

Louisville, Ky. February 19, 1923.

Mrs. H. G. Reynolds, Pres.,  
Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs,  
Paducah, Ky.

My dear Mrs. Reynolds;

In this morning's mail, I received an appointment from the Governor, as a member of the new Child Welfare Commission. I shall accept this appointment and that will automatically release me from the chairmanship of the department of public welfare of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs. I have commenced the preparation of the report for my department and I shall be glad to get it in shape and give it to one of the sub-chairmen to read, if that suits your pleasure. I will do whatever you desire in the matter and will await your directions.

Sincerely yours,

---

Frances Ingram.

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Second Vice President  
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Hopkinsville

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Anchorage

Fourth Vice President  
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1424 St. James Court  
Louisville



## Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs

MRS. H. G. REYNOLDS,  
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GENERAL FEDERATION DIRECTOR  
PADUCAH, KY.

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Maysville

Corresponding Secretary  
MRS. J. E. WARREN  
Mayfield

Treasurer  
MRS. ALLIE S. DICKSON  
R. R. No. 1,  
Paris

Auditor  
MRS. JOHN L. GRAYOT  
Madisonville

February the 21<sup>st</sup> 1923

Dear Miss Ingram:-

It is too bad that you have to leave us!- I, seems dreadful to me that we can not hold all the positions we feel competent to manage.

Being so near Convention time, and as your term of office would have expired in May, I am not sure how to go about selecting your successor. Any such proceeding takes some weeks, when done by mail.

Will you be willing to gather up the reports from your division chairman as I asked in a former letter, and when your report is compiled therefrom, some one whom we might appoint could represent the Department, or if we find it desirable to appoint some one to succeed you, before the Convention, that person could handle your report. I am afraid it would be impossible to appoint some one to succeed you, in time for her to gather up the reports from the division chairmen, tho I dislike to burden you with this detail.

Do hope you are coming to Winchester. We think we are going to have a most excellent Convention.

With my deep regret for your resignation, I am

Cordially yours,

# General Federation of Women's Clubs

1920-1922

PRESIDENT, MRS. THOMAS G. WINTER  
2617 DEAN BOULEVARD, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

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1845 MAIN ST., JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA

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MRS. J. R. SCHERMERHORN  
11 HALSTEAD PLACE, EAST ORANGE, NEW JERSEY

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CHICAGO WOMAN'S CLUB, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

AUDITOR  
MRS. H. A. GUILD  
LINCOLN PLACE, PHOENIX, ARIZONA

September 20th, 1921.

Dear Madam *Chairman*

Enclosed is a plan of organization of Service Bureaus as presented to and accepted by the General Federation Board at the Council meeting held at Salt Lake City in June.

Annual Conventions are being held in many of the States this Autumn and I beg of you to launch this work well at these meetings, so that we may start at once Service Bureaus throughout the Federations of the country.

Let us push this all possible, for it is something every community NEEDS. Let us perform this homely service for one another everywhere. This is another step toward better understanding and closer relationship among us, and is a bit of true Americanism. It is following in the footsteps of our illustrious forefathers and mothers of pioneer days - helping one another in every day life.

I shall greatly appreciate your views on this plan and any suggestion - or concrete example - at any time. I earnestly desire a well-established service in every State by April 1st, 1922.

If your State has no Chairman, as yet, please secure one at once. There is always some one to do the work if she is earnestly sought. Have her form her executive immediately thruout the Club Districts, and as soon as possible, have at least one community as a model in this work. I want State Chairmen. Please help me.

Cordially yours,

*Agnes A. Schermerhorn*  
2nd V. P.  
Chm. Service Com.

*Dear Miss Ingham*  
*Pray let*  
*me hear from you very*  
*soon as to what you have*  
*done, what you will do - (m)*  
*any suggestions.*  
*A. A. S.*

GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS  
SERVICE BUREAUS

The basic idea is exchange of service - bringing together the person who has service to give, and the one who needs it.

Our aim and our Slogan - 'A Service Buro in every community.'

In communities where there is nothing of this kind (Service Buro), the Club should take the initiative (where there is more than one club then united action on the part of all), calling together representatives of all the agencies doing social work - the churches, Social Welfare Societies, Red Cross, Y. W. C. A., Travelers' Aid, etc., and establish a common center for the receipt of information regarding leisure hours to be disposed of. This may be part or whole time. It should, however, be REGULAR and DEPENDABLE. If this service involves training for special work, then more than ever should it be regular and dependable.

In communities where there are no such organizations as the above, some of the following services may be rendered thru a central committee formed originally by the Woman's Club or Clubs:-

I. Kind of Service:-

1. Read to convalescents, the blind, the old, the shut-ins, to take them out in motors or carriages.
  2. Care for children for a few hours to relieve a tired mother;
  3. Care for an invalid, or an old person for a short time each day, or at intervals;
  4. To give certain help in households - as darning, mending, preparing an occasional meal, etc, etc.;
  5. Render clerical and secretarial assistance. Buro or Committee.
- Many other services of this kind will develop as the work develops.

II. Organization. (For State Federation and Individual Club).

1. Secure a Chairman in each Club community. (This will be excellent work for a Community Service or Social and Industrial Conditions Department or Committee, and may be just the thing they are waiting for.)
2. Instruct her to get together a committee composed of representatives from any and all groups doing social and industrial service work. These representatives can thus draw upon their own particular membership for volunteers.
3. Instruct your Chairman to get a small clerical group together in her committee, to attend to details. The success of the undertaking depends largely upon the accuracy and quality of the recorded information, and the intelligence and efficiency with which it is handled.

III. Management of the Buro or Committee:

1. A card file showing details of name, address, kind of service, volunteer or paid (and how much), amount of time to be given, references, remarks.
2. This card file should be centrally located, easily accessible, and in charge of some one who will give it REGULAR attention and can be reached any time by telephone. (The community itself should determine its location).
3. The main duty of the club or clubs is to secure recruits. Let a committee canvass the membership, tabulating the result, and putting it into the central buro. All possible publicity should be given to this thru the club, the churches, other organizations, etc. and the press.
4. If the local Red Cross has some such buro, secure recruits for that, requiring the Red Cross to extend the scope of the unit to include the many kinds of service that will develop.
5. If this kind of work is handled by a Buro of Social Exchange, again - secure recruits, making a regular appeal to the community for more.
6. The matter of financing must be settled by the local group - as to whether it shall be thru the club treasury (when in the hands of a club), or contributions from the groups working together, or thru the community chest, or by special efforts to raise the money.

# GENERAL FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

1922-1924

PRESIDENT, MRS. THOMAS G. WINTER  
2617 DEAN BOULEVARD, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
MISS LIDA HAFFORD, DIRECTOR  
1784 N ST., WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE  
MRS. ELMER BLAIR, CHAIRMAN  
129 WADSWORTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY

DIVISION OF INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS  
MRS. FRANK ELLIS HUMPHREY, CHAIRMAN  
467 RALSTON ST., RENO, NEV.

May 8, 1923.

COMMITTEE ON  
FIRE PROTECTION  
MISS LLOYD MARSHALL  
CHAIRMAN  
45 W. ELEVENTH ST.  
NEW YORK CITY

COMMITTEE ON  
INDIAN WELFARE  
MRS. H. A. ATWOOD  
CHAIRMAN  
RIVERSIDE, CALIF.

COMMITTEE ON  
INDUSTRIAL AND  
BUSINESS RELATIONS  
MISS M. LILLIAN WILLIAMSON  
CHAIRMAN  
1201 Q ST. N. W.  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

COMMITTEE ON  
INSTITUTIONAL RELATIONS  
MISS JULIA K. JAFFRAY  
CHAIRMAN  
2 HECTOR ST.  
NEW YORK CITY

Miss Frances Ingram,  
Neighborhood House,  
Louisville, Kentucky.

Dear Miss Ingram:

I was very sorry to get your letter stating that you had resigned from the Chairmanship of the Public Welfare Committee of the Kentucky Federation.

Mrs. Semple wrote me a very charming note as a result of your letter and I am trying to frame an answer to her. Of course you realize that the situation in Kentucky will not get on a right basis until the prison contractors are driven out and it is very difficult to put this matter up to Mrs Semple and yet hold her friendship as I want to do. This is just between you and me and I hope that even though you have left the Federation work we may be able to work together more in the future than we have in the past.

Sincerely yours,

*J. K. Jaffray*  
Chairman,

Committee on Institutional Relations

*Mrs. A. C. McAdams  
Hawesville, Ky.*

*Joseph P. Byers, Commissioner of Public Institutions  
State Board of Charities & Correction*

*Mr. Adolph Sewison - Chr. Nat. Committee  
61 Broadway, N. Y. City  
on Prisoners & Prison Sabr*

GENERAL OFFICE  
ROOM 1310, 2 RECTOR STREET  
NEW YORK CITY  
TELEPHONE RECTOR 3559



WASHINGTON BUREAU  
UNION TRUST BUILDING  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
TELEPHONE . . . MAIN 9313

NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON PRISONS AND PRISON LABOR

December 23, 1921.

Miss Frances Ingrahm,  
Neighborhood House,  
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Miss Ingrahm:

I am enclosing copy of the letters which Mr. Lewisohn received from Mr. Tachau and Mr. Byers. The latter is not particularly responsive to our proposal, is it? Dr. Whitin has asked me to hold the matter until early in January as he is formulating some plans for a drive against the contract system. Just as soon as the material is in hand I will write you and we will do our best to make Mr. Byers see things in a different way.

<sup>Frances</sup>  
Until Dr. Whitin's material is in hand I am not following out Mr. Tachau's suggestion of pushing the labor people either, but then we will drive from all possible sources.

With all good wishes for the holiday season, I am

Sincerely yours,

*John G. Jaffray*  
Secretary

JKJ/AB

Enclosures:

MEMBERS

HENRY P. BARRET  
HENDERSON, KY.  
SAMUEL H. HALLEY  
LEXINGTON, KY.  
ALEX P. HUMPHREY  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
MRS. LAFON RIKER  
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LOUISVILLE, KY.  
MISS LUCY BLYTHE SIMMS  
PARIS, KY.  
E. S. TACHAU  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
ROBERT H. WINN  
MOUNT STERLING, KY.



E. S. TACHAU, CHAIRMAN  
B. T. BREWER, SECRETARY

JOSEPH P. BYERS  
COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

Commonwealth of Kentucky  
State Board of Charities and Corrections

Frankfort

November  
15  
1922

*I did*

Miss Frances Ingram,  
Neighborhood House,  
Louisville, Kentucky.

Dear Madam:

If you can do so, I shall be glad if you will furnish me with the name of at least one person in each county, members of the State Welfare League or persons interested in welfare work, upon whom the heads of our penal institutions may call for investigations as to conditions of prisoners' families. It very frequently happens that it is desirable that such investigations be made and it will be very helpful to us if you can furnish us with the names of interested persons who will assist us.

Very truly yours

Commissioner of Public Institutions.

BTB/GP

*Joseph P. Byers*  
*James*

44 424

February 26, 1923.

Mrs. Elmer Blair, Chairman,  
Department of Public Welfare,  
General Federation of Women's Clubs,  
129 Wadsworth Avenue,  
New York City.

My dear Mrs. Blair:

Yes, I did receive your letter of January 20th, telling me that Dr. Habenicht was to be in Louisville from January 28th to February 2d. I am very much mortified that I was not able to take part in arranging some programs for Dr. Habenicht. It happened though, as I have just explained to Dr. Habenicht, that I had just lost some of my best workers and with a brand new staff of assistants, several ill people in the house and a number of reports that had to be gotten out just at that time, I was unable to even have a word with Dr. Habenicht. I cannot tell you how much I regret that I was not able to arrange some programs for her and meet her.

✓ Last week I was appointed a member of the new Child Welfare Commission in Kentucky by Governor Morrow. As I am specially interested in this field of work, in which I have had a broad experience, I shall accept the Governor's appointment. According to the rule of the Kentucky Federation, a position on a State Commission rules me out of my present chairmanship in the Federation. I shall, however, gather the reports in from the chairment of the different divisions and prepare a report for the annual meeting, this I will send to you. I regret very much the necessity of severing my connection with the Federation, but feel I will be more valuable probably on the Commission.

In a letter of December 18th, you stated that I would soon receive the Departmental Handbook for the current biennial period. This book has never come. I would appreciate very much receiving it at once, if it is off the press. I will turn over the handbook to the new chairman with my report, if you will kindly send it to me.

✓ Under separate cover, I am sending you "Child Welfare in Kentucky". Mr. George Stoll, of this city, who is chairman of the Adult Bible Classes in Kentucky conceived the



idea of interesting the members of the adult bible classes in the Sunday Schools throughout the state in child welfare and asked me to assist him in arranging his program, this I did in the name of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs. This little booklet is the result. It seems to me that his idea is a very fine one and that those interested in child welfare in other states might be interested in pursuing the same plan, arranging each a program to meet its own needs. The 13 lessons in this booklet, "Child Welfare in Kentucky" are to be read and discussed one each Sunday. If the other chairmen are interested in this plan this booklet may be procured for 25¢ each, or 15¢ each in lots of a dozen or more at the Kentucky Sunday School Association, 712 Louisville Trust Building, Louisville, Ky.

We co-operated with the Kentucky Child Labor Association in urging the ministers and schools throughout the state to observe the Child Labor Day Sunday. We also arranged for two child labor day talks to be given over the radio at the Courier-Journal Broadcasting station in Louisville.

By the way, the 13 talks in the booklet "Child Welfare in Kentucky" were all given over the radio, one each Thursday night for 13 weeks, as a four minute talk.

With all good wishes, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

---

Frances Ingram

## U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WOMEN'S BUREAU

WASHINGTON

Sept 15 - 1923

Dear Miss Ingsaw,

Recently my reminders of Kentucky have come through Mr. Lusk - indirectly - and have not always been altogether happy. so I'm mighty glad for a moment to think of the Ky. you represent and rejoice over an excuse to say "Howdy".

The enclosed list has been mailed to me asking me to supplement with other names where the Ky. report might be acceptable + out of country should be sent. My Ky. notebooks are not in my trunk and my memory is a blank although I do miss names that were on the original list I submitted and fast of which in the meantime has disappeared. Sorry to trouble you but so glad to have a friend to turn to. (Please don't think that because my habit is silence I'm only on speaking terms in case of need.)

Will you glance through this list, & ask Miss Marsh if she will also make additions to it of Louisville & Ky. names of persons, firms, or organizations. I know

you will & thank you heaps. I hope  
this will not reach you while you are  
enjoying a vacation.

I have not been in the Washington  
office since last Jan. and was especially  
sorry not to be there at the time of the  
May conference. Wonder if I missed seeing  
you too.

Miss Anderson sails to morrow for home  
after a splendid summer in her old  
Swedish home - as well as in Norway,  
France - Eng. etc. Since Jan. Miss  
Peterson & I have both been off much of  
the time on sick leave for operations etc.  
I'm recommending the process for rejuvina-  
tion and am very happy to be at it again.

This time "it" is seasonal employment  
of women in Washington state. Fish & fruit  
wait for no man and have let us a  
merry chase into lovely localities. The tempta-  
tion has been strong to play, & fortunately  
the rainy season holds off. It was 12  
years ago we were having just such  
five days in Kentucky.

Should any of your family that I knew still  
be with you, do please remember me to them.  
I'd love to know something about yourself.

Faithfully yours  
Mollie Manning

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
WOMEN'S BUREAU  
WASHINGTON

May 24, 1921

Miss Frances Ingram  
Neighborhood House  
428 South First Street  
Louisville, Ky.

My dear Miss Ingram:

Thank you so much for your nice letter of May 19. It is very encouraging indeed to receive such nice letters as yours was. It is one of the things which help keep us going.

Miss Palmer wrote me that the papers had announced the fact that you had recommended to the Federation that they invite the Women's Bureau to make a survey but she did not know what action had been taken. I sincerely trust that you will be able to secure an official invitation from the Governor, in which the Department of Labor joins. This invitation, as well as a copy of the resolution and the official invitation from the State Federation of Women's Clubs, should be sent to the Secretary of Labor. We feel this is a courtesy which we like to extend to him. At the same time it gives us his backing in making the survey, which is of value. It would seem that the person who issues that invitation for the Federation should be yourself, as Chairman of the Industrial and Social Conditions Department.

Did you receive the special delivery envelope with the charts and maps which I sent to you at Danville? We made special effort to have them mailed on the train and according to train schedule they were due to reach Danville about 11 o'clock, Tuesday morning.

Cordially yours,



Agnes L. Peterson  
Industrial Supervisor

ALP:EFH

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
WOMEN'S BUREAU  
WASHINGTON

September 24, 1921

Miss Frances Ingram  
Neighborhood House  
428 South First Street  
Louisville, Ky.

My dear Miss Ingram:

Thank you very much for your letter of September 22. I think it is splendid that you have been able to secure the endorsement of the Governor. It will give Miss Manning and the agents assisting her local prestige, which is of great value. You have had a letter from Miss Manning so you know that she is hoping to arrive next Thursday.

If you can think of the names of women in your principal cities who may be interested in the survey and of help to the Federation in putting over whatever legislation you plan on, will you not prepare a list of the names of these women so that Miss Manning can get in touch with them when she visits their city.

With cordial greetings, I am



ALP:EFH

Agnes L. Peterson, Assistant Director

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WOMEN'S BUREAU

WASHINGTON

September 14, 1921.

Miss Frances Ingram,  
Neighborhood House,  
428 S. First St.,  
Louisville, Ky.

My dear Miss Ingram:

Can you tell me if anything was said to Mrs. Reynolds, your new President or her Chairman of the Industrial and Social Conditions Department about seeing the Governor and having him endorse the invitation extended to the Women's Bureau by the Federation of Women's Clubs to make a survey of conditions of employment of women in Kentucky? If not, can you or Mrs. Hallack arrange so that this be done. It would be so much better to be able to work in cooperation with the State Department of Labor than if we have to go in and work absolutely independently, not knowing whether they approve or disapprove. I think you felt at the time I was in Louisville that the matter could be very easily arranged. If the Commissioner of Labor joins the Governor in inviting us, so much the better. Mrs. Darnell, the new Chairman, called here

one day but unfortunately, neither Miss Anderson or I was here and no one in the office could tell her much about the plan for the survey.

