

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

FOR

JEFFERSON COUNTY, KENTUCKY

Youth Outside of Home and School

DECEMBER 31, 1933



The Filson Historical Society

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
YOUTH OUTSIDE OF HOME AND SCHOOL COMMITTEE

FRANCES INGRAM
CHAIRMAN

Louisville, Kentucky

December 31, 1933.

The Filson Historical Society

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WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

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Youth outside of Home and School

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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.

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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.

Ministerial Association
White

| | Baptist | Christian | Church of Christ | Episcopal | Evangelical | Evangelical Synod of North America | United Lutheran Church in America | Missouri Synod Lutheran | Methodist Episcopal | Community Church Inter-denomination | Methodist Episcopal South | Presbyterian U. S. A. | Presbyterian U. S. | Associate Reformed Presbyterian | Reformed Church in the U. S. | United Brethren Christian and Missionary Alliance | Church of the Nazarene | Total | |
|--|---------|-----------|------------------|-----------|-------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|---|------------------------|-------|-------|
| Number | 17 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 6 | | 13 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 2 | 94 |
| Sunday School | 17 | 6 | 4 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 7 | 2 | 6 | | 13 | 2 | 11 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 2 | |
| S. S. Enrollment | 7910 | 1505 | 360 | 1036 | 410 | 2430 | 1601 | 175 | 1665 | | 3209 | 280 | 2136 | 218 | 818 | 78 | | 275 | 24106 |
| Daily Vac. B. S. | 11 | 3 | 1 | | 1 | 5 | 3 | | 2 | | 7 | | 8 | 1 | 2 | | | 2 | 46 |
| Boy Scouts | 5 | | | 4 | | 4 | 2 | | 1 | | 5 | 1 | 6 | | 1 | | | | 29 |
| Girl Scouts | 2 | | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 4 | 1 | | | | | | | 11 |
| Missionary Soc. | 17 | 4 | | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 4 | | 5 | 2 | 7 | | 3 | 1 | | | 56 |
| Study Clubs | 8 | 1 | | 1 | | | 3 | | 2 | | 2 | | 3 | 1 | | | 1 | | 22 |
| Athletics -Boys | 6 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 2 | | 5 | 2 | 7 | | 2 | | | | 43 |
| Athletics -Girls | 2 | 1 | | 2 | 1 | 5 | | | 2 | | 1 | | 4 | | 1 | | | | 19 |
| Dramatics | 6 | 3 | | 3 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 | | 7 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 1 | | | | 45 |
| Choral Clubs | 3 | | | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 4 | | 4 | | 2 | | | | 25 |
| Sewing Class | 2 | 1 | | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | | 11 |
| Handi-craft | 3 | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | | | | 15 |
| Discussion Group | 5 | 3 | | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 5 | 1 | 6 | | 1 | | | | 35 |
| Picnics | 15 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 4 | | 11 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 3 | | | 2 | 76 |
| Parties | 16 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 5 | | 13 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | 80 |
| Nurseries | 5 | 4 | | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | | | | 26 |
| Lectures | 3 | 1 | | 3 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 7 | 2 | 3 | | 1 | | | | 29 |
| Picture Shows | | | | 1 | | | | | | | 2 | 1 | | | | | | | 4 |
| Boat Rides | 4 | | | 1 | | | 2 | | | | 2 | | | | | | | | 6 |
| Camps | 2 | 4 | | 2 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | 14 |
| Big Brothers | 2 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 5 |
| Cub Scouts | 2 | | | 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 |
| Entertainments | 14 | 6 | | 7 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 2 | 5 | | 11 | 2 | 9 | | 3 | | | 2 | 75 |
| Director of Young People's Interests, Minister | 14 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 6 | | 11 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 3 | | | 2 | 75 |
| Secretary | | 1 | | 3 | | 1 | | | 2 | | | | 1 | | | | | | 8 |
| Board of Trustees | 2 | | 1 | | | 2 | 3 | | 2 | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 12 |
| Volunteers | 14 | 4 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 4 | | 5 | | 7 | 1 | 8 | | 3 | 1 | | | 61 |
| Ser. Paid Full Time | 2 | 2 | | | | 2 | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 7 |
| Ser. Paid Part Time | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | 4 |
| Ex. Room for Activities | 14 | 6 | | 7 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 5 | | 11 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 1 | | 2 | 76 |
| No. under 18 in S.S. | 478 | 795 | 275 | 807 | 240 | 1460 | 1124 | 150 | 1135 | | 1621 | 210 | 1442 | 103 | 525 | 30 | | 200 | 14926 |

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

| | Number Reporting | Reporting on Sunday Schools or Religious Instruction | Enrollment under 18 in Sunday Schools |
|-------------------------|------------------|--|---------------------------------------|
| Churches | | | |
| Catholic | 40 | 40 | 16000 |
| Jewish | 6 | 6 | 744 |
| Ministerial Association | 94 | 94 | 14926 |
| Unitarian | 2 | 2 | 80 |
| Interdenominational | 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. (Macking 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

COMMUNITY HOUSES

The following article deals with the three types of community service: the day nursery, the Parish Agencies assuming denominational responsibility, and the settlement. A distinguishing characteristic of the settlement is residence, - the settlement serving as a laboratory in social science to discover ways of raising the level of civilization. The club, that purest form of mutual service, has been a character mark of settlement work throughout its history. During the depression, the settlement has had to handle large groups, and the work of its clubs has been somewhat curtailed. The needs and 'outreachings' of people among whom the Settlement works constitute valuable neighborhood knowledge which helps to steer activities toward permanent goals.

