferably school playgrounds), community centers established in school buildings, neighborhood parks, large parks and reservations, and pleasure drives which should connect all large parks. Play fields or athletic fields should be located in each Junior High School, each Senior High School site, and in certain neighborhoods and large parks. While the scope of the park plan is necessarily large, much of it may be obtained at little cost through voluntary dedication and donations through the Park Board. This is particularly true of the outlying system of pleasure drives, many of which will be provided as land is subdivided.

River Front Development

Louisville's first development on the banks of the Ohio River began as long ago as 1780. For many years thereafter, the principal commercial and industrial activities of the city were located on the water front or on the nearby streets. Prior to the advent of railroad

transportation, practically all goods entered or left the city by boat, and visitors gained their initial impression of the city from the river front. River transportation on the Ohio reached its height about 1850, when there were fifty-three steamboats, valued at \$1,293,300 owned in Louisville. Shippingport was the Louisville of river-boat days. Although Tarascon Inn has been torn down to provide for the erection of the Hydro-Electric Plant, the respite and social contacts furnished by this old hostelry to the coming and going life of Shippingport will remain a piece of rich human embroidery in the tapestry which pictures our river-front days.

With the development of steam railroad lines, river traffic declined. Main Street, formerly the chief business section of the city, is now given over to wholesale establishments, housed in rapidly deteriorating buildings. The area between Main Street and the river is now used for railroad and various enterprises. As an approach to the city, it is ugly.

The proposed plan for beautifying the river front includes the entire river frontage of approximately thirty-five miles, extending from Goose Creek to the southern county line. Besides park areas, driveways, and the removal of disfiguring railroad tracks, it proposes the creation of a plaza between Main Street and the river, Third Street and Seventh Street. Here the future Court House and City Hall will be built on the south side of Main, between Fourth and Sixth Streets, so that they will overlook the plaza and the river. It is planned to landscape the large open space with trees and shrubs, and to build a fountain.

One of the most important features of the plan is a proposed underground parking space, beneath the plaza with space for approximately four thousand automobiles.

The transformation of the present extremely unsightly waterfront would provide a monumental and impressive approach to the city both for traffic over the Municipal Bridge, the K. & I. Bridge and for the large volume of traffic using the new highway to Cincinnati. The cost of the undertaking would be more than compensated for by the increased value of property in the north end of the business district and, together with certain major street improvements, would discourage a further shifting and destruction of established values throughout the entire business district.

The Negro Housing Problem in Louisville

Among the problems confronting American cities, large and small, none is more pressing or difficult of solution than that of providing adequate, modern housing facilities for families with low incomes. An authoritative estimate of American incomes indicates that one third of the families have incomes less than \$1,200 annually, one third have incomes between \$1,200 and \$2,000 and one third have incomes in excess of \$2,000. It is obvious that a very substantial portion of the population cannot afford to pay a rent that will insure a home with even minimum health and decency standards. The income for negroes is considerably below the average for all races. In Louisville, 83 per cent of all negro families have incomes of less than \$1,200 per year and under present economic conditions this per cent is even higher. While housing as a whole is in great need of improvement, the negro situation is particularly bad, hence this study is limited to that phase of the problem.

The 45,000 negroes residing in Louisville make up approximately 15 per cent of the total population. The largest and most densely populated negro sections are close to the downtown business section. In the original subdivision of the land, insufficient care was given to the proper size of lots and blocks. The narrow, 200 feet lot is prevalent. The inadequate width of these lots necessitated long, narrow dwellings built very close to each other, and their extreme depth encouraged the building of rear dwellings. In some areas, former high class residences have been abandoned and these have been converted into kitchenette apartments and rooming houses.

It is a well known fact that within the crowded negro sections occur the highest death rates from communicable diseases, the greatest concentration of juvenile delinquency and the worst vice and criminal conditions in the city. There can be no permanent solution of this phase of the problem unless those buildings which cannot be made fit for habitation are entirely removed and replaced by some form of modern housing at rentals low enough to be paid by the former occupants.

The Survey of Negro Housing Conditions

This study was made possible by the Department of Welfare through the use of men employed by the city in the operation of the Municipal Relief Bureau. One hundred sixty-five blocks were selected for investigation throughout the main negro sections. A total of 5,480 buildings were investigated; of this number, 52% were occupied by negroes for residence purposes and rented by the occupant; 14% were owned by the occupant. 65% of the rented buildings were occupied by 1 family and 35% by more than 1 family. 12,872 persons occupied the buildings on which information was obtained. This is approximately 28% of the total negro population in the city. One striking

fact brought out was the comparatively small size of the negro family: In the single family dwellings there was an average of 3.9 persons per family as compared with 4.4 in corresponding white groups. In the multiple family group there were only 2.1 persons per family compared with 3.5 for whites.

About 3 out of 4 of the single family dwellings were of frame construction and a little more than half of the multiple family dwellings were of frame. The state of repair in both groups was practically identical; good, 21%; fair, 55%; and bad, 24%. It was found that only 21% had inside toilets, 35% had outside toilets, and 44% had open vaults. This condition exists in spite of laws forbidding the maintenance of any open vaults in districts provided with sewerage. In the most congested areas studied, sewers are present and the maintenance of open vaults is in flagrant violation of the law. Efforts to enforce this law in the past have met with great resistance on the part of the property owners who object to the original expense of installation and of maintenance afterward. Stoves constituted 90% of the heating facilities, 2% had furnaces, the rest had gas or coal grates.

The average rent paid per month ranged from \$4.40 for one room to \$18.80 for 5 room apartments. Reducing these figures to rent paid per room per month, it was found to be \$4.00 for all-size apartments.

An attempt was made to find the total monthly income for each family under present conditions and during times of normal employment. It was found that under present conditions, 90% of all families had incomes under \$75.00 per month and that under normal conditions 58% had incomes less than \$75.00. This shows that the great majority of negro families are unable to pay more than \$20.00 a month for rent, and in attempting to provide housing to rent at this price, it is apparent that every economy must be taken in capital outlay for land and construction of building, and in maintenance charges. The Cincinnati Model Homes Company has been able to provide housing at rentals lower than \$20.00 a month. No other project for which figures are available has been able to accomplish this, and it remains to be seen whether it can be done in Louisville.

Recommendation: Although this study has not mentioned inadequate lighting of streets and alleys in areas where poorer negroes live, we are sure that attention to this need will be given, first, as a safety measure; second, as an aid to price in better living.

Nature Study and Gardening

Louisville schools are fortunate in possessing the long-time service of a real enthusiast for the soil and what it produces in tree and shrub and root and leaf and flower for the sustenance and education of all young people who come under the influence of such cultivation. Like so many fine sociological growths, the best values accrue in the hold-over which goes into home life and community betterment.

The past year was gratifying to every gardener's heart. So many unsightly spots came in bloom, as if, all-of-a-sudden, being beautiful were the whole earth's duty. If we had instruments delicate enough to record the beneficent effects of pleasure, such a bounty of blooming earth would show an unswerving upward line among the trends out of the depression. One Highway Beautification film was shown before 2,775 children and teachers. The Kentucky Mountain Laurel Festival has grown to be annual. The concern about the fate of a Century old Ginko tree at Fourth and York Streets in Louisville showed a fine reverence for the greatness of a tree. Wild flower contests revealed that there are many young people who know which to pull, and which not to pull, and which to pull in moderation. A fine sentiment became a first aid to the dogwood when it was beginning to be used for commercial purposes. 'Spare the dogwood', 'prevent its destruction' went up in the loud tones of youth and, we are sure, in the woeful forebodings of its companion the redbud. The living Christmas tree, the conservation of the holly, the planting of 530 evergreens are interests fully as significant as the fact that 50,000 packets of seeds were planted or that demonstration plats harvested crops of salsify, tomatoes, peanuts, parsnips, popcorn, and cotton. Exhibits of produce, flowers, garden booklets, and reports, directions for planting and charts were sought with more general interest than ever before. Bird hikes, bird baths, feeding stations, the discovery by observation that mocking birds are fond of barberries but bluebirds prefer dogwood berries have been interests for bird-lovers.

More flowers to share, trees rid of bagworms, plenty of vegetables to pull up by the roots, better selection of seeds, more vacation gardens have made the joys of gardening far outnumber the disappointments. Youth worked with adult, and both were rivals in the new-old arts of getting an education taught by Mother Nature who holds her school outdoors and gives one big award, - health in a garden.

Community Environment Committee:

Mrs. H. H. Weeter, Women's City Club, Chairman
Mrs. John L. Godfrey, Crescent Hill Woman's Club
Miss Louise Morel, Women's City Club
Miss Emilie Yunker, Supervisor of Gardens, Louisville Public Schools
Mr. H. W. Alexander, Secretary of City Planning and Zoning Commission

YOUTH IN INDUSTRY

In as much as the White House Conference Committee on Vocational Guidance and Child Labor is wholly given to the child in industry, this Committee on Youth outside the Home and School is merely touching the problem.

In 1901 the Consumers League in Kentucky was organized. In 1902 the Consumers League gave active support to the child labor bill presented to the General Assembly by the Kentucky Federation of Labor, and assisted in its passage. Throughout the years the League has continued its efforts in behalf of the child in industry.

In 1906 the Kentucky Child Labor Association was organized. It was one of the first branches of the National Child Labor Committee.

From its beginning in 1906, the Association worked for betterment of laws governing children in industry. It sought the cooperation of newspapers, county judges, medical associations and women's clubs in the education of public opinion.

In 1914 a new law was passed which put Kentucky in the forefront of states with the best laws protecting children in industry. The law provides for an age limit of fourteen years, with a limit of sixteen years for children in hazardous occupations (mines, etc.) and also that no person under eighteen years of age shall be allowed to clean machinery while in motion, an eight hour day for children, the raising of the age for night messengers to twenty-one years, the prohibiting of street trades to young children and the requirement of a work certificate for children in industry between fourteen and sixteen years of age giving proof of age, attesting that the child is in proper physical condition to work and that he has passed the fifth grade in school.

In 1908 after the passage of the amendments to the existing child labor and compulsory attendance laws, the Consumers League raised a scholarship fund to keep in school children who would otherwise have been obliged to contribute to the family support. In September, 1908 the League turned this scholarship work over to the Kentucky Child Labor Association under whom it was continued until 1912 when it was taken over by the Associated Charities (now known as the Family Service Organization).

Beginning in 1910 the Kentucky Child Labor Association had given in addition to the scholarships to children under fourteen, a second group of scholarships to children between fourteen and sixteen years of age whose education was insufficient to enable them to get a certificate of work or whose vitality was low for employment or to those of exceptional ability. In 1916 this second group of scholarships also was taken over by the Associated Charities, and the Kentucky Child Labor Association gave itself to the promotion of legislation and to the enforcement of the law.

When the Federal Child Labor Amendment was presented in 1926 to the General Assembly of Kentucky for ratification, the Consumers League with other organizations was active in its behalf and is now leading the campaign for the ratification of the amendment.

The trend of public opinion is indicated by the fact that twenty states have ratified the amendment.

Committee:

Mrs. Anna Hubbuch Settle, Consumers League, Chairman
Mrs. G. A. Brandt, League of Women Voters
Mrs. J. Donald Dinning, Kentucky Child Labor Association
Mrs. Emma Hunt Krazeise, Kentucky Children's Bureau
Mrs. Bernard Selligman, Kentucky Child Labor Association

YOUTH AND RURAL LIFE

The most important organization operating in Jefferson County, excluding schools and Sunday Schools, is the county farm bureau which cooperates with the National Committee on Boys' and Girls' Club Work. The 4-H Clubs of Farm Projects comprise 311 boys and 400 girls between the ages of 10 and 18 years. There are 22 of these farm products clubs. The letters stand for the better training of Head and Hand, Heart and Health, - all employed in the natural education of youth in a farm family.

The 4-H Clubs meet in schools, though they are not connected with schools; they sometimes have social meetings in homes. Members do their work at home and are inspected at home. Girls have four different projects: clothing, foods, canning, room furnishing. Each project has so many units: foods, 3 units; canning, 3 units; room furnishing, 2 units; clothing (step by step through tailoring), 4 units. Boys study poultry, swine, potatoes, dairy calves, corn and gardens. The boys work in projects.

The leadership for 4-H Clubs is one Home Demonstration Agent for girls' work and one Junior Clubs' Leader for boys' work in the county. Volunteers help these two leaders and are given training courses by them. The volunteers for girls' work come from the Homemakers' Organization conducted by the Home Demonstration Agent.

Boys study the actual breeding of pigs. They know their little pigs! They have sows of their own with little pigs. They examine cows for all points; they know what to feed them; they enter them in shows. They study corn to learn how to select, plant, and cultivate. Record books for everything must be approved by the county agent.

The big annual event of 4-H Clubs is Achievement Day. This comes at the end of harvest and represents a whole year's work. Cups are given in the various classes; certificates are distributed by Rotary Clubs to leaders for distinguished service. All this comes under Cooperative Extension Work in Agriculture and Home Economics in the University of Kentucky.

Too much cannot be said for the live work being done under such an adequate planning. Anyone who has attended an Achievement Day Program and heard the boys sing their own song (A Plowing Song) and the girls sing their Dreaming Song has caught the spirit of large accomplishment which grows out of individuals working together to a chosen purpose under trained guidance.

Committee:

Miss Lucille Morris, Neighborhood House, Chairman

Miss Elizabeth Anderson

Mrs. Suda Butler, Supervisor of Jefferson County Schools

Mrs. Catherine Taylor Johnson, Jefferson County Home Demonstration Agent

YOUNG PEOPLE IN INSTITUTIONS

From the reports of sixteen institutions, we find that six have no play leaders, either trained or untrained; two have leaders during the summer; eight have leaders the year around. Of these eight, three are full-time trained leaders and the others are either untrained or part-time workers.

Five of the institutions have no group activities. One states that such organized play is taken care of at school, another that there is no set program, and a third states that the children are too young for such play. The other eleven report at least such group activities as baseball, team games and singing. A few include a greater variety: dramatics, scouts, orchestras, tennis, hockey, football, swimming, camping and hiking.

The most popular individual activities are reading and music. Nine of the institutions add handwork to these. Practically all the children have some playthings of their own.

Outdoor play space and equipment range from a small yard to a campus of fifty acres, and from a few swings and slides to full playground equipment, hockey fields, baseball diamonds, and tennis courts. These extremes are due to the difference in location, size, and financial conditions of the institutions. As a whole, the indoor facilities are inferior to the outdoor. However, whenever possible, the children are allowed to go outdoors to play.

There is only one boarding home, St. Lawrence Institute, where they have boys under 18 years of age.

From any observing point of view, it is clear that the greatest need is for enrichment of program through enrichment of personality and personnel. These (personality and personnel) to quote an eminent critic of institutions, "are of infinitely greater character and operating value even than plan and finances".

Committee:

Miss Caroline MacDonald, Chairman

Mrs. Raymond Clarke, White House Conference, Social Welfare Division

CORRELATION OF THE ARTS

The Committee on the Correlation of the Arts believes that the study of art forms will develop the discriminative faculty; will stimulate imaginative and creative thought and achievement; will inculcate values spiritual and aesthetic; will enliven faith and encourage reverence; and will quicken the sense of humor. To that end, this committee recommends the following practical suggestions:

1. The attainment of clear, concise, and vivid mental pictures of sequential periods in history by means of dramatic, poetical, or musical presentations which are accurate and stimulating.
2. Simplified outlines of the evolution of art forms of primitive times with practical applications of the principles to every day living.
3. Folk songs and dances: choral singing of the simple classics.
4. The showing of the masterpieces of painting and sculpture. (copies)
5. Simple forms of co-related work, i. e. rhythm in poetry, music and art examples illustrating the kinship of the arts.

Basic thoughts are embodied in the quotations: "Necessity was the mother of the arts". "Art is the only reliable history of a time". "The beauty of line, rhythm, harmony, color is an integral part of life itself, and as necessary as religion, science, or philosophy".

Mr. Cale Young Rice suggests, apropos of the fact that poetry is not as widely useful as it might be, that it has found no host of artistic interpreters such, for instance as music has in its singers and players. We tacitly admit, Mr. Rice says, that it is the greatest of the arts by making it the only one that must be studied in all our schools and colleges, but we neglect to provide artists who can beautifully read it aloud. Millions of dollars, he reminds us, are given annually for the interpretation of music, or for providing art galleries, but nothing is done for poetry. One gift of \$200,000 put into a school for training exquisite readers of poetry and sending them out over the land might prove of incalculable benefit not only in creating a love of poetry and a wide use of it, but in indirectly encouraging the writing of great poetry. It is amazing that such a gift has never been made.

Committee:

Mrs. Edith Rubel Mapother, Chairman

Music- Mr. W. Lawrence Cook
Mr. Jacques Jolas
Miss Josephine Peak
Mr. E. J. Wotawa

Drama- Mr. Boyd Martin
Miss Brace Ruthenburg
Miss Elizabeth Wilson

Poetry- Mr. Cale Young Rice
Literature- Mrs. Cale Young Rice
Arts & Crafts- Miss Fayette Barnum
Miss Adele Brandeis
Miss Sidney Field
Miss Nell McCulloch
Mr. Harvey Peake

The Dance - Miss Mary Long Hanlon

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
Jefferson County

YOUTH OUTSIDE OF HOME AND SCHOOL
Section III--Committee G.

Frances Ingram, Chairman
December 12, 1933

This study deals with four main constructive agencies in the life of this community: the church; agencies offering programs to girls; agencies enhancing the life of city boys; and neighborhood agencies, of which the Settlement touches a great number.

Play and safety programs of the city, the motion picture, the theatre, and various forms of commercial recreation, the radio, the library, and camping,--all have immediate effect upon the lives of young people, each influence having its own way with youth.

The vast importance of Youth in Industry shows plainly in the disturbed routines of today.

Youth in Rural Life, with its dominant and satisfying interest in 4-H Clubs, is a story all its own.

The committee on Community Environment has an important place in this study because we must have better surroundings if we are to have better citizenship.

The report closes with recommendation of the committee on the correlation of the arts that the culture of the ages be brought to youth, that a discriminating taste be developed through folk-songs and dances, choral singing of the simple classics, acquaintance with masterpieces of painting and sculpture, and rhythms in poetry illustrating the kinship of the arts.

Churches

211 39653
This report covers ~~197~~ churches. ~~33,714~~ young people under 195
eighteen years of age received religious instruction in ~~183~~ of the

churches reporting. Different churches have different ways of imparting religious instruction to young people. This report covers the Catholic, Jewish, Unitarian, and various Protestant denominations, both White and Colored.

We didn't go out into the county enough to use data from there.

We found churches very responsive to the questionnaires sent out. Churches are making a tremendous effort to keep their young people in the church. Their programs offer a varied list of activities designed to interest young people. In many instances, the pastor is overburdened with his duties, and the committee recommends that his parishoners help him bear his burden.

To single out one denomination, there are in the city 52 Colored Baptist Churches, big and little. Of this number, only fifteen are self-supporting; that means that the pastor must earn his living by other work to supplement his income.

In answer to the question put to churches, "What do you consider the chief need of youth under 18 to-day", the ministers showed that they were alive to the seriousness of the problem confronting them in dealing with youth. To quote one who voiced the sentiment of others, "the chief need of the young person is to find out what is wrong with our economic order and try to find out how it can be changed, so that he can obtain economic security for himself and his family; the need of adequate sex education; also the need of adequate recreation so that the many young people who are unemployed may know how to use leisure".

All pastors felt the need of better spiritual leadership and more leaders trained in religious education. The belief is that young people want to have an appreciation of spiritual values, that they want real Christlike characters as examples and less make-believe Christianity. Youth is hungry for religious experience.

Girls and Boys

It has been said that 'people go to pieces because of home conditions'. These home conditions are part and parcel of our economic ills, and youth has the brunt to bear without knowing what it is all about. We will not really know the toll for years to come. It is as a preventative as well as a palliative that the Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., the Y.M.H.A., the Y.M.I., the settlements, the city recreation department, the scouts, the luncheon clubs, and the patriotic societies plan their boy and girl work programs. The pity of the whole situation is that these programs planned reach only a small percentage of the youth of the city; but with such small staffs as are permitted by cut budgets, they do reach the maximum number.

Community Houses

During the past four years of unemployment and financial strain, the Community Centers and Settlement Houses have performed a service of incalculable value. The form of their work being always conditioned by the immediate needs of their local communities, they have offered refuge to thousands who, baffled, beaten, and bewildered, have sought advice, assistance, and consolation within their doors. The activities of the settlements are as diversified as the neighborhoods in which the Houses are located--thus we find unemployment relief, interpretation of the foreign born, and wholesome recreation as main meeting grounds whereon all ages are considered, the programs being uncrystallized in order to include the variant personalities. The settlements are doing a fundamental piece of social work in that they deal with the individual not merely by himself, but in relation to the family as a whole. From figures submitted by six of the eleven settlements, we find that 3,698 boys, 7,179 girls and 5,371 adults have come into settlement activities and thus have been

brought, in Miss Jane Addams's words, "the inspiration and resources of the higher life". The total attendance given by 10 settlements and two day nurseries--372,051.

We have many agencies doing a constructive type of work and to those chiefly interested the figures seem "smashing". But when we look about us and see the many sore spots in the city and realize that many sections are vice-ridden, we realize that all that is being done is but a drop in the bucket, and that, with conditions as they are, it is difficult for youth to find its way.

Play and Safety

Summer life in Louisville is centered in the activities of our city playgrounds. Last summer, 209,093 participated.

Play and safety are twin interests. Playgrounds have safety clubs which take care of the safety of those children using the playgrounds. That child safety education has been effective is proved by the fact that child accidents have decreased.

Motion Pictures

The Motion Picture now has an aroused public scrutinizing its reels. Nationally, the problem has been studied scientifically for the past four years (1929-1933) by psychologists, sociologists, and educators. The research has been financed by the Payne fund. "Our Movie-Made Children" is the book setting forth the complete research on the influence and effects of the motion picture, as so far studied by the National Motion Picture Council. No motion picture could be more interesting than this book which summarizes in a popular manner enough leads to follow through to some needed change. The local forces are more or less in a state of organization at this time, but there is interest in the problem, and work is being planned.

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Theatre

Whereas, there is at this time a concerted effort on the part of lovers of the theatre to keep legitimate drama alive, there are everywhere spontaneous expressions by amateurs in play form. The movie in the last decade has run away with the crowd, but every known community--churches, schools, city playgrounds, and settlements--all give plays.

It is to be regretted that the Children's Theatre Guild, launched a few years ago, was later discontinued.

Last summer the city playgrounds did play-writing and play-producing which represented live participation throughout the city.

The Committee recommends that the Junior League which has sponsored plays in Louisville take the initiative in this very important project for young people.

Commercial Influence

The Committee on unwholesome influence found abominations in our midst: the presence at a late hour of little boys in pool rooms reeking with profane and filthy language; the sale of peanuts and popcorn by little boys at a late hour in a theatre where a wrestling match was taking place; the sale of liquor in the cafe where dancing takes place; the sale of salacious "literature" at drug stores and newsstands; and vice rampant in certain sections of our city. The child labor cases just mentioned were reported to the State Labor Inspector and promptly acted upon. The committee commends the Council of Churches for the valuable services it renders Louisville. The committee recommends that the Mayor, the Juvenile Court Judge, and the Post Master General of the United States of America take steps for the control of these problems.

5527

Radio

The stupendous audience being reached by the voice from the microphone makes censorship devolve upon the few hundred broadcasters. Our local authorities are cognizant of this responsibility, and beginnings have been made to cooperate as wisely as the hurricane expansion seemed to allow. The tremendous educational and entertainment value of the radio, as well as the means to power and propaganda are the factors of interest in the radio. Our local stations have been very generous in assigning time to schools, colleges, and civic programs.

Reading

The scientific study of the natural reading interests and literary appetites of children of the Fifth grade level made by the Children's Reading, Dramatic, and Story-Telling Clinic of the Louisville Free Public Library (established two years ago) has furnished a unit of work which cannot be lauded too highly as a lead in the right direction,--the encouragement to read more and better books.

Camp

During the past summer, eight camps furnished outings to 2,313 individuals. These camps were financed by private subscription, by the Courier Journal Fresh Air fund, and by the Community Chest.

A medical examination was required of all those who went to camp. The various camps were guided by the State Board of Health in caring for sanitation and in keeping the water supply clean. The food was wholesome, and special attention was given to the diet of under-nourished children.

Activities were varied,--the most popular being Nature Study, camp craft, swimming, first aid, and music. Volunteers and campers were given every opportunity to develop leadership.