Hoping that I may hear from you at an early date, I am closing with cordial greetings to Mrs. Hallack and yourself.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Agnes L. Peterson".

Agnes L. Peterson,  
Assistant Director.

b/P

The Filson Historical Society

Louisville,

Sept. 22, 21.

Miss Agnes L. Peterson,  
Women's Bureau,  
U. S. Department of Labor,  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Miss Peterson:

Indeed something was said to Mrs. Reynolds, our new President, and also to the Chairman of the Industrial and Social Conditions Division about seeing the Governor and having him endorse the invitation extended to the Women's Bureau by the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs to make a survey of conditions of employment of women in Kentucky.

Mrs. James S. Darnell, Frankfort Kentucky, is the Chairman of the Division of Social and Industrial Conditions. Mrs. Darnell approached the Governor about two months ago, and he promised to write a letter at once to the Department of Labor, but he evidently has not done so, judging from your question.

I saw Mrs. Darnell last night. She promised to see the Governor today in reference to the matter.

Mrs. Darnell said that she would also be able to secure the endorsement of the State Department of Labor for this survey. You will hear from her shortly

How soon will you be able to begin your work in Kentucky? I hope in the near future.

Mrs. Halleck has been away all summer and does not expect to return until the middle of October.

With cordial greetings, I remain

Sincerely,

---

Frances Ingram, Chairman,  
Department of Public Welfare,  
Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs.



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

WOMEN'S BUREAU

WASHINGTON

October 18, 1923.


Miss Frances Ingram,  
Neighborhood House,  
428 South First St.,  
Louisville, Ky.

My dear Miss Ingram:

We greatly appreciate your taking the time to go over the Kentucky mailing list. Although Miss Manning left a list, it has in some way been mislaid and extra copies were not made of the franks which were prepared at the time for the preliminary report. Miss Manning wrote me that she had forwarded the list to you, and that we would hear from you in reference to it.

Miss Anderson has returned from Europe, and we are glad, indeed, to have her back with us. Miss Manning will not return from the Coast for another two weeks, and probably not then.

Cordially yours,

  
Agnes L. Peterson,  
Assistant Director.

P-A

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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
WOMEN'S BUREAU  
WASHINGTON

September 22, 1921.

Miss Frances Ingram,  
Head Resident Neighborhood House,  
428 South 1st. Street,  
Louisville, Kentucky.

My dear Miss Ingram:-

The survey of working conditions and wages of women which Miss Anderson, Director of the Women's Bureau promised for this fall, is about to be made and I expect to arrive in Louisville September 29, to make the local plans.

Miss Peterson suggested that you might be able "to take me in", and I shall be delighted if such an arrangement is possible. At any rate I shall phone you immediately upon my arrival, hoping for a favorable answer. I will probably make my headquarters in Louisville for a month at the least.

Anticipating meeting you soon,

Yours very truly,

*Caroline Manning*

First Vice President  
Mrs. Helen B. Wolcott  
Lexington

Second Vice President  
Mrs. L. N. Davis  
Ashland

Third Vice President  
Mrs. Chas. P. Weaver  
1324 Second Street, Louisville

Fourth Vice President  
Mrs. Stanley Reed  
Mayeville

## Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs

### General Federation Director

Miss Lida Hafford  
Carrollton

### Recording Secretary

Mrs. Benjamin Bayless  
1477 Third Avenue,  
Louisville

### Corresponding Secretary

Mrs. W. L. Beardsley  
Harrodsburg

### Treasurer

Mrs. H. G. Reynolds  
Paducah

### Auditor

Mrs. John Grayot  
Madisonville

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North Middletown

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#### Health

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Berea

#### Social Hygiene

Miss Alice Lloyd  
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Dean Mary E. Sweeney  
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#### Industrial and Social Conditions

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Neighborhood House,  
Louisville

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Miss Fannie Rawson  
Frankfort

#### Music

Mrs. Dana Shelby  
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9th--Mrs. A. B. Oldham  
Mt. Sterling

10th--Mrs. J. B. Ashley  
Pikeville

11th--Mrs. J. C. Sampson  
Harlan

President: Mrs. Lafon Riker

Harrodsburg, Ky.

Louisville, Ky. Sept. 24, 1921.

Miss Caroline Manning,  
U.S. Department of Labor,  
Women's Bureau,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Miss Manning:-

I will be pleased to "take  
you in" during your stay in Louisville.

Looking forward with much  
pleasure to having you with us soon,  
I remain,

Sincerely yours, .

Frances Ingram.

June 20, 1921.

Mrs. H. G. Reynolds,  
Paducah, Ky.

Dear Mrs. Reynolds:

Miss Agnes Peterson, Assistant Director of the Woman's Bureau at Washington, D.C. said that she would like for the invitation from the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs to make a survey of wages, cost of living and working conditions of women in industry in Kentucky, to be sent to the Secretary of Labor. She said this was a courtesy that the Woman's Bureau always accorded the Secretary of Labor. You can see that it would strengthen their position to do so.

Do you not think that it would be very nice to ask the Consumer's League of Kentucky to unite in sending this invitation for the survey, along with the League of Women Voters and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union?

Indeed I do know how much you have had to do and know too, that you are doing it wonderfully.

In reference to the Subdivisions of the Industrial and Social Conditions Committee, I think that it would be a splendid thing to arrange for two standing committees under it as you suggested, the one entitled "Committee on Industrial and Business Relations" and the other "The Committee on Institutional Relations". Such an arrangement would certainly increase the efficiency of the Divisional Committee.

With my very best wishes for a most beautiful year for you and the Federation, I am

Cordially yours,

---

Frances Ingram.

Dictated but  
not read by  
Miss Ingram.

First Vice President  
Mrs. Helen B. Wolcott  
Lexington

Second Vice President  
Mrs. L. N. Davis  
Ashland

Third Vice President  
Mrs. Chas. P. Weaver  
1324 Second Street, Louisville

Fourth Vice President  
Mrs. Stanley Reed  
Maysville

## Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs

### General Federation Director

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Miss Anne L. Gullion  
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#### Civil Service

Mrs. C. C. McAdams  
Hawesville

#### Education

Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart  
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#### Political Science

Mrs. Edmund Post  
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#### Health

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#### Industrial and Social Conditions

Miss Frances Ingram  
Neighborhood House,  
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#### Library Extension

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#### Music

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10th—Mrs. J. B. Ashley  
Pikeville

11th—Mrs. J. C. Sampson  
Harlan

President: Mrs. Lafon Riker

Harrodsburg, Ky.

Louisville, Ky. Sept. 24, 1921.

Mrs. R. P. Halleck,  
Provincetown, Mass.

Dear Mrs. Halleck:-

The following telegram came to-day:

Mrs. R. P. Halleck  
215 E. Walnut St., Louisville, Ky.

We are ready to start investigation. Miss Manning will come middle of next week to confer with you; have not heard whether Miss Ingram conferred with Governor. Miss Peterson wrote her but has not received reply.

Signed: Mary Anderson.

I wrote Miss Anderson that Mrs. Darnell of Frankfort has secured the Governor's promise to send an endorsement of the Federation's invitation to the Bureau of Labor, and by all means, to have Miss Manning come next week.

It seems that Mrs. Darnell secured the promise of the Governor about two months ago, and it was only through Mrs. Peterson's letter, which came three or four days ago, to me, that we were made aware that the invitation had not been sent. Mrs. Darnell was in Louisville last Tuesday night and promised to see the Governor the following day, and see to it that the endorsement of the invitation was sent at once, so probably by this time it has been attended to. However, I wrote immediately to Mrs. Darnell, urging promptness on her part, in seeing the Governor again.

I know you will be very happy to hear that your survey will so soon be under headway. I hope that you have had a beautiful summer and a restful one. Mine was the busiest of my life, but a very happy one.

With cordial greetings, I remain,  
Sincerely yours,

T. J. G.

74 Fed of Women's Clubs  
**General Federation of Women's Clubs**

1920-1922

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*Universal Child Health*  
*Abolition of Child Labor*

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GRACE WHITFORD, M. D.  
OZONA, FLA.

September 3, 1921.

Miss Frances Ingram,  
Neighborhood House,  
428 South First St.,  
Louisville, Ky.

My dear Miss Ingram:

Your good letter of August 20th came while I was away on a visit to the Pacific coast. I am sorry I could not have answered more promptly.

I am delighted that you have been appointed Chairman of the Department of Public Welfare of the Kentucky Federation. I know just how efficient you will be. I remember you very well. We met at the Hotel Astor. There were two ladies with you, one of whom I think was your mother.

Am sending you, under separate cover, copies of the Hand Books of our three Divisions, and think you will find what you want in them. Please write to the Chairman of each of the Committees and get the very latest words from them.

Let me help you in any other way in my power.

Wishing you abundant success and pleasure in your work,

Sincerely,

*Elmer L. Blair*  
(Mrs. Elmer Blair)

Chairman.

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*A High Moral Standard, the Same for Men and Women*

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Harlan

**President: Mrs. Lafon Riker**

Harrodsburg, Ky.

September 21, 1919, Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Elmer Blair,  
129 Wadsworth Ave.,  
New York City.

Dear Mrs. Blair:

I took the liberty of telegraphing you last night for the copies of the handbooks of our three divisions, as they had not come. If you have not done so, will you be good enough to send them at once, so that I can plan my Committee's work for the coming year.

Will you be good enough also to straighten me out on another point. Is not the proper place for State Institutions under the Division of Industrial and Social Conditions?

I noticed that in the enclosed "outline of work", State Institutions are placed under the Department of Legislation, and Institutional Relations under the Division of Industrial and Social Conditions. Does this mean that the work in connection with State Institutions, formation, for instance, of study circles, falls under the Division of Industrial and Social Conditions of the department of Public Welfare and that when this Committee is ready to make recommendations for legislation, that it would turn over such recommendations to the Committee on State Institutions of the Division of Civil Services of the Department of Legislation. Is that your understanding?

Please may I receive any literature and hear from you as to the exact working out of the Committees under the Division of the Industrial and Social Conditions.

Sincerely yours,

Frances Ingram.

**Why Support  
The Towner-Sterling Bill**  
H. R. 7--S.1252

**What the Bill Would Do**

Like all Gaul the Towner-Sterling bill is divided into three parts. It proposes:

To create a Department of Education with a Secretary in the President's Cabinet.

To create a National Council of one hundred representative educators and laymen, which will meet annually at the call of the Secretary.

To give Federal aid to encourage the States in the solution of five educational problems, fundamental alike to worthy citizenship in both State and Nation:

1. The removal of illiteracy
2. The Americanization of the foreign-born
3. The promotion of physical education
4. The training of teachers
5. The equalization of educational opportunities

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
WOMEN'S BUREAU  
Washington

EXTRACTS FROM  
**PRELIMINARY  
REPORT**

HOURS, WAGES AND WORKING  
CONDITIONS FOR WOMEN IN  
INDUSTRY IN KENTUCKY

PRINTED BY  
CONSUMERS' LEAGUE OF KENTUCKY  
LOUISVILLE, KY.

\*The material omitted had reference to hours and working conditions.

**Night Work for Women  
and  
Shift Rotation  
in War Plants**

*Night Work in Wartime.*

*Reducing Health Dangers of Night Work.*

*Rotation of Shifts: How Frequent?*

*Recommendations.*

*Sources of Information.*

WOMEN'S BUREAU  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Special Bulletin No. 6  
June 1942

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price 5 cents

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
FRANCES PERKINS, SECRETARY  
WOMEN'S BUREAU  
MARY ANDERSON, DIRECTOR

**Hazards to Women  
Employed in War Plants  
on Abrasive-Wheel Jobs**



SPECIAL BULLETIN NO. 7 OF THE WOMEN'S BUREAU

United States  
Government Printing Office  
Washington : 1942

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price 5 cents



# Wage-Earning Women in War Time

## The Textile Industry

With Special Reference in Pennsylvania and New Jersey  
to Woolen and Worsted Yarn, and in Rhode Island  
to the Work of Women at Night

FLORENCE KELLEY

General Secretary National Consumers' League

*Reprinted from*  
THE JOURNAL OF INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE  
October, 1919

**National Consumers' League**

44 East 23rd St., New York City

# JOINT COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL HYGIENE

## KENTUCKY FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS, KENTUCKY LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS RECOMMENDATIONS

The joint committee on Social Hygiene of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs and the Kentucky League of Women Voters urges upon all members of federated clubs and all members of the League, the careful consideration of the contents of this leaflet and earnestly requests the hearty cooperation of the War Mothers, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, the Mothers' Congress, the Parent-Teachers Association, women's Church Societies, all other women's organizations, all women voters organized and unorganized, and all other citizens.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS RECOMMENDATIONS

### OF THE SOCIAL HYGIENE COMMITTEE ANN WEBSTER, Chairman

**Law Enforcement:** The Committee recommends

That the chief interest and concern of the committee will be securing the enforcement of existing laws relating to vice repression.

That each state chairman of social hygiene will undertake to familiarize herself with all the laws that have been enacted by her state, so that the information may be disseminated to local chairmen, and may form the basis of the local program of law enforcement.

## II.

**Legislation:** The Committee recommends

**State:** That inasmuch as every state has some form of anti-prostitution law, the first legislative consideration of the Committee will be to secure amendments in states where the laws do not conform to modern requirements. That wherever necessary, therefore, anti-prostitution laws should be amended to embody all of the following points:

(a) To keep, set up, maintain or operate any place, structure, or conveyance for purpose of prostitution, assignation or lewdness.

(b) To occupy any such place for such purpose, or to permit such a place to be so used.

(c) To receive or offer, or agree to receive any person into such place for such a purpose, or to permit them to remain therein for such a purpose.

(d) To direct, take, or transport, or agree, or offer to do so, any person to any such place with knowledge or reason to know that the purpose of such directing, etc., is prostitution, assignation or lewdness.

(e) To procure, or solicit, or offer to do so for such purpose.

(f) To reside, enter, or remain, in any such place for such purpose.

(g) To engage in assignation, lewdness or prostitution, or to aid or abet therein.

Prostitution should be defined to include the giving or receiving of the body for hire, or the giving or receiving of the body for indiscriminate sexual intercourse without hire.

In order to secure enforcement of the anti-prostitution law in communities where public officials are weak, it is necessary to have

**The Injunction and Abatement Law,** permitting individual citizens to close by injunction, houses used in whole or in part for purposes of lewdness, assignation of prostitution.

When it becomes necessary for citizens to invoke the Injunction and Abatement Law in order to secure law enforcement, there should be

Provisions for the expeditious removal from office of any official who neglects or

refuses to enforce the law, commonly known as the **Ouster Law**.

With intelligent use of the three foregoing measures, prostitution can be controlled.

**FEDERAL:** Continued support for adequate appropriation for the continuance of the activities of the U. S. Inter-departmental Social Hygiene Board.

**LOCAL:** In order to prevent opportunities for advertising prostitution, the Committee recommends

An ordinance licensing dancehalls, motion picture theatres, skating rinks, taxicabs, and all other forms of commercial amusement, and providing for supervision and revocation of licenses where such taxicabs or places are used for places of lewdness, assignation or prostitution.

### III

**Educational Measures:** The committee recommends

Courses in Hygiene, with a wholesome slant on social hygiene, as a required study, in all teacher training institutions.

### IV.

**Recreational Measures:** The Committee recommends

That provision for wholesome recreational facilities be developed in every community.

### V.

**Remedial Measures:** (Delinquents, Minors, Defectives.) The committee recommends

(a) The establishment of local protective homes for girls in all large cities, proper detention quarters for women awaiting trial, and separate detention quarters for juveniles awaiting trial.

(b) That cases involving sex offenses be tried in chancery courts.

(c) Provision for mental examination and diagnosis of subnormal children; education suitable to their possibilities; supervision during and after school age; custodial care for those unable to adjust themselves to normal environment.

(d) Reformatory farms for delinquent men and women.

(e) Industrial farm schools for delinquent boys and girls. Institutions to provide for investigation of case histories; mental and physical examinations; classifications of patients; moral agencies for character development; vocational training; indeterminate sentences with provision for parole, and the institutions equipped with trained officers.

(f) The appointment of women on governing boards of all charitable and penal institutions; women as probation and parole officers; as police and protective officers; as court officials; as jurors; and as physicians in institutions for women and children, and on Boards of Health.

### VI.

**Medical Measures:** The committee recommends

Veneral disease control measures that embody the following points:

(a) Classification of venereal disease as communicable.

(b) Provision for administrative machinery in boards of health for holding hearings and making determinations concerning exposure to venereal disease infection, as a basis for orders for examination, treatment and quarantine.

The authorities should not be given power to institute periodic examinations of prostitutes.

(c) Distribution of free therapeutic agents for venereal disease, through state boards of health; provision for prophylactic treatment for civilians, which is tacit approval of the double standard, is not implied in the foregoing recommendations.

The committee recommends

(a) Public laboratories for diagnosis.

(b) Provision in clinics and hospitals for treatment of venereal disease, with free treatment when necessary.

(c) Detention hospitals for men and women who refuse to conform with regulations concerning treatment and whose manner of life, in the opinion of the health officer, makes them a public danger.

(d) Provision for penalizing the advertising of "cures" for venereal disease, and the

sale of venereal disease remedies by druggists without prescription of regular physicians.

### KENTUCKY DIGEST OF LAWS

A digest of the laws of each state was made at considerable expense by the American Social Hygiene Association for the National League of Women Voters without cost to the League. The following Digest of the laws of Kentucky has great value as a guide in our work.

**Keeping Disorderly House.** This is a common law offense and not punishable by statute. Such a law is sorely needed.

**Permitting the Use of a Place or Conveyance or Receiving Another Therein for Such Purpose** are not offenses in Kentucky.

**Transporting Another For Prostitution.** Sec. 1215b Carrol Stats. Suppl. 1918. Transporting a female to become an inmate of a house of prostitution is punishable by imprisonment for from 1 to 5 years. Transporting one to a house of prostitution is not an offense.

