

December 17, 3 P.M.

1923

A Recreation Committee under the Welfare League organized at the instigation of the Kentucky Child Welfare Commission, held its first meeting at Neighborhood House, December 17, at 3 p.m. The meeting to which were invited representatives from various city agencies dealing with recreational problems was a preliminary gathering to discuss tentative plans for a later general meeting when not only social agencies but the Park Board, Board of Education and all interested groups or individuals both in the city and state, might draw up a plan for state-wide recreation.

Mr. J. R. Batchelor of the Playground and Recreation Association of America met with the Committee to advise them upon the need for recreation, the general recreational situation, and how other states are meeting the problem. Those present were: Charles Hesser, Secretary of the Young Men's Hebrew Association and Chairman of the Recreation Committee, Miss Frances Ingram, Chairman of the Kentucky Child Welfare Commission, David C. Liggett, Director of the Welfare League, Miss Lois Harbage, Girl Scout Director; Miss Anna Deitsch and Miss Florence Palmer of the Young Women's Christian Association, Mrs. J. A. Miller, Public Health Service; Mrs. Elsworth Schan, Family Service Organization; Miss Annabell Kahn, Children's Protective Association; and Miss Ann Bell, Executive Secretary of the Kentucky Child Welfare Commission.

Mr. Hesser opened the meeting by explaining that the present Committee was an outgrowth and extension of the old summer camps and outing committee, as a result of a motion to that effect proposed by the Kentucky Child Welfare Commission at the last meeting of the Board of Workers. Mr. Hesser further stated that Mr. Batchelor, as an authority on Community Recreation had been asked to meet with the Committee to develop a group consciousness of the value of community recreation. He asked Miss Ingram to sketch briefly the growth of the recreational movement in Louisville.

Miss Ingram: In 1910, at the request of the Louisville Conference of Social Workers, Neighborhood House in cooperation with the Council of Jewish Women undertook a survey of the dance situation in Louisville. Through the counsel and aid of the Playground and Recreation Association of America the scope of this survey was widened to include the whole recreational field. However, the only permanent results from this survey were better dance hall regulations. In 1915, a Recreational Association, with Mr. E. S. Taubau as President, brought Mr. Weir of the Playground and Recreation Association of America to make an exhaustive survey of the leisure time of the people of Louisville. As a result of this survey a bill was introduced in the Legislature to create a Recreation Commission for Louisville but commercial interests combined to defeat this bill. The Kentucky Child Welfare Commission feels that the time for surveys is past. The interest evinced by Women's Clubs, social organizations and men's groups in Louisville and throughout the State calls for definite action for a state-wide recreational program.

Mr. Hesser introduced Mr. Batchelor.

Mr. Batchelor: The speed and intensity of modern life makes the need for recreation greater than ever before. With no more hours to

our day and no more health, we are trying to do a thousand more things than our grandfathers dreamed of. The fact that three-fourths of all school children are below par physically, that ninety per-cent of middle aged women are partially incapacitated and the death rate among men of 45 is climbing rapidly as a result of nerve strain, justifies the consideration of recreation as a public concern. The American business man does not need to be taught how to work-- it is born in him-- but he does need to be taught how to play.

Our Juvenile Court judges and wardens of reformatories and prisons attest the fact that it is during the playtime that boys and girls get into trouble. The younger adults who work all day in factories and shops are forced to seek their recreation in the dark picture show, the dance hall and other commercial amusements. There must be recreation of some sort to relieve the strain of modern life; it should be a municipal responsibility to provide the right sort of recreation.

The municipality is as responsible for clean recreation as for pure water, police and fire protection. Because the happiness of people is determined by the use they make of their leisure time, it is the city's responsibility to provide a year round recreation program for children and adults. There are three main factors of a recreational system.

(1) Facilities for recreation.

- a. **Playgrounds:**-- within reach of every child under nine, there should be a playground, at a distance not greater than a quarter of a mile.
- b. **Play parks:**
- c. **Play fields:**--of sufficient area to permit many baseball diamonds, tennis courts, etc.
- d. **Indoor centers:**-- for which the modern school building is ideal. Educational Boards are unexplainably averse to getting the best out of the money invested in these buildings.

(2) Program -- as essential to recreation as the curriculum is to the school.

- a. **Community dramatics and singing**
- b. **Municipal athletics:**-- great possibilities of factory and business teams for both men and women
- c. **Playgrounds:**-- an unsupervised playground is always a menace.
- d. **Education and entertainments:**-- handicraft, cooking, sewing, etc.
- e. **Social recreation:**--adult group games promote a spirit of friendly cooperation.

(3) Leadership.

When leadership is under the Board of Education or the Park Board there is always the danger that the Board will assume responsibility only in its own field. Often there is a duplication of program and expense. Therefore it has been found most satisfactory to have an independent recreation Commission. Such a Commission is composed of from five to nine members including a representative from the School-Board and the Park Board. The members of the Commission,

appointed by the Mayor, or elected to serve for five years. The Recreation Commission oversees and supervises the work of a salaried trained recreation director, who in turn connects and organizes the recreation work of public and private agencies.

Fourteen states have passed laws granting taxes for recreational programs, and the majority have created recreation commissions. Recently resolutions endorsing the community recreation plan have been passed by various national organizations such as The Federated Council of Parent Teachers, American Legion, Federated Womens Clubs, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, etc.