Refreshed by sunshine, fresh air, and good food, these campers were made healthier and happier from the summer experience.

Community Betterment

The growth of urban units of population and the consequent loss of the town meeting and the church gatherings as potent factors in moulding community thought and action has resulted in isolation of many families, especially of those who have migrated from rural districts. On the school playgrounds, children are teamed by height and weight rather than by acquaintance or neighborhood groups. The social life of the class room does not carry over to the home. Neighbors do not "neighbor". However, even with this loss of community life, the altruistic urge of some of the urban citizens has found outlet in the organization of certain "interest groups" which have aroused civic consciousness, moulded public opinion, and carried out projects of varied nature which have furthered the public good. This survey presents, as typical, a report of one organization, city wide in its scope, the Louisville Women's City Club; one, definitely functioning in a suburb which retains most remarkably the characteristics of a separate small town, the Crescent Hill Women's Club; one, a City Zoning and Planning commission authorized by law and functioning as a part of the municipal government; and one--the school garden project--under the supervision of the public schools, but so far-reaching in its influence that it demands recognition as a factor in civic beautification and betterment.

When we realize that, as Thrasher says, "the gang of a city springs up in the interstices of its various sections and there plot evil in a no man's land", we appreciate the work of the Women's City Club which has bent its effort toward better community environment. From its initial effort for better garbage disposal to its present participation in the City Zoning Plan, and its work for better housing

for negroes, this club has concerned itself with our need for more residential areas which are desirable because they possess hospitality in which good local voluntary association can flourish.

Youth in Industry

The trend in the industrial field is indicated by the fact that the following organizations met and adopted a program for a minimum wage eight-hour law for women and the ratification of the Federal Child Labor amendment: State Department of Labor, Women's Christian Temperance Union, Consumer's League, Kentucky Congress of Kentucky Parents and Teachers, Kentucky League of Women Voters, Daughters of Isabella, Y.W.C.A., Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs, Girl's Friendly Society, Kentucky Children's Bureau, Kentucky Association of University Women, Kentucky Conference of Social Work, and American Legion.

The first nine have ratified the amendment; the last four have carried the recommendation of the group back to their members for ratification.

The Committee is to submit a history of child labor from the angle of the Consumers' League.

Youth in Rural Life

The most important organization operative in Jefferson County, excluding schools and Sunday Schools, is the 4-H Club of Farm Projects which has 311 boys and 400 girls between the ages of 10 and 18 years. The letters stand for Health, Heart, Head, and Hand, all of which are employed in the natural education of youth in a farm family. The big annual event of 4-H Clubs is Achievement Day which comes at the end of harvest and represents a whole year's work. Cups are awarded and certificates distributed for distinguished service. All of this work comes under the departments of Agriculture and Home Economics of the University of Kentucky.

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Young People in Institutions

The reports from sixteen institutions were scanned for recreational activities for the dependent children in them. While there seemed to be an attitude of good-will toward the play spirit of children, there is a recognized need for more recreational facilities and more personnel workers trained to conduct activities to satisfy the play-spirit.

Corelation of the Arts

The committee on the Corelation of the Arts believes that the study of art forms will develop the discriminative faculty; will stimulate imaginative and creative thought and achievement; and will inculcate values spiritual and aesthetic. To that end, this committee recommends the following practical suggestions:

1. The attainment of a clear, concise, and vivid mental picture of a given period in history by means of Dramatic, Poetical, or Musical presentations which are accurate and stimulating.
2. Folk Songs and Dances; Choral Singing of the simple Classics.
3. The showing of the masterpieces of painting and sculpture (copies).
4. Simple forms of co-related work, i.e. Rhythms in Poetry, Music, and Art examples illustrating the kinship of the Arts.

The chairman closes her report with the basic thought embodied in the quotation, "Art is the only reliable history of a time". "The beauty of line, rhythm, harmony, color is an integral part of life itself, and as necessary as religion, science, or philosophy".

Note

The chairman of this committee herein submits the summary of 17 sub-committees contributing to the report of "Youth Outside of Home and School".

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
Jefferson County

YOUTH OUTSIDE OF HOME AND SCHOOL
Section III--Committee G.

Frances Ingram, Chairman
December 12, 1933.

*Formal draft of
Recommendations*

This study deals with four main constructive agencies in the life of the community: the church; agencies offering programs to girls; agencies enhancing the life of city boys; and the neighborhood agencies, of which the Settlement touches a great number.

Play and safety programs of the city; the motion picture, the theatre, and various forms of commercial recreation; the radio, the library, the camping,--all have immediate effect upon the lives of young people, each influence having its own way with youth.

Youth in Rural Life, with its dominant and satisfying interest in 4-H Clubs, is a story all its own.

The churches are keenly alive to the seriousness of the problem confronting them of keeping their young people in the church, and they offer programs of varied activities to interest young people. They feel the need of a better trained leadership in dealing with groups. Girls' agencies offer programs for girls; boys' agencies push back the horizon for boys; and neighborhood agencies bring to youth "the inspiration and resources of the higher life". The playgrounds deal with youth in a city-wide scheme; the Safety Council in a plan of education; the various amateur dramatic groups in sporadic efforts. The Children's Department of the Louisville Free Public Library deals with children in an extended field of usefulness; the various camps in their summer programs; the county in its 4-H work; and the institutions that serve as homes for dependent and delinquent children.

Recommendation: Whereas, all these associations and agencies point to and emphasize the need of a trained leadership,--

Be it resolved that this White House Conference Committee on Youth outside the Home and School recommend to the University of Louisville that it include in its curriculum under the Department of Sociology where such a course has recently had a beginning include and develop a training course for group workers similar to that given by Northwestern University in Chicago or by Western Reserve in Cleveland. It is realized that such training should have a general sociological background; and,

Be it resolved further that the "Committee on Youth outside the Home and School" urge the University that as it builds up this department it will take into consideration the needs of those struggling in the field with various types of groups and sponsor institutes or extension courses that may help these leaders in dealing with their problems.

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Whereas, during the slump in legitimate drama, co-incident with the economic slump in the country, amateurs have given themselves to spontaneous efforts in play-form-in churches, schools, city-play-ground, library, settlements, and various dramatic groups;

This Committee urges the University of Louisville to unite with the Junior League and others interested in capturing and co-ordinating these elements of dramatic expression in a movement for a theatre for the youth of Louisville. The Louisville Free Public Library in its Children's Department would furnish source material to the leaders in this department of the arts.

The White House Committee on Youth outside of Home and School urges that familiarity with the resources of the Children's Department of the library be sought by all who believe that the library is our most valuable aid in determining a better trend of events and ideas.

The vast importance of Youth in Industry shows plainly in the disturbed routines of today. The constructive forces of the church, library, recreation department, and private agencies by cooperating with home and school in behalf of youth may bring it to pass in the future that young people will not be sacrificed to parental ignorance and industrial greed.

The Committee on unwholesome influence found abominations in our midst; the presence at a late hour of little boys in pool rooms reeking with profane and filthy language; the sale of peanuts and pop corn by little boys at a late hour in a theatre where a wrestling match was taking place; the sale of liquor in the cafe where dancing takes place; the sale of salacious literature at drug stores and news-stands; and vice rampant in certain sections of our city. The child labor cases just mentioned were reported to the State Labor Inspector and promptly acted upon. The Committee commends the Council of Churches for the valuable services it renders Louisville. The Committee recommends that the Mayor, the Juvenile Court Judge, and the Post Master General of the United States of America take steps for the control of their problems.

The Committee on Community Environment has an important place in this study because we must have better surroundings if we are to have better citizenship. We realize with Mr. Thrasher that "the gang of a city springs up in the interstices of its various sections and there plots evil in a no man's land." The Committee wishes to express its appreciation of the Work of the Women's City Club which has bent its effort toward a better community environment. From its initial work for better garbage disposal to its present participation in the City Zoning Plan, and its work for better housing and lighting for negroes, this club has concerned itself with our need for more residential areas which are desirable because they possess hospitality in which good local voluntary associations can flourish. If youth is to grow up strong and vigorous it must have a clean, beautiful, well lighted city in which to live.

3.

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Be it resolved that this Committee urge the University of Louisville to unite with the Junior League and others interested in capturing and co-ordinating these elements of dramatic expression in a movement for a theatre for youth of Louisville. The Louisville Free Public Library in its Children's Department would furnish source material to the leaders in this department of the arts. The White House Committee on Youth outside of Home and School urges that familiarity with the resources of the Children's Department of the library be sought by all who believe that the library is our most valuable aid in determining a better trend of events and ideas.

The report closes with recommendation of the committee on the correlation of the arts that the culture of the ages be brought to youth, that a discriminating taste be developed through folk-songs and dances, choral singing of the simple classics, acquaintance with masterpieces of painting and sculpture, and rhythms in poetry illustrating the kinship of the arts.

If youth is to grow up strong and vigorous it must have a clean, beautiful, well lighted city in which to live. Youth in Industry can unite in School.

The committee on the Correlation of the Arts urges the study of art, forms to develop the discriminative faculty, to stimulate imaginative and creative thought and achievement, and to inculcate values spiritual and aesthetic, and, to this end, recommends the following practical suggestions:

YOUTH OUTSIDE OF HOME AND SCHOOL

Frances Ingram, Chairman

Summary

The Committee on Youth outside of Home and School submits the following summary of the reports of its various sub-committees dealing with influences in the life of youth outside of home and school. Youth is defined by the White House Conference as young people under eighteen years of age.

This study deals for the most part with the four chief constructive agencies in the life of youth in the community - the churches, agencies offering programs to girls, agencies with programs for boys, settlements and other neighborhood agencies. Play and safety programs, the motion pictures, the theatre, unwholesome influences upon youth, the radio, reading, camping - all bear vitally upon the lives of young people.

The strength of the churches in Louisville is indicated by the fact that 39,653 young people under eighteen years of age are receiving religious instruction in 195 churches of the 211 reporting. The churches are calling for able adult leadership to promote strong programs of wholesome and varied activities for young people on week days as well as on Sundays. Such programs would tend to sustain interest and to develop a sense of responsibility and qualities of leadership.

Many programs for the girl and for the boy have been planned and carried forward successfully by a number of groups -

the Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., the Y. M. H. A., the Y. M. I., the settlements, the city recreation departments, the Boy Scouts, the Girl Scouts, the luncheon clubs, and the patriotic societies. These programs reach only a small percentage of the youth of the city; but the small staffs permitted by cut budgets do reach the maximum number.

The settlements and community houses are common meeting grounds for all ages. The activities of the settlements are as various as the neighborhoods in which they are located - unemployment relief, interpretation of the foreign born and recreation are main interests in different localities.

The story of the wandering boy presents a tragic picture of the lack of a vital interest in his home or in his home surroundings.

Summer life in Louisville is centered in the activities of our city playgrounds. Last summer 209,093 participated. Play and safety are twin interests. Playgrounds have safety clubs which take care of the safety of those children using the playgrounds. That child safety education has been effective is proved by the fact that child accidents have notably decreased.

The motion picture has an aroused public scrutinizing its reels. Nationally, the problem has been studied scientifically for the past four years (1929-1933) by psychologists, sociologists, and educators. The local forces are more or less in a state of organization at this time, but there is interest in the problem, and work is being planned.

77576

In the last decade with the decline of commercial drama outside of the films, there has arisen an increased interest among young people in amateur dramatics, and plays given in the schools, by the churches, on the playgrounds, at the settlements have become an important part of the life of youth in the city.

The tremendous educational and entertainment value of the radio, as well as the means to power and propaganda are the factors of interest in the radio. Our local radio authorities recognize this responsibility, and beginnings have been made to cooperate as wisely as expansion seemed to allow.

Two years ago (December 3, 1931), the Louisville Free Public Library organized its "Children's Reading, Dramatic, and Story-Telling Clinic". This clinic has made a scientific study of the voluntary reading of the fifth grade children, white and colored, in the public schools to discover the natural interests and literary appetites of children.

During the past summer eight summer camps furnished outings to 2,313 individuals. Activities were varied, - the most popular being nature study, camp craft, swimming, first aid, and music. Volunteers and campers were given every opportunity to develop leadership. Refreshed by sunshine, fresh air, and good food, these campers were made healthier and happier from the summer experience.

Despite the fact that many agencies are doing constructive work, we find when we look about us many pit-falls, and

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we know that with conditions as they are in our city, it is difficult for youth to find its way.

The committee on unwholesome influences reported a prevalence of abominations which menace youth. The recommendation carries a plea for action based upon this list of distorted forms of commercial recreation.

The report of the Committee on Community Environment has been given an important place in this study. We realize with Mr. Thrasher that the gang of a city springs up in the interstices of its various sections, and there plots evil in a no-man's land. The committee wishes to express its appreciation of the work of the Women's City Club which has bent its effort toward a better community environment. From its initial work for better garbage disposal to its present participation in the City Zoning Plan, and its work for better housing and lighting for negroes, this club has concerned itself with our need for more residential areas which are desirable.

The trend of the time in the industrial field is indicated by the fact that twenty states have endorsed the Federal Amendment. The facts given in this report concerning child labor in Kentucky are taken from the records of the Consumers' League of Kentucky and of the Kentucky Child Labor Association.

The most important organization operative in Jefferson County, excluding schools and Sunday Schools, is the 4-H Club of Farm Projects which has 311 boys and 400 girls between the ages of 10 and 18 years. The letters stand for Head and Hand, Heart and Health, all of which are employed in the natural education of

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youth in a farm family. The big annual event of 4-H Clubs is Achievement Day which comes at the end of harvest and represents a whole year's work. Cups are awarded and certificates distributed for distinguished service. All of this work comes under the departments of Agriculture and Home Economics of the University of Kentucky.

The reports from sixteen institutions were scanned for recreational activities for the dependent children in them. While there seemed to be an attitude of good-will toward the play spirit of children, there is a recognized need for more recreational facilities and more personnel workers trained to conduct activities to satisfy the play-spirit.

The report closes with recommendation of the committee on the correlation of the arts that the culture of the ages be brought to youth, that a discriminating taste be developed through folk-songs and dances, choral singing of the simple classics, acquaintance with masterpieces of painting and sculpture, and rhythms in poetry illustrating the kinship of the arts.

1933

CAMPING COMMITTEE-WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE.

YOUTH OUTSIDE THE HOME AND SCHOOL

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR SUMMER CAMPS
Youth Under Eighteen Years.

1. Name of Camp Louisville Fresh Air Home
Location PeWee Valley, Kentucky. Size 3 1/2 acres.
Transportation Automobile and Street Cars Capacity 110 (Extra
cots put up to accomodate overflow.

2. GENERAL INFORMATION

Total number of different individuals attending your camp during
summer of 1933 972 How many stayed one period? 447
How many stayed more than one period? 55
How many spent week ends only? 40
Total number of days' care given 6682
What was the approximate cost of care per day per individual? \$66 2/3
(Include salaries, administration cost, etc., but eliminate expend-
itures for capital improvements)
How is your camp financed? Community Chest.
How many were sent on campships? None K.P. Duty? Everybody helped
with some phase of camp work.

3. HEALTH AND SANITATION

What kind of medical examination was required? Physical Examination
When? 3 days before leaving for camp By whom given? See note below.
Was typhoid immunization required? No
Did you keep health records of campers? Camper weighed before and after
Is any follow up work done on defects found through examination? Not
this year because with a cut staff this was impossible.
Was your camp visited this summer by an Inspector from the State Board
of Health? Yes If so, when? Before the camp opened.
Did you have a qualified Red Cross Examiner in charge of swimming? Yes
Other Senior Life Guards? Yes Junior Life Guards? Yes
What medical supervision did you have at camp? Local Physician.
How often was the drinking water tested? Before opening and each week
How often was the swimming water tested? Each week
Was milk pasteurized? Yes Grade A? Yes.
Did you have any serious illness? NO
Did you have any serious accident? No
State distance to nearest doctor Across Road Transportation Walks
State distance to nearest hospital 3 blocks X-Ray Available? Yes.
Did you have telephone service? Yes If not, nearest phone?

Family Physician or Dr. H. B. Strull, Dr. R. R. Elmore, Dr. J. K.
Freeman, Dr. J. W. Galvin, or Dr. J. J. Glaboff.

#2- Questionnaire for Summer Camps.

DIET

Was a special diet allowed for the under-nourished camper? Yes
Were your meals planned by a trained Home Economics Worker? Yes-Vol.

Were menus planned for weight gaining? A well-balanced diet was planned which resulted in weight gain for many individuals.

5. PROGRAM

Was any provision made for a less active program for the undernourished camper? Program made to meet needs of different aged groups and conditions.

What record do you keep of a camper's interest, activities, ability, and character? None

Was a report of a special nature made to social agencies sending children to camp? Report was made when requested.

Was there any variation in your daily program this last year from other seasons? The program of the Camp was a varied one.

How? There was instruction in swimming, water-safety, campcraft, singing, Kinder Symphony, and nature study. The program also included

Why? story telling, collecting and mounting

What classes were taught? leaves, dramatics, dancing, gardening, fishing, horseback riding, reading, drawing, hiking, folk and singing games, volley and baseball

6. STAFF

Number of camp staff 5 Paid 5 Full Time 4 Part Time 1

Number of volunteer counselors 30 How obtained See Note Below.
63 Volunteers furnished transportation.

Did your counselors attend a special camp training course? No. A
number of volunteers came from normal school and various colleges.

If you have any report or comment of special interest on camp this summer, will you please include it in this report?

Submitted by _____

Please mail to _____

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Friends and others who were interested in the different phases of camp life.

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

Three Main Divisions

1. Medical and Public Health Service,
2. Social Welfare,
3. Education and Training.

YOUTH OUTSIDE OF HOME AND SCHOOL
Section 3 - Committee G.

Miss Frances Ingram - Chairman.
428 South First Street,
Louisville, Kentucky.

Youth Outside of Home and School is one of seven sub-committees under Committee 3 on Education and Training.

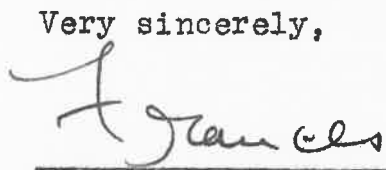
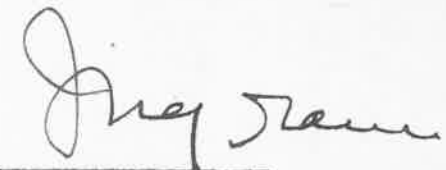
November 20, 1933

Dear Friend:-

The White House Conference on Child Health and Protection is making an extensive survey, and as chairman on "Youth Outside of Home and School", I am writing to ask you to fill out the enclosed questionnaire. We hope to receive a full report from every Church in the city, in order that we may know what has been accomplished in the past and what may be accomplished in the future.

I shall greatly appreciate your co-operation if you will fill out the answers and mail to me before December 1st.

Very sincerely,

Frances Ingram, Chairman

Youth Outside of Home and School Committee.

Summary used by
But Blackwell -

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
Jefferson County

YOUTH OUTSIDE OF HOME AND SCHOOL
Section III--Committee C.

Frances Ingram, Chairman
January 25, 1934.

Summary

This study deals with four main constructive agencies in the life of the community: the church; agencies offering programs to girls; agencies enhancing the life of city boys; and neighborhood agencies, of which the Settlement touches a great number.

Play and safety programs of the city; the motion picture, the theatre, and various forms of commercial recreation; the radio, the library, and camping,--all have immediate effect upon the lives of young people, each influence having its own way with youth.

The vast importance of Youth in Industry shows plainly in the disturbed routines of today.

Youth in Rural Life, with its dominant and satisfying interest in 4-H Clubs, is a story all its own.

The committee on Community Environment has an important place in this study because we must have better surroundings if we are to have better citizenship.

The report closes with recommendation of the committee on the correlation of the arts that the culture of the ages be brought to youth, that a discriminating taste be developed through folk-songs and dances, choral singing of the simple classics, acquaintance with masterpieces of painting and sculpture, and rhythms in poetry illustrating the kinship of the arts.

Churches

211

39653 This report covers 200 churches in Louisville. There are 39,443 young people under eighteen years of age receiving religious instruction in 195 of the churches reporting. Different churches have different ways of imparting religious instruction to young people. This report includes: Catholic, Jewish, Unitarian, Christian Scientist, Unity Truth, Inter-denominational, and various Protestant denominations, both white and colored.

38
19
9
66
377.41
328.77
47.64

7C15

We found churches very responsive to the questionnaires sent out. Churches are making a tremendous effort to keep their young people in the church. Their programs offer a varied list of activities designed to interest young people. In many instances, the pastor is overburdened with his duties, and the committee recommends that his parishioners help him bear his burden.

To single out one denomination, there are in the city 52 colored Baptist churches, big and little. Of this number, only fifteen are self-supporting; that means that the pastor must earn his living by other work to supplement his income.

In answer to the question put to churches, "What do you consider the chief need of youth under 18 today?", the ministers showed that they were alive to the seriousness of the problem confronting them in dealing with youth. To quote one who voiced the sentiment of others, "the chief need of the young person is to find out what is wrong with our economic order and try to find out how it can be changed, so that he can obtain economic security for himself and his family; the need of adequate sex education; also the need of adequate recreation so that the many young people who are unemployed may know how to use leisure."

All pastors felt the need of better spiritual leadership and more leaders trained in religious education. The belief is that young people want to have an appreciation of spiritual values, that they want real Christlike characters as examples and less make-believe Christianity. Youth is hungry for religious experience.

Girls and Boys

It has been said that 'people go to pieces because of home conditions'. These home conditions are part and parcel of our economic ills, and youth has the brunt to bear without knowing what it is all about. We will not really know the toll for years to come. It is as a preventative as well as a palliative that the Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., the Y. N. H. A., the Y. M. I., the settlements, the city recreation department, the scouts, the luncheon-clubs, and the patriotic societies plan their boy and girl work programs. The pity of the whole situation is that these programs planned reach only a small percentage of the youth of the city; but with such small staffs as are permitted by cut budgets, they do reach the maximum number.

Community Houses

During the past four years of unemployment and financial strain, the Community Centers and Settlements have performed a service of incalculable value. The form of their work being always conditioned by the immediate needs of their local communities, they have offered refuge to thousands who, baffled, beaten, and bewildered have sought advice, assistance and consolation within their doors. The activi-

ties of the settlements are as diversified as the neighborhoods in which the Houses are located--thus we find unemployment relief, interpretation of the foreign born, and wholesome recreation as main activities in different localities. The settlements are common meeting grounds whereon all ages are considered, the programs being uncrystallized in order to include the variant personalities. The settlements are doing a fundamental piece of social work in that they deal with the individual not merely by himself, but in relation to the family as a whole. From figures submitted by six of the eleven settlements, we find that 3,698 boys, 4,179 girls and 5,371 adults have come to settlement activities and thus have been brought, in Miss Jane Addams's words, "the inspiration and resources of the higher life". The total attendance given by 10 settlements and two day nurseries--391,523.

We have many agencies doing a constructive type of work and to those chiefly interested the figures seem "smashing". But when we look about us and see the many sore spots in the city and realize that many sections are vice-ridden, we realize that all that is being done is but a drop in the bucket, and that, with conditions as they are, it is difficult for youth to find its way.

Play and Safety

Summer life in Louisville is centered in the activities of our city playgrounds. Last summer, 209, 093 participated.

Play and safety are twin interests. Playgrounds have safety clubs which take care of the safety of those children using the playgrounds. That child safety education has been effective is proved by the fact that child accidents have decreased.

Motion Pictures

The motion picture now has aroused public scrutinizing its reels. Nationally, the problem has been studied scientifically for the past four years (1929-1933) by psychologists, sociologists, and educators. The research has been financed by the Payne fund. "Our Movie-Made Children" is the book setting forth the complete research on the influence and effects of the motion picture, as so far studied by the National Motion Picture Council. No motion picture could be more interesting than this book which summarizes in a popular manner enough leads to follow through to some needed change. The local forces are more or less in a state of organization at this time, but there is interest in the problem, and work is being planned.

Theatre

Whereas, there is at this time a concerted effort on the part of lovers of the theatre to keep legitimate drama alive, there are everywhere spontaneous expressions by amateurs in play form. The movie in the last decade has run away with the crowd but every known community,--churches, schools, city playgrounds, and settlements--all give plays.

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It is to be regretted that the Children's Theatre Guild, launched a few years ago, was later discontinued.

Last summer the city playgrounds did play-writing and play-producing which represented live participation throughout the city.