**The Activities of the Go Between.** Not an offense in Kentucky.

**Compulsory Prostitution:** Sec. 1215b. Carrol Suppl. 1918. Forcing or by fraud causing a female to become an inmate of a house of prostitution or remaining therein is punishable by the same penalty as the foregoing paragraph.

**Pandering or Procuring Another For Prostitution:** Sec. 1215b. 1-3 Car. Suppl. 1918. Procuring a female inmate for a house of prostitution or procuring another person for the purpose of illicit sexual intercourse is punishable by imprisonment of from 1 to 5 years.

**Living Off Earnings of Prostitute:** Sec. 1215b, 1-3 Car. Suppl. 1918. Accepting or appropriating anything without lawful consideration from a prostitute is an offense punishable by imprisonment from 1 to 5 years. (Legal consideration is referred to, which is an act of forbearance or promise of one person in return for an act or promise of another.)

**Soliciting:** Soliciting is not unlawful.

Giving or receiving body for prostitution is not unlawful.

**Frequenting, Residing in or Occupying a Disorderly House or Bawdy House or Occupying or Residing in Any Other Place or Convenience for Prostitution, or Entering or Remaining in Any Other Place or Conveyance for Prostitution or Engaging in Prostitution:** Are not unlawful in Kentucky.

**Fornication and Adultery:** Sec. 1320 Car. Stats. 1915.. A single act of sexual intercourse between unmarried persons ~~or between unmarried persons~~ or between persons either of whom is married to another party, is punishable by fine of from \$20 and \$50.

**Age of Consent:** Sec. 1152-1155. Car. Stats. 1915. Carnal knowledge of a child under 12 is punishable by death or life imprisonment. Carnal knowledge of a child between the age of 12 and 16 is subject to imprisonment of from 10 to 20 years.

**Reformatories:** Adult women. Kentucky has no reformatory for adult women.

**Veneral Diseases.** Notification, Compulsory Examination and Quarantine of Suspected persons. Regulations of the State Board of Health, 5, 12, 19. Veneral diseases are reportable by number and authority is given to examine persons suspected of having such diseases, and to quarantine for the same, if such is necessary for the protection of the public health, prostitutes, and persons associated with them who are considered to be reasonably suspected of having venereal diseases. The giving of certificates of freedom of venereal diseases is prohibited.

**Veneral Diseases.** Advertising, Treatment of cures, Sale of Remedy without prescription. Sec. 1736h. Car. Stats. Suppl. 1918. Forbids the publication or distribution of an advertisement concerning venereal diseases, etc., or the calling attention to any preparation for use therefor or to any place or person where treatment is rendered. Penalty, imprisonment for not more than 6 months or fine of from \$50 to \$500 or both. Under Rule 64 of the Regulations of the State Board of Health of May 12, 1919. Druggists are forbidden to sell any drugs for the alleviation of venereal diseases without a physician's prescription.

Veneral Diseases is not a bar to marriage in Kentucky.

**Injunction and Abatement Laws.** Kentucky Stats. (Carrol) 1918 Sec. 3941 M. Sec. 1-11. The county attorney or any citizen of the county may on petition without bond secure



forthwith from the court if satisfied of existence of conditions, a temporary order, which may on proper proof be made permanent, restraining the owners, agents, lessees or occupants of any building, erection or place from maintaining or permitting thereon lewdness, assignation or prostitution and closing same as a public nuisance for one year unless subsequently released on bond: **Provided** it shall not appear that owner or agent have in good faith endeavored such nuisance. If owner shows this, no order issues restraining him or closing building or place but may issue against others.

Disobedience of any court order subjects offender to fine of not less than \$200 nor more than \$1,000 or to imprisonment for not less than three nor more than six months or both such fine and imprisonment.

NOTE: In 1916 the Social Hygiene Committee of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs made and presented to the Annual Convention that year a **Compilation of the Laws of Kentucky for the Suppression of Vice**. The Compilation gives laws in full and includes many laws not in the foregoing digest. It does not contain the laws relating to Venereal Diseases and, since it was made in 1916, does not contain the Injunction and Abatement law passed in 1918. There are yet about 50 copies of the Compilation not distributed, which may be had by addressing the Chairman, Miss Alice Lloyd, Maysville, Ky.

### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR LEGISLATION FOR KENTUCKY 1922.

1. **Appropriations.** It is particularly recommended that adequate appropriations be made to the Health Department to enable it to carry on a broad venereal disease control program.

2. Keeping a disorderly house is not a statutory offense in Kentucky. Engaging in prostitution, soliciting for prostitution, prostitution in a taxicab or "for hire" automobile, receiving a person into a place for the purpose of prostitution, or permitting them to remain therefor, and all the other phases of prostitution which are reached by the Model Law Form No. 1, are at present absent from the Kentucky Statutes. It is therefore of primary importance that Form No. 1 be enacted into law.

3. **Ouster Law.** Kentucky has no Ouster Law and therefore it is advisable that such a law be enacted in order to remove recalcitrant officials who fail or refuse to enforce the provisions of the social hygiene laws or any other laws.

4. **Reformatories.** Kentucky has no reformatory for adult women. There was a very strong agitation for such a law in 1920 and a Bill was introduced into the Legislature, which failed of passage for economic reasons. Model Law No. 6 is recommended.

5. **Age of Consent.** The age of consent in Kentucky is now 16. The State Federation of Women's Clubs endeavored to secure the enactment of a bill in 1920 raising the age from 16 to 18, which failed of passage. It is recommended that a similar bill be pushed in 1922.

*Passed 1922*  
BASCOM JOHNSON,

Director, Legislative Activities, 1922,  
A. S. H. A. 370 7th Ave., N. Y. C.

NOTE: The American Social Hygiene Association has carefully drafted Standard Laws on the foregoing subjects, copies of which may be had by writing to the address given above.

Bills were introduced in 1920 providing for (2), (3), (4) and (5). (2) and (3) were not pushed.

(4) failed because of the financial condition of the State.

(5) failed because public opinion needed further education.

Bills providing for Appropriations (1), an Ouster Law, (3), and an Age of Consent Law (5), have been introduced at this (1922) Session of the General Assembly. A bill providing for (2), Form No. 1, will no doubt be introduced at this session.

The passage of all these bills is a matter of popular education and of co-operation.

Respectfully Submitted,

ALICE LLOYD, Chairman,

Social Hygiene Committee.

Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs.

Kentucky League of Women Voters.

*Age of consent*

# SENATE BILL No. 7

## Amended So As To Read

AN ACT relating to unlawful carnal knowledge of children under the age of eighteen years, including both sexes, and prescribing and fixing penalties for violations thereof, and amending and re-enacting Section 1155, Kentucky Statutes, Carroll, 1915.

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

That Section 1155, Kentucky Statutes, Carroll's 1915 Edition, be and the same is hereby amended and re-enacted, so that said section when so amended and re-enacted shall read as follows:

Section 1155. Every male person who shall carnally know, with her consent, any female child, not his wife, under the age of eighteen years, and every female person who shall carnally know any male child under the age of eighteen years, not her husband, shall be punished as follows:

(1) When such child is under the age of twelve years, by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for not less than twenty years nor more than fifty years, or by death, in the discretion of the jury.

(2) When such child is of the age of twelve years and under the age of fourteen years, by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for not less than five years nor more than twenty years.

(3) When such child is of the age of fourteen years and under the age of sixteen years, by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary not less than three years nor more than fifteen years.

(4) When such child is of the age of sixteen years and under the age of eighteen years, by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for not less than two years nor more than ten years.

(5) Any male person of the age of seventeen years and under the age of twenty-one years and any female person of the age of eighteen years and under the age of twenty-one years convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this Act may, in the discretion of the court, be punished by confinement in the county jail or in the State Penitentiary not more than one year or fined not more than \$500.00 or both, in the discretion of the court, and not as provided in (1), (2), (3) and (4) of this Act.

(6) When the complaining witness is of and over the age of sixteen years and the defendant is under the age of twenty-one years, the court is authorized to hear testimony in aggravation or mitigation of the sentence.

(7) Any female under the age of eighteen years, and any male under the age of seventeen years, charged with a violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall be dealt with and proceeded against as are other juvenile delinquents, under the provisions of Section 331e, Kentucky Statutes.

But this Act shall in no way affect Sections 1152, 1153, 1154, 1158 or 1214 of Kentucky Statutes, Carroll 1915.

The Filson

1915

*Please from  
his name*

*The Fed of W.C.*

# Kentucky Age Of Consent Law

## ITS HISTORY AND PROPOSED AMENDMENT

### PRESENT AGE OF CONSENT LAW

Section 1155: Whoever shall unlawfully carnally know a female under the age of 16 years, or an idiot, shall be confined in the Penitentiary for not less than 10 nor more than 20 years.

Kentucky Statutes, Carroll 1915.

### OBJECTIONS

1. Age too low.
2. Does not protect both sexes.
3. Prosecuting Attorneys find that in many cases juries will not convict because they think the minimum penalty too high.

### PROPOSED BILL

AN ACT. Relating to unlawful carnal knowledge of children under the age of 18 years, including both sexes, and prescribing and fixing penalties for violations thereof, and amending and re-enacting Section 1155, Kentucky Statutes, Carroll 1915.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY:

Section 1. That Section 1155, Kentucky Statutes, Carroll 1915, be and hereby is amended and re-enacted so that said Section when so amended and re-enacted shall read as follows:

Section 1155. Every male person who shall carnally know, with her consent, any female child, not his wife, under the age of 18 years, and every female person who shall carnally know any male child under the age of 18 years, not her husband, shall be punished as follows:

- (1) When such child is under the age of twelve years, by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for not less than 20 years nor more than 50 years, or by death in the discretion of the jury.
- (2) When such child is of the age of 12 years, and under the age of 16 years, by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for not less than 5 years nor more than 20 years.
- (3) When such child is of the age of 16 years and under the age of 18 years, by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for not less than 2 years nor more than 10 years.
- (4) Any female person under the age of 18 years, and any male person under the age of 17 years, charged with a violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall be dealt with and proceeded against as are other juvenile delinquents, under the provisions of Section 331e, Kentucky Statutes.

But this Act shall in no way affect Sections 1152, 1153, 1154 or 1158 of Kentucky Statutes, Carroll 1915.

### IDIOTS

Because of the grading of penalties according to the age of the complaining witness, idiots were omitted from this Bill and are provided for in a separate Bill, which will be presented to the General Assembly.

### IMPROVED PROVISIONS

1. Though yet three years below the legal age at which persons may exercise the political rights of citizens, may manage and control their own property and contract honorable marriage without consent of parent or guardian, this Bill raises by 2 years the age to which the law extends to minors protection against despoilers.
2. In keeping with the plainest principles of justice and enlightened appreciation of the value of sex integrity in both sexes, this Bill extends equal protection of the law to the youth of both sexes. It upholds a single standard of morals.
3. Penalties are graded according to the age of the violated child.
4. The minimum penalty allows for lighter sentence when there are mitigating circumstances.
5. Offenders within the Juvenile Court Age are tried as other Juvenile Delinquents.

## COMMENTS

1. Section (4) of this bill was, with reluctance, so written, because of the discrimination between the Juvenile Court Age of boys and girls in the present Juvenile Court Law.

The proponents of the bill know no reason why the Juvenile Court Law should extend the Juvenile Court Age of girl children one year longer than the Juvenile Court Age of boy children. Physically and in school girls develop as rapidly as boys, and in the opinion of the proponents of this bill a girl at the age of seventeen years is as responsible for any violation of the law as a boy of the same age.

In their opinion the Juvenile Court Law should be so amended as to fix the age of eighteen years as the maximum Juvenile Court Age of all children, without respect to sex.

2. It would probably be well to further amend the Juvenile Court Law by giving to Circuit Courts original jurisdiction of all persons above the age of 14 years charged with the commission of a felony, with discretionary power in the Circuit Court to transfer or remand any such person under the age of 18 years to the Juvenile Court for trial as a Juvenile Delinquent.

3. The proponents of this bill desire that this bill and the bill on the same subject introduced at the request of the Prosecuting Attorney's Association, be referred in both houses to the same committees, and that committee hearings on the two bills be held at the same time. The supporters of each bill are entitled to hear what the supporters of the other bill have to say in its behalf.

**A righteous purpose, a high motive, a well chosen vocabulary, make possible the discussion with propriety of any subject by responsible persons charged with the duty of dealing with it.**

4. This bill with minor and unimportant differences was introduced in the 1920 Session of the General Assembly. The Senate Committee immediately reported it out with recommendations that it be passed. The House Committee held it until it was called out by the House Rules Committee. In both houses it reached its second reading.

## HISTORY

The first legislation in Kentucky on this subject was an Act of December 19, 1801, making carnal knowledge of a "woman child" under the age of "10 years" punishable by confinement in the Penitentiary for not less than 10 nor more than 21 years.

See Littell's Laws of Kentucky, Vol. 2, page 469, Sec. 8.

Also Morehead & Brown, 1834, Vol. 2, page 1269.

In 1852 when the Revised Statutes were adopted, following the Constitution of 1850, this Section was changed by substituting the words "white girl" instead of the words "woman child," and the maximum penalty was reduced from 21 to 20 years, leaving the minimum penalty 10 years. See Revised Statutes 1852.

In 1873, on April 22, the Legislature adopted a compilation of the Statutes, known as the General Statutes, made by three Commissioners appointed for the purpose, in which compilation this Section was changed by substituting the word "female" for the words "white girl", by raising the age from 10 to 12 years, and by including idiots.

See General Statutes of Kentucky, page 322, Article 4, Sec. 6.

In the Autumn of 1893 at its annual convention the Kentucky Equal Rights Association appointed a special committee, of which Mrs. Thos. L. Jones of Covington, granddaughter of the distinguished Wm. Taylor Barry, was Chairman, to go before a Committee of the Senate at the 1894 Session of the General Assembly and petition that the age of legal protection for girls, known as the Age of Consent, be raised from 12 to 18 years. Though unsuccessful in this effort, this Committee of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association continued its work of education, and of appealing to succeeding Sessions of the General Assembly.

Mrs. Sara Gibson Humphreys of Woodford County succeeded Mrs. Jones as Chairman of the Committee, and was tireless in her devoted efforts in circulating petitions and leading delegations to the General Assembly, but did not succeed in securing this righteous protection of girl children.

On March 14, 1906, largely through the persuasion of Mr. Geo. L. Sehon, of the Kentucky Childrens Home Society, the Legislature passed a bill raising the Age of Consent from 12 to 16 years. One man was thought by the legislators of that day to know more



about the protection needed for girls than many mothers. His argument was that a large number, perhaps one half, of illegitimate children are born of mothers under the age of 16 years, and that children so born are apt to become a charge upon the State.

### PRESENT SITUATION

For many years the Kentucky Federation of Womens Clubs, in harmony with the General Federation of Womens Clubs, has had as part of its legislative program the securing of a law fixing the Age of Consent at 18 years and extending equal protection of the law to the youth of both sexes, since it is youth and not sex that should be protected and the Federation, both State and National, stands for a single standard of morals.

The Kentucky League of Women Voters, in keeping with the National League of Women Voters, includes the securing of this law in its legislative work.

The American Social Hygiene Association, the greatest organization dealing with the subject of Social Hygiene in the world, is recommending to all the States the passage of such a Law.

### WHAT OTHER STATES HAVE DONE

14 States have raised the Age of Consent for girls to 18 years, without a qualifying clause: Arizona, California, Idaho, Kansas, Louisiana, Minnesota, Montana, New York, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming.

5 States have raised the age to 18 years, with a qualifying clause: Florida, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, and Texas.

3 States have raised the age to 21 years, with a qualifying clause: Nebraska, Tennessee and Wisconsin.

6 States include boys, giving equal protection of the law to the youth of both sexes: Colorado, Michigan, Nebraska, Oregon, South Carolina and Washington.

The 1921 Session of the Nebraska Legislature fixed the age at 21 years and included boys.

Thus 22 of the States have taken advanced steps to protect the youth of these States.

### KENTUCKY KEEP STEP

The Women of Kentucky solidly ask the 1922 Session of the General Assembly to enact this righteous law for the protection of our youth and to write into our Statutes a single standard. If this Session fails to pass this Bill, Kentucky will lose the chance to be in the first half of the States to take this advanced step.

### GROWTH OF PUBLIC OPINION

We of today cannot understand how the fathers of girl children could have passed a law fixing 10 years as the age at which the law withdrew its protection from little girls, and that succeeding generations of fathers allowed this law to remain in force from 1801 to 1873.

We cannot understand how as late as 1852 negro children were expressly excluded as 1873. Kentucky fathers fixed the legal age of protection of little girls at 12 years. as 1873 Kentucky fathers fixed legal age of protection of little girls at 12 years.

Long before another 70 years has passed, those who come after us will wonder that protection was withdrawn from girls at 16 years of age, and that debased women were allowed for rent or hire to debauch boy children.

It is a matter of deep concern to the mothers of Kentucky that investigators who some years ago made the survey of Lexington, reported that they had never before seen boys so young in the segregated district.

The Women of Kentucky are asking that the seat of our State University, as well as our home communities, be cleaned up and kept clean, and we are now asking for additional tools with which to work.

### 21 THE LOGICAL AGE

That the age at which young, immature persons are thrown on their own responsibility, before they know its value, to waste and throw away the priceless jewel of sex integrity, the largest single factor in their lives, should be fixed below the age at which they may exercise political rights, control their own property, or without the consent of parent or guardian contract honorable marriage, the women of Kentucky believe to be illogical and inconsistent. The logical Age of Consent is that of legal majority, in Kentucky 21 years. But if public opinion can as yet go no further than 18 years, this compromise, for the present, is accepted as a step forward.

The number of convictions under the present law, since its passage in March 1906 was furnished in December 1921 by the authorities at the Reformatory at Frankfort, and the Penitentiary at Eddyville.