Juvenile Court cases are almost wholly the result of leisure time mispent. A five year study made in Des Moines showed that no cases came from any play center. In another city in one playground area there was a reduction in three years of 75 per cent of the crime. I made a study of how a boy spends his time until he is 21. The time he would spend in school if he went thru grammar school, high school, preparatory school, and college, amounts to only two years. Subtracting time spent in eating--three hours a day, in sleeping--nine hours a day, and in religious service--four hours a week, there remain eleven and a half years of leisure time before a boy reaches 21. The way in which the boy spends these years determines the whole course of his life. The only sure all year recreational program is the municipally supported program.

Mr. Liggett: How shall we dovetail the municipal recreation with the private organizations, Y. W. etc. ?

Mr. Batchelor: The recreational system should serve every individual and organization. The Recreation Commission, or the Director under the Commission, gives cooperation, suggestion, and leadership to both public and private agencies. It furnishes a recreational personnel to any recreational organization in need of leadership, such as workers to schools, to Park Boards, etc.

Mr. Liggett: Is the Recreation Council of Cleveland a tax supported organization ?

Mr. Batchelor: The Cleveland Council is not functional; it is an incentive to see that the city carries on the right kind of recreational program, and to see that recreation does not become entangled in politics. A Recreation Commission, on the other hand, is a purely legal body to expend tax collected funds in the municipality. The whole system can be put on under the School Board or the Park Board, but experience has shown that a separate Recreation Commission is the most satisfactory method.

To put on the program in Louisville not less than \$ 20,000 would be required. The law should be framed to include not only Louisville, but at least cities of the second class.

The next step of this Committee is to call a general meeting of representatives from the Park Board, from the Board of Education, from Rotary, Kiwanis, and other interested men's groups, from the Woman's Club, from social agencies--in fact a meeting of all people in Louisville and thruout the State who are interested in a city and state plan for community recreation.

A motion was passed to the effect that in the near future a general meeting be called of all agencies and individuals in Louisville and the state at large, interested in recreation to decide on some legislative plan providing for a state and municipal program of recreation

Respectfully submitted,

Ann Bell, Secretary Pro-tem.

The Filson Historical Society

Nov. 4, 1935.

The committee to study standards of relief in Louisville met at the home of Mrs. Halleck, 1154 S. Third Street, on 11-1-35.

The following were present:

Mrs. Halleck - Honorary Chairman
Martha H. Davis - Chairman
Miss Benedict
Miss Fike
Miss Haines
Miss Whaley
Miss Mellor - Ex-Officio

With much discussion, the following plan was decided on as the committee first step:

Choose committees headed by members of the A.A.S.W. who should be added to the original committee. (These committees to study, each committee in its own field, and make recommendations on standards that should be met in caring for relief families.

Committee Chosen :

1. Miss Anna J. Haines, Chairman, Mrs. Ruth Fisher, Miss Juanita Liler, Miss Margaret Berkla., and Miss Freda Moser.

To study adequate diet for good health and its cost in Louisville. Clothing and incidentals not listed for other committees (cooking, lighting and replacement of equipment).

2. Miss Ruth Shire, Chairman - to choose her committee to study housing heating, cost of suitable housing in Louisville, location both with reference to work and suitability from moral and social standpoint. Number and size of rooms, ventilation and sunlight, sanitary conditions (toilets, bathtubs, flooring, roofs, etc.) Take into account families of different sizes and of different social standards, white and colored. Show inadequacy of housing now used by relief agencies.
3. Medical Care - Miss Pauline Parr, - to choose own committee: - Necessary cost for suitable care of health.
4. Recreation - Mrs. Rebecca Krupp. What recreation must we make possible or plan for our relief families? And what must it cost in Louisville?
5. Insurance - Mr. Fred Kerney (Municipal Relief Bureau). What insurance should be carried?

For all committees : Don't forget transportation.

The study will include only the chief relief agencies in the city, namely: Mothers' Aid functioning in City and County, Family Service Organization and Municipal Relief Bureau, these being the only relief agencies employing members of the American Association of Social Workers.

Miss Benedict, Miss Fike and Miss Davis, representing the three agencies, will get figures on 10% of their case loads as of Nov. 1, 1935. Count will be taken running through the files alphabetically, discarding families whose size and

general make-up do not fit the groupings set.

Miss Haines, with the advice of Miss Fike, Miss Benedict and Miss Davis, will set budgets for several typical families.

The committee estimated that of a population of about 350,000, Louisville has 5000 on relief.

The committee adjourned to meet again in about a month, or when the sub-committees had their material ready to present.

Martha H. Davis
Acting Secretary.

After adjournment : Mrs Halleck said she would be glad to have the next meeting at her house, and evening, (Friday good), was considered the best time.

M.H.D.

The Filson Historical Society

March 13, 1936.

This is a part of a study made by the local chapter of the American Association of Social Workers in which Neighborhood House workers participated. The study was submitted to Miss Martha Davis who was chairman of the committee to study standards of relief in Louisville.