Commercial Influences

The Committee on unwholesome influence found abominations in our midst: the presence at a late hour of little boys in pool rooms reeking with profane and filthy language; the sale of peanuts and pop corn by little boys at a late hour in a theatre where a wrestling match was taking place; the sale of liquor in the cafe where dancing takes place; the sale of "salacious literature" at drug stores and newsstands; and vice rampant in certain sections of our city. The child labor cases just mentioned were reported to the State Labor Inspector and promptly acted upon. The Committee commends the Council of Churches for the valuable services it renders Louisville. The Committee recommends that the Mayor, the Juvenile Court Judge, and the Post Master General of the United States of America take steps for the control of these problems.

Radio

The stupendous audience being reached by the voice from the microphone makes censorship devolve upon the few hundred broadcasters. Our local authorities are cognizant of this responsibility, and beginnings have been made to cooperate as wisely as the hurricane expansion seemed to allow. The tremendous educational and entertainment value of the radio, as well as the means to power and propaganda are the factors of interest in the radio. Our local stations have been very generous in assigning time to schools, colleges, and civic programs.

Youth's Reading.

Two years ago (December 3, 1931), the Louisville Free Public Library organized its "Children's Reading, Dramatic, and Story-Telling Clinic". There are eight committees assisting the Children's librarian (Institutions, Home Library, Scientific Survey of Children's reading in schools, Dramatic, Sunday School libraries, magazines and newspapers, motion pictures and the youth of today, Book Shop Committees).

This clinic has made a scientific study of the voluntary reading of the Fifth Grade Children, white and colored, in the public schools to discover the natural interests and literary appetites of children.

The Home Committee of the clinic is endeavoring to enlist the interest of intelligent mothers on behalf of home supervision of children's reading and to bring to their attention the expert guidance which is available in the Children's Department of our library.

Valuable lists of children's plays have been prepared by the Dramatic Committee. These may be procured at the library. The library needs more books of plays which would be source material from which players could draw, and the library would welcome such gifts. The clinic has built a room for assembling costumes, and is asking for gifts, which may be rented to schools or other groups giving plays. A chief function of a library is to supply materials for leaders in children's work in the city.

The White House Committee on Youth outside of Home and School urges that familiarity with the resources of the Children's Department of the library be sought by all who believe that the library is our most valuable aid in determining a better trend of events and ideas.

Camp

During the past summer eight summer camps furnished outings to 2,313 individuals. These camps were financed by private subscription, by the Courier Journal Fresh Air Fund, and by the Community Chest.

A medical examination was required of all those who went to camp. The various camps were guided by the State Board of Health in caring for sanitation and in keeping the water supply clean. The food was wholesome, and special attention was given to the diet of under-nourished children.

Activities were varied,--the most popular being Nature Study, camp craft, swimming, first aid, and music. Volunteers and campers were given every opportunity to develop leadership.

Refreshed by sunshine, fresh air, and good food, these campers were made healthier and happier from the summer experience.

Community Environment.

The growth of urban units of population and the consequent loss of the town meeting and the church gatherings as potent factors in moulding community thought and action has resulted in isolation of many families, especially of those who have migrated from rural districts. On the school playgrounds, children are teamed by height and weight rather than by acquaintance or neighborhood groups. The social life of the class room does not carry over to the home. Neighbors do not "neighbor". However, even with this loss of community life, the altruistic urge of some of the urban citizens has found outlet in the organization of certain "interest groups" which have aroused civic consciousness, moulded public opinion, and carried out projects of varied nature which have furthered the public good. This survey presents, as typical, a report of one organization, city wide in its scope, the Louisville Women's City Club; one, definitely functioning in a suburb which retains most remarkably the characteristics of a separate small town, the Crescent Hill Women's Club; one, a City Zoning and Planning commission authorized by law and functioning as a part of the municipal government; and one--the school garden project--under the supervision of the public schools, but so far-reaching in its influence that it demands recognition as a factor

in civic beautification and betterment.

We realize with Mr. Thrasher that the gang of a city springs up in the interstices of its various sections and there plots evil in a no-man's land.

The committee wishes to express its appreciation of the work of the Women's City Club which has bent its effort toward a better community environment. From its initial work for better garbage disposal to its present participation in the City Zoning Plan, and its work for better housing and lighting for negroes, this club has concerned itself with our need for more residential areas which are desirable because they possess hospitality in which good local voluntary associations can flourish. If youth is to grow up strong and vigorous it must have a clean, beautiful, well lighted city in which to live.

Youth in Industry

The trend in the industrial field is indicated by the fact that 20 states have passed the Child Labor Amendment.

Youth and Rural Life

The most important organization operative in Jefferson County, excluding schools and Sunday Schools, is the 4-H Club of Farm Projects which has 311 boys and 400 girls between the ages of 10 and 18 years. The letters stand for Health, Heart, Head and Hand, all of which are employed in the natural education of youth in a farm family. The big annual event of 4-H Clubs is Achievement Day which comes at the end of harvest and represents a whole year's work. Cups are awarded and certificates distributed for distinguished service. All of this work comes under the departments of Agriculture and Home Economics of the University of Kentucky.

Young People in Institutions

The reports from sixteen institutions were scanned for recreational activities for the dependent children in them. While there seemed to be an attitude of good-will toward the play spirit of children, there is a recognized need for more recreational facilities and more personnel workers trained to conduct activities to satisfy the play-spirit.

Correlation of the Arts

The committee on the Correlation of the Arts believes that the study of art forms will develop the discriminative faculty; will stimulate imaginative and creative thought and achievement; will inculcate values spiritual and aesthetic; will enliven faith and encourage reverence; and will quicken the sense of humor. To that

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end, this committee recommends the following practical suggestions:

1. The attainment of clear, concise, and vivid mental pictures of sequential periods in history by means of dramatic, poetical, or musical presentations which are accurate and stimulating.
2. Simplified outlines of the evolution of art forms of primitive times with practical applications of the principles to every day living.

Mr. Cale Young Rice suggests, apropos of the fact that poetry is not as widely useful as it might be, that it has found no host of artistic interpreters such, for instance as music has in its singers and players. We tacitly admit, Mr. Rice says, that it is the greatest of the arts by making it the only one that must be studied in all our schools and colleges, but we neglect to provide artists who can beautifully read it aloud. Millions of dollars, he reminds us, are given annually for the interpretation of music, or for providing art galleries, but nothing is done for poetry. One gift of \$200,000 put into a school for training exquisite readers of poetry and sending them out over the land might prove of incalculable benefit not only in creating a love of poetry and a wide use of it, but in indirectly encouraging the writing of great poetry. It is amazing that such a gift has never been made.

The Filson Historical Society

Samples A. B. & C.
sent to Director of Safety ^{Mr. Skirrup Wakefield}
and Director of Health ^{Mr. Knapp Seawell}.
March 1, 1934.

5526

The Filson Historical Society

UNWHOLESOME INFLUENCE

(Commercial Recreation)

Report of Sub-Committee to White House Conference Youth
Outside of Home and School Committee.

This Committee, studying commercial recreation in the city of Louisville, studied establishments which come under the caption of, "Other places of Commercial Recreation." These represent pool rooms, bowling alleys, dance halls, boxing shows, wrestling shows, and cafes where dancing is conducted. Other places of commercial recreation which fall into this class were not studied because they were not in operation at the time the study was made. These places might be mentioned as, boat excursions, carnivals, and amusement parks.

A list of pool rooms and dance halls in the city was obtained from the secretary of the sinking fund at the City Hall. With this list as guide a committee of four men conducted a survey of the establishments mentioned above.

Pool rooms

Forty-one pool rooms were listed. Thirty of these were visited. Eight of this number had discarded their tables, and in two other places the tables were not being used. Thus twenty of the thirty places observed were conducting active pool rooms. Of this number half were located in the business district and the other half in the area of deterioration, i. e. the area dividing the business district from the residential district.

In three of the active pool rooms there were small side rooms used for gambling. In one of them there is a very active horse racing "Bookie". In five of the places where the pool tables were discarded, card tables were in use for gambling of various sorts.

Of the twenty active pool rooms, only four were recommended as being suitable places for men and boys. It may be stated here that these four represent the larger centers where business men of a high type seek their recreation. There were no youths under eighteen years present and the general atmosphere was wholesome. In the other sixteen places many objectionable features were observed. In all of them there were youthful frequenters, some of them appearing to be not more than fourteen years of age.

Possibly a few descriptions will offer a more vivid picture. I shall refer to these as A., B., C., D., E., F., G., H.

A. (Gargotto's - 207 W. Jefferson)

Two boys who were under fourteen years (we must state now that some of our statements regarding ages are mere guesses, but in some cases we give accurate ages through a check on available records) were standing along the wall watching two men play a game of pool -

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for a side bet of twenty-five cents per game. One player was losing and stated the fact very clearly in the foulest of language, and he missed few words known in the vocabulary of filth. The boys were just part of the whole, and the talk just seemed part of the picture. In the rear of this place is located the "Bookie". Three boys known to be under eighteen years had easy access to the "Bookie" room.

B. (Third Street Pool Room - 934 South Third)

Three boys who appeared to be under eighteen were playing pool. One of the boys used a word now and then that would pass in decent company but the general flow of language was worse than the observer had ever heard.

C. (Capital Hotel - 315 East Market Street)

In this pool room which is located in a rear room, or rather a room on the side of a hotel building, we found a group of men playing pool for side bets of twenty-five cents. The air was thick with smoke, and one wonders how the men stood the lack of fresh air. On three visits to this place young boys were present, either in the pool room itself or in the bar room which adjoins it. At the bar, there were tables for ladies who were being served with drinks and it is usual for ladies to frequent these rooms. Between the cafe and the bar there was a passage-way leading to another room. This room is the lobby of the hotel. Here we found many men - about twelve to fifteen - sitting around reading and talking. Just off this room is the men's toilet. Here we found evidence of one of the gravest dangers of boyhood. The cheap advertisements of other places are grave enough, but here we found written on the wall the names and room numbers of male sex perverts. There were also addresses of women prostitutes listed here.

Our study leads us to believe that this hotel is patronized by young men who are employed as truck drivers, day laborers, farm boys who come to the city for short stays, and bachelors who seek male companionship.

D. (Jim Ruby - 2133 West Market Street)

Following is a description of one of the places where the pool tables have been discarded: A long barroom greets us as we enter from the front. A radio is playing; the bartender is serving drinks and arguing with the young men in the barroom about the merits of several jazz bands. Moving back into another room we find a group of men playing cards for a small sum of money. A little further back we observe a group of men - some just over the eighteen year mark - playing cards in a room about eight feet square. The players can hardly see each other across the table because of the dense smoke. But most annoying of all, is the presence of an open toilet, not more than four feet away from the table on which the men are playing.

Cafes where dancing is conducted.

Since the return of good beer numerous cafes or beer parlors have come into existence. Although there are more in the city, the committee has given intensive study to six of these places. The

following description may show their effect upon the community:

E. (Howard's Cafe - 919 South Third)

This cafe which is located in the area of deterioration, has a long bar in the front room. Here three, and often four bartenders are busy filling beer orders for the waitresses who serve the many patrons in the large room in the rear. In this large room we find an orchestra of five pieces playing dance music for all who wish to trust themselves to move safely across a floor space not more than twelve feet square. The first note of the band is the signal for the men to "grab" girls and join in the whirlpool of bodies.

The frequenters of this place are girls of eighteen or just over. There is no cover charge so the girls come regularly. There are young men present and despite the proprietor's assurance to the contrary, there are also present boys under eighteen years of age. Many mature men and women frequent the place.

There appears to be present an atmosphere of familiarity and every one seems carefree. During one visit a fight took place in the girls wash room. It was discovered that the participants were at odds over a young man. The evening does not get under way until ten o'clock and continues on until all have departed at a very late hour.

F. (Young's Cafe - 305 West Jefferson)

This place is just about ready to close its doors again. We find a bar, several booths, a place for dancing, an orchestra, and a rear room. There hasn't been a great deal going on here, but one morning at 1:30 three boys, all under eighteen years of age, entered and played a nickel slot machine.

G. (Bland's Restaurant - 1234 W. Main)

This place is located on the first floor of a hotel building. A bar and lunch counter occupy the left front of the building. In the rear, an orchestra plays for dancing in a room of about forty by thirty feet. Seated at the tables which line the wall are men and women, young and old. The elderly women are pitiful. Their shabby clothes, hard talk, and general appearance of hardship endured evokes one's pity. The older women are not women of the street, but they do invite men to call at their homes to see them. The young girls are doing their best to appear hard and carefree. When the music begins, there is a merry scramble for partners. The set offering the most suggestive, most grotesque interpretation of the dance receives the applause of the bystanders. It might be well for the department of safety to discover whether entrances and exits to this place are adequate.

The investigators were surprised by the police about midnight. A great raid took place. From the entrances into the Restaurant from the street, the police entered and bodily ejected two young patrons who were permitted to spend the evening and their money here drinking. Prostitutes, drink, and suggestive dancing were the dominating features of this place.

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H. (Kleinhenz Confectionery, Baxter and Fehr)

This was a very bad place. A dance hall located on the same floor as the store and beer bar, had as its frequenters men and women of all ages. A woman who seemed known to all as a prostitute made frequent visits here and sought trade. Numbers of children frequented this place and absorbed the atmosphere. The things that happened became familiar to them.

This place was open to dancing on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday nights from eight until one o'clock. Fights were sometimes started outside the place over the affections of a girl. Drinking was popular. "Broadway Bertha" solicited the investigators in the presence of young boys and girls.

This in short is the picture the cafes present to the observer.

Bowling Alleys

Five bowling alleys were visited. Four of these were well conducted. A league composed of young men and women from various stores and industries of the city was in progress and everything seemed wholesome. The general atmosphere was clean. The competition keen and friendly. A spirit of good will seemed to dominate.

Haager's Bowling Alley - 327 West Market Street

It has been mentioned that four of the places were being operated under socially acceptable conditions. The fault found in the fifth place was the language. On one visit there were six bowlers, a few spectators, one of whom was a boy about eight years of age, evidently the son of one of the bowlers. Because two of the men were not making perfect scores they denounced the pin boy in filthiest language. It was very evident that these men had formed the habit and gave not the slightest thought to what they were saying.

Dance Halls

Madrid Ball Room, Third and Guthrie

During the time of the study there was only one dance hall in operation. As for youth under eighteen years this hall presented no problem. There were, however, many young men and girls present on the occasion of several visits who were just over that age. The music furnished here for dancing is the type that represents the best in the country in public dance halls. To the general observer who is not too critical and who wishes to allow the young to seek some diversion this hall may be considered very good. To mix with the dancers, however, to talk with them, to listen to their conversations, and to watch their actions presents a different viewpoint.

Some of the people, very many it must be observed, appeared rather fine, they were probably people whose character might be beyond question, but one may very easily find other types. Close observation easily distinguishes the good from bad in an atmosphere like this.

After eleven P. M. an observer may discover bottles of liquor on the tables. Just what happens when young people consume a quantity of intoxicants, dance, hold each other in close embrace may readily be imagined.

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The conversation of young men in the wash room is usually centered upon the amount of liquor they have with them or have already consumed.

For those who wonder at the number of dance halls, we might mention that the cafes seem to be attractive to the dancers.

Boxing Shows

Dell's - Swiss Auditorium - Preston and Lynn

There was only one show in operation at the time of the study. No young people were present. The only bad feature of the performance was one which comes under the head of safety. It was noted that beer and pop were sold to patrons in bottles. Experience has prompted managers of the large boxing arenas to sell their beverages in paper cups to prevent the throwing of bottles by emotionally unstable patrons. On the whole, the show was conducted in an orderly fashion and offered clean recreation for all present.

Wrestling Shows

Savoy Theatre

At the one wrestling show conducted in the city the observers found many undesirable features. First of all, there were boys under the modern code limit employed as salesboys for pop, beer, and candy.

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(Commercial Recreation)

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UNWHOLESOME INFLUENCE

(Commercial Recreation)

Report of Sub-Committee to White House Conference Youth
Outside of Home and School Committee

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A list of pool rooms and dance halls in the city was obtained from the secretary of the sinking fund at the City Hall. With this list as guide a committee of four men conducted a survey of the establishments mentioned above.

Pool rooms

Forty-one pool rooms were listed. Thirty of these were visited. Eight of this number had discarded their tables, and in two other places the tables were not being used. Thus twenty of the thirty places observed were conducting active pool rooms. Of this number half were located in the business district and the other half in the area of deterioration, i. e. the area dividing the business district from the residential district.

In three of the active pool rooms there were small side rooms used for gambling. In one of them there is a very active horse racing "Bookie." In five of the places where the pool tables were discarded, card tables were in use for gambling of various sorts.

Of the twenty active pool rooms, only four were recommended as being suitable places for men and boys. It may be stated here that these four represent the larger centers where business men of a high type seek their recreation. There were no youths under eighteen years present and the general atmosphere was wholesome. In the other sixteen places many objectionable features were observed. In all of them there were youthful frequenters, some of them appearing to be not more than fourteen years of age.

Possibly a few descriptions will offer a more vivid picture. I shall refer to these as A., B., C., D., E., F., G., H.

A. (Gargotto's - 207 West Jefferson Street)

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for a side bet of twenty-five cents per game. One player was losing and stated the fact very clearly in the foulest of language, and he missed few words known in the vocabulary of filth. The boys were just part of the whole, and the talk just seemed part of the picture. In the rear of this place is located the "Bookie." Three boys known to be under eighteen years had easy access at the "Bookie" room.

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Three boys who appeared to be under eighteen were playing pool. One of the boys used a word now and then that would pass in decent company but the general flow of language was worse than the observer had ever heard.

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In this pool room which is located in a rear room, or rather a room on the side of a hotel building, we found a group of men playing pool for side bets of twenty-five cents. The air was thick with smoke, and one wonders how the men stood the lack of fresh air. On three visits to this place young boys were present, either in the pool room itself or in the bar room which adjoins it. At the bar, there were tables for ladies who were being served with drinks and it is usual for ladies to frequent these rooms. Between the cafe and the bar there was a passage-way leading to another room. This room is the lobby of the hotel. Here we found many men - about twelve to fifteen - sitting around reading and talking. Just off this room is the men's toilet. Here we found evidence of one of the gravest dangers of boyhood. The cheap advertisements of other places are grave enough, but here we found written on the wall the names and room numbers of male sex perverts. There were also addresses of women prostitutes listed here.

Our study leads us to believe that this hotel is patronized by young men who are employed as truck drivers, day laborers, farm boys who come to the city for short stays, and bachelors who seek male companionship.

D. (Jim Ruby - 2133 West Market Street)

Following is a description of one of the places where the pool tables have been discarded: A long barroom greets us as we enter from the front. A radio is playing; the bartender is serving drinks and arguing with the young men in the barroom about the merits of several jazz bands. Moving back into another room we find a group of men playing cards for a small sum of money. A little further back we observe a group of men - some just over the eighteen year mark - playing cards in a room about eight feet square. The players can hardly see each other across the table because of the dense smoke. But most annoying of all, is the presence of an open toilet, not more than four feet away from the table on which the men are playing.

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The frequenters of this place are girls of eighteen or just over. There is no cover charge so the girls come regularly. There are young men present and despite the proprietor's assurance to the contrary, there are also present boys under eighteen years of age. Many mature men and women frequent the place.

There appears to be present an atmosphere of familiarity and every one seems carefree. During one visit a fight took place in the girls wash room. It was discovered that the participants were at odds over a young man. The evening does not get under way until ten o'clock and continues on until all have departed at a very late hour.

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This place is just about ready to close its doors again. We find a bar, several booths, a place for dancing, an orchestra, and a rear room. There hasn't been a great deal going on here, but one morning at 1:30 three boys, all under eighteen years of age, entered and played a nickel slot machine.

G. (Bland's Restaurant - 234 West Main)

This place is located on the first floor of a hotel building. A bar and lunch counter occupy the left front of the building. In the rear, an orchestra plays for dancing in a room of about forty by thirty feet. Seated at the tables which line the wall are men and women, young and old. The elderly women are pitiful. Their shabby clothes, hard talk, and general appearance of hardship endured evokes one's pity. The older women are not women of the street, but they do invite men to call at their homes to see them. The young girls are doing their best to appear hard and carefree. When the music begins, there is a merry scramble for partners. The set offering the most suggestive; most grotesque interpretation of the dance receives the applause of the bystanders. It might be well for the department of safety to discover whether entrances and exits to this place are adequate.

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This was a very bad place. A dance hall located on the same floor as the store and beer bar, had as its frequenters men and women of all ages. A woman who seemed known to all as a prostitute made frequent visits here and sought trade. Numbers of children frequented this place and absorbed the atmosphere. The things that happened became familiar to them.

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Madrid Ball Room, Third and Catharine

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Among the striking points revealed by the study, we find that the large dance hall of a few years ago is giving way to the small dancing space in the cafes. Here men and women, many younger adolescents as well, may dance to the rhythm of fast music blaring from the instruments of a few - three - four or five musicians. The dancers, moving in rhythm with this so-called music, while under the influence of beer, wine, and liquor execute movements loathsome to watch, surely sexually stimulating to themselves and morally destructive to all present. The girls need pay no admission fee but wait until some adventure-seeking youth comes along with whom she may drink and dance. Children have been seen entering these places as late as two in the morning. Many such places are the "hang-outs" for prostitutes, and a feature of the advertising is - "Open 9-?"

In the insanitary smoke-filled pool rooms, youth is permitted to associate with the adults at the "bookie board", the pool or card table where he may join in the free gambling while listening to the foulest of language incorrectly describing the natural phenomena of life. He reads the advertisements of quack prophylactics for venereal disease and the addresses of male sex perverts on the walls of the toilets. The boy of the pool room absorbs the insidious habits that lead to a life free of virtue and full of vice. No laws seem to regulate the attendance of children in such places, and the owners pay no attention to their presence.

The lurid pictures and street-corner stories lead some of our youth into the burlesque and cheap vaudeville shows. Here they may see nothing that is artistic, hear nothing that is virtuous, and never feel the security of morally good atmosphere.

At the second-hand magazine stores one may purchase, for a small fee, (fifteen cents) "literature" vile and morally destructive beyond description. Nude or suggestive pictures accompanied by stories that come from the mind of an abnormal writer may be purchased by any one who has the price.

Child labor laws were disregarded in one place where the owner of the concessions hired young boys to sell peanuts, beer, soda, etc. to patrons of a wrestling show. These boys worked through the audience of howling men and women in an atmosphere charged with profanity, insolence, and moral abandon. The effect comes upon one unawares, but exacts a heavy penalty in the end.

In strong contrast to these many places potentially destructive to the future of our nation, a few places were observed where youth participated in constructive activities amid wholesome surroundings. It was in the bowling alleys where industrial teams were competing in friendly rivalry that we found a situation possessing the desired elements of a recreation program. The managers of such places are to be commended for their efforts to supply the public with good commercial recreation programs.

The committee suggests that the Mayor of the city, the Juvenile Court Judge, the Post Master General of the United States of America, and other officials of city, state, and federal departments take the necessary steps to curb the unwholesome influences acting upon the youth in our city, leaving it scarred with the taint of crime, disease and Godlessness.

It is suggested that the people of the city interested in civic welfare give their wholehearted cooperation to a constructive educational system that will raise the children of the city out of this germ-infested life - a life that is slowly spreading to different sections of the city.

Committee:

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The lurid pictures and street-corner stories lead some of our youth into the burlesque and cheap vaudeville shows. Here they may see nothing that is artistic, hear nothing that is virtuous, and never feel the security of morally good atmosphere.

At the second-hand magazine stores one may purchase, for a small fee, (fifteen cents) "literature" vile and morally destructive beyond description. Nude or suggestive pictures accompanied by stories that come from the mind of an abnormal writer may be purchased by any one who has the price.

Child labor laws were disregarded in one place where the owner of the concessions hired young boys to sell peanuts, beer, soda, etc. to patrons of a wrestling show. These boys worked through the audience of howling men and women in an atmosphere charged with profanity, insolence, and moral abandon. The effect comes upon one unawares, but exacts a heavy penalty in the end.

In strong contrast to these many places potentially destructive to the future of our nation, a few places were observed where youth participated in constructive activities amid wholesome surroundings. It was in the bowling alleys where industrial teams were competing in friendly rivalry that we found a situation possessing the desired elements of a recreation program. The managers of such places are to be commended for their efforts to supply the public with good commercial recreation programs.

The committee suggests that the Mayor of the city, the Juvenile Court Judge, the Post Master General of the United States of America, and other officials of city, state, and federal departments take the necessary steps to curb the unwholesome influences acting upon the youth in our city, leaving it scarred with the taint of crime, disease and Godlessness.