**ADMISSIONS TO KENTUCKY STATE REFORMATORY AT FRANKFORT AND THE PENITENTIARY AT EDDYVILLE**

**Charged with violating Section 1155, Kentucky Statutes, Carroll, 1915, since its enactment, March 6, 1906.**

<b>ENROLLMENT</b>		<b>AGE WHEN ADMITTED</b>	
1906.....	1	16.....	1
1907.....	2	17.....	1
1908.....	1	18.....	1
1909.....	5	19.....	4
1910.....	7	20.....	2
1911.....	11	21.....	9
1912.....	11	22.....	3
1913.....	6	23.....	12
1914.....	11	24.....	3
1915.....	6	25.....	6
1916.....	10	26.....	2
1917.....	9	27.....	2
1918.....	2	28.....	6
1919.....	3	29.....	2
1920.....	8	30.....	3
1921.....	8	32.....	2
Total.....	101	33.....	4
		34.....	2
		35.....	2
		36.....	1
		37.....	2
		38.....	1
		39.....	1
		41.....	3
		42.....	2
		43.....	1
		44.....	1
		45.....	2
		47.....	2
		48.....	2
		49.....	3
		50.....	2
		52.....	1
		53.....	1
		56.....	2
		60.....	1
		64.....	2
White.....	62	65.....	2
Negro.....	39	72.....	1
		73.....	1
Total.....	101	Total.....	101

Under the proposed law these offenders under 17 years would in the discretion of the trial court be dealt with as Juvenile Delinquents; and the minimum penalty being reduced, the jury could in its discretion fix lighter penalties in cases where the offender is still young and the case seems to warrant a lighter penalty.

Minimum penalties in this Bill would have been made lower except for existing penalties for other offenses. The law is an educator and a standard bearer, and to assess property values higher than human values educates to a false standard.

For obvious reasons any law on this subject, is difficult of enforcement. No doubt the violations of the law are far more numerous than the convictions under it. But the foregoing figures show that the present law, even with its alleged high minimum penalty, is not entirely inoperative.

*Age of consent*

## SENATE BILL No. 7

### Amended So As To Read

AN ACT relating to unlawful carnal knowledge of children under the age of eighteen years, including both sexes, and prescribing and fixing penalties for violations thereof, and amending and re-enacting Section 1155, Kentucky Statutes, Carroll, 1915.

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

That Section 1155, Kentucky Statutes, Carroll's 1915 Edition, be and the same is hereby amended and re-enacted, so that said section when so amended and re-enacted shall read as follows:

Section 1155. Every male person who shall carnally know, with her consent, any female child, not his wife, under the age of eighteen years, and every female person who shall carnally know any male child under the age of eighteen years, not her husband, shall be punished as follows:

(1) When such child is under the age of twelve years, by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for not less than twenty years nor more than fifty years, or by death, in the discretion of the jury.

(2) When such child is of the age of twelve years and under the age of fourteen years, by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for not less than five years nor more than twenty years.

(3) When such child is of the age of fourteen years and under the age of sixteen years, by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary not less than three years nor more than fifteen years.

(4) When such child is of the age of sixteen years and under the age of eighteen years, by imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for not less than two years nor more than ten years.

(5) Any male person of the age of seventeen years and under the age of twenty-one years and any female person of the age of eighteen years and under the age of twenty-one years convicted of a violation of any of the provisions of this Act may, in the discretion of the court, be punished by confinement in the county jail or in the State Penitentiary not more than one year or fined not more than \$500.00 or both, in the discretion of the court, and not as provided in (1), (2), (3) and (4) of this Act.

(6) When the complaining witness is of and over the age of sixteen years and the defendant is under the age of twenty-one years, the court is authorized to hear testimony in aggravation or mitigation of the sentence.

(7) Any female under the age of eighteen years, and any male under the age of seventeen years, charged with a violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall be dealt with and proceeded against as are other juvenile delinquents, under the provisions of Section 331e, Kentucky Statutes.

But this Act shall in no way affect Sections 1152, 1153, 1154, 1158 or 1214 of Kentucky Statutes, Carroll 1915.

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# Why The 1922 Session of The General Assembly of Kentucky Is Asked To Pass The Brock- Flanery Age of Consent Bill

SENATE BILL No. 7.

HOUSE BILL No. 13.

**FIRST.** Every man and woman in the Commonwealth of Kentucky of the age of 21 years, not convicted of crime or not mentally diseased, is a part of the law-making and law-enforcing power of the State. Every person under the age of twenty-one years is a ward of the State in tutelage, and a potential asset of the State to be protected for the sake of the State as well as for the sake of the individual.

Any member of the law-making and law-enforcing power of the State who injures a ward of the State, does not only a private injury but betrays a public trust and is guilty not only of a crime against the individual but also of a crime against the State,—and that, notwithstanding the previous waywardness of the ward. The greater the need of vigilant guardianship the greater should be the vigilance upon the part of those responsible.

**SECOND.** In our theory of organized society the family is the corner stone of the State. Whoever injures a potential husband and father or a potential wife and mother prevents the establishing of a family or does injury to the potential family, and thus commits a crime against the State as well as a private injury.

Indeed there is no such thing as a private injury in organized society. An injury to any member of the social organism is an injury to the organism as a whole.

**THIRD.** We submit that the age of sixteen years is too young for a girl to be considered by the law as capable of consenting to her own undoing. If at that age she could understand the irreparable injury she is doing to herself, which she can not, she does not comprehend the possibility, the probability, the almost certainty of passing on by that act the current of life, and of thus damning with existence a fatherless, nameless, homeless child, with no guarantee of the means of even the barest physical maintenance and certainly doomed to social ostracism. Organized society owes it to the unborn that they shall not come into life with such a handicap. Life under such conditions is a curse and not a blessing to the individual, and the State is handicapped by such citizens.

If in the hour of a rude and cruel awakening, the prospective mother, herself a terrified child, commits the crime of abortion or infanticide, or suicides, not unusual occurrences, it is small excuse that the author or at least the partner of her undoing should say: "She was sixteen years of age and consented." Those who have studied the physiology and psychology of adolescence know that a girl sixteen years of age is not mature enough in judgment to consent to her own shame and the grave responsibility of procreation. There has been great lack of clear thinking on this subject.

We are legislating for civilized beings not for cave men and women. The standards of civilized life are not the same as the standards of primitive peoples. Nature cries for life only. Civilization demands the things that make life worth living, shelter, food, clothing, education; and the modern State undertakes to provide these necessaries for children born of parents so incompetent or so recreant to their trust and responsibility as not to provide them for their offspring. The shame of illegitimate parenthood is that a child has been born without a home being established for its care and nurture. Society resents and frowns upon those who encumber the State with the products of their irresponsible abuse of the procreative power.

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An attorney of more than average capacity and moral earnestness, when asked with what consistency the law held that no child under twenty-one years of age could be trusted with the smallest inheritance of property but placed upon a child of sixteen years the responsibility of her own ruin and the possibility of disgraced offspring said: "A girl of the age of thirteen years knows right from wrong. The care of property requires judgment." What human act should be performed with a more serious exercise of judgment than that act which imposes life upon another? What requires greater judgment than to determine whether parents have the physical health, economic ability, mental and moral characteristics that justify them in thrusting upon the State a future citizen? And we have been leaving decision in this matter to a child sixteen years of age with nothing except the penalty of life to bestow upon her unwelcome offspring, when in so doing she also sacrifices for herself everything that makes civilized life worth living.

**FOURTH.** Any woman above the age of 18 years who destroys the sex integrity of a lad under the age of 18 years, before he knows the true purpose and value of sex and sets him in the way of licentiousness and debauchery is the arch enemy of the social order. The chaste woman is a social producer and builder. The unchaste woman is often a parasite, always a destroyer and a wrecker.

The unchaste man wrongs womanhood and motherhood. The unchaste woman wrongs manhood and fatherhood. Both wrong childhood and the social order.

**FIFTH.** We have set eighteen years as the Juvenile Court age. Certainly a girl or boy should be protected against a despoiler until she or he has passed the Juvenile Court age. If a child under the age of eighteen years is not triable in the same Court as adults, it should not in this matter be measured by the same standards as adults.

**SIXTH.** We know that some States have raised the "Age of Consent" to eighteen years with the iniquitous clause, "if of previous chaste character" or "the jury is authorized to hear testimony in mitigation or aggravation of the offense."

The law should not commit the inconsistency in one and the same act of offering protection to minors and of holding a minor responsible because it had hitherto been wronged. To do so is to suggest in the law itself how the defendant and unscrupulous counsel may further injure the plaintiff by suborned testimony. To assert that the plaintiff was of previous unchaste character places upon those who make it the responsibility of proving the charge to be true; and if it be so proven, it at once becomes the duty of the officers of the law to proceed against any and all those who have hitherto contributed to the delinquency of a minor rather than to use the fact in mitigation or justification of his or her latest despoiler. If the plaintiff be proven of previous unchaste character he or she, under existing law, should be taken in custody and properly dealt with by the Juvenile Court and not made the licensed victim of all comers.

Some of the States make exceptions in the law "if the girl is a common prostitute." In these days of Juvenile Courts, Probation Officers and State Schools for Delinquent Girls, what excuse has any community for having in it a girl under eighteen years of age who is a "common prostitute?" The State would be better employed in trying officers of the law for neglect of duty than in giving license to all comers to further despoil its ward. To take the position that the one hundredth man or woman is less guilty of a crime against the State and against Youth than the first man or woman, is to say that a man may wear with honor a coat that he knows to have been stolen, or that it is no violation of the law against assault and battery to kick a man after some one else has knocked him down. That a minor has committed theft does not mitigate the offense of an adult who connives with the minor in committing subsequent thefts.

**SEVENTH.** We have waited long enough to say to our boys: "The State holds your virtue as an asset to be protected." Enforcing the law for the protection of boys may for

obvious reasons be more difficult than the law protecting girls, but every social worker and many others who have watched youth with anxious interest know of instances in which charges could have been proven if we had had the law. The experts who made the vice survey in the City of Lexington, in which our State University is located, reported that they had never in any other city seen so many young boys or boys so young in the vice district. The law is an educator and a standard bearer. It is time we lifted this standard before our boys. Those prone to commit this offense will learn by law what nothing else can teach them so effectively.

We have talked about a "double standard" as if a double standard were possible. In every act of guilt there is an unchaste woman and an unchaste man involved. There cannot be unchaste men without unchaste women—not in equal numbers to be sure; but a portion of the women of every generation must be sacrificed on the unholy altar of lust if men are to be licensed to degrade and desecrate the sacred procreative power. Quite as much suffering and human misery have been caused by the lack of chastity in men, as by the lack of chastity in women with the additional indictment that the lack of chastity in men has brought incalculable shame, sorrow and suffering to multitudes who have had no share in the guilt. Since men are made out of boys, the only hope of having men fit to build homes and to perpetuate the race is to take care of and to protect boys. If we had been taking proper care of our boys these last hundred years, we should now have less of which to be ashamed and for which to suffer. The Devil's choice dictum: "The boy must sow his wild oats," has yielded an abundant harvest of race misery.

The vice world draws into its vortex the daughters of the poor, who in turn wreak a fearful vengeance upon the society that has wronged them by preying upon the sons of the well-to-do. The haunts of vice are the bridges between the extremes of society over which loathsome disease and moral degradation are carried. While we must not slacken any effort to prevent girls from being drawn into the vortex of vice, no matter to what maladjustment of social and natural forces the unfortunate ones have succumbed, we cannot allow them to prey upon our boys. Whether from mental defect or moral deficiency, it cannot be denied that there are in every community parasites who turn to the desecration and barter of sex for a livelihood. There can be no question that a woman over eighteen years of age who receives into unholy relation a boy younger than herself, is an arch criminal against the home and the State as well as against the individual. That she should be dealt with as men offenders are dealt with is without question and this without regard to the past record of the boy. Whether the woman is the first or the one hundredth to disregard the sacred rights of youth she should be dealt with as if she were the first.

**EIGHTH.** We do feel however that women so taken into custody should be placed under the control and care of women and that they should be given such work and vocational training as suits their capabilities. For this reason we earnestly urge that the General Assembly of 1922 will make such appropriation to the State Charities and Corrections as will make possible a State Farm for Delinquent Women.

**NINTH.** While the proponents of this bill insist that the age shall be eighteen years and that equal protection shall be extended to both sexes, they are less sure about the matter of minimum penalties.

The fact that society measures the enormity of a crime by the penalty the law attaches to it has given them great concern. They have no desire for excessive punishment or for the spirit of revenge in fixing penalties. In their judgment the objects of penalties are to restrain the offender from further offenses to secure if possible his or her reform and to warn others who might be tempted to commit like offenses; but it would be most unfortunate to make chicken-stealing a graver offense in the public mind than these offenses against the procreative function. If there is to be a penalty, make it heavy enough to act as a deterrent to man or woman.

**TENTH.** Consider also that the age and experience of the man and the relative strength of character of the man and the girl are more important factors in determining his punishment than is her previous record. There is a type of girl that so loves and trusts that she is as clay in the potter's hands with the man she loves and trusts. The ability of the man to win the confidence of the girl, his more attractive social standing, his greater age and wider experience are matters to be considered in fixing penalties.

A girl who is the object of desire of a man older than herself is at a disadvantage which could never come to a boy who is marked for prey by a woman older than himself. It is a question of barter, not affection with the woman, and he knows it is a question of barter; his affections are not blinding or misleading him. He neither loves nor trusts his decoyer; he loathes and scorns her. He does not find in her a higher social type than that to which he is accustomed and that attracts him. He would not be seen in daylight with her. Nevertheless she is a parasite and a destroyer and must be punished or restrained, or what you will, but she must be taken into custody by the State.

**ELEVENTH.** Consider that the presence of women on Juries, will make easier the enforcement of all laws on this subject and that it is well therefore to bear in mind the woman's point of view, which is, most happily the point of view of an ever increasing number of men. Never a group of women set out to secure any good that they were not aided and abetted by a group of right-minded men, who remained faithful to the task until it was completed. In such co-operation is the only hope of progress.

Is it not time that we write into our laws our convictions of justice and then spend our time and strength educating public opinion up to the full enforcement of the law, rather than to make our laws a violation of what we believe to be essential rectitude and thus say to the rising generation: "To these standards the State expects you to conform?"

**TWELFTH.** Since society makes it all but impossible for a girl whose chastity has been violated to regain social standing, the State should do its utmost to prevent her violation—at least to the age of eighteen years.

**THIRTEENTH.** Since a career of prostitution, spreading moral and physical contagion, is the one always open to the violated girl, for the sake of society, the State should do its utmost to preserve the chastity of girls till they have had time to develop at least the minimum of judgment.

**FOURTEENTH.** Since the debauched boy is likely to become a man who is a menace to any girl or woman whom he dares to approach, and a menace to the health and happiness of his future wife and children, public policy demands that boys be protected until they have had time to acquire at least some sense of sex responsibility.

**FIFTEENTH.** The function of sex is the propagation of life and not the wasting of life through irresponsible sex gratification. Sex is the most constructive force in nature or the most destructive according to its use or abuse. Take care of the children until they have had time to learn the true purpose of sex.

**SIXTEENTH.** In the words of Lester Ward: "Illicit sex relation is the triumph of feeling over function." Protect children against despoilers until they have learned the true function of sex, the physiological and moral duty of respecting the true function, and the individual and social peril of disregarding it.

Social Hygiene Committee.  
Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs.  
Kentucky League of Women Voters.  
ALICE LLOYD, Chairman.

**PLEASE PASS THIS ON.**



Hopkinsville, Ky

Introductory remarks at Meeting of Department of

Public Welfare, Wednesday, May 24, 1922, by Frances Ingram, President

Ky. Fed of Women's Clubs

When we review the progress made in Public Welfare in Kentucky during the past year, we find but little advance. We find, however, a number of indications of a great stride forward in the next few years. A stride forward in the better care and protection of our child life, in a more comprehensive development of the health field, a better understanding and working out of the industrial situation and in the development of a saner policy for the institutional life in Kentucky.

Miss Jane Addams said "A Nation must be saved by its lovers who have adequate and contemporaneous knowledge." There can be no advance in Kentucky without adequate and contemporaneous knowledge. During the past year, through the survey method, we have thrown a search light on the institutional child and on the women in industry. How can we stand still when we know the truth? We must go forward. How? I don't know. All I do know is we cannot stand still and we cannot go back. It is for you women of this Federation to unite with the men who care in this state and together work out a policy that will place Kentucky on a plane above reproach in the protection of its children and its women.

The keynote of Public Welfare should be prevention. More and more we are coming to realize the value of prevention in the health field. The value of prevention in recreation is being recognized more and more. How often have I sat in the Juvenile court and realized that many of the boys streaming through that court wanted only to have a little fun—a playground would have prevented their being there. The surveys made throughout the country of Jails, Reformatories, Penitentiaries, Venereal Clinics and other institutions are bringing home to us the inadequacy of our educational system. These surveys reveal a large percent of feeble-mindedness. If we knew early enough the mental condition of our children and educated them according to their needs bridging them over the adolescent period, thousands upon thousands would be saved from entering the institutions in our midst.

Louisville is having a Mental Hygiene Survey made under the auspices of the National Committee for Mental Hygiene. The Legislature asked that this survey be extended throughout the state. The National Committee for Mental Hygiene only makes the Mental Survey at the request of the local community, because of the fundamental relationship of Mental Hygiene to the advance of public welfare in Kentucky in its various phases and because at the meeting of this Federation the best impetus can be given to such a movement, I asked Dr. Frank J. O'Brien to speak to you on Mental Hygiene, with special reference to the Kentucky Mental Hygiene Survey.

55-20-11



✓ Mrs. Bayless reported that the Enabling act for the Shepherd-Towner Bill had been passed by the 1920 Kentucky Legislature, and that the Governor had approved the request for an increased appropriation of \$21,000 for the State Health Department, so that Kentucky may have all the advantages of the Shepherd-Towner Act.

Miss Lloyd requested all women interested in Legislative work to meet in Frankfort on January 16th, to interview Legislators and distribute hand-bills.

Mrs. McVey announced the arrangements for the visit of Mrs. Maud Wood Park, National President League of Women Voters.

Adjournment.

*Lucile A. Bayless*

Recording Secretary.