While considering the question of recreational needs in relief families and how they are met, many problems present themselves. The question arose--whether the needs of relief families are less or more than those of other families, and should a different basis for standards be used. In considering all phases of the question, it is well to remember the differences of individuals and families, their relative needs, and their varied degrees of resourcefulness. In presenting this suggested minimum amount of money needed to care for constructive leisure-time activities, it must be realized that the findings are based upon the fact that the many worthwhile activities such as concerts, good theaters, good movies, and special training in music, art, etc., etc., are provided gratis through scholarships, donations, and recreational agencies.

To bring to the people dependent upon relief for their source of income as much opportunity for recreation as possible, the committee suggests:-

1. That an organization, such as the Council of Social Agencies, through a committee or its staff, gather all unused and available tickets for concerts, plays, forums, movies, etc., and distribute to various agencies for use.
2. That the question of securing street car transportation for groups to parks, etc., be considered by this same committee.
3. That social workers help their families and individuals to become cognizant of free opportunities.

In studying the costs to individuals for recreation, the subject was limited to recreational opportunities offered through public and private organizations. The commercial aspects (aside from concerts, good plays, an occasional good movie and forum) were not considered. Where such private or public facilities are available, it was felt that most leisure time activities needs could be fairly met at the cost of \$.25 per individual a week, this not including carfare. How this sum was reached is shown partially in the following items:

Scouts (girl) - Cost about \$.11 a week. This sum includes fees, (not uniforms), day camp privileges and hikes, (not carfare).

Handicraft Activities - The very simplest kind \$.05 a week. Such fine craft as pottery, leather work, cabinet making, crocheting and knitting are prohibitive because of price of material.

Clubs, such as Mothers' Clubs, Men's Clubs, and Social Clubs, that have a definite organization and assume their own financial responsibilities, usually cost on an average of \$.5 or \$1.0 a week. In Settlements and Community Centers, this cost may cover club dues and house dues.

Dramatic opportunities are available free in most Centers and

Settlements, but the privilege of doing fine plays with royalties is limited usually to those groups that can assume the responsibility unless paid by the leaders, which has been done in many instances.

It has been necessary for leaders to subsidize out of their own pockets for material, good plays, carfare, tickets, etc., for individuals and groups with very limited incomes, rather than allowing the cheaper type activity which would be necessitated because of the inability of these people to pay for their own activity.

However, if an item is allowed in a budget for recreation, the above listed activities are not the rule for the spending. Any equivalent for recreation that a family can think of will cost at least \$.25 an adult and \$.15 a child per week.

Rebecca B. Krupp
Chairman, Recreation Committee.

Committee.

Moss - Y.W.C.A.
Bower - U. of L.
Wilson - City Recreation Dept. & Neighborhood House
Taylor - Neighborhood House
Edward - Baptist Goodwill Center
Russel - Wesley Community Center
Hagen - Girl Scouts

This Questionnaire was drawn by the Recreation Committee in order to help the relief agency to find out about the recreational activities of its families.

To get a clear picture of how relief families use their leisure time, the following questionnaire is suggested. It will be interesting to note how much or how little recreation these families enjoy and what type.

- I. How many in family attend
 - A. Scouts, Y.W.C.A., Y.M.C.A., Community Centers, Settlements, and Playgrounds.
 - B. Belong to groups and how many.
2. How many attempt to pay house dues, club dues, special fees, etc.
 - A. How many are paid up, partially paid up, nothing paid?
3. How many attend Public Forums, free lectures, political meetings
4. How many belong to physical activity groups and where?
 - A. Swimming ? Where ?
 - Tennis ? "
 - Basket Ball "
 - Base Ball "
5. How many own radios, pianos, or any other musical instrument ?
6. How many take music lessons ? Specify what kind and where.
7. How many times in a month are movies attended and which ones ?
8. How many are active in church groups ?
9. Do families do family recreation together?
Example : Visit friends.
Entertain at home.
10. How many use library facilities ?
11. How many live within walking distance of recreational organizations ?
12. How many have no recreational facilities within walking distance ?

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Your Committee has gone over carefully and in detail the suggestions referred to it by the general Committee on February 20, 1913. Feeling that the dance hall problem cannot be effectively handled by itself, that it and the many other recreation problems of Louisville must be handled by a recreation system as a whole, and that such a system cannot be planned offhand we recommend

1 That a bird's-eye survey of recreation conditions in Louisville be made; a plan for a comprehensive system of recreation including maintenance of playgrounds and social centers, regulation of commercial recreation, be outlined and a program for securing such a recreation system for Louisville be drawn up.

2 That we ask the Playground and Recreation Association of America to do this work as soon as one of their field secretaries can be released for the task.

3 That this large and general Committee be called The Committee on Public Recreation in Louisville.

Fred W. Keisker,
Stuart Chevalier
Mrs. Emil S. Tachau
Mrs John H. Miller
A. J. Keenan
E. Q. Holland sec. G. T. Z.
Mrs. John Little *Chairman*

The Filson Historical Society

Things that the Committee on Public Recreation in Louisville
can Profitably Do.

1. Work for and secure the passage of an ordinance creating a Board of Recreation, as outlined in the Recreation Survey submitted by T. S. Settle.

In drafting this bill we recommend that a committee secure a copy of "Recreation Legislation" published by the Department of Child Hygiene, Russell Sage Foundation, 400 Metropolitan Tower Bldg., New York City.