It is suggested that the people of the city interested in civic welfare give their wholehearted cooperation to a constructive educational system that will raise the children of the city out of this germ-infested life - a life that is slowly spreading to different sections of the city.

Committee:

Mr. Anthony A. Angley, Chairman
Mr. Raymond Baer
Mr. Henry T. Daubert
Mr. Patrick Kirwan
Mr. Alex G. Booth, Attorney

The Filson Historical Society

UNWHOLESOME INFLUENCES

A list of pool rooms and dance halls in the city was obtained from the secretary of the Sinking Fund at the City Hall. With this as a guide a committee of four men made a survey of commercial recreation, studying the pool rooms and dance halls. The committee also investigated the bowling alleys, boxing and wrestling, shows and the cafes where dancing is promoted. Boat excursions, carnivals, and amusement parks were not in operation at the time the study was made.

Among the striking points revealed by the study, we find that the large dance hall of a few years ago is giving way to the small dancing space in the cafes. Here men and women, many younger adolescents as well, may dance to the rhythm of fast music blaring from the instruments of a few - three - four or five musicians. The dancers, moving in rhythm with this so-called music, while under the influence of beer, wine, and liquor execute movements loathsome to watch, surely sexually stimulating to themselves and morally destructive to all present. The girls need pay no admission fee but wait until some adventure-seeking youth comes along with whom she may drink and dance. Children have been seen entering these places as late as two in the morning. Many such places are the "hang-outs" for prostitutes, and a feature of the advertising is - "Open 9-?"

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C

Daily account of investigation of some of the commercial recreation establishments in the city of Louisville.

Monday night, October 30, 1933.

Dell's boxing show was held at the Swiss Auditorium, Preston & Lynn Streets. The performance was clean. Men and women appearing comfortably situated made up the audience.

There were two features about the performance which might be called dangerous. The first was the selling of beer and pop in bottles. A bottle in the hand of an irate or emotionally unstable person is potential danger. The other was the continual smoking in the hall. Although exacting a good performance from the contenders, the fans hindered them with clouds of smoke from cigarettes and cigars. On the whole there was order. There were no children present.

Tuesday night, October 31, 1933.

Visited Gargotto's at 207 West Jefferson at 7:30 P. M. Two boys who appeared to be about 13 years old were watching two men play a game of pool. One of the players seemed to be having a little difficulty in placing the ball. After every miss, he would give vent to his feelings in a manner that was disgusting. Every word was foul. The two boys were watching the game and absorbing this language.

8 P. M. Display of sign painted on the window of Young's Cafe at 305 West Jefferson Street - "Dancing every night - 9 until?" Investigation at the time revealed nothing.

8:30 P. M. The Madrid Ballroom in the Madrid Recreation Building on Third at Guthrie. Here a nationally known colored band was furnishing music. The night being Hallowe'en, many of the dancers were in costume. As the crowd increased, the noise became more pronounced, gaiety filled the room. There was also a faint odor of liquor in the atmosphere. The problem here seemed free from juveniles. There were, however, many girls who might be just at the 18 year mark. The dance became a little rough as the evening proceeded. Men and women stood on the floor, bodies close together and swayed, shimmied, and did all those famous movements to the time of very fast music. It was all suggestive.

The dance ended at 1 A. M. The jostling about at the cloakroom - girls who were in a weakened condition leaned against men they didn't seem to know - tired from dancing and weak from the effects of the liquor.

Beer was sold at the bar and tables, but coca-cola, ginger-ale and ice seemed to be the best sellers. The dancers brought their own - and they brought plenty. This by the way isn't unusual for this hall. A previous visit revealed the same condition.

When the dance closed it was about twenty minutes past 1 a. m. Going into Young's Cafe at 305 West Jefferson I saw three boys (one of whom I know comes to the Neighborhood House and who I am sure is under 18 years of age)) playing a machine in which each player tries to outscore the other by placing the balls in slots. The game costs five (?) cents a try. They soon left. The four women sitting in the booths along the wall were very happy from all appearances.

Wednesday, November 1, 1933.

10:00 a. m. I went to the city hall where the clerk in the Sinking Fund department had prepared a list of the pool rooms in the city for me. He also had a list of some of the dance halls.

I reported the Savoy Theatre, 211 W. Jefferson, to Mr. Seiller's secretary, and asked Mr. Seiller to see that the boys under eighteen - 16 - were stopped from working there.

At 7:30 p. m. I visited Gargotto's at 207 West Jefferson. There were only a few men and one boy present. I watched the two pool participants for a while, and then noticed a boy (one who had been at the Fresh Air Home this past summer - and this means that he was under sixteen years) come out of somewhere. I found in another part of the house, a room about thirty by twenty feet equipped with two card tables and a small office. A blackboard along one wall carried the names of the horses which ran at the various tracks that day. There was an open toilet adjoining the room. It was open to view of the players at the card table and gave forth its unpleasant odor.

Young's Cafe at 305 West Jefferson was on my way so I dropped in. Nothing unusual was in progress.

My list had a place on Market Street, so I walked West on Market. I was stopped by two girls in a hallway. Being curious I stopped and talked with them. I stepped into the door way. In a moment or two the officer on the beat appeared at the door. He began kidding the girls and finally left with the remark that he would be back for his cut later. I don't think he meant it, but he did give a practical demonstration of police protection for the women who are doing much to make Louisville the city it is.

The Pool room on Market couldn't be found, so I went to 712 West Walnut where Joe Buford has a pool parlor. It was in the colored district and frequented by colored alone, so I passed it up.

Fourth Street was next on the list. I visited the Star Billard and Bowling Parlors at 630 Fourth Street. In the pool room on the second floor, there were six tables - five not in use. Only two players and the proprietor were present.

On the third floor where the ten alleys are located I found several women and girls from several industries competing in league bowling contests. There were some men playing, also in league contests. The general atmosphere of this gathering was refreshing after the other places. The women wore attractive dresses or uniforms which bore the name of the place they represented.

Moving out to the nine hundred block on Third Street, I visited the Third Street Pool Room, 934 South Third Street. In the main room, two boys, one of whom was under eighteen, were playing one handed pool, i. e. but one hand was used on the cue stick. The player who was the younger of the two had spotted his opponent 15 points in a game of French (a game in which the player scoring the most points wins). It turned out that he made ten points in the game. This angered him considerably. He had a beautiful bass voice that he used shamefully. A third boy who appeared to be about 15 years old sat on the side as an observer. The partition in the rear told me at a glance that cards were being played. I strolled back and found six men engaged in a game of five cent rummy. One swore that if he didn't win that game, he'd kill himself. His card came and disaster was averted.

The famous Howard's Cafe is not far away - at 919 Third. Previous visits to this place had revealed some startling events. The place itself is fashioned after the French wine gardens. A long bar occupies part of the entrance. Here beer and wines are sold. In a room further back we find a small dance floor - an orchestra - many tables occupied by people ranging from little children who accompany their parents to men in the forties who are looking for girls. During one visit here a fight occurred in the girls' lavatory. The language that came out in storm waves would put a ditch digger to shame. The fuss was caused by a girl's jumping another's claim. The man must have felt proud. Instead of resenting the incident the patrons laughed and seemed sorry there wasn't more.

During this visit (November 1) about 11 p. m. a boy who I know is under 18 years came in with three companions. They were quite tipsy. They sat in the over flow room away from the crowd and the waitresses neglected them. One was very dramatic in his request for service. The dancing on this occasion was fairly decent. One night I tried to drag a young fellow into conversation. After we had talked about the dancer, he in an undertone out of the corner of his mouth told me that the girls tried to excite their partners passions so that the male would take them out.

I have noticed women here whom I have seen approaching men and by whom I have been approached on Fourth Street, particularly at the corners near the Seelbach and the Brown Hotels.

I visited here again the next afternoon (November 2) but there were only a few men around.

Continuing my visits on the night of November 1 -

I next visited the Students Recreation Room -- 546 South Second Street.

This place is typical of the cheap pool room. Four men were playing pool here. None was under eighteen in years. The language they used to discuss simple happenings of the day was bad. Just across the street from this place three girls were holding forth in competition for every man who passed.

The Palm Garden on Third and Walnut Streets was next visited. This is a place where couples dine and dance. There is no liquor sold here but the people bring their own and are served ginger ale and ice. Things were quiet during this visit, but I recall a night when a mother and father had stopped here for a drink and a dance with their two sons and daughter. Two of the children appeared to be under 18 years. One of the boys was feeling a little nasty because somebody connected with the house said he was drunk. He wanted to fight to prove that he wasn't. The mother and father seemed helpless to stop him and the sister seemed much upset. This is another place where the prostitute drops in for a pickup.

Bland's a place on the corner of Main and Third has a restaurant with a bar in one room and a night club in the other. The colored band wasn't playing. The waitress was too busy talking about the events of the past evening to notice me so I sauntered out into the night.

Walking down East Market Street, I was approached by a woman. She discussed the philosophy of the poor girl who had to sell her body for a living.

The Capital Hotel Pool room, 315 East Market Street, was my next stop; Just another pool room dirty as the rest. Only about five men playing pool.

Cain's Cafe at 414 East Market Street was active for this time of the morning - it was now after 1 a. m. Bought a package of cigarettes and seated myself at a table in the rear where a four piece orchestra was holding forth. The women here were mostly girls looking for a good time and married women who had lost their husbands. The excuse for dancing here was worse than any of the others. I decided to come back a little earlier in the evening some time to see what things are like then.

November 2, 1933.

At 8:30 I dropped in to see how things were going at Gargotto's 207 West Jefferson Street. The card game in the rear was in progress. No boys were present here. In the main pool room a man had a string of fish. A friendly argument took place about the fish and where to catch them. Filthy language was indulged in and was part of the surroundings to which a little boy present was subjected.

Leaving here I went to East Jefferson where a pool room was supposed to be located. It wasn't, so I drifted over to the Haymarket where the present Mayor was holding forth on the value of Republican Politics.

I visited Haager's Bowling Alley at 327 West Market Street. Here the bowling alleys are located on the ground floor and the pool tables are on the second floor. A bar is located in the front of the ground floor. During this visit I observed four men bowling. Three or four more were looking on as was a colored boy, evidently he was the pin boy for the alley not in use, and a boy of about nine years of age. The boy was

probably the son of one of the bowlers. Two of the bowlers were having considerable difficulty in making the score they wished to make. Their anger was taken out on the pin boy - and the pins. Both men cursed the boy continuously for not placing the pins in the correct position. The nine year old who sat on the side lines was subjected to the vile language. As they cursed the other men laughed with glee - the boy joining in at times.

Friday, November 3, 1933.

1:45. Dropped in Gargotto's, 207 West Jefferson Street, to see how things were getting on. Men were seated in the bookie room waiting for the races. There were no boys under eighteen present at this time in this room. There were however two who appeared less than eighteen playing pool in the pool room which is the main room of the establishment. There are two toilets in this place. One is just off the main room in a dark passage way about twenty inches wide. There was no globe in the light socket and the place was anything but sanitary. This seemed as a decoy to lead strangers away from the other toilet which is well kept and which is located just off the bookie room. Earlier I mentioned that there was no door in this apartment but that was a mistake. There is a door upon which is written - for members only. It appears that the walls of the pool room are being remodeled, as plaster and boards have been removed. Just now the appearance is most unsightly.

2:10. Dropped in at Phil Seitz's, 455 South Third Street. The gambling room which is located in the rear was free of boys. The pool tables were covered up.

2:20. Visited the pool room of the Louisville Recreations which is the Madrid. This seemed well managed. There were no youths present. In fact, twenty-five would seem to be the youngest age there.

2:40. Looked for a bookie on Chestnut Street but couldn't find it. Told a fellow where the Waterson Hotel was - the police had sent him to the Clay.

2:50. Stopped in at the Students Recreation at 546 South Second Street. There were no youths present at this time.

3:00. Visited the University Pool Room at First and Chestnut. There were no visitors or patrons. The manager was all alone.

Looked in on the Third Street Pool Room, 934 South Third Street. There were a half dozen boys in here.

At Howard Cafe, 919 South Third Street, there were a few fellows drinking beer who appeared under the 18 year mark.

Then I went to the establishment of C. M. Rose 823 W. Broadway. Business was very poor. Only a few men were present.

Then to the Congress Pool Room Room at 217 South Sixth Street. Only three people were in the place. The house man might be over 18 but not very much. I revisited this place again at night and the condition was the same. This place is typical of the pool rooms in the degeneration area. It is a combination bar - cafe - and pool room. I asked where the toilet was located and was told. On the

wall was an advertisement for a prophylactic for venereal disease. It was one of those cheap quack treatments. The advertisement bore the name of three drug stores, including Hooks.

Visited Young's Cafe at 305 West Jefferson Street. Found women and men drinking and dancing to a three piece band.

Battled the women in the Market place, but got through to the Capital Hotel 315 East Market Street. Brushing past the men in the lobby, I visited the secret chamber. The chamber that leads one into a group without suspicion. They glance up when you enter and then go back to their papers. In this chamber the walls are covered with advertisement of cures for venereal disease, and here I found one of the most dangerous evils of all, - the advertisements of male perverts. With pencil one fellow would write the name of some pervert telling what he does - another has written - "Oh! Yeah - so does - and there are several names. Some room numbers are also added as are the names of some women about town. This hotel is patronized by male perverts.

Another visit was paid to Cain's Cafe at 414 East Market. The place was crowded with men and women. They were all of the lower class of society. The type that just lives on from day to day. There seemed to be no depression as far as drinks were concerned. Most of the women seemed to be married; women who had stepped out for the evening. Some of the patrons were girls who were not much over eighteen years if they were that age, but the dangerous part comes in where the children are left alone or are permitted to go out so that mother or dad will be free to roam about at night.

Back to the House.

Saturday, November 4, 1933.

Visited Gargotto's 207 West Jefferson in the early afternoon. The men were all set for the races. Although certain conditions were not desirable for the adults, there were no boys present who were under eighteen years of age.

Visited the poolroom of Phil Seitz, 455 South Third Street. This is evidently a gambling place for adults. The tables are not in use but a door leads to secret rooms at the rear of the building. There were no boys present. This place closes rather early - 11 P. M.

Visited the Louisville Recreations Third and Guthrie. Everything was in good condition.

Looked over the west end of the city to see if there were any pool rooms - rain halted the search.

Saturday night went to the Madrid, Third and Guthrie. This is probably the best dance hall in the city, but even though repeal has not yet gone into national effect, it has at the Madrid.

Sunday, November 5, 1933.

At 4 P. M. I started out to see things, looked for several places along Broadway and Preston Streets, but found them quiet.

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Took a walk to the end of the Barret Avenue car line. On the way out I stopped in the Barrett Avenue Cafe, 1027 Barrett Avenue. This is a bar room but is run by a rather nice man. He and two working class men were discussing the return of the good old Barley corn. They talked about the horrors of the old bar and the repeal of prohibition. They welcomed the return of openness. The bartender spoke of the disrespect of law - conventions and everything else by the youth who were reared in the private speakeasies, - in other words the private homes where home brew and moonshine were made and freely sampled.

This part of the city seems to be very nice; there were no gambling, drinking, or loitering places where the youth could gather.

Moving from here over to the district at Baxter and Liberty Streets, I visited some of the beer parlors. There wasn't much business and things were rather quiet.

The night passed without many startling discoveries.

Took a street car to Twenty-third Street on Market. As I got off the car a little boy who appeared half frozen asked me to take him into the moving picture which is located on that corner. Told him I wasn't going to the picture.

Walked back to establishment of Jim Ruby at 2133 West Market Street. There were several fellows in the front bar room. Some were arguing about merits of famous radio dance bands. A group of men were playing cards in a room formerly used as the pool room. Another group was engaged in a game of rummy. The latter were playing in a room adjoining the toilet and where the sanitary conditions were very poor.

Visited A. L. Darden's at 1930 West Market Street but there were only three men here in a ramshackle place called a pool parlor.

The place of George Ruoff at 1729 West Market was interesting. A bar in front with a connection to a dancing place on the side, and a gambling place in the back. Two groups of men were playing cards. There were no boys under eighteen but several just about twenty.

As I walked back to the central part of the city along Market Street I was approached several times by prostitutes. I noted three machines stopping and picking up girls; in some of the machines there were two men but only one girl.

Visited the Capital Hotel, 315 East Market Street.

Visited Cain's, 414 East Market Street. Both of these places are undesirable in their present condition.

C.

Daily account of investigation of some of the commercial recreation establishments in the city of Louisville.

Monday night, October 30, 1933.

Bell's boxing show was held at the Swiss Auditorium, Preston & Lynn Streets. The performance was clean. Men and women appearing comfortably situated made up the audience.

There were two features about the performance which might be called dangerous. The first was the selling of beer and pop in bottles. A bottle in the hand of an irate or emotionally unstable person is potential danger. The other was the continual smoking in the hall. Although exacting a good performance from the contenders, the fans hindered them with clouds of smoke from cigarettes and cigars. On the whole there was order. There were no children present.

Tuesday night, October 31, 1933.

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8 P. M. Display of sign painted on the window of Young's Cafe at 305 West Jefferson Street - "Dancing every night - 9 until?" Investigation at the time revealed nothing.

8:30 P. M. The Madrid Ballroom in the Madrid Recreation Building on Third at Guthrie. Here a nationally known colored band was furnishing music. The night being Hallowe'en, many of the dancers were in costume. As the crowd increased, the noise became more pronounced, gaiety filled the room. There was also a faint odor of liquor in the atmosphere. The problem here seemed free from juveniles. There were, however, many girls who might be just at the 18 year mark. The dance became a little rough as the evening proceeded. Men and women stood on the floor, bodies close together and swayed, shimmied, and did all those famous movements to the time of very fast music. It was all suggestive.

The dance ended at 1 A. M. The jostling about at the cloakroom - girls who were in a weakened condition leaned against men they didn't seem to know - tired from dancing and weak from the effects of the liquor.

Beer was sold at the bar and tables, but coca-cola, ginger-ale and ice seemed to be the best sellers. The dancers brought their own - and they brought plenty. This by the way isn't unusual for this hall. A previous visit revealed the same condition.

5326

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Fourth Street was next on the list. I visited the Star Billiard and Bowling Parlors at 630 Fourth Street. In the pool room on the second floor, there were six tables - five not in use. Only two players and the proprietor were present.

On the third floor where the ten alleys are located I found several women and girls from several industries competing in league bowling contests. There were some men playing, also in league contests. The general atmosphere of this gathering was refreshing after the other places. The women were attractive dresses or uniforms which bore the name of the place they represented.

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The Palm Garden on Third and Walnut Streets was next visited. This is a place where couples dine and dance. There is no liquor sold here but the people bring their own and are served ginger ale and ice. Things were quiet during this visit, but I recall a night when a mother and father had stopped here for a drink and a dance with their two sons and daughter. Two of the children appeared to be under 18 years. One of the boys was feeling a little nasty because somebody connected with the house said he was drunk. He wanted to fight to prove that he wasn't. The mother and father seemed helpless to stop him and the sister seemed much upset. This is another place where the prostitute drops in for a pickup.

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Walking down East Market Street, I was approached by a woman. She discussed the philosophy of the poor girl who had to sell her body for a living.

The Capital Hotel Pool room, 315 East Market Street, was my next stop. Just another pool room dirty as the rest. Only about five men playing pool.

Cain's Cafe at 414 East Market Street was active for this time of the morning - it was now after 1 a. m. Bought a package of cigarettes and seated myself at a table in the rear where a four piece orchestra was holding forth. The women here were mostly girls looking for a good time and married women who had lost their husbands. The excuse for dancing here was worse than any of the others. I decided to come back a little earlier in the evening some time to see what things are like then.

November 2, 1933.

At 8:30 I dropped in to see how things were going at Gargotto's 207 West Jefferson Street. The card game in the rear was in progress. No boys were present here. In the main pool room a man had a string of fish. A friendly argument took place about the fish and where to catch them. Filthy language was indulged in and was part of the surroundings to which a little boy present was subjected.

Leaving here I went to East Jefferson where a pool room was supposed to be located. It wasn't, so I drifted over to the Haymarket where the present Mayor was holding forth on the value of Republican Politics.

I visited Hager's Bowling Alley at 327 West Market Street. Here the bowling alleys are located on the ground floor and the pool tables are on the second floor. A bar is located in the front of the ground floor. During this visit I observed four men bowling. Three or four more were looking on as was a colored boy, evidently he was the pin boy for the alley not in use, and a boy of about nine years of age. The boy was

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probably the son of one of the bowlers. Two of the bowlers were having considerable difficulty in making the score they wished to make. Their anger was taken out on the pin boy - and the pins. Both men cursed the boy continuously for not placing the pins in the correct position. The nine year old who sat on the side lines was subjected to the vile language. As they cursed the other men laughed with glee - the boy joining in at times.

Friday, November 3, 1933.

1:45. Dropped in Gargotto's, 207 West Jefferson Street, to see how things were getting on. Men were seated in the bookie room waiting for the races. There were no boys under eighteen present at this time in this room. There were however two who appeared less than eighteen playing pool in the pool room which is the main room of the establishment. There are two toilets in this place. One is just off the main room in a dark passage way about twenty inches wide. There was no globe in the light socket and the place was anything but sanitary. This seemed as a decoy to lead strangers away from the other toilet which is well kept and which is located just off the bookie room. Earlier I mentioned that there was no door in this apartment but that was a mistake. There is a door upon which is written - for members only. It appears that the walls of the pool room are being remodeled, as plaster and boards have been removed. Just now the appearance is most unsightly.

2:10. Dropped in at Phil Seitz's, 455 South Third Street. The gambling room which is located in the rear was free of boys. The pool tables were covered up.

2:20. Visited the pool room of the Louisville Recreations which is the Madrid. This seemed well managed. There were no youths present. In fact, twenty-five would seem to be the youngest age there.

2:40. Looked for a bookie on Chestnut Street but couldn't find it. Told a fellow where the Waterson Hotel was - the police had sent him to the Clay.

2:50. Stopped in at the Students Recreation at 546 South Second Street. There were no youths present at this time.

3:00. Visited the University Pool Room at First and Chestnut. There were no visitors or patrons. The manager was all alone.

Looked in on the Third Street Pool Room, 934 South Third Street. There were a half dozen boys in here.

At Howard Cafe, 919 South Third Street, there were a few fellows drinking beer who appeared under the 18 year mark.

Then I went to the establishment of C. M. Rose 823 W. Broadway. Business was very poor. Only a few men were present.

Then to the Congress Pool Room at 217 South Sixth Street. Only three people were in the place. The house man might be over 18 but not very much. I revisited this place again at night and the condition was the same. This place is typical of the pool rooms in the degeneration area. It is a combination bar - cafe - and pool room. I asked where the toilet was located and was told. On the

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wall was an advertisement for a prophylactic for venereal disease. It was one of those cheap quack treatments. The advertisement bore the name of three drug stores, including Hooks.

Visited Young's Cafe at 305 West Jefferson Street. Found women and men drinking and dancing to a three piece band.

Battled the women in the Market place, but got through to the Capital Hotel 315 East Market Street. Brushing past the men in the lobby, I visited the secret chamber. The chamber that leads one into a group without suspicion. They glance up when you enter and then go back to their papers. In this chamber the walls are covered with advertisement of cures for venereal disease, and here I found one of the most dangerous evils of all, - the advertisements of male perverts. With pencil one fellow would write the name of some pervert telling what he does - another has written - "Oh! Yeah - so does - and there are several names. Some room numbers are also added as are the names of some women about town. This hotel is patronized by male perverts.

Another visit was paid to Cain's Cafe at 414 East Market. The place was crowded with men and women. They were all of the lower class of society. The type that just lives on from day to day. There seemed to be no depression as far as drinks were concerned. Most of the women seemed to be married; women who had stepped out for the evening. Some of the patrons were girls who were not much over eighteen years if they were that age, but the dangerous part comes in where the children are left alone or are permitted to go out so that mother or dad will be free to roam about at night.

Back to the House.

Saturday, November 4, 1933.

Visited Gargotto's 207 West Jefferson in the early afternoon. The men were all set for the races. Although certain conditions were not desirable for the adults, there were no boys present who were under eighteen years of age.

Visited the pool room of Phil Seitz, 455 South Third Street. This is evidently a gambling place for adults. The tables are not in use but a door leads to secret rooms at the rear of the building. There were no boys present. This place closes rather early - 11 P. M.

Visited the Louisville Recreations Third and Guthrie. Everything was in good condition.

Looked over the west end of the city to see if there were any pool rooms - rain halted the search.