1/19/22  
Board  
Meeting  
Secretary  
Key

The Filson Historical Society

Jan 19 23

### Mrs. White Discusses Laws Affecting Women, Bills for Child Labor

"Forty-two states are now working under the Sheppard-Towner Act and with the aid of the Federal Government are saving the lives of mothers and babies," declares Mrs. White, legislative chairman of the General Federation of Women's Clubs. "Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Louisiana and Washington have not accepted. In some states the Governor has accepted the act pending the next session of the Legislature, and it will come before the legislatures of 35 states in 1923. Watch for it and assist.

Educational work on the Towner-Sterling Bill should persevere, morning, noon and night. It is still waiting the action of the Re-organization Committee. The plan which that committee will undoubtedly propose will include a department of Education and Public Welfare, and will be acceptable. Acceptance of this plan will insure Federal Aid.

"In accordance with our Biennial resolutions, we are pledged to encourage legislation for state kindertens. The following states have passed laws providing for the establishment of kindergartens upon the petition of parents: Arizona, California, Pennsylvania, Kansas, Maine, Nevada, Texas and Wisconsin. Attempts will be made in the following states at the coming session of the legislature to secure the same laws: Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee and Washington. If your state is in the second group, will you work to stimulate petitioning and the passage of the bill, and if your state is not above mentioned, will you work for such legislation?

A constitutional amendment authorizing Congress to enact laws prohibiting child labor, has been introduced by Senator McCormick of Illinois and Representative Foster, of Ohio, in the following form:

"Congress shall have power to limit or prohibit the labor of persons under eighteen years of age, and power is also reserved to the several states to limit or prohibit such labor in any way which does not lessen any limitation of such labor or the extent of any prohibition by Congress. The power vested in the Congress by this article shall be additional to and not a limitation on the powers elsewhere vested in the Congress by the Constitution with respect to such labor.

"This amendment has been referred to the Judiciary Committee of each House. It will be in order at

any time to urge upon that committee, favorable consideration.

"The Sterling-Lehlbach Reclassification Bill provides for a classification of all positions in the Federal Civil Service, according to duties, with salaries determined on the basis of equal pay for equal work and rated on qualifications, responsibility and efficiency, without regard to sex. It is of especial importance to women because it will supersede a civil service statute of 1870 which legalizes distinctions in salary and promotions on grounds of sex. The bill passed the House last December and is now the subject of hearings before a sub-committee of the Appropriations Committee of the Senate. It is opposed by Senator Smoot, who has a rival bill. Write and telegraph to the Appropriations Committee asking that your communication be referred to the sub-committee and urge the passage of this bill. It is endorsed by several large organizations.

"I have not before me a copy of the Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board Bill. It is introduced in both House and Senate and has strong backing."

### G. F. W. C. COOPERATING WITH HEALTH FOUNDATION

Contrary to a popular misconception, the Woman's Foundation for Health does not create a new organization through which to achieve its purpose of improving the health of womankind, but expects to receive the cooperation of and to work through health organizations already created.

This announcement has just been made by Mrs. Thomas G. Winter, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs which is cooperating with the Foundation in its manifold plan of helping build up the health of the nation by strengthening its women and girls.

In denying a rumor that the Foundation purposed to set up its own machinery in the various states Mrs. Elmer Blair, chairman of Public Welfare which includes the Health Division, states:

"I may add that insofar as the General Federation of Women's Clubs is concerned, the Foundation functions solely through the Committee on Co-operation with The Women's Foundation for Health, in the Division of Health of the Department of Public Welfare, of which Dr. Lenna L. Meanes, 400 Riverside Drive, New York City, is the Chairman."

Two problems of every organization, "How to raise money for your club," and "How to develop the individual women in each club" will be subjects for an institute to be held at Chautauqua this coming summer by Mrs. Percy V. Pennybacker, president of the Chautauqua Woman's Club.

The Filson

75-106

## *Uniform Marriage, Jones Substitute Indian Land Bill, Keyes Bill, Approved*

Endorsement of the uniform marriage and divorce bill drawn by Mrs. Edward Franklin White and since introduced into the Senate was considered the most important action taken in regard to legislation by members of the board of directors of the General Federation during their mid-winter session in Washington. Endorsement of the bill was follow-up action on the proposal for a uniform marriage and divorce law by Congressional action made at the Chautauqua Biennial.

"There is no way to secure uniform marriage and divorce legislation except by adoption of the same identical law by every State in the Union, or by Federal legislation" said Mrs. White in making her report. "The attempt of the uniform Laws Committee to follow the first method had resulted in the adoption of the Uniform Marriage Law by only two states in the past 35 years. It would therefore seem necessary to secure uniform legislation through Congressional action.

"We are advised that the passage of this law must be authorized by the Constitution and an amendment has also been prepared which will authorize Congress to enact such legislation. This amendment will be introduced at the same time as the bill and the bill will be held in abeyance until the amendment has been passed. At the same time, the same bill, with necessary changes, will be introduced

in the various states. This action has been enthusiastically approved by the governors of the States at their recent conference at White Sulphur Springs."

### **Approve Keyes Bill**

Endorsement of the Keyes bill enlarging the present limits fixed upon immigration which will permit the admission of such Near East refugees as have relatives in this country and who will be responsible for them was also given.

### **Endorse Substitute For Bursom Bill**

The Jones Substitute Indian Bill recommended by Mrs. H. A. Atwood, chairman of Indian Affairs, and introduced as a substitute for the Bursom bill which has passed the Senate, been sent to a House committee and then recalled from such committee, was also endorsed following Mrs. White's address favoring it.

Relative to this Mrs. White said: "The provisions of the Bursom bill are pernicious with reference to the settlement of the squatter's claims to Indian Lands. The substitute bill recommended by Mrs. Atwood, the Federation chairman of Indian Affairs, is a very much better bill and meets with the approval of the legislative committee."

Other bills for which the Federation is working include the Sterling-Towner education bill; the Fess home economics bill; and the Fess-Capper bill providing for physical education of school children.

Mrs. Florence Floore and Mrs. Gilbert Davis, treasurer and finance chairman of the General Federation, are finding it difficult to stretch funds to meet the growing demands of every department of work but nevertheless, seem to have a magical way of providing means for every need. A satisfactory budget for all expenditures has been announced by them to cover the remainder of the biennial period. Their main work now is to assist Mrs. J. W. Jennings and Mrs. Walter Perham collect the remainder of the \$50,000 Headquarters maintenance fund to which pledges are sought.

Mrs. Robert J. Burdette, director for California, and an honorary vice president of the General Federation, will be program chairman for the Los Angeles Biennial to be held in June, 1924. Mrs. Burdette, who was recently in a serious automobile accident, has completely recovered and was present at the Washington board meeting.

All clubs in Texas in January elected officers for two years, thus making possible a correct year book roster.

### **MARTHA FOOTE CROW CALLS FOR POEMS**

Martha Foote Crow, former advisor in poetry, G. F. W. C. is preparing an anthology "Christ in the Poetry of Today" from present day American poets. She writes to members of the Federation:

"As a labor of love, do you wish to submit short appropriate poems to the committee on choice? Devotional, hymn-book verse will not be used but poems that show reaction of our time to the ideals of the Christ are earnestly requested. Pictures of dark corners made bright, comfortless places made happy by thoughts of Jesus made known to them, will if technically perfect be valued.

"Manuscripts cannot be returned. Write on one side of paper only. Send at once care of Mrs. William Vaughan Moody, 2970 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill."

The anthology is the third to be prepared by Mrs. Crow who is herself a poet of note.

One of the busiest women in the G. F. is Mrs. Godfrew, cor. secy.

# ORDER FORM

NO CONDITIONS OTHER THAN THOSE MENTIONED ON THIS ORDER RECOGNIZED

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THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, 64-66 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Please mail to my address *The Journal of Industrial Hygiene*, for which I agree to pay \$5.00 a year at my convenience within 30 days. This order covers a period of twelve months and thereafter until forbidden.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Street and No. \_\_\_\_\_

City and State \_\_\_\_\_

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The Filson Historical Society

## Outlines for Study Courses

### Minimum Wage Commission Legislation

Prepared by the National Consumers' League, 44 E. 23rd St.,  
New York City

Mary W. Dawson, Research Secretary

FOR ONE OR MORE LESSONS

This course can be completed in three papers in one afternoon by touching only the main points and by leaving out the practice work, or a meeting can be given to each lesson.

#### Lesson I—The Need

##### I. THE LIVING WAGE IS THE SUM NECESSARY TO SUPPORT A WORKER IN HEALTH AND MEAGRE COMFORT.

- (a) The bulk of wage-earning women must support themselves.
- (b) The budget basis is a single self-dependent woman. The minimum budget should be no less for women living at home just as it should be no more for women supporting others. (See Study Reference No. 1, W. F. Ogburn, "Measurement of the Cost of Living and Wages.")

*Practice Work:* Make a minimum budget for a working woman in your town, a woman no smarter at finding the one cheap and desirable room, no wiser in food values, no more capable in "fixing over clothes," no more energetic after a day's work, than the average.

*Items of the Budget:* Lodging; food; clothing; sundries, including car fare to and from work; laundry, medical care, dentistry, oculist, religion, charity, insurance, contingent fund (savings), labor organization, magazines and newspapers, tuition (self-improvement), stationery and postage, vacation, amusements, social organization, incidentals.

##### 2. MANY ABLE-BODIED, EXPERIENCED WOMEN WORKERS GET LESS THAN THE COST OF LIVING.

Wage studies in the United States show:

Candy, paper-boxes, over-alls, hosiery, underwear, etc., are made by low paid workers.

In the higher paid industries, as women's clothing, cigars, silk, etc., certain occupations pay low wages, i. e., operating on house-dresses; stemming, banding; doubling, silk-throwing, quilling, etc.

Certain localities, for the same work, pay less than other places and this can not be accounted for by differences in the cost of living.

Certain factories pay less than other competing factories in the same place.

*Practice Work:*

- (1) Find out the sources of information as to wages in your state:  
What wage reports does your state bureau of labor statistics make? How up to date? How often?  
Are rates stated or actual earnings? A \$15 a week rate may, through short time, etc., or illness, net less than \$15.  
Are the earnings of men, women and minors, stated separately or are they confused by averages of all three taken together?  
Are they also stated by wage groups (so many at \$10, \$11, \$12, \$13, etc.), in the various occupations in each industry?  
Are there reports by the U. S. Woman's Bureau or U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics on wages paid in your state?  
Have wage studies been made by private organizations representing the public or the employers? It is necessary to know the basis of such studies. They may be excellent or they may be non-representative, inaccurate or biased.
- (2) Make a wage scale from the pay-roll of some friendly merchant, laundryman or manufacturer. Show the ages in each wage group. Show the experience in each wage group. (This is solely for the educational value of the process. Generalizations should not be made from the pay-roll of one factory.)
- (3) Analyze wage reports for your state to find what proportion of women in each industry and occupation are earning less than a living wage.

##### 3. THE EVIL EFFECTS OF LOW WAGES:

- (a) *On health.* They are injurious to the health of the workers and their children.
- (b) *On morals.* The lack of physical stamina and the burden of self-support reduce the power of resistance.
- (c) *On public welfare.* They lower the general standard of living. Low wages are a root factor in poverty.
- (d) *On the state.* Low wages impose a financial burden. The deficit between earnings and the cost of living, when not met by a tax on the worker's family or on her health, must be met by increase in public expenditure for charity, hospitals, etc.
- (e) *On industry.* When wages are low, women move from job to job and lose much working time while creating shiftless habits and destroying their ambition.

On the other hand, cheapness of labor, and the constantly changing individual workers discourage the manager from trying to get the greatest efficiency from his employees through training and personal attention.

### Lesson II—Minimum Wage Commission Plan

#### I. WHAT THE BEST LAWS PROVIDE.

- (a) A permanent State Minimum Wage Commission.
- (b) Subordinate wage boards for separate trades and occupations, the wage boards to be representative of employers, employees and the general public.
- (c) Careful investigations into the cost of living.
- (d) Recommendations by wage boards as to the minimum (living) wage sufficient to maintain the health and welfare of a worker of ordinary ability; suitable minimum wages for learners and minors; and the maximum length of the learning period.
- (e) Legal minimum wage rates decreed by the State Commission.
- (f) Licenses for workers handicapped by age, physical defect.
- (g) Investigation for compliance with the law.
- (h) Enforcement.

#### 2. MINIMUM WAGE LEGISLATION IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

The highest state courts have upheld the minimum wage laws in Oregon, Arkansas, Minnesota, Washington, Massachusetts and Texas.

#### 3. COMPARISON WITH OTHER PLANS FOR RAISING WAGES.

- (a) The voluntary action of employers. Such action is rare.
- (b) The organization of the workers. In low paid occupations women workers have not formed effective unions.

#### 4. COMPARISON OF MINIMUM WAGE LAWS IN DIFFERENT PLACES.

- (a) New Zealand (1894) New South Wales, Queensland, South and Western Australia and the Australian Commonwealth aim through conciliation and arbitration courts with compulsory powers to settle trade disputes, strikes, lockouts or questions involving hours of labor, wages or condition of work—for both men and women. In practice, the courts have considered the cost of living.
- (b) Victoria (1896) and Tasmania aim through wage boards, representative of those concerned, to destroy the sweating system, i. e., low wages, exhausting hours, unhealthy conditions of work—for both men and women. The financial condition of business is to be regarded only after a living wage has been secured.
- (c) England (1909) aims to raise exceptionally low wages, but not enough to secure a living wage—for both men and women. The first consideration is the financial condition of an industry.
- (d) Massachusetts (1912) aims to secure a living wage for women if it does not prevent business from making a "reasonable profit."  
Oregon, Washington, California, Minnesota, Wisconsin (1913), Arkansas, Kansas (1915), Colorado (1917), District of Columbia (1918), North Dakota, Texas (1919), aim to secure a living wage for women as a first charge on industry.  
Utah (1913), Arizona (1917), fix by statute a flat-rate of wages for women, Utah, \$7.50 a week, Arizona, \$10.00.
- (e) British Columbia, Manitoba (1918), Alberta, Saskatchewan, Quebec (1919), Ontario, Nova Scotia (1920), similar to Oregon.
- (f) France (1915), Norway (1918), Argentina (1919), aim through wage boards to prevent sweating in home work.

### Lesson III—How the Legislation Has Worked

#### I. THE LOW END OF THE WAGE SCALE HAS BEEN LIFTED TO THE LEVEL OF THE COST OF LIVING.

*Practice Work:* Compare reports on wages paid before a decree with the minimum wage set.

#### 2. INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY OF BOTH EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEES HAS BEEN STIMULATED.

Better organization and management.  
More emphasis on personnel work, training and supervision of employees.  
Readjustment to the right job and less shifting.  
More interest and ambition and better work done.

3. EMPLOYEES HAVE COMPETED ON THE SAME BASIS.  
Progressive, fair employers were protected from "cut-throat" competitors.  
*Practice Work:* Compare wage scales in competing establishments noting how much higher wages were paid in some.
4. AN INFLUENCE TOWARD INDUSTRIAL PEACE HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED BY THE WAGE BOARDS.
5. EXPERIENCE HAS WON SUPPORT FOR THIS LEGISLATION.  
Public commissions investigating industrial problems, eminent statesmen, government officials, employers, employees and the churches are on record that it is sound and humane and that it works.
6. EXPERIENCE HAS DESTROYED FEARS AS TO THE EFFECT OF THE LAWS.
  - (a) The minimum wage has not become the maximum wage. "This is practically the most exploded of all the theories that have gathered around minimum wage legislation." Katherine P. Edson, of the California Industrial Welfare Commission.
  - (b) Few employees have lost their jobs. Most readjustments have been favorable to the workers. Surprisingly few workers have applied for licenses as sub-standard.

#### References for Study

Those starred (\*) can be obtained from the National Consumers' League, 44 E. 23rd St., New York City.

1. District of Columbia Minimum Wage Cases.\* Feb., 1921. 520 pp., \$1.00.
2. Oregon Minimum Wage Cases.\* Oct., 1914. 398 pp., free for postage, if to be used in a group study course.
3. American Minimum Wage Laws at Work.\* Dorothy Douglas. Dec., 1919. American Economic Review, Dec., 1919. 41 pp., 10c.
4. Minimum Wage Commissions Current Facts.\* Jan., 1921, 16 pp., 5c.
5. Earnings of Women in Factories and a Legal Minimum Wage.\* Jan., 1921. 28 pp., 10c.
6. Minimum Wage Laws are Good Business.\* 8 pp., 5c.
7. Reports and decrees of various state commissions (free) particularly of District of Columbia Minimum Wage Board, District Bldg., Washington, D. C.; California Industrial Welfare Commission, 870 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.; Massachusetts Division of Minimum Wage, State House, Boston, Mass.
8. U. S. House of Representatives Document 10367, April, 1918. Hearing on Minimum Wage Board Bill (free).
9. U. S. Dept. of Labor, Washington, D. C. (all free): Women's Bureau: Wages of Candy Makers in Philadelphia. Budget for Women Employed in Laundries of D. C., Oct., 1920. Bureau of Labor Statistics: Bulletin 265 on earnings. Bulletin 285. Minimum Wage Laws of the U. S.

### The Eight Hour Day for Wage Earning Women

FOR ONE OR MORE LESSONS

This course can be completed in one afternoon or more time may be spent on the main points.

#### I. THE LEGAL HOURS OF WORK FOR WOMEN VARY FROM STATE TO STATE.

All except 5 states regulate hours somewhat but only 8 have an 8 hour day.  
California permits an 8 hour day in stores and South Carolina, 12 hours.  
Massachusetts permits a 48 hour week by day in factories and Illinois, 70 hours by day or night.  
Eleven states prohibit nightwork in certain occupations. One day's rest in seven is compulsory in eleven states. Overtime is allowed for one reason or sometimes more in 26 states.

*Practice Work.* Study your state law and compare it with the laws of Massachusetts and Oregon. In Oregon, the Industrial Welfare Commission has power to shorten the statutory hours in the more exhausting occupations, but never to lengthen them.