2. After having secured and created a Board of Recreation, the City Council should be asked to pass a dance hall ordinance along the lines outlined in a separate report on dance halls. The ordinances passed by other cities will also be found in "Recreation Legislation" cited above.

3. The committee should stand ready to furnish chaperones for the commercial dances wherever requested and needed, and to furnish a supervisor of recreation with volunteer helpers until the city can be induced to supply paid helpers.

4. It should give its earnest support and assistance to the play ground work this summer.

5. The committee should do all in its power to assist the passage of the proposed million dollar school bond issue. This million dollars will be used to erect several school buildings, each of which will be adapted to general recreation use, and to modify other school buildings so that they can be used for recreation purposes to a large number of playgrounds. This offers the committee a wonderful opportunity of helping to

secure better recreation facilities in Louisville, an opportunity it cannot afford to neglect.

6. The different organizations represented on this Recreation Commission should inform themselves as to what the other organizations are doing in the way of recreation so as to prevent duplication and cover the territory that is at present unreached.

The Filson Historical Society

March 24, 1924

RESOLUTION FOR THE EMPLOYMENT OF AN EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FOR
THE RECREATION COUNCIL.

Whereas the Recreation Council realizes that the School of Social Work has filled a real need in the community in an advisory capacity to the executives and staff members of the various agencies; and,

Whereas the Recreation department of the School of Social Work has supplied the need for trained workers in the Recreational agencies in Louisville to the extent that thirty of its students, sixteen of whom were graduates, have been employed on the playgrounds of the city, in the settlements, social centers, schools, and orphanages; and,

Whereas the Recreation Department of the School of Social Work has given extension courses for teachers and others not in the recreational field, but who wish to correlate their work with that of recreation; and,

Whereas recreational agencies have profited by the volunteer services of the students, especially valuable because of supervised; and,

Whereas the recreational council feels the need of such expert advice and training --

Be it resolved that the recreational council apply to the Community Chest for funds to employ an executive secretary to give this training and to supervise other projects sponsored by the council after the School of Social Work has been disbanded.

The Filson Historical Society

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TENTATIVE PROGRAM OF THE RECREATION DIVISION OF THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL

Ideals to be attained by the Recreation Division:

I. A Year Round City Wide Program for Children and Adults, Making Recreational Centers Accessible to Everyone

To Carry out the Program:

- a. The city must function more adequately. It should establish more community centers and provide a playground accessible to the children of every neighborhood.
- b. Institutions and all local groups needing recreational development must be stimulated properly.
- c. Assistance must be given to agencies struggling to do recreational work.

II. The corollary of the first proposition: Adequate provision for the colored population.

I. The method of procedure to be followed:

The establishment of a Recreational Engineering Committee under the Community Council. This Committee should not be administrative, but should function by stimulating the recreational effort in the city and correlating such effort. The Committee should have the usual organization with a trained recreational expert as Secretary and with the following sub-committees:

- a. A permanent Survey Committee which will keep a perpetual inventory of the recreational facilities of the city up to-date.
- b. A Training Committee which will 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 recreation agencies in recreational work.
- c. 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 two school centers, to be taken over by the municipality after a successful demonstration.
- d. A committee on Publicity and propoganda. The object would be to stimulate the community by interesting institutions and recreational groups in the recreational institutes by interesting luncheon groups in special pieces of recreational work; by interesting the school board in a week end use of the schools for recreational purposes.

OBJECT

In the beginning the Investigation Committee of the Recreation Division of the Community Chest stated 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.

7. DISCUSSION OF BUDGET AND EXECUTIVE SECRETARY FOR RECREATION COUNCIL

The Executive Committee of The Recreation Council understands that the School of Social Work will probably go out of existence next June at the close of its school year. The Executive Committee of the Recreation Council, realizing the importance of training workers for the various agencies of the city, believes that it will be a terrible calamity to lose the training facilities now available through the school.

The Board of the School of Social Work hopes to get the University of Louisville to include courses in case work and recreation in their curriculum. They believe the University Council will be willing to include such courses if there is no financial obligation.

Health, Case work and Recreation
At present there are three councils under the Community Chest of Louisville: ~~the~~ the Health Council, ~~which~~ has a paid secretary. We understand that the Case Work Council is contemplating asking the Community Chest for funds to employ a paid secretary to continue training for case work under the University of Louisville, and to serve in an advisory capacity to case work agencies in Louisville.

What do you think should be the attitude of the Recreational Council in regard to the solution of this problem?

The Filson Historical Society

8 Stathamberg -

AMENDMENT TO ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT OF THE RECREATIONAL DIVISION.

Motion to amend the preamble of the Articles of Agreement of the Recreational Division was made on October 5th at a meeting of the Executive Committee.

Notice of the Amendment was sent to all members of the Recreational Division on October 27th.

The Amendment is as follows: To amend the preamble of the Articles of Agreement which now reads as follows: "We, the undersigned agencies, constitute ourselves the Recreational Division of the Advisory Council of the Community Chest," to read: "We, the undersigned agencies, constitute ourselves the Recreation Council of the Community Chest."

This change to be made throughout the Articles where it occurs.

The Filson Historical Society

Miss Shetsenberg read minutes authorizing

9. Education

The Executive Committee has decided that it will be wise to appoint an education committee to stimulate interest in recreation through newspaper articles, speeches, and other methods, so that in time the public will demand a year round city wide program.