Saturday night went to the Madrid, Third and Guthrie. This is probably the best dance hall in the city, but even though repeal has not yet gone into national effect, it has at the Madrid.

Sunday, November 5, 1933.

At 4 P. M. I started out to see things, looked for several places along Broadway and Preston Streets, but found them quiet.

5527

Took a walk to the end of the Barret Avenue car line. On the way out I stopped in the Barrett Avenue Cafe, 1027 Barrett Avenue. This is a bar room but is run by a rather nice man. He and two working class men were discussing the return of the good old Barley corn. They talked about the horrors of the old bar and the repeal of prohibition. They welcomed the return of openness. The bartender spoke of the disrespect of law - conventions and everything else by the youth who were reared in the private speakeasies, - in other words the private homes where home brew and moonshine were made and freely sampled.

This part of the city seems to be very nice; there were no gambling, drinking, or loitering places where the youth could gather.

Moving from here over to the district at Baxter and Liberty Streets, I visited some of the beer parlors. There wasn't much business and things were rather quiet.

The night passed without many startling discoveries.

Took a street car to Twenty-third Street on Market. As I got off the car a little boy who appeared half frozen asked me to take him into the moving picture which is located on that corner. Told him I wasn't going to the picture.

Walked back to establishment of Jim Ruby at 2133 West Market Street. There were several fellows in the front bar room. Some were arguing about merits of famous radio dance bands. A group of men were playing cards in a room formerly used as the pool room. Another group was engaged in a game of rummy. The latter were playing in a room adjoining the toilet and where the sanitary conditions were very poor.

Visited A. L. Darden's at 1930 West Market Street but there were only three men here in a ramshackle place called a pool parlor.

The place of George Ruoff at 1729 West Market was interesting. A bar in front with a connection to a dancing place on the side, and a gambling place in the back. Two groups of men were playing cards. There were no boys under eighteen but several just about twenty.

As I walked back to the central part of the city along Market Street I was approached several times by prostitutes. I noted three machines stopping and picking up girls; in some of the machines there were two men but only one girl.

Visited the Capital Hotel, 315 East Market Street.

Visited Cain's, 414 East Market Street. Both of these places are undesirable in their present condition.

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Daily account of investigation of some of the commercial recreation establishments in the city of Louisville.

Monday night, October 30, 1933.

Bell's boxing show was held at the Swiss Auditorium, Preston & Lynn Streets. The performance was clean. Men and women appearing comfortably situated made up the audience.

There were two features about the performance which might be called dangerous. The first was the selling of beer and pop in bottles. A bottle in the hand of an irate or emotionally unstable person is potential danger. The other was the continual smoking in the hall. Although exacting a good performance from the contenders, the fans hindered them with clouds of smoke from cigarettes and cigars. On the whole there was order. There were no children present.

Tuesday night, October 31, 1933.

Visited Gargotto's at 207 West Jefferson at 7:30 P. M. Two boys who appeared to be about 13 years old were watching two men play a game of pool. One of the players seemed to be having a little difficulty in placing the ball. After every miss, he would give vent to his feelings in a manner that was disgusting. Every word was foul. The two boys were watching the game and absorbing this language.

8 P. M. Display of sign painted on the window of Young's Cafe at 305 West Jefferson Street - "lancing every night - 9 until 7" Investigation at the time revealed nothing.

8:30 P. M. The Madrid Ballroom in the Madrid Recreation Building on Third at Guthrie. Here a nationally known colored band was furnishing music. The night being Halloween, many of the dancers were in costume. As the crowd increased, the noise became more pronounced, gaiety filled the room. There was also a faint odor of liquor in the atmosphere. The problem here seemed free from juveniles. There were, however, many girls who might be just at the 18 year mark. The dance became a little rough as the evening proceeded. Men and women stood on the floor, bodies close together and swayed, shimmied, and did all those famous movements to the time of very fast music. It was all suggestive.

The dance ended at 1 A. M. The jostling about at the cloakroom - girls who were in a weakened condition leaned against men they didn't seem to know - tired from dancing and weak from the effects of the liquor.

Beer was sold at the bar and tables, but coca-cola, ginger-ale and ice seemed to be the best sellers. The dancers brought their own - and they brought plenty. This by the way isn't unusual for this hall. A previous visit revealed the same condition.

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When the dance closed it was about twenty minutes past 1 A. M. Going into Young's Cafe at 305 West Jefferson I saw three boys (one of whom I know comes to the Neighborhood House and who I am sure is under 18 years of age) playing a machine in which each player tries to outscore the other by placing the balls in slots. The game costs five (?) cents a try. They soon left. The four women sitting in the booths along the wall were very happy from all appearances.

Wednesday, November 1, 1933.

10:00 A. M. I went to the city hall where the clerk in the Sinking Fund department had prepared a list of the pool rooms in the city for me. He also had a list of some of the dance halls.

I reported the Savoy Theatre, 211 W. Jefferson, to Mr. Seiller's secretary, and asked Mr. Seiller to see that the boys under eighteen - 16 - were stopped from working there.

At 7:30 P. M. I visited Gargotto's at 207 West Jefferson. There were only a few men and one boy present. I watched the two pool participants for a while, and then noticed a boy (one who had been at the Fresh Air Home this past summer - and this means that he was under sixteen years) come out of somewhere. I found in another part of the house, a room about thirty by twenty feet equipped with two card tables and a small office. A blackboard along one wall carried the names of the horses which ran at the various tracks that day. There was an open toilet adjoining the room. It was open to view of the players at the card table and gave forth its unpleasant odor.

Young's Cafe at 305 West Jefferson was on my way so I dropped in. Nothing unusual was in progress.

My list had a place on Market Street, so I walked West on Market. I was stopped by two girls in a hallway. Being curious I stopped and talked with them. I stepped into the door way. In a moment or two the officer on the beat appeared at the door. He began kidding the girls and finally left with the remark that he would be back for his cut later. I don't think he meant it, but he did give a practical demonstration of police protection for the women who are doing much to make Louisville the city it is.

The pool room on Market couldn't be found, so I went to 712 West Walnut where Joe Buford has a pool parlor. It was in the colored district and frequented by colored alone, so I passed it up.

Fourth Street was next on the list. I visited the Star Billiard and Bowling Parlors at 630 Fourth Street. In the pool room on the second floor, there were six tables - five not in use. Only two players and the proprietor were present.

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On the third floor where the ten alleys are located I found several women and girls from several industries competing in league bowling contests. There were some men playing, also in league contests. The general atmosphere of this gathering was refreshing after the other places. The women wore attractive dresses or uniforms which bore the name of the place they represented.

Moving out to the nine hundred block on Third Street, I visited the Third Street Pool Room, 934 South Third Street. In the main room, two boys, one of whom was under eighteen, were playing one handed pool, i. e. but one hand was used on the cue stick. The player who was the younger of the two had spotted his opponent 15 points in a game of French (a game in which the player scoring the most points wins). It turned out that he made ten points in the game. This angered him considerably. He had a beautiful bass voice that he used shamefully. A third boy who appeared to be about 15 years old sat on the side as an observer. The partition in the rear told me at a glance that cards were being played. I strolled back and found six men engaged in a game of five cent rummy. One swore that if he didn't win that game, he'd kill himself. His card came and disaster was averted.

The famous Howard's Cafe is not far away - at 919 Third. Previous visits to this place had revealed some startling events. The place itself is fashioned after the French wine gardens. A long bar occupies part of the entrance. Here beer and wines are sold. In a room further back we find a small dance floor - an orchestra - many tables occupied by people ranging from little children who accompany their parents to men in the forties who are looking for girls. During one visit here a fight occurred in the girls' lavatory. The language that came out in storm waves would put a ditch digger to shame. The fuss was caused by a girl's jumping another's claim. The man must have felt proud. Instead of resenting the incident the patrons laughed and seemed sorry there wasn't more.

During this visit (November 1) about 11 P. M. a boy who I know is under 18 years came in with three companions. They were quite tipsy. They sat in the over flow room away from the crowd and the waitresses neglected them. One was very dramatic in his request for service. The dancing on this occasion was fairly decent. One night I tried to drag a young fellow into conversation. After we had talked about the dancer, he in an undertone out of the corner of his mouth told me that the girls tried to excite their partners passions so that the male would take them out.

I have noticed women here whom I have seen approaching men and by whom I have been approached on Fourth Street, particularly at the corners near the Seelbach and the Brown Hotels.

I visited here again the next afternoon (November 2) but there were only a few men around.

Continuing my visits on the night of November 1 -

I next visited the Students Recreation Room - 546 South Second Street.

This place is typical of the cheap pool room. Four men were playing pool here. None was under eighteen in years. The language they used to discuss simple happenings of the day was bad. Just across the street from this place three girls were holding forth in competition for every man who passed.

The Palm Garden on Third and Walnut Streets was next visited. This is a place where couples dine and dance. There is no liquor sold here but the people bring their own and are served ginger ale and ice. Things were quiet during this visit, but I recall a night when a mother and father had stopped here for a drink and a dance with their two sons and daughter. Two of the children appeared to be under 18 years. One of the boys was feeling a little nasty because somebody connected with the house said he was drunk. He wanted to fight to prove that he wasn't. The mother and father seemed helpless to stop him and the sister seemed much upset. This is another place where the prostitute drops in for a pickup.

Bland's a place on the corner of Main and Third has a restaurant with a bar in one room and a night club in the other. The colored band wasn't playing. The waitress was too busy talking about the events of the past evening to notice me so I sauntered out into the night.

Walking down East Market Street, I was approached by a woman. She discussed the philosophy of the poor girl who had to sell her body for a living.

The Capital Hotel Pool room, 315 East Market Street, was my next stop. Just another pool room dirty as the rest. Only about five men playing pool.

Cain's Cafe at 414 East Market Street was active for this time of the morning - it was now after 1 A. M. I bought a package of cigarettes and seated myself at a table in the rear where a four piece orchestra was holding forth. The women here were mostly girls looking for a good time and married women who had lost their husbands. The excuse for dancing here was worse than any of the others. I decided to come back a little earlier in the evening some time to see what things are like then.

November 2, 1933.

At 8:30 I dropped in to see how things were going at Gargotto's 207 West Jefferson Street. The card game in the rear was in progress. No boys were present here. In the main pool room a man had a string of fish. A friendly argument took place about the fish and where to catch them. Filthy language was indulged in and was part of the surroundings to which a little boy present was subjected.

Leaving here I went to East Jefferson where a pool room was supposed to be located. It wasn't, so I drifted over to the Haymarket where the present Mayor was holding forth on the value of Republican politics.

I visited Hanger's Bowling Alley at 327 West Market Street. Here the bowling alleys are located on the ground floor and the pool tables are on the second floor. A bar is located in the front of the ground floor. During this visit I observed four men bowling. Three or four more were looking on as was a colored boy, evidently he was the pin boy for the alley not in use, and a boy of about nine years of age. The boy was

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probably the son of one of the bowlers. Two of the bowlers were having considerable difficulty in making the score they wished to make. Their anger was taken out on the pin boy - and the pins. Both men cursed the boy continuously for not placing the pins in the correct position. The nine year old who sat on the side lines was subjected to the vile language. As they cursed the other men laughed with glee - the boy joining in at times.

Friday, November 3, 1933.

1:45. Dropped in Gargotto's, 207 West Jefferson Street, to see how things were getting on. Men were seated in the bookie room waiting for the races. There were no boys under eighteen present at this time in this room. There were however two who appeared less than eighteen playing pool in the pool room which is the main room of the establishment. There are two toilets in this place. One is just off the main room in a dark passage way about twenty inches wide. There was no globe in the light socket and the place was anything but sanitary. This seemed as a decoy to lead strangers away from the other toilet which is well kept and which is located just off the bookie room. Earlier I mentioned that there was no door in this apartment but that was a mistake. There is a door upon which is written - for members only. It appears that the walls of the pool room are being remodeled, as plaster and boards have been removed. Just now the appearance is most unsightly.

2:10. Dropped in at Phil Seitz's, 458 South Third Street. The gambling room which is located in the rear was free of boys. The pool tables were covered up.

2:20. Visited the pool room of the Louisville Recreations which is the Madrid. This seemed well managed. There were no youths present. In fact, twenty-five would seem to be the youngest age there.

2:40. Looked for a bookie on Chestnut Street but couldn't find it. Told a fellow where the Waterson Hotel was - the police had sent him to the Clay.

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At Howard Cafe, 919 South Third Street, there were a few fellows drinking beer who appeared under the 18 year mark.

Then I went to the establishment of C. H. Rose 823 W. Broadway. Business was very poor. Only a few men were present.

Then to the Congress Pool Room at 217 South Sixth Street. Only three people were in the place. The house man might be over 18 but not very much. I revisited this place again at night and the condition was the same. This place is typical of the pool rooms in the degeneration area. It is a combination bar - cafe - and pool room. I asked where the toilet

was located and was told. On the wall was an advertisement for a prophylactic for venereal disease. It was one of those cheap quack treatments. The advertisement bore the name of three drug stores, including Hooks.

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Battled the women in the Market place, but got through to the Capital Hotel 315 East Market Street. Brushing past the men in the lobby, I visited the secret chamber. The chamber that leads one into a group without suspicion. They glance up when you enter and then go back to their papers. In this chamber the walls are covered with advertisement of cures for venereal disease, and here I found one of the most dangerous evils of all, - the advertisements of male perverts. With pencil one fellow would write the name of some pervert telling what he does - another has written - "Oh! Yeah - so does -" and there are several names. Some room numbers are also added as are the names of some women about town. This hotel is patronized by male perverts.

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Back to the House.

Saturday, November 4, 1933.

Visited Gargotto's 207 West Jefferson in the early afternoon. The men were all set for the races. Although certain conditions were not desirable for the adults, there were no boys present who were under eighteen years of age.

Visited the pool room of Phil Seitz, 455 South Third Street. This is evidently a gambling place for adults. The tables are not in use but a door leads to secret rooms at the rear of the building. There were no boys present. This place closes rather early - 11 P. M.

Visited the Louisville Recreations Third and Guthrie. Everything was in good condition.

Looked over the west end of the city to see if there were any pool rooms - rain halted the search.

Saturday night went to the Madrid, Third and Guthrie. This is probably the best dance hall in the city, but even though repeal has not yet gone into national effect, it has at the Madrid.

Sunday, November 5, 1933.

At 4 P. M. I started out to see things, looked for several places along Broadway and Preston Streets, but found them quiet.

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Took a walk to the end of the Barret Avenue car line. On the way out I stopped in the Barret Avenue Cafe, 1027 Barret Avenue. This is a bar room but is run by a rather nice man. He and two working class men were discussing the return of the good old Barley corn. They talked about the horrors of the old bar and the repeal of prohibition. They welcomed the return of openness. The bartender spoke of the disrespect of law - conventions and everything else by the youth who were reared in the private speakeasies, - in other words the private homes where home brew and moonshine were made and freely sampled.

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Walked back to establishment of Jim Ruby at 2133 West Market Street. There were several fellows in the front bar room. Some were arguing about the merits of famous radio dance bands. A group of men were playing cards in a room formerly used as the pool room. Another group was engaged in a game of rummy. The latter were playing in a room adjoining the toilet and where the sanitary conditions were very poor.

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The place of George Knoff at 1725 West Market was interesting. A bar in front with a connection to a dancing place on the side, and a gambling place in the back. Two groups of men were playing cards. There were no boys under eighteen but several just about twenty.

As I walked back to the central part of the city along Market Street I was approached several times by prostitutes. I noted three machines stopping and picking up girls; in some of the machines there were two men but only one girl.

Visited the Capital Hotel, 315 East Market Street.

Visited Cain's, 414 East Market Street. Both of these places are undesirable in their present condition.

June 11, 1924

REPORT OF THE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE
of the
RECREATION DIVISION OF THE COMMUNITY CHEST
At the Louisville Free Public Library
June 11, 1924.

At the initial meeting called by Mr. Barnes to organize the Recreation Division of the Community Chest, an Investigation Committee was appointed for the purpose of mapping out a tentative program for this Recreation Division.

This Investigation Committee entered into a full discussion of the need of such a Recreation Division, the ideals to be attained by it and the method of procedure in developing its program.

It was brought out in the discussion that many agencies in the city are called on for help by groups wishing to do recreational work; that many groups in the city, such as luncheon clubs, are anxious to undertake recreational programs of one kind or another; and that from time to time the attention of the community is drawn to the need of more recreational facilities for the city. In view of these facts, the Investigation Committee recommends that the Community Chest establish such a central Recreational Engineering Committee to give help to the various groups needing it and to work out an adequate program for Louisville.

The membership of this Committee should include every agency in the city doing recreation work, both agencies in the Community Chest and those outside the Community Chest. Each group would keep its individuality, but would unite in working out a more comprehensive program for the city.

It was decided that the main ideal to be attained is a year round city wide program for children and adults, making recreational facilities available to everyone in the city of Louisville. Altho it was realized that the attainment of this ideal would be a matter of many years development, the committee urged that it be kept in mind from the very beginning and worked toward as a final goal.

Much time was given to discussing how this proposed committee should work out its program. It was decided that it should not be an administrative body, but should function by stimulating the recreational effort in the city and by correlating such effort. The committee should have the usual form of organization. It is highly desirable that the Secretary of this Committee be a trained recreational expert.

In view of the fact that there is need of more adequate knowledge of the recreational facilities of the city, it would be necessary for this central recreational agency to establish a permanent Survey Committee which would keep a perpetual inventory of the recreational facilities of the city up-to-date.

For the proper stimulation of the community, it would be necessary to establish two other committees: one, a training committee, the other, a publicity and propaganda committee.

The training committee could conduct institutes and otherwise train for recreational leadership. Such a committee, in order to spread

a better technique, could conduct a city wide institute covering a period of six weeks, two nights each week, for church workers, institution workers, volunteers of settlements, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., Y.M.H.A., and all other agencies interested in recreational work. The need of a better understanding of play as a means of social education was emphasized. That play as an expression of the instincts and impulses develops character, the consummation of which is a healthy, wholesome citizenship. The hope was voiced that the time would come when the city would spend more of its funds for prevention and less for reform.

The object of the committee on publicity and propaganda would be to stimulate the community by interesting institutions and recreational groups in recreation institutes, by interesting luncheon groups in special pieces of recreational work and by interesting the various departments of the city in establishing particular forms of recreation which they are particularly qualified to do.

In still further working out its program, it might be necessary to establish a demonstration committee to show the value of community centers and other recreational experiments, such as providing a center for the care of a street gang in a particular neighborhood. This committee might make a demonstration in a school building, of community center work, which would be taken over by the municipality after a successful demonstration.

The Committee should make specific efforts to interpret recreation to organizations outside the so called recreational groups.

It was the consensus of opinion that something must be done to develop a recreational program for the city; that the problem could best be worked out by those concerned, that is, by those doing recreational work in the city. Altho it is impossible to lay down any definite rule at the present time, a comprehensive recreational plan for Louisville might be evolved by first discovering what the problem is and together discussing a solution.

In closing, the Investigation Committee recommends the establishment of a Recreational Committee under the Community Chest to function as follows:

- (1) To make an inventory of recreational and character building facilities of the city.
- (2) To determine what new facilities are necessary.
- (3) To devise ways and means of securing such facilities and promoting a year round city wide program for children and adults, making recreational facilities available to everyone.
- (4) To co-ordinate recreational and character building work in Louisville.

Respectfully submitted,

Frances Ingram, Chairman

Presented

Nov 5, 1926

Oct 1926

SURVEY OF THE LOWER POINT

From Preston Street to Cable Street, and from the River
to the Railroad

SUBMITTED BY THE RECREATION COUNCIL OCTOBER 1926

In making a survey of the Lower Point, the Recreation Council attempted to determine: first, by means of a house to house canvass approximately how many individuals are living there, and into just what age groups these may be divided; the exact educational and recreational facilities available to the people of that community, and also the religious influences brought to bear there; second, by talking to the police and juvenile court officers about the amount and kind of delinquency occurring on the Point; third, all possible locations for a playground and a community center together with what information could be obtained about each; fourth, the possible cost of equipment and operating a building, and the scope of activities it might provide.

POPULATION:

In making the house to house canvass, we visited one hundred and fifteen white families, and twenty-one colored families, representing a total of four hundred and forty-nine white people, and ninety-six colored. These individuals may be grouped according to age as follows:

	<u>2 yrs. & under</u>	<u>3-5</u>	<u>6-9</u>	<u>10-12</u>	<u>13-14</u>	<u>15-17</u>	<u>18-21</u>	<u>Adults</u>
White	33	40	49	34	16	18	17	242
Colored	4	10	9	7	3	0	3	60

It was felt that in planning the activities for a possible community center, it would be very helpful to have the population divided into the various age groups usually observed by recreation workers, as has been done in the table above.

Miss Cornelia Beech, principal of the primary school on the Point, says that in her estimation, one of the most significant features about the Point is the high death rate of the children there, and the absolute resignation of the families to this fact. There is nothing, she says, to make them live. The babies who are born there may well be compared to the Spartan babies of old; it is merely a question of the survival of the fittest.

EDUCATION:

From talking to the principals of several of the schools, we found that very little was offered in the way of extra curricular activities, but that the Point residents, both parents and children, took no interest in what was offered. Point parents take no interest in the Parent-Teacher Associations or in the schools themselves.

There is a great deal of truancy for trivial reasons, and the parents show no cooperation. One principal told of a parent who, when asked about the children's absence said, "If you want them send them some clothes, or come and get them." She also told of another child who claimed that his family had no money with which to buy his books. When given an affidavit however for his father

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to fill out in order that the school board might furnish his books, it developed that the father was too indifferent to even comply with that simple requirement.

One principal, in discussing the general condition of things on the Point, made the observation that the people are for the most part, of a low American type, with no ideals and possessing only the great American attribute, independence. They respect nothing and care for nothing.

Almost all of the school authorities interviewed felt that a community center might be of value, but we felt that they were regarding it as a negative question,--that is, that their attitude was that it could do no harm to try it.

It might be added, too, that all the teachers complained of the dirty and unkempt condition in which the children came to school.

There is no library nearer to these people than the main building of the public library, which only a few of them have ever seen, and the material for what very little reading they do is drawn mainly from the limited supply of magazines at the corner drug store. The children, it seems, have practically nothing except their school books.

RELIGION:

There is one small colored church on the Point, which a good many of the colored people attend, but there is no white church, and we found that while many claimed to be church members, only a small percentage is attending services anywhere. Some seemed to feel that they would like a church near enough for them to attend and take their families, regardless of denomination. The Pastor of St. Joseph's Church, however, expressed the feeling that the church could do very little for the people of the Point; he felt in fact, that it would be impossible for anyone to do anything in an elevating way for them, as they were inherently incapable of appreciating the better things of life. He said that in so far as the individual child is concerned, they can accomplish practically nothing because they are constantly moving, and because what little impression they are able to make is soon obliterated by the overwhelming home conditions. He also made the comment that the parents often use the children to inspire sympathy, and that in every case with which he was familiar, any outside response to their needs only made it possible for the father to leave his job and go on a debauch.

RECREATION FACILITIES:

We found that there are no centers for recreation within the limits of the lower Point, either private, public or commercial. We also attempted to find out what recreational or character building agencies are working on the Point, and by inquiring of those listed below, we received the accompanying information:

Boy Scouts: Mr. Wilcox said they have tried at various times to organize troops on the Point, but have received no cooperation and have been unable to do any sort of work.

Wesley House: Miss Gainey said that the only connection they have with the Point is that a few of the mothers and girls have belonged to clubs at Wesley House.

Y.M.C.A.: Mr. McNair said they had no activity on the Point, and that the people were not interested.

Y.W.C.A.: Miss Willett said that so far they had done no work on the Point, and as far as she knew, had no members from that territory.

First Christian Church Social Center: Miss Coombs is much interested, although she has never done any work there.

GIRL Scouts: Have no troop on the Point.

We feel rather certain that some of these organizations would be glad to cooperate, should a center be established.

USE OF LEISURE TIME:

In making our house to house canvass, we also attempted to learn as much as possible of how the Point residents spent their leisure time. We found that the only form of recreation with which they seemed to be at all familiar was the picture show. A number, we found, attended occasionally, others more or less regularly, but the particular houses patronized were always the same, the Savoy, the Orpheum, the Gayety, and others of the same type in that section of the town.

We were unable to learn of any dance halls or other public places of amusement which drew a following from this community.