#### II. LONG HOURS ARE MORE FATIGUING THAN THEY USED TO BE.

New strains have been added to the old still continuing strains of industry.

*New Strains:* speed and complexity of machinery, monotony, piece work when it has developed into a system of speeding up, overtime.  
*Old Strains:* humidity, extremes of heat and cold, vibration, noise, poison, dust, gases, and often bad air and bad lighting.

### III. EVIL EFFECTS OF FATIGUE WHEN THE WORKING DAY IS TOO LONG TO ALLOW THE WORKERS' ENERGY TO BE RESTORED BEFORE THE FOLLOWING MORNING.

*Danger to Health.* Over fatigue creates a toxin (poison) in the workers' system which is injurious to the general health and predisposes to disease. The giant fears of the wage earner, sickness and unemployment, accompany the long day.

*Danger to Safety.* Accidents increase with fatigue.

*Danger to Morals.* Bodily exhaustion is unfavorable to the exercise of self-control and leads to restlessness and a craving for excitement. Home pleasures can not give the stimulus craved.

A tired worker is unfitted for reading, study or thought, the antidotes to ignorance and prejudice.

*Danger to the Future Generation.* The death rate for babies of wage earning mothers is much higher than for those whose mothers do not work. (U. S. Children's Bureau Infant Mortality Reports)

The vitality of the babies who live is lessened.  
A tired wage earning mother, with her housework to do and her children to care for after working hours, cannot create wholesome home life for the children or give them the right training.

*Danger to the State.* Physical deterioration of men in industrial countries has been shown by examinations incident to the war, and wage earning women are more liable to sickness than men. (Reports on British National Health Insurance. See Study Reference No. 3.)

Whatever tends toward instability, ignorance and prejudice on the part of citizens is a menace to a democracy.

Foreign workers cannot be Americanized unless they have spare time and energy.

### IV. NIGHT WORK IS LESS HEALTHFUL THAN DAY WORK.

It is "against nature."

Recuperation from fatigue takes place fully only in sleep and best in sleep at night.

Lack of sunlight results in blood impoverishment and favors growth of the germs of tuberculosis, etc.

Sleep by day in a working man's family is disturbed by the children, visitors, the stir of life, noises, light, and in summer, heat and flies.

Mothers are forced to give up necessary sleep in order to care for their children and to do the housework.

### V. ONE DAY'S REST IN SEVEN, OR PERIODIC RELAXATION, IS VERY VALUABLE FOR MAINTAINING HEALTH.

### VI. THE MAXIMUM LEGAL STANDARD SHOULD BE AN 8 HOUR DAY, 44 HOUR WEEK (HALF HOLIDAY SATURDAY) AND REST ON SUNDAY.

When physiological study proves that eight hours are too long in any given occupation where there is special strain or hazard—for example in telephone operating—the state industrial commission should have power to *lessen* the hours of work.

### VII. THE REGULATION OF HOURS OF WORK BY LAW IS CONSTITUTIONAL.

The U. S. Supreme Court upheld the 8 hour day and the N. Y. Court of Appeals the prohibition of night work.

### VIII. INDUSTRY DOES NOT SUFFER FROM AN 8 HOUR DAY.

Production under an 8 hour day is often greater than under a longer day. Careful statistical studies to this effect are available. The instances where production has been proved to be less are rare.

The growing tendency of progressive employers to run their factories, voluntarily, less than the legal hours is evidence that it is profitable to do so.

Unfair competition among employers is eliminated by putting them all on the same basis.

### XIX. WOMAN NEEDS PROTECTION MORE THAN MAN.

In her power of motherhood she differs from man and the state must protect her to protect itself.

The long day affects the maternal function, particularly in certain types of occupations.

As an industrial worker, she is more liable to sickness than man.

She is less able to protect herself. Men have gained the eight hour day in many industries by trade unions. Women do not unionize readily in the low paid, unskilled occupations in which the great mass of them work.

#### References for Study

Those starred (\*) can be obtained from the National Consumers' League, 44 E. 23rd St., New York City.

1. U. S. Dept. of Labor, Women's Bureau, Washington, D. C. (all free). Bull. 14, "A Physiological Basis for the Shorter Working Day for Women." (Contains a list of references). Bulls. 2, 5, 7, and charts showing the hours of work by states.
2. The Case for the Shorter Work Day,\* Josephine Goldmark. Oct. 1915, 1021 pp., \$1.00.
3. The Case Against Night Work for Women,\* Josephine Goldmark. Mar. 1918, 452 pp., \$1.00.
4. The Eight Hours Day and Rest at Night by Statute,\* 1920, 11 pp., 5c.
5. Night Working Mothers in Textile Mills, Passaic, N. J.,\* 20 pp., 10c.
6. Wage Earning Women in War Time.\* 24 pp., 10c.
7. Women and Machines,\* Mary Van Kleeck. Atlantic Monthly, Feb., 1921, 14 pp., 3c.
8. Equal Opportunity for Women Wage Earners.\* Florence Kelley. Feb., 1921, 10 pp., 5c.
9. Hours and Health of Women Workers. Illinois Industrial Survey, Dec., 1918. Ill. Secretary of State, Springfield, Ill. (free)

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MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, KENTUCKY FEDERATION OF WOMENS CLUBS, OCTOBER 17, 1922

The Board of Directors, Kentucky Federation of Womens Clubs, met at the Hyattsville Hotel, October 17, 1922, with Mrs. Reynolds, the president, in the chair.

The members present were: Mrs. H. G. Reynolds, Mrs. James C. Lacey, Mrs. John Cantrow, Mrs. Fred Brown, Mrs. Benjamin Hayden, Mrs. Stanley Wood, Mrs. Alice Dickson, Mrs. John Geyer, Mrs. K. L. Johnson, Mrs. D. W. Payne, Mrs. George Webb, Mrs. Kansas Arnold, Mrs. J. E. Stearns, Mrs. George Langston, Mrs. W. H. Waddell, Mrs. E. J. Hubbard, Mrs. Mack Thurman Dixon, Mrs. M. M. Gammell, Mrs. C. G. W. T. Lafferty, Mrs. Anna Galloway, Mrs. H. V. McCannery, Mrs. Cora Webb, Mrs. Frances Spauld, Mrs. E. J. O'Neil, Mrs. Langston Mackay, Mrs. L. H. Reynolds, Mrs. James Gammell, Mrs. Charles H. Reynolds.

MINUTES  
—OF THE—  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
KENTUCKY FEDERATION  
OF WOMENS CLUBS

OCTOBER 17, 1922

The following report from the Executive Committee was read and adopted: The Executive Committee was organized by appointment to submit next year's budget. All bills for 1922 were presented to the Treasurer within the two week period for this year. All bills of year book for 1922 were presented for approval. The January Board Meeting to be held in 1922 is to be held in the month of January. The Speakers Bureau to be made a division of the Executive Committee of Home Service. The annual State Meeting to be held at Winchester from May 15, 1923 through the 19th if possible. That the Governor's report be distributed at the Annual Meeting and Governor's report be read. The Governor's report to the 1922 meeting. The Governor, Corresponding Secretaries and Recording Secretaries of the State District be furnished stationary and postage stamps of their office. The following resignation: Mrs. McAdams, Governor of the 11th District; Mrs. Paul Chairman, Training in Citizenship; Mrs. Laska, Chairman, Investigation; Mrs. McKee, Chairman, Home Service; Mrs. Lee-Ann, Chairman, Home Service.

The Filson Historical Society

1922



MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, KENTUCKY FEDERATION OF WOMENS CLUBS, OCTOBER 17, 1922.

The Board of Directors, Kentucky Federation of Womens Clubs, met at the Phoenix Hotel, October 17, 1922, with Mrs. Reynolds, the president, in the chair.

The members present were: Mrs. H. G. Reynolds, Mrs. James C. Layne, Jr., Mrs. John Crenshaw, Mrs. Creel Brown, Mrs. Benjamin Bayless, Mrs. Stanley Reed, Mrs. Allie Dickson, Mrs. John Grayot, Mrs. R. L. Johnson, Mrs. D. W. Payne, Mrs. George Webb, Mrs. Keene Arnold, Mrs. J. E. Storms, Mrs. George Longnecker, Mrs. W. H. Worsham, Mrs. E. L. Hundley, Mrs. Thurman Dixon, Mrs. J. B. Miner, Miss Ada Mae Cromwell, Mrs. W. T. Lafferty, Mrs. Massie Allen, Miss Maybelle Cornell, Mrs. C. C. Southgate, Miss Anne Gullion, Mrs. H. V. McChesney, Miss Cora Webb, Miss Frances Sparks, Mrs. Lee Curry, Mrs. R. L. Offutt, Mrs. Josephine Marks, Mrs. Robert Cowley, Miss Alice Lloyd, Mrs. James Darnell, Mrs. Charles B. Semple, Mrs. Pilcher, Mrs. A. B. Oldham.

The treasurer reported balance of \$1157.39.

The following resolutions from the Executive Committee were read and adopted.

A committee of three, of whom the Recording Secretary be chairman, be appointed to publish next year's Year Book.

All bills for railroad fare to the Board Meeting be sent to the Treasurer within two weeks after the meeting.

The price of Year Book will remain fifty cents for this year. All proceeds of Year Book for this year go to Endowment Fund.

Endorsement of American Education Week, December 3rd to 9th.

The January Board Meeting to be held in Louisville the 15th to 16th.

The Speakers Bureau to be made a division of the Bureau of Information  
To dismiss the Committee of Home Service.

That the annual State Meeting be held at Winchester from May 15, 1923, through the 18th if possible.

That the Governor's report be eliminated at the Annual Meeting and Governor's Night be substituted.

Revision of the By-Laws at the 1923 meeting.

Vice-Governors, Corresponding Secretaries and Recording Secretaries of the eleven districts be furnished stationery and postage incidental to the demands of their office.

The following resignations: Mrs. McDermott, Governor of the 11th District; Mrs. Post, Chairman, Training in Citizenship; Mrs. Leach, Chairman, Americanization; Miss McKee, Chairman, Bureau of Information; Mrs. Lee Curry, Chairman, Home Service.

KENTUCKY FEDERATION  
OCTOBER 17, 1922.

of Womens Clubs, met  
Reynolds, the president,

Reynolds, Mrs. James C.  
Mrs. Benjamin Bayless,  
Grayot, Mrs. R. L. Johnson,  
Leene Arnold, Mrs. J. E.  
Sham, Mrs. E. L. Hund-  
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Committee were read

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, Governor of the 11th  
ship; Mrs. Leach, Chair-  
Bureau of Information;

And the following appointments: Mrs. Lee Curry, Chairman, Legisla-  
tion; Mrs. J. A. Johnson, Chairman, Bureau of Information; Mrs. Creel  
Brown, Chairman, Training in Citizenship; Mrs. John T. Hodge, Chairman,  
Speakers Bureau, were read and accepted.

Mrs. R. L. Johnson, Chairman of the Governor's Meeting, reported the  
four following resolutions as passed by the Governor's Meeting of Octo-  
ber 16th.

(1) That each Vice-Governor send a note twice a year, in January  
and June, to each club in her District, asking if any change has been made  
in club officers. In this way any communication the Governor may wish  
to make to the clubs of her District will not be delayed until the new Year  
Book arrives.

(2) That one of the duties of each District Recording Secretary, be  
the compiling of a complete list of each club's membership in her District,  
and that she shall send same to the State Recording Secretary for file.

(3) That the Vice-Governors, District Recording Secretaries and Dis-  
trict Corresponding Secretaries, shall not be eligible to succeed themselves.  
Article IV. Section 3 of the By-Laws.

(4) That chairman of each Department and Division notify the Gov-  
ernors whether or not she can attend District Meetings, and if she can not,  
District Chairman shall present the plan of work in her stead.

Mrs. Grayot reported Endowment Fund of \$9893.96.

Washington Headquarters Committee reported \$600.00 collected.

Mrs. Miner, Chairman, Applied Education, recommended that her De-  
partment take all space in the "Club Woman" for the month of December.

Miss Cromwell, Chairman of Education, reported that her department  
wished to put all its force to work toward re-writing the School Laws of  
Kentucky.

Mrs. Lafferty reported that the Historical Department wished to push  
two new points this year: Historical Post Cards and Little Journeys to  
Homes of Famous People.

Mrs. Allen reported for Literature and Library Extension urging Clubs  
to observe better Speech Making, Library for each town, book reviews for  
the club women, and observance of Children's Book Week.

Mrs. A. M. Spears of Covington is the Federation appointee to the  
Library Commission.

Miss Cornell reported Home Economics, urging Knowledge for the  
Consumer as the new program for the year.

Mrs. Southgate, Chairman of Thrift Savings, urged each club to have  
a Thrift Account.

Miss Gullion, Chairman Division of Conservation of National Re-  
sources, favors a Forestry Department in the State of Kentucky, and  
promised that the Department would have some plan as to the buying of  
Mammoth Cave at the January Board Meeting.

Adjournment for noon.

The afternoon session opened with the reading of the minutes of the morning.

Mrs. H. V. McChesney, Chairman of Fine Arts, offered a resolution against bill board advertising, also urged the creation of a National Art Gallery, by an appropriation of Congress.

Miss Webb, Chairman of Art, emphasized the teaching of art in our schools and told of the Art Exhibits that will be sent to schools.

Miss Sparks, Chairman of Music, spoke of the talent available in Kentucky, from the Louisville Conservatory of Music for concerts in the Clubs. The work for this year will embrace the Hearing of American Music First.

Mrs. Marks, Chairman of Press, reported the "Club Woman" in good financial condition. Urged new subscriptions and the renewal of those that have expired.

Mrs. Lafferty moved that a note be sent Mrs. Riker of appreciation for her past work and regret at her absence.

Mrs. Robert Cowley, Chairman of Health, reported the needs of mountain children and made a plea for the Shick test for diphtheria immunity, also emphasized the handicap of bad roads to these communities.

Miss Alice Lloyd, Chairman of Social Hygiene, urged the purchase of the book "High Schools and Sex Education" by those interested in the welfare of our boys and girls. Also announced cancer week November 12th to 18th, which was endorsed by the Board.

Mrs. James Darnell, Chairman of Industrial and Social Conditions, reported the plans for her department.

Mrs. Charles Semple, Chairman Institutional Relations, announced Mrs. Morris Gifford as Chairman of Sub-Committee, County and State Institutions, and asked endorsement of the following:

- (1) State control for all convicted persons.
- (2) The employment of every prisoner at work for which he is fitted and for which he receives a fair wage, over and above the cost of his maintenance, thereby supporting himself and his dependents while in prison and being trained to earn an honest living on release.
- (3) The development of professional standards for penal administrators and officers, making selection for such office entirely dependent upon fitness to train the prisoner for return to society.

Mrs. A. B. Oldham, Chairman Friendly Relations with Ex-Service Men, urged the co-operation of Clubs with the American Legion on Armistice Day.

Mrs. Pilcher, Chairman Junior Work Committee, reported.

Mrs. Bayless, Chairman Peace Through International Relations Committee, reported.

Meeting adjourned.

FLORENCE ENGLISH REYNOLDS, President.  
WINIFRED E. REED, Secretary.

## RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE SOCIAL HYGIENE COMMITTEE

The function of social hygiene is to preserve and strengthen the family as the basic social unit.

Its activities are both constructive and remedial.

It seeks:

to bring about the best adaptation of the sex factor in human life to the growth, happiness and character of the individual and the good of society;

to encourage all means which tend to build up healthy, happy and socially wholesome life;

to eliminate all factors which tend to weaken or destroy the home and oppose the best development of the individual.

As practical measures to promote these ends, the Social Hygiene Committee recommends the following program:

### I - EDUCATION.

1. Education from childhood up in correct attitudes, ideals, standards, and behavior in respect to sex in its broadest sense.

2. Education of adults in the means of making a wholesome environment.

### II - RECREATION.

Provision for wholesome recreation for the young and for adults in every community.

### III - LAW ENFORCEMENT.

1. Study of existing laws relating to social hygiene.

2. Stimulation of interest in the enforcement of existing laws.

### IV - LEGISLATION.

Build up a public opinion that will demand:

1. Adequate Federal and State appropriation to promote the cure and prevent the spread of venereal disease.

— 2. A better law against prostitution.

3. Custodial care of the adult feeble-minded.

4. Adequate custodial care of defective, dependent and delinquent children, and children with bad home surroundings.

— 5. A separate reformatory for delinquent women.

— 6. A separate school for delinquent girls.

Since the realization of the purposes of social hygiene requires wide-spread interest and action, in order to carry out the foregoing program, the committee recommends a policy that will enlist the interest of as large a number of groups and individuals as possible and promote cooperation in any form in which it may be offered.

Under present day conditions the strain upon the family and wholesome social life is very great. It is a live issue, and large cooperation is needed and can be secured if the way is open.

Endorsed May 1922, Kentucky  
Federation of Women's Clubs.

Endorsed June 1922, Kentucky  
League of Women Voters.

Respectfully submitted,

SOCIAL HYGIENE COMMITTEE,  
Alice Lloyd, Chairman.

also asking for a woman investigator in prosecuting attorney's office.

Endorsement of three laws for next Legislature.

Mrs. Semple, Chairman of Industrial Relations, reported urging the same measures as urged at October meeting.

Mrs. Bayless, Chairman International Relations Committee, reported saying she had been unable to get information enough from General Federation to complete her plans.

Mrs. Grayot, Chairman of Endowment Fund, reported \$240.75 received since October report.

Mrs. Currey, Chairman Legislation, reported asking all chairmen with bills to be presented at the next Legislature to present them to her at May State Meeting.

✓ A letter from the Consumers League of Kentucky read, asking that Kentucky Federation of Womens Clubs join a Woman's Joint Legislative Committee for work at this coming State Legislature.

Moved by Mrs. Bayless and seconded by Mrs. Semple: "That we endorse the idea of a joint Legislative Committee and refer the letter back to Mrs. Halleck asking for full details, her reply to be acted upon at the Annual Convention in May." Passed.

Mrs. Payne, Governor of 2nd District, reported one new club.

Mrs. Millet, Governor of 3rd District, reported.