The Filson Historical Society

First organized with Miss Inghram as Chairman & Mr. Siggethos Sec

THE RECREATION COUNCIL OF LOUISVILLE

March 24, 1924

(Division of the Community Chest)

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this Council shall be the Recreation Council of Louisville.

ARTICLE II

Object

- Section 1. To make a continuous study of the recreational facilities of Louisville, both public and private.
- Section 2. To serve as a planning and promotional medium for existing agencies.
- Section 3. To improve present facilities and standards of service thru the joint study of special problems.
- Section 4. To encourage and develop new facilities wherever and whenever possible.

ARTICLE III

Membership

- Section 1. Any social agency or other organized group interested in furthering the objects of this Council, is entitled to membership, after securing the approval of the executive committee of the Council.
- Section 2. Each agency holding membership in the Council shall be represented by one and not more than two delegates.
- Section 3. The term of office and methods of selection of such delegate shall be determined by each agency, providing no delegate shall represent more than one agency. The executive secretary must be notified of such appointment prior to the annual meeting.
- Section 4. Alternate delegates may be appointed by any agency and shall have power to vote at any meeting, providing notice of the appointment of the delegate is given by the executive of the member agency to the executive secretary of the Recreation Council prior to the meeting.
- Section 5. Members at large, not to exceed the number of the member agencies, may be elected to membership by the Recreation Council upon suggestion of the executive committee.
- Section 6. Members of standing committees automatically become regular members of the Recreation Council and, as such, are entitled to a vote.
- Section 7. Each delegate of a member agency or individual member shall be

entitled to one vote upon any motion before the Recreation Council.

ARTICLE IV

Officers

- Section 1. The officers of the Recreation Council shall be a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Executive Secretary.
- Section 2. There shall be a Nominating Committee appointed by the Chairman which shall bring to the annual meeting the names of candidates for officers. The Chairman and Vice-Chairman shall be elected by the Council at its annual meeting and shall serve for a period of one year and until their successors are elected and qualified.
- Section 3. The Chairman shall be a member of the Executive Committee of the Community Chest when practical. The Executive Secretary shall be selected by the Executive Committee of the Recreation Council subject to the approval of the Executive Committee of the Community Chest.
- Section 4. The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Executive Secretary of the Council shall serve in this same capacity on the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V

Meetings

- Section 1. The annual meeting of the Recreation Council shall be held at such time and place in the month of October as the executive committee may determine .
- Section 2. There shall be three regular meetings of the Council, including the annual one, in the months of October, January, and April.
- Section 3. Other meetings may be held upon call of the executive committee.
- Section 4. Regular meetings of the Recreation Council shall be open to all interested individuals.

ARTICLE VI

Executive Committee

- Section 1. There shall be an executive committee which shall be composed of the chairman, vice chairman and secretary of the Recreation Council, the chairmen of the standing committees and three additional members, to be appointed by the chairman of the Council.
- Section 2. The vacancies in the executive committee shall be filled by the chairman of the Recreation Council.
- Section 3. The executive committee shall hold monthly meetings and also meet at the call of the chairman. The number present shall constitute a quorum.

Section 4. The Executive Committee shall have the power to perform all functions of the Recreation Council between meetings of the Council.

Section 5. The Director of the Community Chest shall be an ex-officio member of the Executive Committee of the Recreation Council.

ARTICLE VII

Committees

Section 1. The chairman, upon consultation with the Executive Committee, or upon motion of the Council, may appoint such standing or special committees as may be deemed necessary at any time.

Section 2. All committees shall report plans for adoption to the Executive Committee before undertaking new work and report the work accomplished to the Recreation Council when requested so to do, with a full report at the annual meeting.

ARTICLE VIII

Quorum

At all regular and special meetings of the Council a quorum shall consist of the number of members present.

ARTICLE IX

Amendment

These articles of agreement may be amended by a majority vote at any regular or special meeting of the council, provided notice of the proposed amendment shall be sent to each member of the council not less than seven days in advance of the date fixed for the meeting.

du about 1911 - 3, 1911

AN ACT to create Boards of Recreation in Cities of the first class and to define their duties.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1.-- CREATION AND NAME OF BOARD.

That there be and is hereby created and established in every City of the first class a Board to be known as the "Board of Recreation of _____, Kentucky", (in which title the name of such City shall be inserted). Such Board of Recreation shall be a body corporate and in said name may sue and be sued, purchase, receive, hold, and sell property and do all things necessary to accomplish the purpose for which it is created.

Section 2.-- MEMBERSHIP OF BOARD.

This Board shall consist of five members, one of whom shall be a member of the Board of Park Commissioners, one a member of the Board of Education, one a member of the Board of Trustees of the Free Public Library, and one a member of the Board of Public Safety.

Section 3.-- HOW MEMBERS SHALL BE CHOSEN.

The members of the Board of Recreation shall be chosen as follows: Each of the above mentioned Boards shall elect one of its own members in such manner as it shall see fit. The four members thus chosen shall elect the fifth member, who shall be a person identified with the private recreation work of the City. Each member of the Board of Recreation chosen from the above mentioned Boards shall after his election to this Board hold office as long as his present term of office on the Board from which he is elected shall last. At the expiration of his term his successor shall be elected in like manner. The term of office of the fifth member shall be four years.