And so, not being successful in getting much information from anyone as to how they spent their leisure time, the question was asked repeatedly, "What do you do to have a good time down here? How do you amuse yourselves when you're not working?" And again and again would come the puzzled reply, "Why I just sit here." Or, with a more hopeful expression, would come the additional information, "We watch the machines go by." One woman, when asked if the neighbors ever got together to have a good time among themselves in a neighborly way replied, "No, I guess we wouldn't know how to go about that." All profess not to associate with their neighbors, anyhow.

When asked where their children played, they would point complacently to a filthy strip of bare yard, or a near by dump--"And where in rainy, bad weather?" they would be asked, whereupon they would indicate the spacious possibilities of the one or two rooms occupied by the entire family.

DELINQUENCY:

Realizing the relation between delinquency and leisure time, an effort was made to get statistics from the Police and Juvenile Courts, showing the type and extent of delinquency occurring on the Point over a five year period, but these figures were not available. In talking to the Captain of the Police district, we found that there

were fewer calls proportionately for runs to that section than to any other section of the city. Practically their only call is to settle family fights.

When asked for his reaction toward the possible establishment of a community center, he made the statement that, to begin with, there was no place on the Point fit for a white playground because of the negro situation, for the negroes are rapidly taking the Point and intermingling more and more with the white people. And that in the second place, he did not believe, due to the low grade of intelligence everywhere prevalent, that you could ever get the people interested in the work of a center.

He also made the statement, and our own investigations bear him out in it, that you would find very few of the 'teen age boys and girls living on the Point. "There is nothing there for them," he said, "and if they have anything to them at all, they move away."

We were not able to obtain statistics in Juvenile Court either, but we were told there also that the number of children brought in from the Point section was very small.

POSSIBILITIES FOR A COLORED PLAYGROUND:

As will be seen from statistics, there are only ninety-six colored people on the Point, thirty-six of whom are children. However, the percentage of colored people is increasing.

The Ewald Iron Company on Clay Street has offered the use of a lot across from their plant which might easily be surfaced and put into use as a colored playground. Both paid and volunteer workers might be obtained from among those who took the training course for colored men and women given by the Recreation Council last spring.

CONCLUSIONS REACHED:

In view of the attitude taken by school authorities, church officers, and law enforcement officers, and because of the impressions of the visitors making the house to house canvass, there is grave doubt on the part of the Point Committee of the Recreation Council as to whether a community center could be so operated as to be of real value there, unless an exceptional leader and an exceptional program were offered to arouse the interest of the people. If, however, it seems advisable to make the experiment, we make the following recommendations:

That if a church is to be rebuilt on the Point, and we have heard that this is a possibility, it might be wise to use this church as an institutional church, as is being done all over the country. That is, that the building be so constructed that, in addition to its use for regular religious services, it may be used during the week, or on certain days of the week, for the customary activities of a community center. For we feel that if anything is to be done, the people should be given the religious influence of the church, and in addition the wholesome

leisure time activities which are also educational.

If the plan of the Institutional Church is not feasible, then we suggest the renting of the small brick building at 334 Campbell Street which may be rented for \$30.00 (possibly less). This building is next door to a vacant lot owned by the Big Four Railroad which might be available as a playground site; Campbell Street, however, is rapidly becoming a negro center, we are told.

The building suggested consists of two small rooms downstairs and two above. While not a great many activities could be carried on in this small space, it might be possible to work the accompanying program:

Signed,

Elle Brown Dunning
Chairman of the Point Committee

Approved by

Secretary, Recreation Council.

According to the original plan for completing this survey, an accurate and scientific estimate of the cost of equipping and operating the four room building suggested in the report was to have been submitted. However, due to the unforeseen illness and departure of Miss Levin, Secretary of the Recreation Council, it was impossible to work this up as we should like to have done. We are therefore submitting the following tentative suggestions as to the absolute necessities:

EQUIPMENT:

	Curtains	\$ 5.00
4 doz.	Chairs	140.00 (2 doz. large 2 doz. small) (should be donated)
	Pictures	
	Cupboard of equipment	15.00
	Piano	
	Stove	
	Games	25.00
	Book shelves	10.00
3	Tables	15.00

MAINTENANCE

Worker	1,500 to 2,000 a year
Water	15.00 a year
Sight	24.00
Heat	50.00
Miscellaneous	100.00 (to cover parties and other incidentals)
Telephone	54.00

The amount necessary for the equipment and maintenance of a clinic will depend upon the extent of service. Doubtless the already existing organizations rendering health service in this district will cooperate with any plans for the promotion of health, and will be able to supply working equipment and personnel for a nominal sum.

ACTIVITIES

We feel that the first start could be made through a game room for the little boys and girls, and that from these groups might start the organization into clubs and classes. Through this, the worker might make a contact with the neighboring homes.

Also a branch of the Public Library might be started in the Center.

Clubs and classes in handicraft, etc., and for purely recreational purposes, might be organized with the adults.

Excellent.

Report of Ida Levin

1928

SERVICES RENDERED THE COMMUNITY

By The Recreation Council

In 1928

The value of the work done by the Recreation Council during the past year cannot be adequately revealed in a statement of statistics. Particularly is this true in regard to the Recreation Training Courses conducted, as it is impossible to estimate the thousands who are benefited because of the increased ability of these leaders.

Individuals reached through Volunteers' Bureau organized in 1928.

Reached weekly in settlements and other social agencies from January to June 1928.....	535
Reached through specific play programs planned for agencies	260
Now being reached weekly by volunteers in 26 settlements and other social agencies. (18 of these are Chest agencies)	1211
Reached in Play Days in childrens' institutions weekly from January to September 1928	677

Enrollment in Recreation Training courses held in 1928.

Training course for Department of Public Recreation staff	40
Training course for Daily Vacation Bible School teachers	37
Training course for Parochial School Play Leaders	25
Training course for Church Leaders. (representing 39 churches)	99
Training courses for Volunteer Leaders	231

Individuals reached through other types of service.

Reached through Talks	160
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5744

Reached through Street Play conducted by the Recreation Council and Department of Public Recreation	14,198
Interviewed for positions in the Recreation and Character Building field	76
Placed in the Recreation and Character Building field in Louisville	35
<hr/>	
Total number Individuals reached	17,584
Chest agencies to which service was rendered	28
Non-Chest agencies to which service was rendered	45

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES FOR THE YEAR 1928.

One function and purpose of the Recreation Council is to effect the intensive training of an effective number of individuals whose forces are multiplied many times in the environment into which they are sent. It may be illuminating to quote the following from Fay H. Marvin, recently appointed Director of the Department of Public Recreation: "It is my opinion that the vast background of understanding of the forces of recreation as a part of community life, which has made possible from the outset a comprehensive public recreation program, is undoubtedly due to the excellent educational efforts of the Recreation Council." No statement could show with greater clarity the objective work of the Recreation Council since its organization in 1924.

Of first importance in the past year's work, we believe, have been the various training courses, through which will be opened new fields of recreation, as for instance: The Parochial schools recreational program, recreational program of the churches and the introduction of supervised recreational programs in a number of private civic and social groups. Training courses, or Institutes, as they are called, were held with special emphasis upon each of the foregoing fields.

The Church Recreation Institute was organized following a conference with Church and Ministerial bodies for the purpose of training leaders, who upon completion of their training, organized recreational programs in their respective churches which delegated them as students to the Institute. 99 received training representing 39 churches.

The purpose of the Institute for Parochial Recreation Leaders was to train leaders for the parochial schools, in which for the first time, an organized recreational program is being carried on for children of all ages, both during the school hours and after

school hours. 25 received training for parochial school leadership and they are working in eight schools in the city.

Instruction in recreation in the Daily Vacation Bible School Institute was given to 37 white and colored leaders so that the Play programs in the Daily Vacation Bible Schools held during the summer months might be emphasized.

Two Volunteer Training Courses sponsored by our Volunteers' Bureau gave training to 231 people, having as its purpose the training of young people who would give at least one period a week of volunteer social service to the social agencies in the community. The form of service includes leadership of games and story groups, dramatic and choral groups, coaching of athletics, teaching of handicraft classes, leading of parties, giving clerical and typing service, assisting with library work, tutoring children at the City Hospital, serving as accompanists for dancing classes and choral groups, etc.

These leaders are now reaching approximately 1211 children and young people, representing about \$5,000.00 a year in service, which service would not be available to the agencies were it not for the volunteers. Volunteers have given service to 40 different agencies during the year and are at present giving service to 26 different agencies, following a carefully considered program of assignments on a definite time schedule, each one giving one or two periods a week. It is perceivable that the foregoing describes a Council effort of value and importance in a very definite sense.

Another item is the routine work with the agencies in helping them solve their various recreational problems and helping them in the selection of competent staff members as well as serving in other advisory and assisting capacities, all of which entail many hours of purposeful and constructive service. Among such services of major importance were the weekly Play Days and Swimming Parties for the orphanage children; the interviewing of 76 and the placement of 35 recreation leaders in the agencies.

Visitation of summer camps and the organization and supervision of the educational and recreational program at the East End Day Nursery were part of the year's program. For the past two months the Recreation Council has been perfecting parts of the general plan for the coordinating of the case working and recreational agencies, the purpose of which is to bring into association with the children of the clients' families the privileges of the recreational agencies.

Launching of the program of the Department of Public Recreation in the early summer was confronted by a shortage of trained playground and recreation leaders. In conjunction with other cooperation of the Recreation Council asked by the Department of Public Recreation, an Institute for the training of such leaders was organized and successfully met the emergency. Herewith is an extract from the formal report of the Department of Public Recreation to the Board of Park Commissioners, made in September 1928: "The Recreation Council and its Executive Secretary, Miss Ida Levin, have been unfailing in their efforts and help; among the special activities with which Miss

Levin helped was the training school for leaders, held in the beginning of the season and the supervision of the Street Play, which was successfully conducted jointly by the Recreation Council and the Public Recreation Department."

Street Play, the joint undertaking of the Recreation Council and the Department of Public Recreation, was instituted in areas of the city lacking facilities and organized play programs. The program was under the supervision of the Recreation Council and was financed by the Department of Public Recreation. Play was conducted by 36 trained leaders in three white and three colored residential districts each week and ameliorated certain manifest discontents. 14,198 children, young people and adults took part in the eight weeks' period it was conducted.

The Recreation Council was one of the three Councils cooperating in the study of the day nursery situation, findings of which it is presumed, have already been placed before the committee. A study was also made of the recreational facilities of the Salvation Army. and plans

Owing to the pressure of the intensive special training program the general educational program, such as speaking before groups and institutions, was lightened as compared to previous years. Greater effort was directed toward securing of newspaper publicity which won a more commensurate reward. Seeking a more wide spread appreciation and understanding of the purpose of organized play, a series of 35 articles for future publication have been prepared.

While the preceding is believed to be a fairly accurate and descriptive picture of the principle activities and accomplishments of the Recreation Council during 1928, it is to be noted that the volume of detail work associated there precluded the possibility of giving a larger number of special services which of necessity were refused because of their secondary importance.

Respectfully submitted

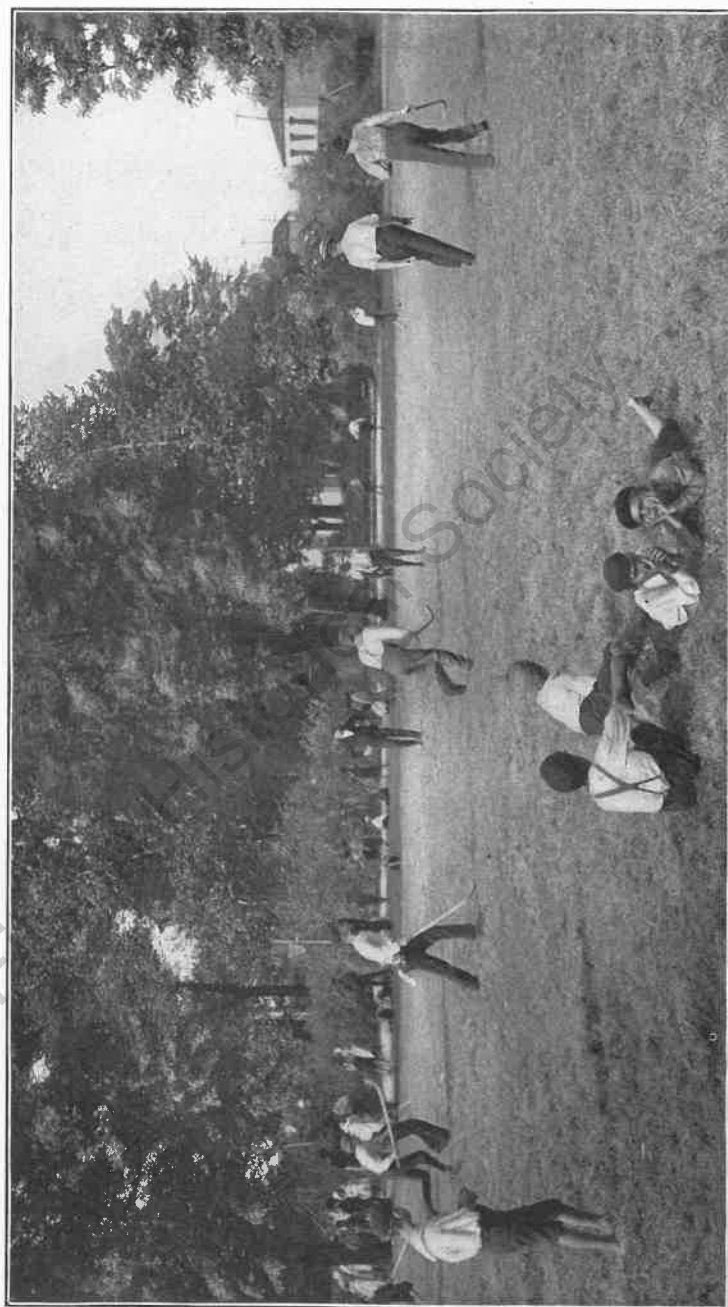
Ida Levin
Executive Secretary,
Recreation Council.

**Annual Report
of the Recreation
League of
Louisville**

**The Public
Playgrounds of
Louisville**

**April Fifteenth
Nineteen Hundred and Three**

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1903 To
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Dec 3, 1951



FIELD HOCKEY AT BOONE SQUARE.

The Louisville Summer Playgrounds

Published by
THE RECREATION LEAGUE
OF LOUISVILLE

1903

F. C. NUNEMACHER PRESS
LOUISVILLE

FIELD HOCKEY AT BOONE SQUARE.



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PETE PARETTO

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ARTHUR D. ALLEN

MRS. H. R. WHITESIDE

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MISS ELEANOR TARRANT

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Supervisor.

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NEAL HUGHES

Supervisor.

ts.

BEN SATTERWHITE

ALLAN McDONALD

ROBERT I. CABELL

PETE PARETTO

Introductory

Dr. Johnson used to say that much might be made of a Scotchman if he be caught young. This, with some truth, may be said of all men, and the saying points to the governing principle of modern philanthropic enterprise. People who despair of mature sinners are ready to give effort and money to lead children out of the dark.

But you can not always make a child drink, though you bring him to the fountain of knowledge; and modern primary education is concerned not so much with the substance of learning as with the method of instilling it. Witness the kindergarten. Now the Recreation League uses the most palatable of doses; here the bolus of Discipline is encased in the capsule of Play. It may surprise some persons to be told that the Recreation League has Education among its objects. It is true that there are no "lessons" to be wrung from reluctant books, it is true that "fun" is one of the League's most cherished mottoes, but it is also true that education of a most valuable and permanent sort is accomplished under the laughing disguises of the play ground, education in right thought, "square" action, clean speech, self-control, consideration for others. The roundsman on his beat will tell you whether this is real or not; so will the docket of the Police Court.



BASEBALL AND BASKETBALL AT THE "TRIANGLE,"

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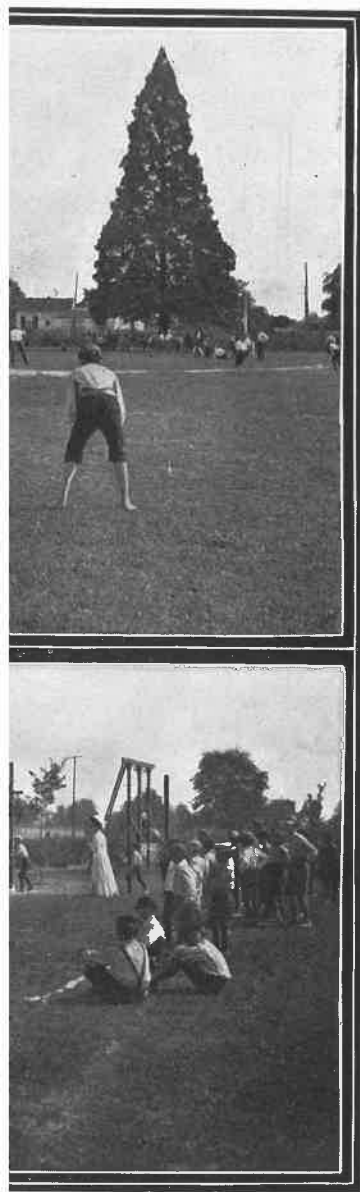
Historical

In 1892 The Board of Park Commissioners for Louisville equipped an open-air gymnasium in Boone Square, and Kenton Place and Logan Place, in East and West Market street, were opened, with swings for the children. In these places there was no supervision of play.

To Miss Mary Anderson, now Mrs. A. A. Hill, of New York, is due the first credit for the establishment of public playgrounds in Louisville. In 1899, through her enthusiasm and energy, a vacant lot on Main street between Floyd and Brook was fitted with swings, see-saws, bars and sand heaps. Volunteers directed the play of the children. The average daily attendance was about forty-six.

Again, through her effort in 1900, playgrounds were opened, by permission of the School Board, in the yards of the Normal School on East Market street and of the Floyd and Chestnut streets schools. Mr. T. E. Downey was secured from the International Y. M. C. A. Training School, at Springfield, Mass., to instruct the children in games and was assisted voluntarily by several kindergartners.

In December, 1901, there was organized, as the direct outcome of these experiments and in response to a call of the "Civic Committee" of the Woman's Club, an association calling itself the "Recreation League." This body, through its Executive Committee, at once asked the coöperation of the Board of Park Commissioners, making the following suggestions: That the "model playground" at the "Triangle" be completed and equipped according to the plan already adopted by the Board, that a much enlarged equipment be provided in Boone and duPont Squares, that Baxter Square



AT THE "TRIANGLE,"

be made a public playground and that a play director be placed in each of these four playgrounds, at the expense of the Board of Park Commissioners, to be, however, selected by the Recreation League and to be subject to the supervision and control of a General Supervisor who should be employed and paid by the League. These suggestions were at once adopted by the Board of Park Commissioners, and to the Commissioners the officers of the Recreation League make grateful acknowledgment of their open-hearted and open-handed support.

Upon receiving these and other assurances of financial help, the League proceeded to prepare for the Summer. Mr. Arthur Leland, a young man educated at Springfield and elsewhere for this work, was employed as General Supervisor, assistants for each yard were secured, kindergartners for the girls and small children, young men for the older boys, and six playgrounds were opened, one in the Normal School yard, one at the "Triangle" (head of Third street), one at duPont Square, one at Baxter Square, one at Boone Square and one in the school yard at Floyd and Chestnut. These were kept going from June 23d to September 6th.

Playgrounds were open from 8:30 A. M. until 5:30 P. M., with a mid-day recess. During this season there was no supervision of play after nightfall. Attention is specially invited to the very interesting tables of attendance, of games played, of hours of play, with classifications of these facts according to sex and age, which appear on pages 8 and 9. These cover the seasons of 1901 and 1902. Mature and staid readers glancing through these lists of games may catch some once-familiar, half-forgotten name and remembering the ecstasy of life's morning be moved to help other children to like delights.

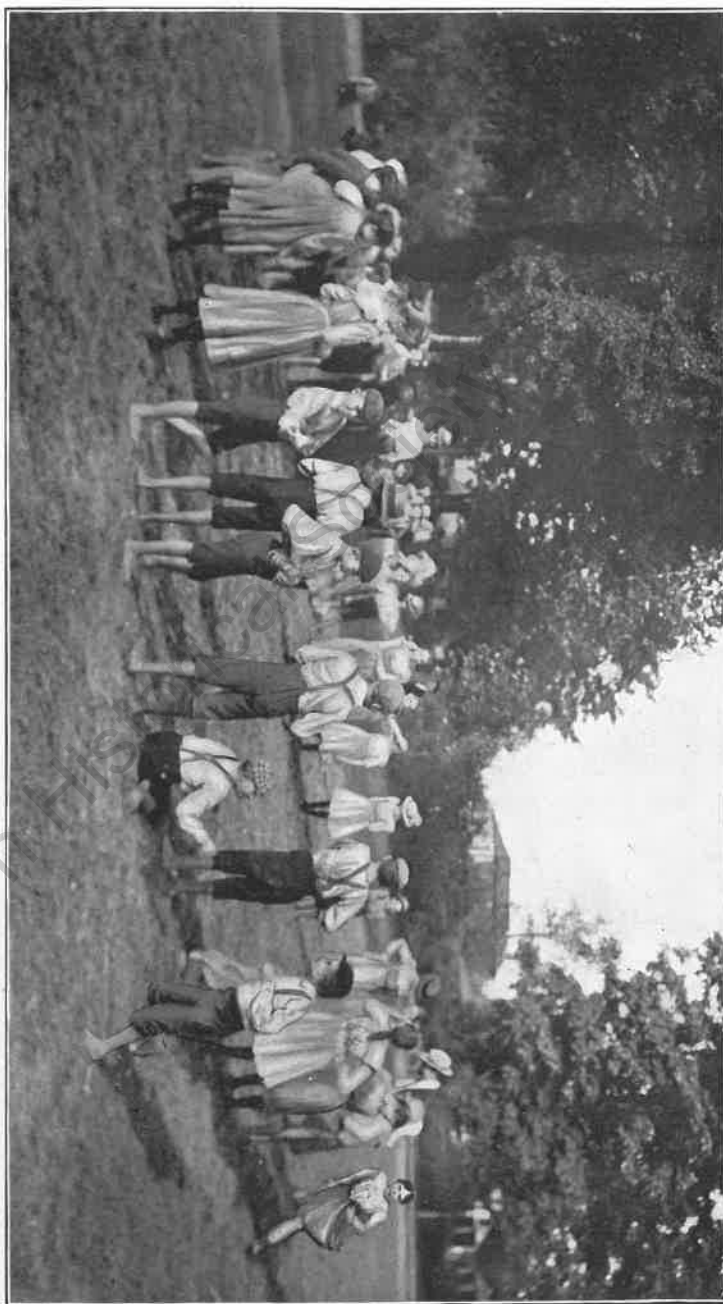
SUMMER PLAYGROUNDS

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FUN FOR ALL.



During this season of 1901 was organized the "Louisville Playground Athletic Union," which was governed by a "Board of Control," consisting of three members of the Recreation League, appointed by the President, and two representatives of each playground, one boy and one girl, elected by vote of the children of each playground. By this Board a schedule was arranged for the whole season, providing for matches between teams from each playground in all branches of sport, baseball, track events, basketball, tennis, croquet, etc. A scheme for scoring credits for victories in these various sports was devised and a handsome silk banner was offered by President Kinhead as a championship trophy. This was won by Boone Square and was floated over their playground during the season of 1902. It is to become the permanent possession of the playground winning it three times. As an aid to enthusiasm and loyalty, buttons were purchased, bearing the name of the Recreation League and colored differently to distinguish the several playgrounds, which were sold to the children of the playgrounds at one cent each, button-holders being enrolled as junior members of the League.

In 1902 a similar but larger plan was followed. The playgrounds during this season were at the "Triangle," at duPont Square, at Boone Square, at Baxter Square, at Market and Wenzel School yard, at "Neighborhood House" (First between Green and Walnut), and at the Evening Post's "Newsboys' Playgrounds." Mr. Leland was again General Supervisor. The names of those who acted as his assistants during both seasons are printed on page 3. There was a marked increase in attendance, as shown by the accompanying tables.

PLAYGROUNDS MAINTAINED BY BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS.