During the past four years of unemployment and financial strain, community houses 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. Methods for keeping enrollment vary in the different Community Houses, but the total attendance reported for the past year is 391,523. (It would be desirable to have a more uniform system of keeping records in the various group-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.

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 concensus 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. Horino, Churchwomen's Federation
Mrs. Charles W. Jefferson, Parent Teacher Association
Mrs. Lawrence Speckman, Crescent Hill Woman's Club

CHILDREN'S THEATRE

Whereas there is at this time a concerted effort on the part of lovers of the theatre to keep legitimate drama alive, and much reference to 'Broadway lies a'dying', there are everywhere spontaneous expressions by amateurs in play form. The movie in the last decade has run away with the crowd, but the discerning minority has taken out theatre insurance through every known community organization, - churches, schools, the city's playgrounds, settlements - all give plays.

One notable effort in play-producing was made by the Junior League, and it is to be hoped that they will continue their interest in giving plays adapted for children. "Raggedy Ann and Andy", "Cinderella", "The Wizard of Oz", "The Steadfast Tin Soldier", "The Bluebird", "The Patchwork Girl of Oz", and "Treasure Island" were all hailed with great enthusiasm as presented by the Junior League between 1929 and 1933.

The City Recreation Department has fostered through its community centers and on its playgrounds a program of re-creative dramatics for adults as well as for children. During the summer an interesting attempt was made to establish in Central Park an Outdoor Children's Theatre in which groups of playground playmakers produced their own plays. Fourteen such groups functioned throughout the summer. During the winter, in cooperation with the University of Louisville, a one-act play contest for junior, senior, and adult groups was held at the Playhouse on Belknap Campus.

Outside of Neighborhood House, the settlements do not have dramatic directors, this type of work being shouldered by the already over-burdened staff worker. As a result the dramatics have been confined to the occasional holiday play. One of the greatest problems of settlement dramatics has been the royalty question, and the workers have spent a great deal of time and effort attempting to find suitable material. At Neighborhood House the dramatic program has been one of cooperation rather than specialization, it serving as a coordinating activity in all the clubs and classes. The tiniest children have spent many a profitable hour in informal story dramatization under the direction of a Junior League volunteer, while the older and more experienced groups have won cups for proficient productions in city-wide contests.

The children's department of the Public Library presented two children's plays last summer at the Y. W. C. A. and plan to present more this coming summer. Owing to a lack of suitable space for presentation, there have been no presentations during the winter.

The Children's Theatre Guild, sponsored by those in the community interested in dramatics for children, had a very auspicious beginning, and it is to be regretted that it is no longer in existence. During its first year, puppet shows were given in the branch libraries under its auspices, and a series of puppet shows were presented at the Woman's Club.

The next year, "Uncle Cato's Fiddle String" was presented at a special children's matinee by the Etude Music Club of Neighborhood House; the second production was a series of dramatized Christmas carols presented in each of the Junior High Schools of the city in cooperation with the public school music supervisor. In the spring, a series of one-act plays suitable for children, and a dramatization of "Alice in Wonderland" given by the adult members of the Guild were the last performances sponsored by this organization. It is indeed a pity that, through lack of interest or cooperation, such a basic organization has gone out of existence.

In the questionnaire sent to the churches of Louisville, it was reported that some form of dramatics was being fostered in connection with the religious work in all the various church groups.

With such growth and spread of interest, it is to be hoped that those in direct charge of the children's dramatics will realize that they have within their grasp the power to mold the ideas of these young people, and as they have this power, that they will give them only the best in literature to work with.

The interest has already been created and participation is wide-spread. It is to be hoped that with the passing of the depression a renewal of the efforts of those interested in behalf of a children's theatre will meet with success.

Committee:

Miss Rhoda Fulton, Louisville Junior League, Chairman
Miss Suzette Baldwin
Miss Grace Ruthenburg
Miss Elizabeth Wilson

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 - ?"

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 in 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 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: Get 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:

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|--|-------------------------|
| 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 pride 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

The Filson Historical Society

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 Home-makers' 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

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|--------|-----------------------|----------------|----------------------|
| Music- | Mr. W. Lawrence Cook | Poetry- | Mr. Cale Young Rice |
| | Mr. Jacques Jolas | | |
| | Miss Josephine Peak | Literature- | Mrs. Cale Young Rice |
| | Mr. E. J. Wotawa | | |
| Drama- | Mr. Boyd Martin | Arts & Crafts- | Miss Fayette Barnum |
| | Miss Brace Ruthenburg | | Miss Adele Brandeis |
| | Miss Elizabeth Wilson | | Miss Sidney Field |
| | | | Miss Nell McCulloch |
| | | | Mr. Harvey Peake |

The Dance - Miss Mary Long Hanlon