Section 4.-- OATH OF OFFICE.

The members of the Board of Recreation shall before entering

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upon the duties of their office make oath or affirmation before some Judicial officer of this Commonwealth to discharge the duties enjoined to them.

Sec. 5 -- ORGANIZATION OF BOARD

The Board of Recreation shall have power to adopt rules of procedure, prescribe rules and regulations for the conduct of all business within its jurisdiction and to select a President, Treasurer and such officers as it may deem necessary.

Sec 6 -- MEMBERS SHALL SERVE WITHOUT COMPENSATION

Members of the Board of Recreation shall serve without compensation.

Sec 7 -- POWERS AND DUTIES OF BOARD.

The Board of Recreation shall have the power to, and it shall be its duty to, create, organize, conduct and supervise Play-Grounds, Public-Baths, ^{+ sales of refreshments in connection therewith} Recreation Centers, Concerts, Entertainments, and all ^{other} matters pertaining thereto; and relating to the recreational welfare of the people of the City. It shall encourage and promote wholesome Home recreation. It shall co-operate with all Public Boards and private organizations that are providing recreation for the people of the City. It shall make investigations of the recreation needs of the City, and its various recreation facilities, and shall endeavor to utilize these facilities to their full capacity to meet the recreation needs of the people. It shall make investigations from time to time to learn what recreation is being furnished by other departments of the City government or private organizations in order to prevent duplication and waste.

The Board of Recreation shall have power to inspect all forms of commercial recreation, such as Dance-Halls, Pool and Billiard Rooms, Picture-Shows, and other commercial recreation places for which ^{it may hereafter be} license is required, and issued by the City, ^{excepting only licensed theatres used for} and such license shall in the future be issued only on the written recommendation of said Board of Recreation that it believes the recreation place for which license is

sought will furnish recreation of a wholesome quality, ~~XXXX~~ and under conditions which will properly safeguard the health, safety, and morals of its patrons. The Board of Recreation shall also have the power upon due notice and hearing to revoke, for violation of law or failure to properly safeguard the health, safety, or morals of its patrons, or for furnishing unwholesome recreation, the license of any commercial recreation place. But nothing in this Act shall be construed to abridge the power of the Police Department, to enforce order in such commercial recreation places, nor to abridge the power of the Building, Health, or Fire Department, to insure the safety and sanitary conditions of the building where such commercial recreation is conducted. Nor shall anything in this Act be construed to affect the power of the license Board, to grant or revoke Saloon licenses.

The Board of Recreation shall have the power to appoint a Superintendent of Recreation, and such assistants, supervisors, directors care-takers, and other employees as it may deem necessary, for the proper conduct of an adequate recreation system, and it shall have power to fix their duties, authority and compensation.

Sec. 8 -- NECESSARY FUNDS FOR OPERATION, HOW PROVIDED

For the purpose of providing necessary funds to meet the expense of this Board and for the purchase, care, and improvements to property used for recreation purposes, the General Council of the City shall in each year levy and cause to be collected a tax of not less than two cents, nor more than four cents, upon each one hundred dollars of value of all the property within the City, taxable for municipal purposes and the said amount, as collected, shall be paid over to the Board by the Treasurer of the City, the first payment to be made within one week after the collections of said amount shall have been commenced.

The General Council is empowered to make such appropriations from time to time for the purpose for which this Board is created from the general purpose fund as it may see fit, and to turn over such

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appropriations to the Board, and the Board of Recreation is empowered to receive the same.

The Board of Recreation is empowered to receive gifts from private persons, organizations or corporations, and use same to promote the purpose for which it is created.

Sec. 9 -- HOW FUNDS SHALL BE DEPOSITED

All monies received by the Board shall be deposited in some chartered Bank or Banks in the City to be selected by it, which said Bank or Banks shall give sufficient bond to guarantee the safety of said deposits, and the funds shall be withdrawn from said Bank only on order of the Board by check of its Treasurer, countersigned by its President.

Sec. 10 -- ANNUAL REPORT

The Board shall keep accurate records and books of account and shall annually in the month of December transmit to the Mayor a full and detailed report and statement of all its acts and doings of the preceding year, together with a complete and itemized account of all receipts and disbursements of money. The President and Treasurer of said Board shall give bond in the sum of at least \$10,000.00 each, to guarantee the faithful performance of their respective duties.

Sec. 11 -- PROPERTY TO BE USED

The General Council, whenever it deems fit and proper may turn over to the Board of Recreation, either as a gift or lease, any property which it now owns or shall acquire, which shall be necessary for the purposes of said Board.

The Board of Recreation may purchase, hold, rent, or lease property to be used for the purposes contemplated in this Act, and may use its regular funds for these purposes.

The Board of Recreation shall have power, when unable to contract

with the owner of any real estate necessary to the proper accomplishment of the purposes for which said Board is created, to institute condemnation proceedings in accordance with the law governing Railroad Corporations, Incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, and to have in such proceedings the same rights, powers, privileges, and restrictions as are now granted or conferred upon ~~such~~ such Railroad Corporations.