Location.	Size Acres	EQUIPMENT.	Supervision.		Average Daily Attendance		
			1901	1902	Boys	Girls	All
Triangle Model Playground.		PLAYGROUNDS FOR LARGE BOYS. Baseball diamond, Athletic field, Football field, Jumping standards, 2 Tennis courts, Vaulting pole.	Warran McFarlane				
Established 1900.	7.38	PLAYGROUND FOR SMALL CHILDREN. Wading pool, Basketball court, Croquet grounds, Open-space swings, Revolving saws, Sand courts. OPEN AIR GYMNASIUM. Tambark, Horizontal and parallel bars, Giant stride, Ladders, Swinging rings. PLAY HOUSE. Rough stone, Cement floor, Tiled roof, Toilet rooms, Play room and Arena.	Adele McGill	Benj. Satterwhite	43	9	52
				Lucile Freeman			
DuPont Square. Estab. 1898.	18	Baseball diamond, Basketball court, Tennis courts, Croquet grounds, Swings, Sand pile, Jumping standards, Vaulting pole.	Allan McDonald Jessie Davidson	Allan McDonald Lucile Freeman	(Estimated) 87	(Estimated) 66	(Estimated) 153
Baxter Square. Established 1901.	2	PLAYGROUND FOR SMALL CHILDREN ONLY. Baseball diamond, Basketball court, Jumping standards, Sand pile, Blocks, Croquet grounds, Tennis court, Wading pool.	Mary Scribner Neal Hughes	Caroline McKinney	58	17	75
Boone Square. Established 1892.	4	Two Base ball diamonds, Basket ball court, Croquet, Tennis court. OPEN AIR GYMNASIUM. Horizontal and parallel bars, Giant stride, Swings, Jumping standards, Sand court, Toilet rooms.	Jessie Davidson Neal Hughes	Jessie Davidson Rob. T. Cabell	91	65	156
							206
							94
							301

In addition to these, the Park Commissioners maintain three large, exterior parks; Jacobs (Iroquois) Park (670 acres), having no playground features; Shawnee Park (168 acres) with baseball diamond, tennis courts, football field and swings; Cherokee Park (298 acres) with golf links, baseball diamond, tennis courts, football field and swings.

ESTABLISHED	Location.	Size Feet	Equipment.	Supervision.	1901	1902	Average Daily Attendance.
1900.			stride, Lacers, swinging bars, roof, Toilet rooms, Play room and Arena.				
DuPont Square. Estab. 1898.	18		Baseball diamond, Basketball court, Tennis courts, Croquet grounds, Swings, Sand pile, Jumping standards, Vaulting pole.	Allan McDonald Jessie Davidson	(Estimated) 87	(Estimated) 66	(Estimated) 154 119 273
Baxter Square. Established 1901.	2		PLAYGROUND FOR SMALL CHILDREN ONLY. Baseball diamond, Basketball court, Jumping standards, Sand pile, Blocks, Croquet grounds, Tennis court, Wading pool.	Mary Scribner Neal Hughes	58	17	75 90 30 120
Boone Square. Established 1892.	4		Two Base ball diamonds, Basketball court, Croquet, Tennis court. OPEN AIR GYMNASIUM. Horizontal and parallel bars, Giant stride, Swings, Jumping standards, Sand court, Toilet rooms.	Jessie Davidson Neal Hughes	91	65	156 206 94 301

In addition to these, the Park Commissioners maintain three large, exterior parks; Jacobs (Iroquois) Park (670 acres), having no playground features; Shawnee Park (168 acres) with baseball diamond, tennis courts, football field and swings; Cherokee Park (298 acres) with golf links, baseball diamond, tennis courts, football field and swings.

PLAYGROUNDS MAINTAINED BY SUBSCRIPTION.

Location.	Size Feet	Equipment.	Supervision.	1901	1902	Average Daily Attendance.
				Boys	Girls	All
Newsboys' Playground (Evening Post)	200 by 90	VACANT LOT. Tanbark, Baseball diamond, Jumping standards.	(Not Conducted)	Allan McDonald. Pete Pareto.	(Morning only)	57
Neighborhood House: A Social Settlement Playground.	189 by 81	YARD. Swings, Blocks, Sand piles, Jumping standards, Basketball, Horizontal bar, Punching bag, Boxing gloves.	(Not Conducted)	Caroline McKinney. Pete Pareto.	50	41 91
Market and Wenzel School-yard.	21x50 91x48	Baseball, Swings, Basketball, Jumping standards, Sand piles, Blocks, Checkers, Croquet, Quoits.	(Not Conducted)	Caroline McKinney. R. T. Cabell.	53	19 72
Floyd and Chestnut School-yard.	138 x 65 130 x 146	Baseball, Swings, Basketball, Jumping standards, Handball court, Croquet, Sand piles, Blocks, Quoits, Checkers.	Adele McGill.	74	90	104
Normal School-yard.	90 by 54	Baseball, Swings, Basketball, Jumping standards, Horizontal bars, Sand pile, Blocks, Croquet, Checkers, Ring toss.	Mary Scribner Allan McDonald.	26	26	52

TOTAL DAILY ATTENDANCE, 1902, 1,042.

In 1902 the Kinkead trophy was finally captured by the "Triangle," after a contest so close that, had the "Newsboys" won their last scheduled ball game, three playgrounds, the Triangle, Newsboys and Boone Square, would have tied for first place.

Financial

A statement of the sums collected and disbursed by the League during the two years of its existence is printed on page 20. This shows that the utmost economy has been practiced. In a city of Louisville's size it should be easy to secure a much larger fund, and such a fund could be used to inestimable advantage. Not only could more playgrounds be maintained but more instructors could be placed in each. This would greatly increase their usefulness, since the attendance has been demonstrated, here and elsewhere, to be directly and intimately related to the presence of instructors. Heretofore the League has had, in addition to Mr. Leland, whose duties require him to move daily from place to place, but one assistant to each playground, and as some of them were qualified to deal only with the girls and small children and some with the older boys, it is apparent that one class or the other must have been more or less neglected during some part of each day. This situation added largely to the already heavy burden of the assistants, who served with greater zeal than their somewhat meagre salaries could possibly induce. Such a state of affairs should be permitted to exist no longer.

Our Illustrations

The League feels that the pictures published herewith speak more eloquently than tongue or pen. It regrets that it cannot present more views of the schoolyard playgrounds,

SUMMER PLAYGROUNDS

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FUN FOR ALL.

whose graceless surroundings are more speaking witnesses to the need of the play instructor than are the turf and trees of Boone or Baxter Square. The wading-pools, too, should be better shown, for they are an unending source of delight throughout the hot days, and are, moreover, the first put in use in an American city. That at Baxter Square, for example, is about 120 by 60 feet, is made of concrete, is deep enough for serious wading and is constantly supplied with fresh water. A glance at the picture on page — will move the heart of any boy from three-score and ten down.

Comments

Differences of race made problems for the League, as they have for other and more conspicuous societies. During 1901 colored children were present at Baxter Square in numbers and in more ways than one disturbed the serenity of the playground. The white children were, in many instances, forbidden by their parents to attend when colored children were there. To obviate this difficulty several experiments were made. Parts of the ground were set aside for each race, separate hours were appointed for each, different days, and, these failing, an effort was made to secure colored playgrounds with colored instructors. This failed for lack of both funds and space, but will probably prove the solution of the difficulty. In addition to the opposition of white parents to the association of the two races, the unruly natures of the colored children finally forced their exclusion. In Baxter Square they were allowed, in 1901, half of the swings. These they presently broke. Efforts to organize two colored ball nines were unsuccessful. In 1902 they were uniformly excluded from the games of the playgrounds and there has been no trouble.

The League, in 1902, for the first time, maintained an evening playground in the yard of "Neighborhood House," a social settlement. It was open from 7:30 until 9:30 each evening, when the attendance averaged nine more than that of the afternoon. The personnel, however, completely changed, a considerable number of employed boys being reached by the night playground. Great difficulty was experienced in finding games which would hold the interest of the feverish minds of these children. Punching-bags and boxing-gloves finally solved the problem. Great improvement was noticed in the language and general behavior of the boys. Supervisor Leland reports, however, that it seems unwise, for the present at least, to increase the number of night playgrounds, because of the difficulty of getting suitable men to place in charge.

The moral result of this work is too well-known to require argument; but the following extracts from the report of Supervisor Leland are not out of place.

"As a result of placing Play Supervisors at the small parks and opening them for play, the number of people using them has increased very markedly. A visit to the Parks after the closing of the Play Department showed the attendance dwindle down to a dozen or two in each park. A number of children drawn by the personalty of the play supervisors and the interest in competitive games have walked fourteen blocks daily to attend the playgrounds.

"Boone Square offers the best example of what can be accomplished in a neighborhood by a well-conducted playground. Formerly the boys in that vicinity amused themselves stealing milk bottles in the morning; now interest in athletics sees them on the playground and off the street and out of mischief.

LE SUMMER PLAYGROUNDS

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WADING POOLS AT THE "TRIANGLE" AND BAXTER SQUARE.

"Before the placing of Play Supervisors at this park it had a very bad reputation. Mothers did not care to have their children there. Now the mothers are unanimous in saying that they always feel at ease when they know that their children are on the playground.

"Loyalty to the playground was manifested by a group of boys who went to the home of a boy who had stolen a ball and brought it back to the playground. The play supervisors try in all possible ways to become acquainted with the children. The kindergartners visit the mothers in order that they may feel an interest in the playgrounds. Many of the children visit the play supervisors all through the winter. One little lad said to his two teachers, "You be sure and put in your application early because we all want you back next year." Another one said: "Mr. — and us are just like peaches and cream." Thus through this personal interest the instructors are enabled to exert a wonderful influence for good over the children. The boys are not permitted to smoke or use any bad language while on the playgrounds. Many of our boys at first hardly knew when they were swearing. We feel that in many cases the habit has been entirely broken up. One boy went to the country for a few weeks and told the instructor that while away he had not "cussed" once. A real interest in athletics will do much to stop cigarette smoking, for the boy who is a cigarette fiend never is a winner in athletics. When the boy sees the truth of this the cigarette is doomed."

It has been the policy of the League to emphasize the athletic features of the work rather than the "vacation school" idea. The constructive work of the vacation-school is of the utmost importance and the League cherishes the ambition of seeing such schools established in Louisville; but

for the present the more crying need seems to be the building of the sound body to house the sound mind, a need very real with those little children whose bodies and minds are fagged with the nine months of bookwork. Moreover, games and specially team games and athletic competitions where the competitors contend, not for their personal profit, but for the renown of their respective playgrounds, are superior to "constructive" play as aids to the development of character. Their tendencies are democratic and unselfish. Free play offers the best means of reaching moral lessons. Sham is off guard in a warmly-contested game, nature is uppermost. The boy who has learned to play according to rule in all the circumstances of the game has laid a firm foundation of character. Some "constructive" work has been done, such as folding papers, raffia-weaving, sewing, and story-telling, but it has been wholly as rest from active play and has been used almost altogether on very hot days.

The League desires to bear witness to the faithful, energetic and intelligent services of Mr. Leland and his assistants. Through their devotion hundreds of children have been made happier and stronger. To the representatives of the press of Louisville, with whom its officers have dealt, the League would make grateful acknowledgment of unfailing patience and courtesy and of a generous regard for the interest of the League.

In conclusion, the League desires to commend to public and official notice the following recommendations of Supervisor Leland's report.

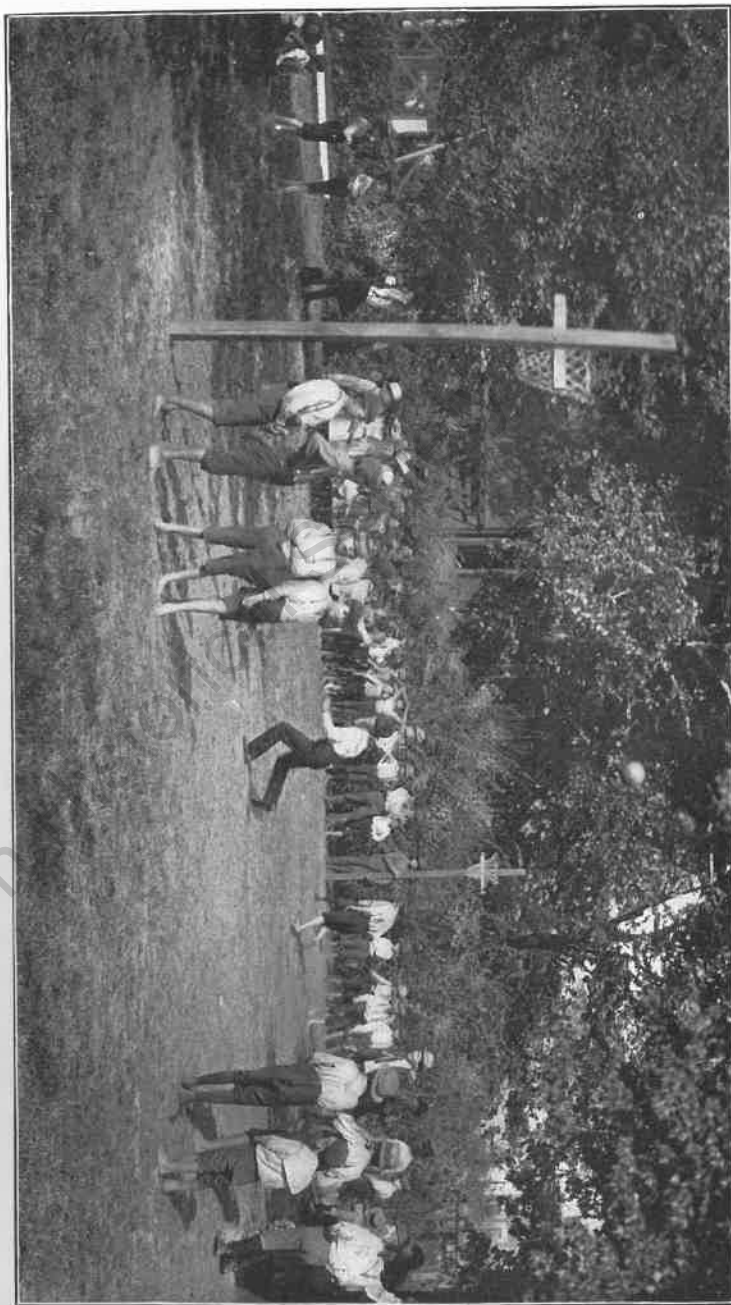
LE SUMMER PLAYGROUNDS

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BASKETBALL FOR THE BOYS.



Recommendations

"I would respectfully recommend that the summer playgrounds be continued and that the movement be enlarged to embrace the whole city.

"Also that the Park Board be requested to provide materials and play supervisors so that in the coming year the playground work may continue throughout the fall, during the afternoons and Saturdays until winter time, and that the playgrounds be opened under supervision early in the spring.

"Also that steps be taken by the city to gain possession of vacant lots in the thickly-settled parts of the city that they may be used as playgrounds."

Games Played

In 1901, in order to ascertain the children's interest in different games, statistics of the games played were taken by the kindergartners in four different playgrounds every afternoon for sixty days, with the following result:

GAME	Boys Playing	Age	Time Playing	Girls Playing	Age	Time Playing
1. Baseball.	2611	12-14	400 hrs.			
2. Basketball.	1682	13	801 "	1611	12-13	652 hrs.
3. Ring Toss.	714	8-12	146 "	694	8-11	146 "
4. Drop Handkerchief.	717	4-14	29 "	999	4-14	29 "
5. Checkers.	628	12-13	954 "			
6. Nigger Baby and Sokie.	580	11-12	20 "			
7. Fox and Geese.	454	8-12	22 "	500	10-12	22 "
8. Bean Bag.	370	7-10	30 "	464	10-13	30 "
9. Cat and Mouse.	312	8-12	9 "	343	8-12	9 "
10. Bean Bag (Team Game).	227	10-13	20 "	280	10-14	20 "
11. Slap Jack.	208	9-13	22 "	381	9-13	22 "
12. Lemonade.	203	8-13	11 "	303	8-13	11 "
13. Croquet.	165	10-11	26 "	153	9-13	26 "
14. Farmer in Dell.	176	9-10	2 "	182	6-8	2 "
15. Antony Over.	182	12	4 "	35	15	4 "
16. Bull in Pen.	121	12	2 "	152	12	2 "
17. Chicky my Chick.	154	13	2 "	107	8	2 "
18. Loobly Loo.	139	10	2 "	103	8	2 "
19. Dominoes.	50	9	25 "	100	10	25 "
20. Jumping.	100	12	10 "	120	9	10 "
21. Jacks.				36	10	9 "
22. Green Gravel.	116	6-7	3 "	111	5-9	3 "
23. Susan in the Garden	37	11	$\frac{1}{2}$ "	43	11	$\frac{1}{2}$ "
24. Quoits.	37	13	2 "			

Other Games Played Occasionally

King William, Rotten Eggs, Leap Frog, I Spy, Miller and the Mill, Mulberry Bush, Frog in the Middle, London Bridge, Muffin Man, Old Mother Hoopescoop, Poison, Lazy Mary, Old Sweet Bread and Barley, Catcher, Hide and Seek, Catchball,

VILLE SUMMER PLAYGROUNDS

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116	6-7	3 "	111	5-9	3 "
37	11	$\frac{1}{3}$ "	43	11	$\frac{1}{3}$ "
37	13	2 "			

Games Played Occasionally

Rotten Eggs, Leap Frog, I Spy, Miller
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t, Old Mother Hoopescoop, Poison, Lazy
read and Barley, Catcher, Hide and Seek,



A SCHOOLYARD PLAY-GROUND. WADING POOL AT BAXTER SQUARE

A glance at the summary shows that base ball is by far the most popular boy's game. Basketball is the most popular girl's game. Both these games are played by the older children mostly and form a class by themselves.

The remaining games may be divided into four classes. They are given in the order of their popularity.

Drop the Handkerchief, Ring Toss, Checkers, Sokie or Nigger Baby, Bean Bag, Fox and Geese, Cat and Mouse. This group next to the two first-named sports are the most popular games of our playgrounds.

Slap Jack, Lemonade, Croquet, Chincky my Chick, Loobly Loo, Green Gravel, and Jumping, form another class of games which are played quite frequently.

Jacks, Quoits and Susan in the Garden are played somewhat.

King William, Rotten Eggs, Leap Frog, I Spy, Miller and the Mill, Mulberry Bush, Frog in the Middle, London Bridge, Muffin Man, Old Mother Hoopescoop, Poison, Lazy Mary, Old Bread and Barley, Catcher, Hide and Seek, and Catchball have been played enough to receive mention.

Baseball, Checkers, Sokie and Quoits are played by the boys almost exclusively, while the girls were the only ones to play Jacks.

The year 1902 has marked a decided advance in the class of games played by the children. The development is towards greater interest in team games and games in which the playground competes with other playgrounds.

Baseball has as usual been the favorite. We have organized three leagues—the Minor for boys under 13, Junior for boys under 16 and Senior Leagues including boys 16 and over. The larger boys have used the grounds two afternoons a week. Only the games played by the smaller boys

counted in the fight for the pennant. The Junior teams played three games each with all the other playgrounds. The Seniors and Minors played one each.

We also have an inter-playground Croquet Tournament for the girls.

The closing day, September 6th, was devoted to a Track and Field Meet. Each playground was represented by a team of boys and girls.

The events were:

In Boys: 50 and 100-yd. dashes, running high jump, running broad jump.

Junior age limit: 15 years 11 months.

Minor age limit: 12 years 11 months.

Putting 8-lb. shot.

Sack race, 25 yds.

400-yd. Relay Race, 4 in a team.

In Girls:

50-yd. Dash.

25-yd. Sack Race.

EVILLE SUMMER PLAYGROUNDS

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PLAY-HOUSE AT THE "TRIANGLE."

Treasurer's Reports**1901**

(Period of Operation, 3 Months)

Receipts—

Contributions,	\$559.93
Appropriation by Park Board,	285.00
Total,	<u>\$844.93</u>

Disbursements—**SALARIES:**

Superintendent,	\$225.00
Assistants (6),	435.00
Janitors,	25.00
General and Miscellaneous Expenses,	122.10
	<u>\$807.10</u>
Balance,	\$ 37.83

1902

(Period of Operation, 3 Months)

Receipts—

Balance from 1901,	\$ 37.83
Contributions,	541.00
Appropriation by Park Board,	460.00
Total,	<u>\$1038.83</u>

Disbursements—**SALARIES:**

Superintendent,	\$225.00
Assistants (8),	618.60
General and Miscellaneous Expenses,	199.95
	<u>\$1043.55</u>

DEFICIT:

Unpaid Subscriptions,	\$ 4.72
	<u>\$ 12.00</u>

Contributors

Mrs. Temple Bodley	E. S. Bonnie
Miss Stella Dembitz	Theo. Ahrens, Sr.
Miss Emily Dembitz	Theo. Ahrens, Jr.
Mrs. E. F. Trabue	"Happy Helpers" Club
Mrs. C. M. Bullitt	"Old Glory" Club
Miss Minnie Baldauf	Whallen Bros.
Mrs. Julia B. Heyburn	C. C. Mengel
Mrs. Henry Strater	Chas. T. Ballard
Mrs. M. B. Carter	Fred Hoertz
Mrs. Andrew Cowan	Milton H. Smith
Mrs. Edward Sachs	Geo. W. Norton
Miss Annie B. Temple	W. E. Chess
Mrs. Mary G. Wilson	W. F. Booker
Mrs. Virginia S. Caperton	T. W. Ainslie
Mrs. M. P. Gill	F. E. Drexler
Mrs. Samuel A. Culbertson	Geo. Gaulbert
Miss Zara DuPont	W. H. Dulaney
Mrs. Mary R. Belknap	Alfred Brandeis
Miss Lucy Belknap	William Heyburn
Miss C. H. Richardson	W. I. McNair
Miss Mary Verhoeff	J. M. Atherton & Co.
Mrs. M. M. Todd	C. E. Currie
Miss Nellie Peters	T. Jones
Mrs. Charles E. Currie	W. H. Edinger
Mrs. C. C. Mengel	C. H. Gibson
Miss Laura Breed	Jas. Glazebrook
Miss Persis Breed	Kaufman, Straus & Co.
Mrs. William Culbertson	Wm. Cheatham
Mrs. Albert Brandeis	Louis Seelbach
Mrs. A. G. Barret	Helm Bruce
Mrs. Bertha K. Sachs	W. A. Glazebrook
Mrs. Helm Bruce	S. Thruston Ballard
Miss Mary D. Anderson	W. R. Belknap
Miss Maud Ainslie	A. C. Montenegro
Young Ladies Guild, Warren	I. W. Bernheim
Memorial Church	B. Bernheim
"Jolly Boys" Club of Neigh-	W. W. Hite
borhood House	Lafon Allen
Adas Israel Sunday School	A. M. Robinson
Fred Gernert	Phil Hollenbach
Chas. D. Gates	Geo. A. Newman
John W. Barr, Jr.	C. J. F. Allen
Bernheim Bros.	A. G. Barrett
R. A. Robinson	Levy Brothers
C. B. Robinson	J. B. McFarnan
A. C. Semple	Jas. P. Helm
W. F. Booker	W. J. Hagan
A. G. Langham	Morris B. Belknap
George A. Robinson	A. P. Humphrey
G. W. Gaulbert	Henry Strater

R. C. Kinkad

**Playground Report
of the Board of Park
Commissioners
OF THE CITY OF LOUISVILLE**

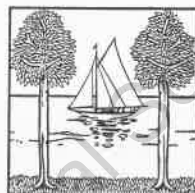
For the Year

1912

Board of Park Commissioners

OF THE

CITY OF LOUISVILLE



Playground Report

FOR

NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWELVE

Mr. Fred Levy, Chairman Playgrounds Committee, Board of Park Commissioners.

Dear Sir:—As directed by the Board of Park Commissioners, playgrounds were formally opened June 17th, by assignment of instructors to duty on that date.

As directed by the Board, playground supplies were stored and instructors released August 31.

The total period during which playgrounds were open and under direction of instructors was, therefore, seventy-six days. Thirteen playgrounds, Baxter, Boone, Central, Elliott, Eighteenth and Jefferson, Hancock Street, Highland, Reservoir, Shawnee, Shelby, Story Avenue, Third Street, and Tyler, under direction of instructors, were in use after school hours June 17th. On Saturday, June 22nd, full day sessions began and seven additional instructors were assigned to duty. Other playgrounds were prepared for use and instructors assigned in the following order: Neighborhood House, July 4th; Trinity, July 5th; Union Gospel Mission, July 19th, and Sixteenth and Magazine, August 19th. Hours of operation for unlighted playgrounds were from 9 a. m. to 7:30 p. m., or darkness. Elliott, Shelby, Third Street, Neighborhood House, and the Central Park swimming pool and women's gymnasium were operated from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. About the middle of the season, upon installation of arc lights in Baxter Square and Story Avenue playground, the activities at those grounds were continued to 9 p. m. At all of the larger grounds except Reservoir Park, and at three of the smaller ones, Neighborhood House, Eighteenth and Jefferson and Story Avenue, Sunday activities under direction of instructors began at 1 o'clock.