Mrs. Cleaver, Governor of 4th District, reported.

Mrs. Webb, Governor of 5th District, reported, urging saving of birds and more interest in Social Hygiene.

Mrs. Sheppard, Governor of 6th District, reported several new clubs.

Mrs. Arnold, Governor of 7th District, reported.

Mrs. Shanks, Governor of 8th District, reported two new clubs.

Mrs. J. J. Johnson, Governor of 10th District, was present.

Mrs. W. H. Worsham, Governor of 11th District, reported two new clubs

Mrs. Reynolds reported Kentucky as standing second to no other State at General Federation Board meeting with 8148 per capita paying members this year.

✓ Mrs. Reed asked that the Federation give more attention to the establishment in Kentucky of a Child Welfare Commission, either separately or under the Board of Charities and Corrections, stating that the Children's Code Commission had found such terrible conditions for children in Kentucky. She offered to send literature showing Kentucky's low stand in child conditions.

It was announced by Mrs. Bayless that Mr. E. A. Jonas, Louisville, would give lectures to clubs for a small charge.

Adjournment.

FLORENCE ENGLISH REYNOLDS, President.

WINIFRED E. REED, Secretary.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE KENTUCKY FEDERATION OF WOMENS CLUBS JANUARY 16, 1923

MINUTES  
—OF THE—  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS  
—OF THE—  
KENTUCKY FEDERATION OF  
WOMENS CLUBS  
JANUARY 16, 1923

Wilson Historical Society

35710

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE KENTUCKY  
FEDERATION OF WOMENS' CLUBS, JANUARY 16, 1923.

The Board of Directors of the Kentucky Federation of Womens Clubs met at the Seelbach Hotel, Louisville, Kentucky, January 16, 1923.

Members present were Mrs. H. G. Reynolds, Mrs. James C. Layne, Jr., Mrs. John Crenshaw, Mrs. Creel Brown, Mrs. Benjamin W. Bayless, Mrs. Stanley Reed, Mrs. J. E. Warren, Mrs. John Grayot, Mrs. D. W. Payne, Mrs. M. C. Millet, Mrs. T. F. Cleaver, Mrs. George H. Webb, Mrs. John Sheppard, Mrs. Keene Arnold, Mrs. W. H. Shanks, Mrs. J. J. Johnson, Mrs. W. D. Worshem, Mrs. J. B. Miner, Miss Ada May Cromwell, Mrs. Massie Allen, Mrs. C. C. Southgate, Miss Anne L. Gullion, Mrs. H. V. McChesney, Miss Frances Sparks, Mrs. Lee Currey, Mrs. Josephine G. Marks, Miss Frances Ingram, Mrs. Robert Cowley, Miss Alice Lloyd, Mrs. James Darnell, Mrs. Charles B. Semple, Mrs. A. B. Oldham.

The following reports were accepted:

Mrs. Brown reported as Chairman of Americanization.

Mrs. Oldham reported as Chairman of Friendly Relations Committee, that the work was to locate disabled soldiers and offer friendly services, visit every man in hospital and establish connection with him and some women in home towns, and that sick and disabled soldiers be helped until government is able to do so.

Mrs. Miner reported for Applied Education and asked that Miss Cromwell's article "Ky. Goes To School" be published in pamphlet form.

In view of the fact that the articles under the heading "Ky. Goes To School" now running in the Club Woman have attracted favorable attention and as Miss Cromwell is developing them as a propaganda that she hopes to get before the people of Kentucky showing forth the weakness of our present school laws and setting forth the advantage of revised and properly codified school laws, the Department of Education recommends that this series of articles be reproduced in pamphlet form for distribution throughout the State prior to the coming election."

Report accepted with resolution provided it is entirely financed by the Department of Education.

Miss Nelson, regional director of Girl Scouts, spoke for five minutes. Treasurer's report read, showing a balance of \$2281.92.

Mrs. Reed, Chairman of Washington Headquarters, reported \$900.00 in the bank.

The Executive Board reported to the Board of Directors the following:

1. That they had instructed Mrs. Grayot, chairman, to allow all clubs that give an amount to cover \$1.00 per member in 100 per cent class of Endowment Fund.

2. That they had signed with E. C. Saunders Publishing Company to secure advertisements for 1923, 1924, 1925 Year Books.

3. Resolved that the Executive Committee of the Kentucky Federation of Womens Clubs protest against the Arbuckle films being shown in the State and that a committee be appointed in each club to present their protest to the local picture house manager.

This was also endorsed by the Board of Directors.

Miss Cromwell reported as Chairman of Education urging a State Board of Education and liberal State appropriation for State University.

Mrs. Massie Allen reported for Library Extension. She hoped to be able to do some special work for the Literature Department under Library Extension.

Miss Gullion reported as Chairman of Conservation, endorsing re-establishment of a Forestry Department, to carry forward the movement against Bill Boards in Highway; and purchase by United States Government of Mammoth Cave. A resolution for a Forestry Department bill to be presented by Federation passed.

A motion made by Miss Lloyd and seconded by Mrs. Mark, that:

"Resolved that the Board of Directors of the Kentucky Federation of Womens Clubs in regular meeting January 16, 1923, hereby request that the Kentucky delegation in Congress prepare, present and work for the passage of a bill authorizing the purchase by the United States Government of Mammoth Cave property for a National Park."

Passed.

Mrs. McChesney reported as Chairman of Fine Arts urging Civic Arts.

Miss Sparks reported as Chairman of Music. Reminded us that General Federation had adopted song "America the Beautiful" as official song.

Mrs. Southgate reported as Chairman of Thrift, stressing Junior Thrift Insurance plan.

Mrs. Marks, Chairman of Press, reported, asking each member of Board to secure one advertisement for Club Woman at \$15 a year or \$25 double space. Circulation of Bulletin 1500.

Mrs. Cowley, Chairman of Health, reported, stressing the availability of county nurses under Sheppard-Towner bill.

Recess.

Afternoon session opened at 1:30, president presiding.

Mrs. Darnell, Chairman Industrial and Social Conditions, reported.

Miss Lloyd, Chairman Social Hygiene, reported, urging women to find out how the age of consent bill is being worked out in their community,



CHILD PLACING.

There is a growing realization that the home even though not the child's own is the best preparatory school for life. Using this as a basic principle, several states have closed their orphanages and have placed their children in family homes. They placed many of these children for adoption. Many whom it was unwise to place for adoption, they boarded in family homes.

If a child proves unruly and is unable to fit satisfactorily into one home, he is given a trial in another. If after several trials, the child is still unable to make the proper adjustment, he is sent to the school of reform as a last resort. Defectives are consigned to institutions, the feebleminded to asylums and cripples to schools where their special needs will receive attention. Much of the success in child placing depends on a careful investigation of the family where the child is placed. It is impossible to exercise too much care in the selection of a home for a dependent child. The child is made or marred by the home in which he is placed. Careful supervision should follow the placing. A family should never be permitted to keep a child after he is not wanted. But changing is bad because it causes restlessness. Often the agent who does the placing is able to help a child make the proper adjustment to the new home. A child placing agent should be a most capable person who has been trained for the position.

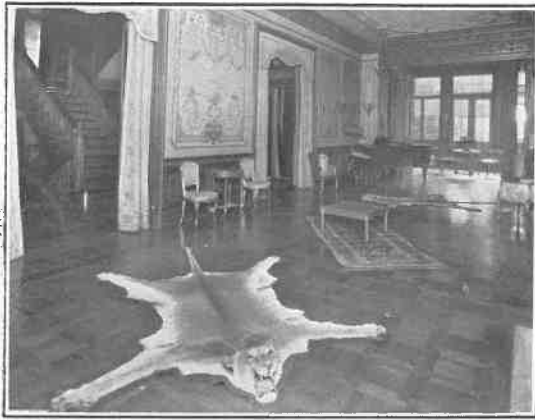
Many tragedies result from unintelligent placing or from not supervising homes where children have been placed. One instance of the latter was that of a little boy who was placed by a church orphan-

age in a fair type of home. Later the man of the home died and the boy was remarried. The second husband was a man of low standards and the youngster soon could out-swear any one in the neighborhood. If the orphanage had supervised its wards after placing them, this boy might have escaped the Juvenile Court and later the Reform

Vertical text on the right side of the page, including names and titles such as 'President, Mrs. H. G. Reynolds', 'Recording Secretary', and 'First Vice President'.

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ASSEMBLY ROOM--1734 N ST. N. W.

\$3600 has thus been pledged. We are to carry a mortgage of \$50,000 due in three years. Are there not easily 1000 clubs or individuals who will give \$100 each in three annual installments? Some can give more. Some can give less. Let all help.

The house is now rented for \$825 a month but we can not take possession until April 1st, and on passage of deed the rental will come to us instead of to the present owner.

Contributions or pledges may be sent to the Chairman, 415 Maryland Building, Washington, D. C., or to any member of the committee, or to any State Directors, as these constitute an official auxiliary committee. All funds will lie in the hands of the General Federation Treasurer and be properly audited.

The  
**GENERAL FEDERATION  
of WOMEN'S CLUBS**

IS BUYING  
**PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS**  
AT 1734 N ST. N. W.  
WASHINGTON. D. C.

The General Federation of Women's Clubs deserves support because it has the power, the machinery and the will to be an immense force for civic righteousness, order and progress. It is working all over the United States for a citizenship that lies deeper than politics. It expresses itself in every form of social, educational and spiritual activity.

Permanent Headquarters are a visible symbol of strength. They constitute a place where club women can always get help. Most significant of all they maintain *Continuity of Effort and Organization* while administrations come and go.

*Headquarters Committee:*

- Chairman, Mrs. THOMAS G. WINTER, President*
- Mrs. W. S. JENNINGS, 1st Vice-President*
- Mrs. J. R. SCHERMERHORN, 2d Vice-President*
- Mrs. GEORGE MINOT BAKER, Massachusetts*
- Mrs. ROBERT BURDETTE, California*
- Miss HELEN NORRIS CUMMINGS, Virginia*
- Miss FLORENCE M. DIBERT, Pennsylvania*
- Mrs. EUGENE B. LAWSON, Oklahoma*
- Mrs. WALLACE T. PERHAM, Montana*
- Mrs. BENJAMIN F. SAUNDERS, Mississippi*
- Mrs. JOHN W. WATZKE, Iowa*
- Director Headquarters, Miss LIDA HAFORD*

The Filson Historical Society

55796

## PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS FACTS

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The Des Moines Biennial passed a resolution calling for the creating of permanent headquarters in Washington commensurate with the dignity of the General Federation.

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Pursuant to this resolution, the Board of Directors, meeting in Chicago, Jan 4-6, 1922, created a Headquarters Committee with power to carry out the purchase and raise the funds.

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The House chosen is one of unusual dignity and beauty, in the immediate vicinity of the British Embassy, the National Education Association, the National Geographic Society, the old Suffrage Headquarters, and a half square from Connecticut Avenue. It has excellent office rooms, reception hall, assembly room, lounge, library, sixteen bed rooms, six bath rooms and a studio—all in perfect order and of superior construction. It may thus house our administrative activities and also visiting club women, while the rental will prove a large element in meeting overhead expenses.

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The purchase price is \$70,000. There will also be the cost of furnishing. The Committee believes there should be a Maintenance Fund, the interest of which should cover a part of the overhead expense. Thus a minimum of \$100,000 should be raised.

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The generosity of a small number of club women has provided a loan fund, enabling the



EXTERIOR--1734 N ST. N. W.

initial payment of \$20,000 to be made Jan. 15, 1922. These lenders will await repayment as funds are collected.

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It is not proposed to levy assessments or lay quotas on clubs or states, but to ask for voluntary gifts. Before the campaign has begun,

*Ky Fed*  
Mrs. Robert Cowley, Chairman,  
Division of Child Welfare,  
Department of Public Welfare,  
Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs,  
Berea, Ky.

Mrs. J. E. Sampson, Chairman,  
Division of Health,  
Department of Public Welfare,  
Ky. Fed. of Wom. Clubs,  
~~xxxx~~ Harlan, Ky.

Miss Alice Lloyd, Chairman,  
Committee of Social Hygiene,  
Division of Health,  
Department of Public Welfare,  
Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs,  
Maysville, Ky.

Mrs. James Darnell, Chairman,  
Division on Social and Industrial  
Conditions,  
Department of Public Welfare,  
Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs,  
Frankfort, Ky.

Departments of Work  
Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs

I.

DEPARTMENT OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP  
DIVISION ON AMERICANIZATION AND TRAINING  
IN CITIZENSHIP  
DIVISION ON COMMUNITY SERVICE

II.

DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED EDUCATION  
DIVISION ON EDUCATION  
DIVISION ON KENTUCKY HISTORY  
DIVISION ON LIBRARY EXTENSION  
DIVISION ON HOME ECONOMICS  
Thrift Committee  
DIVISION ON CONSERVATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES

III.

DEPARTMENT OF FINE ARTS  
DIVISION ON ART  
DIVISION ON MUSIC  
DIVISION ON LITERATURE

IV.

DEPARTMENT OF LEGISLATION  
DIVISION ON CIVIL SERVICE

V.

DEPARTMENT OF PRESS AND PUBLICITY

VI.

✓ DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE  
DIVISION ON CHILD WELFARE  
DIVISION ON HEALTH  
Social Hygiene Committee  
DIVISION ON INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

VII.

BUREAU OF INFORMATION

FROM THE  
KENTUCKY CHILD WELFARE COMMISSION  
S. B. 208  
CREATING A STATE CHILDREN'S BUREAU

WHAT IS IT?

A Bureau concerned with the welfare of children, normal, dependent, defective and delinquent.

MAIN PURPOSES

Educative  
Investigative  
Co-operative

EDUCATIVE --- HOW?

Holding conferences  
Publishing Bulletins  
Organizing committees  
-- for study of child welfare  
-- for developing standards

INVESTIGATIVE --- HOW?

Searching out and providing for physically and mentally defective children.  
Visitation of agencies and institutions  
Removal of children from jails and almshouses  
Keeping in touch with every condition affecting child welfare.

CO-OPERATIVE --- HOW?

With county child welfare boards  
-- in organization  
-- as to methods and programs  
With State Board of Health in operation of Flying Clinic  
With Juvenile Courts  
-- to secure probation officers  
-- in developing detention service  
With all organizations  
-- in any way concerning child welfare

# General Federation of Women's Clubs

1920-1922

PRESIDENT

MRS. THOMAS G. WINTER, 2617 DEAN BOULEVARD, MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE

CHAIRMAN

MRS. ELMER BLAIR

129 WADSWORTH AVE., NEW YORK CITY

### Outline of Work

The following brief outline of the aims and activities of this Department, composed of the Divisions of Child Welfare, Health, and Industrial and Social Conditions, with their respective Committees, will give the Clubs a glimpse of what we, with their co-operation, have set out to do.

No matter how well thought out our plans may be, no matter how earnest we have been in our efforts to present just the right things, our work will have been in vain unless in each State Federation there be proper organization for carrying the message definitely to the club women on the firing line. May I, therefore, urge the President (or appropriate authority) of each State Federation to appoint as early as may be Chairmen of Divisions and Committees corresponding to the grouping, etc., adopted by this Department; and notify me promptly of such appointments?

In the meantime I trust that our program will be substantially observed and carried out by existing departments or other organization units. It is necessarily a national program, applying fully in principal to every State in the Union, and we need full co-operation in every section.

The various State problems will be taken up separately from time to time as conditions warrant. Please write us freely about them. We will remind you of those we know of.

Notice our slogans. They are thumb-nail sketches of the essentials we stand for and shall work for. I know we shall have your "amen" for every one of them.

It is with the greatest pride that I present the official family of this Department, its Division and Committee Chairmen, with their respective outlines, by whom additional information will always be gladly furnished upon request.

### Division of Child Welfare

Public Protection of Maternity and Infancy.

Universal Child Health.

Abolition of Child Labor.

Mrs. Ira Couch Wood, Chairman, 6 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Advisory Committee: Miss Grace Abbott, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Albion Fellows Bacon, Evansville, Ind.

Mrs. Joseph T. Bowen, Chicago, Ill.

Adelaide Brown, M. D., San Francisco, Cal.

Miss Maude Brown, Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Miss Mary Bliss Dickinson, Boston

mittees would have a definite and practical share and in which every Club woman in the country could join if she would. A nationwide effort of this sort on the part of Club women would be the fitting sequel to the weighing and measuring of the children under six years of age during the Children's Year.

After the weighing and measuring of the children had taken place the way would be open for the Club women to insist that the teaching of health habits should be incorporated into the curriculum of every school; that school luncheons be started in city and rural schools; that proper recreation for children and young people be made a part of the community life, and that classes in mothercraft be established, promoted by club women, for the training of girls in the care of children and in the knowledge of personal hygiene and home sanitation.

### Subdivision III. The child in industry.

Under this section the Club women will be urged to see that laws tending to protect working children are passed in such states as have not already secured such legislation; that the administration of such laws where already passed should be impartial and effective; that standards of health should be observed in the issuance of working papers to children under the existing laws, and that children who are at work should be given every possible protection from dangerous machinery, in the adjustment of the hours of labor, conditions of employment, etc.

### Division of Health

A National Department of Health.  
A High Moral Standard, the Same for Men and Women.

Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, Chairman, 706 Pontiac Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Committee on Anti-Tuberculosis: Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar, Chairman, 1010 Selling Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Committee on Co-operation with Woman's Foundation for Health: Lenna L. Meanes, M. D., Chairman, 302 Securities Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.

Committee on Occupation Therapy: Mrs. Elanor Clarke Slagle, Chairman, 10 E. 39th St., New York City.

Committee on Public Health Nursing: Miss Katherine R. Olmstead, R. N., Chairman, 116 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Committee on Social Hygiene: Frances L. Bishop, M. D., Chairman, 4292 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

(a) The Committee on Anti-Tuberculosis will endeavor to show the

(d) The Committee on Public Health Nursing hopes to enlist the active help of club women:

1st. In demonstrating still further the value of the public health nurse as an indispensable health servant;

2nd. In educating the general public to the necessity of securing for community health service a larger and much better prepared body of trained nurses, and

3rd. In securing definite recognition of Public Health Nursing through Federal, State, County and City departments and bureaus of Public Health Nursing.