The Board of Recreation may accept such gifts and donations of property, real and personal, to be used for the purposes contemplated by this Act, upon such terms and conditions, not in conflict with the Constitution and Laws of this Commonwealth, as may be agreed upon by the said Board of the one part and the donor of the other part, and the title of the property, as may be so given or donated, shall be vested in said Board of Recreation.

The Board of Recreation may use for recreational purposes any grounds or buildings, the use of which is proffered by individuals or corporations.

All organized recreation maintained or supervised out of the public funds included all recreation maintained on the premises under control of the Library Board, and including the recreation heretofore maintained by the Board of Park Commissioners in public and private playgrounds and Parks shall be under the exclusive charge and control of the Board of Recreation, and said Board shall have power to determine the areas and extent of public play grounds, and parks necessary for said purposes, the expense of preparing and maintaining said areas to be borne by said Board of Recreation, but nothin in this Act shall be construed to abridge the right of the Board of Park Commissioners, to regulate the scenic development and landscaping of the the City's Park areas.

subject to the approval of the Bd of Park Com of

The Board of Public Works shall turn over to the Board of Recreation the supervision, control, and maintenance of the Public-Baths now under the control of the Board of Public Works. It shall also allow the Board of Recreation to use certain street spaces for play purposes,

during such hours and under such conditions as may be agreed upon by the two Boards.

The Board of Recreation shall with the permission of the Board of Education have the sole power to carry on play-grounds and indoor recreation facilities on the grounds and in the buildings in charge of the Board of Public Education, and to pay for the necessary supervision and care-taking incident to such recreation activities.

Sec. 12 -- ORDINANCES IN FURTHERANCE OF PROVISIONS OF ACT

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent Cities of the first class from passing such ordinance or ordinances in furtherance of the provisions of this Act, provided that such ordinance or ordinances are not inconsistent with any provisions thereof.

Sec 13 -- INVALIDITY OF ANY PORTION

The invalidity of any portion of this Act shall not affect the validity of any other portion thereof, which can be given effect without such invalid parts.

Sec 14 -- LAWS IN CONFLICT

All laws and portion of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec 15.-- WHEN ACT SHALL TAKE EFFECT

This Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

AN ACT to create Boards of Recreation in Cities of the first class and to define their duties.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

Section 1-- CREATION AND NAME OF BOARD.

That there be and is hereby created and established in every City of the first class a Board to be known as the "Board of Recreation of _____, Kentucky, (in which title the name of such City shall be inserted). Such Board of Recreation shall be a body corporate and in said name may sue and be sued, purchase, receive, hold, and sell property and do all things necessary to accomplish the purpose for which it is created.

Section 2--MEMBERSHIP OF BOARD.

This Board shall consist of five members, one of whom shall be a member of the Board of Park Commissioners, one a member of the Board of Education, one a member of the Board of Trustees of the Free Public Library, one a member of the Board of Public Safety, and one private person.

Section 3 -- HOW MEMBERS SHALL BE CHOSEN.

The members of the Board of Recreation shall be chosen as follows: Each of the above mentioned Boards shall elect one of its own members in such manner as it shall see fit. The four members thus chosen shall elect the fifth member, who shall be a person identified with the private recreation work of the City. Each member of the Board of Recreation chosen from the above mentioned Boards shall after his election to this Board hold office as long as his present term of office on the Board from which he is elected shall last. At the expiration of his term his successor shall be elected in like manner. The term of office of the fifth member shall be four years.

Section 4-- OATH OF OFFICE.

The members of the Board of Recreation shall before entering upon the duties of their office make oath or affirmation before some judicial officer of this Commonwealth to discharge the duties enjoined to them.

Section 5-- ORGANIZATION OF BOARD.

The Board of Recreation shall have power to adopt rules of procedure, prescribe rules and regulations for the conduct of all business within its jurisdiction and to select a President, a Treasurer and such officers as it may deem necessary.

Section 6--MEMBERS SHALL SERVE WITHOUT COMPENSATION.

Members of the Board of Recreation shall serve without compensation.

Section 7--POWERS AND DUTIES OF BOARD.

The Board of Recreation shall have the power, and it shall be its duty, to create, organize, conduct and supervise Play-Grounds, Public Baths, Recreation and Social Centers, and sale of refreshments in connection therewith, children's gardens, Concerts, Entertainments, and all matters pertaining thereto, and relating to the recreational welfare of the people of the City. It shall encourage and promote wholesome home recreation. It shall co-operate with all Public Boards and private organizations that are providing recreation for the people of the City. It shall make investigations of the recreation needs of the City, and its various recreation facilities, and shall endeavor to utilize these facilities to their full capacity and to meet the recreation needs of the people. It shall make investigations from time to time to learn what recreation is being furnished by other departments of the City government or private organizations in order to prevent duplication and

waste.

The Board of Recreation shall have power to inspect all forms of commercial recreation, such as Dance-Halls, Pool and Billiard Rooms, Picture-Shows, and other commercial recreation places for which license is or may hereafter be required and issued by the City, except duly licensed theaters used for theatrical performances, and such license shall in the future be issued only on the written recommendation of said Board of Recreation that it believes the recreation place for which license is sought will furnish recreation of a wholesome quality, and under conditions which will properly safeguard the health, safety, and morals of its patrons. The Board of Recreation shall also have the power upon due notice and hearing to revoke, for violation of law or failure to properly safeguard the health, safety, or morals of its patron or for furnishing unwholesome recreation, the license of any commercial recreation place. But nothing in this Act shall be construed to abridge the power of the Police Department to enforce order in such commercial recreation places, nor to abridge the power of the Building, Health, or Fire Department, to insure the safety and sanitary conditions of the building where such commercial recreation is conducted. Nor shall anything in this Act be construed to affect the power of the license Board, to grant or revoke Saloon Licenses.