EQUIPMENT AND CONDITION.

By playground equipment in its broadest sense is meant "whatever makes any given space usable for play purposes." It includes natural advantages, condition of surface, play apparatus and instruction service and supervision. Instruction service and supervision will be taken up later under separate heading. Natural advantages, etc., will first be considered.

The level sodded areas of Central, Boone, Third Street, Baxter and Shawnee furnished excellent play spaces. The sodded areas of Eighteenth and Jefferson, Elliott, Reservoir Park and Tyler Park were found less usable owing to varying degrees of roughness of surface. Clay and sand surfaces of Story Avenue, Hancock Street and Neighborhood House grounds gave good service, as did the tan bark surface at Trinity ground. Repeated efforts of the Superintendent of Parks to improve the surface of the boys' playground at Shelby accomplished some temporary benefits, but comparatively little use of the field was obtained during the season. The slope of the Story Avenue ground interfered to some extent with its use in two ways: 1. Most games can be more satisfactorily used on level space. 2. The heavy rains of the summer repeatedly put the ground in bad condition by washing gullies. The difficulties could be obviated by levelling the lower half of the lot, thus leaving the playground on two levels and making a sodded slope between the two levels. The roughness of the play space at Tyler prevented very satisfactory use, but this could be corrected by filling the small interstices with earth or mould in which the grass could take root.

The playgrounds containing shaded areas were often well populated when other playgrounds were deserted on account of extreme heat. The

small shelters in the otherwise unshaded areas of Elliott Square and Story Avenue playgrounds afforded some relief during heated hours and on occasion of sudden showers.

The inventory of August 28th, submitted herewith, shows apparatus, supplies, etc., in each playground at that date. A number of problems arising from the condition and use of the apparatus, deserve discussion. The five outdoor gymnasium outfits in Central, Shelby, and Elliott grounds may be considered as standard equipment. Some of the apparatus is not in good condition, due to exposure to weather and hard usage. Several horizontal bars and two sets of parallel bars at Central Park were found to be so rusted by exposure as to be unfit for use. Ropes supporting travelling and flying rings were of uneven length. A more serious obstacle to use was absence of smooth elastic surfaces beneath the apparatus. There should be under each pipe frame, a smooth convex surface topped by from one to three inches of sand or sand and fine gravel not to exceed one-fourth inch in diameter. This surface should have attention of a caretaker during playground season at least once a week so that the unevennesses occasioned by use or weather may be corrected.

Giant strides or maypoles are located in six playgrounds. These proved extremely useful pieces of apparatus. The chain type at Story Avenue occasions the least trouble on account of repairs. The rope types at Shelby Park are a little more popular, but more expensive on account of the necessity of replacing rope handles, which wear rapidly. The latter type is, however, especially desirable for girls and small children.

Swings and seesaws are usual in the playgrounds. The types in use were found in general to be highly satisfactory. The only improvement that could be suggested is that the irons which strengthen the seats should be smooth and mortised into the corners of the board. There were two injuries reported as resulting from finger rings catching on projecting corners of the iron. In some cases it would be advantageous to use sections of frame swing to support such apparatus as flying rings or incline ladders and sliding poles.

Sand boxes located in each playground were found to be useful only in limited degree on account of being in several cases located in unshaded areas, and on account of small size and uncleanness. Those at Story Avenue, Neighborhood House and Highland were large enough to be usable, although the two latter were not sufficiently provided with sand. The boxes at Central, Boone and Baxter could readily be dispensed with, as the attendance has entirely outgrown their small capacity, and they afford chiefly opportunities for contention.

Fourteen slides located in eleven playgrounds did good service. Three other small playgrounds could have used slides advantageously. As the slide, compared with other playground apparatus is relatively easy to transport and re-set, all playgrounds might have the advantage of use of slide by removing three or four slides during the season. This would not be serious deprivation to the ground losing a slide, as this sport becomes monotonous after a few weeks of constant application.

High jump standards and broad jump space were found to be a part of the equipment at Central Park and Third Street Playgrounds. During the summer pits and standards for broad jumping and high jumping were made a part of the equipment of thirteen other playgrounds. Preparation of the pits necessitated use of from two to four yards of sand in each of ten playgrounds. Eleven pairs of posts eight feet high were erected by the Superintendent of Parks. Iron bolts used as pins were purchased in sufficient quantity to last through the season at a cost of 50 cents. A constant supply of cross bars was supplied to the fifteen playgrounds, having jumping standards as follows:

74 wooden cross bars from two planing mills.....	\$12.57
130 bamboo cross bars from one firm.....	4.33

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The jumping pits were in constant use throughout the season.

Running tracks were a part of the equipment of two playgrounds only. Neither track gave adequate service owing to surface of coarse cinders offensive to bare feet. Attempts were made during the season to construct running tracks at Tyler, Story Avenue and Jefferson. Each of these five tracks gave some service, but much greater service could be obtained if track surface were made more agreeable to bare feet.

The wading pool at Baxter was found to be of more satisfactory type than those at Third Street Playground, Central Park and Shelby Park. The points of advantage were concrete bottom, enabling sanitary cleaning, shallowness which did not tempt youngsters to attempt swimming and consequent trouble with parents on account of wet clothing, or the corollary difficulty occasioned by youngsters attempting to change clothing where no dressing quarters could be provided. The mud bottoms of the pools at Central and Third Street detracted from their usefulness.

Central Park swimming pool furnished most wholesome sport for a total of 9,612 users in ten weeks. There was regular instruction during each swimming period. For the greater part of each day the pool was reserved for use of boys' or girls' gymnasium classes, as had been the custom in previous seasons. There were also evening classes for young women engaged during the day and evening classes for young working men.

The arc lights at Shelby, Elliott, Story Avenue, Third Street, Baxter and Neighborhood House enabled continuation of play activities and use of apparatus after nightfall. The single arc light at Central Park was used five nights a week for young women's gymnasium classes. Additional lights would have added greatly to the evening play possibilities of the several partly lighted grounds named above. At Shelby, one additional light is needed, at Elliott two, Central three (men's gymnasium), Baxter one.

Toilet facilities in general were not found to be of good type nor well cared for. The best, at Shelby Park, were well located, lighted and easily capable of supervision, but were not kept clean and free from odor. Toilet facilities at Baxter were not adequate. Four of the smaller playgrounds were not provided with toilet facilities, a condition more satisfactory than that of Story Avenue, where the toilet rooms were so inconveniently situated that they could not well be supervised by instructor or guard.

Inventory of August 28th of all playground and gymnastic apparatus and athletic supplies, etc., is submitted herewith. Also submitted herewith is a list of all supplies used on the playgrounds during the season.

The only purchases of playground or gymnastic apparatus (not including small supplies of list last mentioned), were: Two sets volley ball standards, costing \$6.50 per pair, one horizontal and vaulting bar erected at Third Street Playground at cost of \$28.00.

Had the Board been prepared to consider any considerable expenditure for apparatus, the Supervisor would have suggested that a giant stride (purchase price \$50 to \$60), and a small pipe frame carrying horizontal bar, flying rings, incline ladders and climbing rope (total purchase cost about \$250), be erected at Boone Square, and also that Boone Square be lighted by not fewer than five arc lights.

INSTRUCTORS AND INSTRUCTION.

As authorized, the service of playground instructors was fixed at six and one-half hours, six days per week. The greatest number in service on any one day was forty-four, apportioned to the several playgrounds, as shown on accompanying table. In the following cases extra instructors were employed as authorized one day a week to relieve regular instructors:

Story Avenue, 1; Shelby Park, 1; Neighborhood House, 2. Also the Assistant Supervisor served one day per week at Central Park and one day per week at Story Avenue to relieve the regular instructors. At Neighborhood House Playground, on account of heavy attendance, an extra instructor was placed on duty during the latter part of the season, whose salary was paid by the institution.

Aside from the extra instructors noted above, the number of instructors employed in a given playground exceeded the number employed in 1911 in three instances. At Baxter Square four, instead of two; Elliott four, instead of three; Story, three (part time), instead of two. The number of instructors was decreased over 1911 in the following instances: Shawnee, one instead of two; Central, seven instead of ten; Triangle, two instead of three. Instructors were not placed at Iroquois or Cherokee Parks.

As a body the instructors were reasonably capable. Several adapted methods to conditions to a remarkable degree. Baxter, Neighborhood House, Highland, Trinity, Story, and Boone showed remarkably good organization and wide variety of wholesome activities, largely due to capability of instructors. Certain instructors in other parks also showed excellent results. At some points, however, opportunities drifted by. Recognizing in general a splendid spirit of willingness on the part of instructors, it may be said that the force as a whole was weak through lack of a few well-trained instructors. Some playgrounds suffered on account of inefficiency of instructors, others which had several instructors could have been operated more successfully if the number of instructors had been one less and all had been more efficient.

The small salaries of all, excepting a few instructors, could not be expected to attract professionally equipped persons. The playgrounds, which have outdoor gymnasiums, should have at least one man and one woman instructor prepared to teach the uses of the apparatus. Other playgrounds have peculiar problems of administration which only the well equipped and experienced instructor will be able to cope with. Examples of the latter kind are Baxter and Third Street. Although the salary schedule was not entirely at fault, increased efficiency can be obtained by engaging a few more instructors at the maximum now paid and also by increasing the salary of a few of the most efficient of those now paid the middle or minimum salaries, in order to retain them. The expense of the increased salaries may be offset by decreasing the force of instructors by one person at each of the four playgrounds, Baxter, Elliott, Central and Shelby. During the season the Supervisor made search for a thoroughly equipped woman instructor to take charge of the girls' playground, gymnasium and swimming pool at Central Park. It proved impossible to secure one without going beyond the highest salary paid to women instructors last year. There seems to be a demand among the girls and young women who frequent Central Park, for formal class gymnastics. It is not advisable to carry on such classes unless it can be done under the direction of a competent gymnastic instructor. Such instructors are not available at a salary lower than the maximum paid to men this year. Should any such competent instructor be employed and be made responsible for the girls' activities in playground, gymnasium and swimming pool, the total number of women instructors at this park could be reduced to three.

ACTIVITIES AND ATTENDANCE.

In large measure the physical conditions and character of equipment determined the kinds of activity at each playground. In several playgrounds the swings, slides and wading pool were the chief interests. These forms of equipment have great attracting powers, but being capable of

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only a limited variety of uses, occupy the energies of the average child for only a short period of each day.

The "giant stride" and gymnastic apparatus, and jumping pits and other equipment for track and field sports belong to another class of playground equipment, which arouses continuous interest, stimulates invention and aids in rapid unfolding of bodily powers. While the playgrounds were not as well provided with this second class of apparatus as with the first, all except one playground contained some such equipment. In some cases failure of instructor to keep such equipment in condition for use, or failure to supervise so as to prevent unfair advantage on the part of the stronger, practically shut the children out of this second field of interests, and results were seen in fluctuating and small attendance. On the other hand, encouragement in these interests by presence of equipment in good condition and suggestive help on the part of instructors produced in several playgrounds excellent results from the standpoint of interest and steady attendance.

Efforts were made to have all playgrounds prepared for track and field sports. And, in order to stimulate both children and instructors, a button badge was offered to each boy or girl who might accomplish certain marks. Accordingly, at the close of the season, 350 buttons, inscribed with the words "Louisville Playgrounds, 1912," were distributed to the children attending nine playgrounds. The best record was made by the girls of Shelby Park, 117 of whom qualified. (For events and conditions of athletic test see letters to instructors, under date of July 17.)

Group games did not fail of their usual attracting power. Baseball, with the soft ball, was played on all grounds except one. This is an excellent game, but lacks the zest of the regulation baseball. This fact was apparent during the latter half of the summer when teams organized at several playgrounds supplied their own materials and played games on vacant lots or at the grounds of semi-professional teams. When such games were played between teams from two playgrounds, an instructor from one of the playgrounds was allowed to be present as umpire if the game occurred at a time when he could be spared. There were several weaknesses about this arrangement, which would have been obviated had the Board been able to provide more spaces satisfactory for the use of hard ball.

The five baseball diamonds at Cherokee Park, Iroquois Park and Shawnee Park were regularly used during the playground season by teams representing several amateur leagues. At times, when not in use for the league games, the various grounds were frequently occupied by independent amateur teams. Many other teams sought the use of these diamonds on Saturdays and Sundays, but were obliged to content themselves with vacant lots, as the supply of park grounds was not equal to the demand. Frequently there was large attendance at these games.

Volley ball proved an extremely popular game for all ages and both sexes. Was played at all playgrounds.

Basketball, which requires more training and is an extremely strenuous game, attracted the most vigorous of the older boys and girls. This game was played at eleven playgrounds.

Captain ball, circle ball and modified forms of the baseball game gave profitable entertainment. In extremely hot weather quoits and croquet in the shaded spaces were favorite games. On rainy days many of the instructors gathered the children into the shelters and told or read stories.

Folk dancing and ring games held the interest of a number of girls at each playground. Central, Shelby and Baxter each produced more than one hundred girls who were able to demonstrate folk dances on festival occasions. Pianos which were placed at Tyler, Central, Shelby, Elliott, Baxter and Third Street (Triangle), made success in this activity possible. The following were the most successful of the singing games and folk

dances: Singing games—Rig-a-ma-jig, Round the Village, Swedish Circus, Jolly Miller, Looby Loo, German Klapp Dance, O'er the High Hill, Hunting, The First of May, Meeting and Greeting, Oats Peas Beans, Blue Bird, London Bridge, Needles Eye, Muffin Man, Kind Neighbor, Pop Goes the Weasel. Folk Dances—The Shoemaker, Hungarian Grief Dance, Virginia Reel, Scotch Reel, Vingaker, Nigarepolskan, Reap the Flax, Norwegian Mountain March, Swedish Schottische, Highland Schottische.

FOURTH OF JULY.

Although the playgrounds had been open only a few days previous to this date, creditable programs were presented at seven playgrounds. The programs consisted of marching, songs, flag drills, folk dancing, field sports, "stunt races," gymnastic "stunts" and games. Twelve hundred small flags, which were purchased and used in the celebration, constituted the only expense for material.

During August there were demonstrations at each of ten playgrounds, illustrating games, gymnastics, folk dances and other playground activities. These were announced as Play Festivals and attracted great attention in the neighborhoods of various playgrounds. Especial efforts were made to secure the presence of parents. Central and Shelby Festivals attracted the greatest number of spectators. The Story Avenue Playground Festival attracted more than 500 spectators, and almost as many gathered at Neighborhood House, Tyler Park and Boone Square. At Tyler Park part of the program was furnished by children from Highland. Other playgrounds at which Festivals were held were Baxter Square, Elliott Square, Third Street Playground and Hancock Street Playground. (Specimen programs of Play Festivals submitted herewith).

MATCH GAMES.

At several playgrounds basketball players and baseball players were organized into teams, which contested against each other for the championship of the individual playground. This enabled many more boys and girls to take part than would have been possible had each playground had only one team contesting only with teams from other playgrounds. The attainment of a championship by any one team in a local games series of this kind was recognized by a distribution of prize buttons containing a suitable inscription.

The instructors were not encouraged to emphasize importance of inter-playground games or to spend time coaching small groups to a high point of expertness. It was urged rather that each instructor should concentrate upon the problems of his or her own playground, directing and encouraging as wide variety of activities as possible and intelligently supervising the whole so that each playground might accommodate in active wholesome pursuits the greatest possible number of children. However, as the season progressed, some of the local groups began to look for "new worlds to conquer." An arrangement was worked out by which any instructor having a group prepared for contest in any sport with teams from other playgrounds, should send to the office of the Supervisor a list of names of the members, their heights, ages, and general description. Upon such reports teams from various playgrounds were matched against each other. The Assistant Supervisor arranged the games and usually acted as official at the games. In all there were fifteen match baseball games between playgrounds, and six basketball games. There was an inter-playground tennis tournament, beginning August 16th and occupying about ten days, the games taking place at the Central Park courts. There were 105 entries and eight playgrounds were represented, although only seven playgrounds happened to be provided with tennis courts. Eight medals

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supplied by one of the Louisville newspapers were awarded to winners in the following classes: Girls' singles, boys' singles, girls' doubles, boys' doubles, mixed doubles. (Statement of conditions of entry submitted herewith under heading of Letters to Instructors, under date of July 24th.)

An inter-playground track meet was held at Central Park August 24th. Sixty-six boys and fifty-four girls, representing eleven playgrounds, took part in the events. Medals for first, second and third places in twelve events, supplied by one of the Louisville newspapers, were duly awarded. (See statement of conditions of entry in section of this report entitled Letters to Instructors, under date of August 10th). The contestants representing Shelby Park won thirty-eight points, those representing Eighteenth and Jefferson Playground twenty-seven points, those representing Central Park twenty-three points.

The accompanying table of figures shows attendance at each playground by months. The figures were obtained from reports mailed daily after the close of the last session at each playground. There were two reasons for requirement of a daily report. First, it was made possible to check the count of the instructor, as the Supervisor was always able to compare his own observations with the report of the day previous. Second, it obviated any carelessness on the part of the instructor which might lead to the making out of reports from memory at intervals of several days. In two cases it was discovered that an instructor habitually padded his report, and in three instances, including the two just mentioned, it was found necessary to materially reduce certain figures reported by the instructors. The methods of counting were as follows: In small enclosed playgrounds the instructor was expected to furnish a fairly accurate actual count of the individuals entering the playground at each session; in large playgrounds, the instructors were expected to make an actual count at the most crowded hour of each session and to add to that the number entering the playground during the remainder of the session. The sessions were morning (except Sunday) and afternoon on each playground, and evening on the playgrounds lighted at night. There was an exact count made of users of the swimming pool and of the enclosed girls' gymnasium at Central Park.

The prominence given in this report to the matter of attendance record is probably disproportionate to the importance of the subject. As a matter of fact, aggregate figures on playground attendance have very little value. If, however, it is customary to assemble the aggregate number, there is every possible reason to insist upon the fairest possible count, and there can be no meaning to any figures unless the method of counting is stated. It is to be regretted that a more intelligent estimate of attendance cannot be supplied. A more intelligent estimate would be a statement of the daily attendance of different individuals at each playground, accompanied by a census of the children of playground age residing within reasonable walking distance of the playground. Such a study would effectively determine the efficiency of each playground.

RECORDS.

The daily reports of attendance were filed and at the end of the season tabulated by days for each playground. These tables are in tangible form for reference or comparison in future seasons.

ACCIDENTS.

Instructors were instructed to forward name and address and a statement of all circumstances surrounding any accident serious enough to require services of a physician. Accounts of nine minor accidents, occurring at six playgrounds, are on file and available.

INSTRUCTORS' TIME.

The presence of instructors on duty was recorded in a time book daily. During the latter half of the season, each instructor was required to fill out a time slip at the end of each day's service. These slips were mailed with the daily attendance report. The time slips were filed and are available. The time book is submitted herewith.

SUPPLIES.

In July a card file was established to record all athletic supplies distributed to each playground. A list showing athletic supplies distributed prior to August 1st was submitted to the Playgrounds Committee on or about that date. Herewith is submitted a list showing distribution of athletic supplies from August 1st to August 31st. The card file, also containing a complete record, is available in the Supervisor's office at Central Park.

Copies of the Supervisor's requests for supplies are on file and available.

CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIRS.

Copies of all requests of the Supervisor for improvements, construction, repairs etc., are on file and available, excepting requests for certain minor repairs, regarding need of which the Supervisor was instructed to report to the Superintendent of Parks.

ADMINISTRATION.

At the opening of the season the persons serving as instructors at each playground were those appointed to such positions at a prescribed salary by the Board of Park Commissioners. The number of persons so appointed was forty-one assigned to fifteen playgrounds. At the events of illness, resignations, failure to accept positions or other absences, persons whose names were included in a list of six men and six women substitutes, appointed as such by the Board, were assigned to fill vacancies. Persons assigned from the substitute list were placed on the payroll at the salary of \$35.00 per month as prescribed. Exceptions to this rule were the cases of one instructor appointed to fill a vacancy at Elliott Park at a salary of \$50.00 per month on recommendation of the Supervisor, one woman instructor employed for part time at Shelby Park and Story Avenue Playgrounds at the rate of \$50.00 per month, and one man instructor employed at Shelby Park at \$75.00 per month. Payment of the two latter at the rates indicated was directed by the President of the Board of Park Commissioners.

As recommended by the Supervisor and authorized by the Board, one man instructor and one woman instructor in swimming were selected by examination of all applicants. Rates of pay for these positions of \$40.00 per month and \$45.00 per month, respectively, were authorized. An instructor employed to give a weekly lesson in folk dancing and games for instructors, was dropped from the payroll after two lessons had been

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given, on information that the employment of this person was illegal,
owing to the fact that she was a State employe.

During the first half of the season, weekly meetings of instructors
were held for the purpose of discussing playground problems. Many of
the new instructors were benefited by the suggestion of those more ex-
perienced and common policies in regard to the operation of the various
playground activities were developed. While these meetings were unques-
tionably of value to the instructors, it was found that some or all of the
playgrounds suffered from the absence of instructors on the mornings on
which the meetings were held. As a part of the force of instructors was
on duty at all periods between 9 a. m. and 9 p. m., a satisfactory time
could not be selected for general meetings. They were, therefore, dis-
continued after five meetings had been held. A solution of this matter in
another season would evidently be section meetings weekly at which
half of the number of instructors would be in attendance at any given
meeting.

The subjects covered in the instructors' meetings were sometimes taken
up later in letters addressed to all instructors. Such letters of informa-
tion, instruction and inquiry were sent out every few days during the sea-
son. The Supervisor also made frequent visits to playgrounds and made
especially frequent visits at times when preparations for special events at
any playground were in progress or when construction work was going
on or when there were disciplinary or other matters of vital interest to be
decided. The Supervisor kept office hours in the early morning and late
afternoon of each day so as to be available in case of need at any play-
ground. The Assistant Supervisor also assisted in visiting playgrounds,
making 266 visits in all. The Assistant Supervisor also officiated at inter-
park games, substituted for certain instructors on their regular days off,
served as extra instructor for several days in one playground (Story
Avenue), at a time when there was a sudden and heavy increase of at-
tendance which made the presence of an extra efficient instructor neces-
sary in order to satisfactorily meet the demands of the time, organized
the inter-park track meet in large part and conducted a ten days' inter-
park tennis tournament.

Respectfully submitted,

GUY L. SHIPPS,

Supervisor of Playgrounds, June 6 to Sept. 1, 1912.

ATTENDANCE LOUISVILLE PLAYGROUNDS 1912

	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	TOTAL
Shelby	20604	35515	37477	93596
Central	8190	21403	21167	50760
Elliott	6171	18212	17713	42096
Boone	3999	18716	11972	34687
Baxter	3363	12592	10051	26005
Third Street	3800	12281	9922	26003
18th and Jefferson	2010	9200	6696	17906
Shawnee	3000	7693	4667	15360
Tyler	2038	8318	4595	14951
Neighborhood House		6240	8058	14298
Story Avenue	713	5678	7348	13739
Hancock Street	2172	3066	4543	9781
Highland Avenue	1506	3144	3593	8243
16th and Magazine			2994	2994
Union Gospel		1081	1699	2780
Reservoir	390	1188	1135	2713
Trinity		595	1249	1844
	57956	164922	154878	377756
Central Park Swimming Pool	789	5514	4309	9612
Central Park Girls' Gym. Classes	RECORD MISSING	1569	1525	3094
Central Park Boys' Gym. Classes	460	4066	2750	7276

	Average Per Day	Open	Instructors	Total Sal- aries Per Month
Shelby	1231	76 da	5	\$232.74
Central	668	76 da	7	317.50
Elliott	554	76 da	4	171.48
Boone	456	76 da	4	160.46
Baxter	342	76 da	4	150.85
Third Street	342	76 da	2	81.77
18th and Jefferson	236	76 da	2	80.65
Shawnee	202	76 da	1	35.00
Tyler	197	76 da	2	88.83
Neighborhood House	242	59 da	2	94.02
Story Avenue	181	76 da	2-3	90.10
Hancock Street	148	66 da	2	70.92
Highland Avenue	125	66 da	1	40.00
16th and Magazine	230	13 da	1	14.68
Union Gospel	73	38 da	1	35.00
Reservoir	41	66 da	1	45.00
Trinity	38	49 da	1	35.00
Central Park Swimming Pool	148	58 da	2 included under Central above.	
Central Park Girls' Gym. Classes		55 da	1 included under Central above.	
Central Park Boys' Gym. Classes	125	58 da	Included under Central above.	