The Board of Recreation shall have the power to appoint a Superintendent of Recreation, and such assistants, supervisors, directors, care-takers, and other employees as it may deem necessary for the proper conduct of an adequate recreation system, and it shall have power to fix their duties, authority and compensation.

Section 8--NECESSARY FUNDS FOR OPERATION, HOW PROVIDED.

For the purpose of providing necessary funds to meet the expenses of this Board and for the purchase, care and improvements to property

used for recreation purpose, the General Council of the City shall in each year levy and cause to be collected a tax of not exceeding two cents upon each one hundred dollars of value of all the property within the City, taxable for municipal purposes and the said amount, as collected, shall be paid over to the Board by the Treasurer of the City, the first payment to be made within one week after the collections of said amount have been commenced.

The General Council is empowered to make such appropriations from time to time for the purpose for which this Board is created from the general purpose fund as it may see fit, and to turn over such appropriations to the Board, and the Board of Recreation is empowered to receive the same.

The Board of Recreation is empowered to receive gifts from private persons, organizations or corporations, and use same to promote the purpose for which it is created.

Section 9-- HOW FUNDS SHALL BE DEPOSITED.

All monies received by the Board shall be deposited in some chartered Bank or Banks in the City to be selected by it, which said Bank or Banks shall give sufficient bond to guarantee the safety of said deposits, and the funds shall be withdrawn from said Bank only on order of the Board by check of its Treasurer, countersigned by its President.

Section 10-- ANNUAL REPORT.

The Board shall keep accurate records and books of account and shall annually in the month of December transmit to the Mayor a full and detailed report and statement of all its acts and doings of the preceding year, together with a complete and itemized account of all receipts and disbursements of money. The President and Treasurer of said Board shall give bond in the sum of at least \$10,000.00 each,

to guarantee the faithful performance of the respective duties.

Section 11--PROPERTY TO BE USED.

The General Council, whenever it deems fit and proper, may turn over to the Board of Recreation, either as a gift or lease, any property which it now owns or shall acquire, which shall be necessary for the purposes of said Board.

The Board of Recreation may purchase, hold, rent, or lease property to be used for the purposes contemplated in this Act, and may use its regular funds for this purpose.

The Board of Recreation shall have power, when unable to contract with the owner of any real estate necessary to the proper accomplishment of the purposes for which said Board is created, to institute condemnation proceedings in accordance with the law governing Railroad corporations, incorporated under the laws of this Commonwealth, and to have in such proceedings the same rights, powers, privileges, and restrictions as are now granted or conferred upon such Railroad Corporations.

The Board of Recreation may accept such gifts and donations of property, real and personal, to be used for the purposes contemplated by this Act, upon such terms and conditions, not in conflict with the Constitution and Laws of this Commonwealth, as may be agreed upon by the said Board of the one part and the donor of the other part, and the title of the property, as may be so given or donated, shall be vested in said Board of Recreation.

The Board of Recreation may use for recreational purposes any grounds or buildings, the use of which is preferred by individuals or corporations.

All organized recreation maintained or supervised out of the public funds including all recreation maintained on the premises under control of the Library Board, subject to its approval and including the recreation heretofore maintained by the Board of Park Commissioners in public and private play-grounds and Parks shall be under the exclusive charge and control of the Board of Recreation, and said Board shall have power to determine the areas and extent of public play grounds and subject to the approval of the Board of Park Commissioners, of parks necessary for said purposes, the expense of preparing and maintaining said areas to be borne by said Board of Recreation, but nothing in this Act shall be construed to abridge the right of the Board of Park Commissioners, to regulate the scenic development and landscaping of the City's Park areas.

The Board of Public Works may turn over to the Board of Recreation the supervision, control and maintenance of the Public-Baths now under the control of the Board of Public Works. It shall also allow the Board of Recreation to use certain street spaces for play purposes, during such hours and under such conditions as may be agreed upon by the two Boards.

The Board of Recreation shall, with the permission and under the restrictions of the Board of Education, have the sole power to carry on play grounds and indoor recreation on the grounds and in the buildings in charge of the Board of ^{Public} Education, and to pay for the necessary supervision and care-taking incident to such recreation activities.

Section 12--ORDINANCE IN FURTHERANCE OF PROVISIONS OF ACT.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent Cities of the first class from passing any ordinance or ordinances in furtherance of the provisions of this Act, provided that such ordinance or ordinances

are not inconsistent with any provisions thereof.

Section 13 -- INVALIDITY OF ANY PORTION.

The invalidity of any portion of this Act shall not affect the validity of any other portion thereof, which can be given effect without such invalid parts.

Section 14 -- LAWS IN CONFLICT.

All laws and portions of laws in conflict with this Act are hereby repealed.

Section 15 -- WHEN ACT SHALL TAKE EFFECT.

This Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

The Filson Historical Society