(e) The Committee on Social Hygiene has formed its program along the following general lines:

1st. A leaflet defining and illustrating the field of Social Hygiene will be distributed to club women;

2nd. Three pamphlets presenting the outstanding practical measures to be promoted now will be sent to all who notify the Chairman of their desire to read them, after studying the leaflet;

3rd. By arrangement with the American Social Hygiene Association, all Chairmen of State Federation and Club Committees on Social Hygiene will be supplied with copies of its legislative handbook and special information regarding important legislation relating to Social Hygiene;

4th. For those clubs desiring to devote one meeting during the year to Social Hygiene, the Committee will serve as a clearing house for arranging programs, securing speakers and planning follow-up activities.

### Division of Industrial and Social Conditions

Industrial Co-operation Safeguarding the Rights of Employer, Employee and the Public.

Modern Scientific Methods for the Care and Training of Prisoners and Delinquent Children.

Mrs. Frank Ellis Humphrey, Chairman, 467 Ralston St., Reno, Nev.

Committee on Industrial and Business Relations: Miss M. Lillian Williamson, Chairman, 1201 Q. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Committee on Institutional Relations: Miss Julia K. Jaffrey, Chairman, Broadway and 116th St., New York City.

(a) The Committee on Industrial and Business Relations holds that readjustments consequent upon the World War have put emphasis upon adequate production; and that good sense dictates that club women should have thorough knowledge of industrial conditions and needs before they



The various State problems will be taken up separately from time to time as conditions warrant. Please write us freely about them. We will remind you of those we know of.

Notice our slogans. They are thumb-nail sketches of the essentials we stand for and shall work for. I know we shall have your "amen" for every one of them.

It is with the greatest pride that I present the official family of this Department, its Division and Committee Chairmen, with their respective outlines, by whom additional information will always be gladly furnished upon request.

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Adelaide Brown, M. D., San Francisco, Cal.

Miss Maude Brown, Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. Caroline Bartlett Crane, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Miss May Bliss Dickinson, Boston, Mass.

Miss Lucia B. Johnson, Columbus, Ohio.

Mrs. Josephine Corliss Preston, Olympia, Wash.

Mary Sherwood, M. D., Baltimore, Md.

Grace Whitford, M. D., Ozona, Fla.

Subdivision I. Prenatal and Maternity Care, the Infant and Pre-school age Child.

(a) A united drive of Club Women to secure the passage of the Shepard-Towner Bill for the Public Protection of Maternity and Infancy.

(b) Suggestions to Club women as to the most effective methods of securing the establishment of Child Health Centers which will care for infants and children to school age; will provide physicians and nurses to give prenatal and maternity care; will promote breast feeding of infants, thereby greatly increasing their chances of life; and will carry on campaigns which will lower the death rate of mothers and infants and promote child health.

23,000 mothers die in child birth each year, and almost 500,000 children under school age are lost each year largely from preventable causes.

Subdivision II. The child and the adolescent to sixteen years.

The weighing and measuring of the school children throughout the country. This would provide a program in which the local Child Welfare Com-

missioners in every section should be supplied with copies of its legislative handbook and special information regarding important legislation relating to Social Hygiene; 4th. For those clubs desiring to devote one meeting during the year to Social Hygiene, the Committee will serve as a clearing house for arranging programs, securing speakers and planning follow-up activities.

and effective; that standards of health should be observed in the issuance of working papers to children under the existing laws, and that children who are at work should be given every possible protection from dangerous machinery, in the adjustment of the hours of labor, conditions of employment, etc.

#### Division of Health

A National Department of Health.

A High Moral Standard, the Same for Men and Women.

Mrs. Walter McNab Miller, Chairman, 706 Pontiac Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Committee on Anti-Tuberculosis: Mrs. Sadie Orr Dunbar, Chairman, 1010 Selling Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Committee on Co-operation with Woman's Foundation for Health: Lenna L. Meanes, M. D., Chairman, 302 Securities Bldg., Des Moines, Ia.

Committee on Occupation Therapy: Mrs. Elanor Clarke Slagle, Chairman, 10 E. 39th St., New York City.

Committee on Public Health Nursing: Miss Katherine R. Olmstead, R. N., Chairman, 116 S. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Committee on Social Hygiene: Frances L. Bishop, M. D., Chairman, 4292 Washington Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

(a) The Committee on Anti-Tuberculosis will endeavor to show the nature and extent of the tuberculosis problem in the United States, and will suggest methods by which it may co-operate with State Tuberculosis Associations and State Boards of Health in combating this disease.

(b) The Committee on Co-operation with The Woman's Foundation for Health is asked to join in the work of that body (one of whose constituent members is the General Federation of Women's Clubs):

1st. To create a new constructive conception of health;

2nd. To stress the value of the Health Inventory, and

3rd. To aid in the campaign for correct posture and for approved shoes.

(c) The Committee on Occupation Therapy aims to counteract the tendency in hospital life to cause patients who must spend long periods of convalescence to submerge initiative, ambition and a purpose in life and to encourage folded hands and dependence. Occupation Therapy is directed activity, and differs from all other forms of treatment in that it is given in increasing doses as the patient's condition improves. The distinction between Occupation Therapy and Vocational Training is that in the former the movements, or exercises, are given as a treatment, the finished article produced being a secondary matter; while in Vocational Training the essential emphasis is placed upon the finished article, the undertaking of which is a means towards a livelihood.

Club Committees on Social Hygiene will be supplied with copies of its legislative handbook and special information regarding important legislation relating to Social Hygiene;

4th. For those clubs desiring to devote one meeting during the year to Social Hygiene, the Committee will serve as a clearing house for arranging programs, securing speakers and planning follow-up activities.

#### Division of Industrial and Social Conditions

Industrial Co-operation Safeguarding the Rights of Employer, Employee and the Public.

Modern Scientific Methods for the Care and Training of Prisoners and Delinquent Children.

Mrs. Frank Ellis Humphrey, Chairman, 467 Ralston St., Reno, Nev.

Committee on Industrial and Business Relations: Miss M. Lillian Williamson, Chairman, 1201 Q. Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Committee on Institutional Relations: Miss Julia K. Jaffrey, Chairman, Broadway and 116th St., New York City.

(a) The Committee on Industrial and Business Relations holds that readjustments consequent upon the World War have put emphasis upon adequate production; and that good sense dictates that club women should have thorough knowledge of industrial conditions and needs before they can intelligently assist in betterment projects. It, therefore, urges and will undertake to assist them:

1st. To study the general labor movement, its purposes, policies and methods;

2nd. To afford means of hearing the viewpoints of employers, employees and technicians dealing with man power, and

3rd. To provide monthly studies designed to bring community forces together, thus stimulating industrial co-operation.

(b) The Committee on Institutional Relations will seek to promote:

1st. In prisons, penitentiaries, etc., the establishment of the indeterminate sentence together with psychiatric examination and classification of prisoners; efficient industrial training; wage based on the prevailing rate in the community, and the placing of responsibility on the prisoners through some form of self-government;

2nd. In reform schools, their development into institutions for training for future citizenship and the strengthening of the relationship between those institutions and the surrounding community; and

3rd. The abolition of county jails and substitution of farm colonies, under State control, for convicted persons, and separate houses of detention for persons awaiting trial.

ELLA L. BLAIR,  
Chairman of the Department

Reprint, *General Federation News*, March, 1921.

First Vice President  
MRS. JAMES C. LAYNE  
Ft. Thomas

Second Vice President  
MRS. LEWIS N. DAVIS  
Ashland

Third Vice President  
MRS. CREEL BROWN  
Anchorage

Fourth Vice President  
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Maysville

General Federation Director  
MRS. LAFON RIKER, Lexington, Ky.

Recording Secretary  
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1424 St. James Court  
Louisville

Corresponding Secretary  
MRS. J. E. WARREN  
Mayfield

Treasurer  
MRS. ALLIE S. DICKSON  
North Middletown

Auditor  
MRS. JOHN L. GRAYOT  
Madisonville

# Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs

President, MRS. H. G. REYNOLDS  
Paducah, Ky.

Ky., \_\_\_\_\_ 1921

## Board of Directors' Meeting

October 18, 1921.

The President, Mrs. Reynolds, Presiding.

The morning session of the Board of Directors' Meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock in the private dining-room of the Phoenix Hotel, Lexington, Ky.

Present: Mesdames Reynolds, Riker, Layne, Davis, Brown, Reed, Warren, Dickson, Bayless, Grayot, Johnson, Cuthbertson, Hubbard, Arnold, Stormes, Wendt, Leech, McVey, Lafferty, Allen, Crenshaw, Streng, Semple, McAdams, Marks, Cowley, Darnell, Beardsley, and Misses Cornwell, Cornell, Gullion, Webb, Sparks, Ingram, Lloyd, and McKee.

The recommendations from the Executive Committee were read, and on motion of Mrs. Lafferty, were considered seriatim:

1—Mrs. Grayot recommended: That all reports submitted to the Annual Convention must have been compiled from data collected not earlier than four weeks prior to the convening of the Convention. Adopted on motion of Mrs. Leech.

2—Mrs. Bayless recommended: That that part of Article V, Section 3, of the By-Laws which reads, "Nominations by District Meetings shall be received until the Convention convenes," shall be construed as follows: At District Meetings authorize Clubs to send in their nominations to their District Governors up to the time of the Annual Convention. The Governors each to bring their unopened nominating ballots to the Annual Convention, and there, with the two vice-presidents, make out the election ballot. (This does not preclude nominations from the floor.) Adopted on motion of Mrs. Reed.

3—Mrs. Brown recommended: That Mrs. Bayless be empowered to renew the contract for the Year Book. Adopted on motion of Mrs. Lafferty.

4—Mrs. Davis recommended: That we endorse the Legislation promoted by the League of Women Voters, to remove certain disqualifications from the Legal Status of Women. Adopted on motion of Miss Lloyd.

5—Mrs. Bayless recommended: That we concentrate on four Bills as the plan of Work of the Legislative Department:

A bill to be offered by the State Charities and Corrections Commission at the 1922 Legislature for an increased appropriation for the Commission, the first \$300,000 of which shall be used to establish a separate Reform School for girls in Kentucky.

A bill to amend the State Housing Law, making it applicable to cities of the second, third and fourth classes as well as to cities of the first class.

A bill to raise the age of consent to eighteen years, and to extend equal protection of the Law to the youth of both sexes.

A bill to amend the Act of March 26, 1918, Section 1 (a) Chapter 42 by substituting the word citizen for the word man wherever it occurs in the Act. And also to increase appropriations for the annual support and to provide more adequate facilities for the State University in buildings and equipment. Adopted on motion of Mrs. Brown.

6—Mrs. Grayot recommended: That we endorse the bill for an increased appropriation for the Library Commission. Adopted on motion of Mrs. Semple.

7—The Governors of the Districts recommend: That the Executive Committee fix the dates for the District Meetings, thereby making it possible to have more State Officers at the District Meetings. Adopted on motion of Mrs. Brown.

8—The District Governors Recommend: That a Bureau of Volunteer Speakers be furnished the Clubs—the Bureau to be placed under the Bureau of Information, and the Chairman to be appointed by the President. Adopted on motion of Mrs. Crenshaw.

The Executive Committee reported the resignation of Mrs. Reynolds as Chairman of the State Endowment Fund, and the appointment of Mrs. John Grayot as the Chairman of the State Endowment Fund.

On motion of Mrs. Lafferty, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That we bring all possible influence to bear on the 1922 Legislature to get an increase in the meager appropriation of the Kentucky Historical Society.

On motion of Miss Sparks, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That we endorse the bill to be presented at the next General Assembly by Dr. Meyers, providing that music shall be a compulsory part of the curriculum of our Public Schools, and credits shall be given in the study of music as in all other courses of study.

The following telegram was read:

Mrs. H. G. Reynolds—

The Citizens' Educational Campaign Committee greatly desire the formal endorsement of the two constitutional amendments by the Federation of Women's Clubs. Have been informed that you will hold a Board Meeting tomorrow in Lexington. Will you do this, and wire us collect at thirteen eleven Lincoln Bank Building, Louisville?

Mrs. George C. Weldon, Chairman Woman's Division.

On motion of Miss Cromwell, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That we reiterate our endorsement of the two amendments to the Constitution by answering Mrs. Weldon's telegram as follows:

Mrs. George C. Weldon—

The Board of Directors of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs in convention assembled, realizing the importance of the two proposed amendments to our State constitution, do hereby express their endorsement of the amendments, and urge all club women of Kentucky to give these amendments their support, influence and vote, and to see to it that a copy of the amendments appears in their county papers.

Mrs. J. E. Warren, Corresponding Secretary,  
Miss Ada May Cromwell,  
Chairman of Division on Education.

The report of the General Federation Director for Kentucky, Mrs. Riker, explained how the Clubs could join the General Federation, and the benefits to be derived therefrom. She urged all clubs to join the General Federation. Mrs. Riker said application had already been made for rooms for the Kentucky delegation at the Biennial to be held at Lake Chautauqua.

Mrs. Reynolds, the President, in her report brought out how the best results for the State Federation could be obtained by the entire body working as a unit.

The reports of the four Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Layne, Davis, Brown and Reed were heard and approved.

The report of the Treasurer, Mrs. Dickson, showing a balance of \$1,619.50 was heard, and referred to the Auditor.

The report of Mrs. Warren, Corresponding Secretary, was read and approved.

The report of Mrs. Bayless, Recording Secretary, explained the necessity for each Chairman to mail THREE COPIES of her report to the Recording Secretary three weeks before the Annual Meeting, and for the Governors to bring to the Annual Convention THREE COPIES of their reports. One copy must be given to the Federation Press Chairman; one to the printers; and one must be held by the Recording Secretary to check proof and material returned by the printer. Only in this way can mistakes in editing be avoided. Mrs. Bayless read the following letter from Mr. Drewry:

Mrs. B. W. Bayless, Recording Secretary—

Herewith hand you official report of business in your Year Book which totals \$2,680.00. Bills yet uncollected contracts \$165.00, leaving a balance of \$2,515.00 that has been collected, of which you are entitled to 25% or \$628.75. The remaining commission on the \$165.00, which is \$38.75, to be paid to you when collected. I am handing you my check for \$223.75, and other checks for \$155.00, and plus the check for \$250.00 which was given you makes a grand total of \$628.75. This closes my contract with your organization, and the work has been a pleasure to me, but I would be unable to further publish the Year Book.

Yours very respectfully,  
F. G. DREWRY.

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On motion of Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Bayless' report was accepted by a rising vote of thanks.

On motion of Mrs. Semple, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved. That we adjourn at 12:30 for luncheon.

The reports of Mrs. Cuthbertson, Governor of the Third District; Mrs. Hubbard, Governor of the Fourth District; Mrs. Stormes, Governor of the Eighth District, were heard and approved.

The report of Mrs. Leech, Chairman of the Division on Community Service, was read and approved.

The report of Mrs. Reynolds, Chairman of the Endowment Fund, gave the total amount of the Fund to be \$7,550.00 in Liberty Bonds and \$214.14 cash on hand. On motion of Mrs. Bayless, the report was adopted.

The report of Mrs. Arnold, Governor of the Seventh District, was heard and accepted.

The reports of Mrs. McVey, Chairman of Department of Applied Education, Miss Cromwell, Chairman of Division on Education, were read and approved.

On motion of Miss Cromwell, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the Chairman of Division on Education, Miss Cromwell, be empowered to send out a letter in aid of the two constitutional amendments, the postage to be paid by the Citizens' Educational Commission.

The reports of Mrs. Lafferty, Chairman of Division on Kentucky History; Mrs. Allen, Chairman of Division on Library Extension; Miss Gullion, Chairman of Division on Conservation of Natural Resources; Miss Cornell, Chairman of Division on Home Economics, were heard and accepted.

Recess.

During Luncheon the Board discussed ways of increasing the Endowment Fund. On Mrs. Reynolds' suggestion that the Board become 100% life members, 18 responded.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2 o'clock, the President, Mrs. Reynolds, presiding.

The reports of Mrs. Crenshaw, Chairman of Department of Fine Arts; Mrs. Streng, Chairman of Division on Literature; Miss Webb, Chairman of Division on Art, were heard and accepted.

On motion of Mrs. Warren, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That we buy for the Division on Art, the set of Prints recommended by Miss Webb.

The reports of Miss Sparks, Chairman of the Division on Music; Mrs. Semple, Chairman of Department of Legislation; Mrs. McAdams, Chairman of Division on Civil Service; Mrs. Marks, Chairman of Department of Press and Publicity, were heard and accepted.

On motion of Mrs. Grayot, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the January Board Meeting be held in Lexington at the Phoenix Hotel.

✓ The report of Miss Ingram, Chairman of Department of Public Welfare, was heard and accepted.

At the conclusion of the report of the Chairman of each Department, Mrs. Reynolds asked if the Department was functioning according to the plan of work of the General Federation, adopted by the Kentucky Federation at its Annual Convention in Danville, May, 1921. All Chairmen reported work in accord with the plan of the General Federation except the Departments of Legislation and Public Welfare, where the Institutional work was not in accord with the General Federation plan. The chairmen of these two Departments, with the Chairmen of the Division on Civil Service and Industrial and Social Conditions, were instructed to meet and adjust this matter according to the General Federation. The chairmen pledged hearty co-operation in immediate adjustment.

On motion of Mrs. Lafferty, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs recommends to the General Federation that the General Federation endeavor to secure from the Federal Congress a law providing for the National Censorship of Moving Pictures, and request other national organizations to co-operate in the endeavor.

✓ On motion of Miss Ingram, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That in view of the fact that the Shepherd-Towner Bill will pass Congress before the next session of the Kentucky Legislature, the Federation is asked to support the State Board of Health in securing an increased appropriation in order to receive the maximum amount of Federal Funds available under the Shepherd-Towner Bill.

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May 1923

GENERAL FEDERATION NEWS

### KENTUCKY FIRST STATE TO FINISH HEADQUARTERS FUND

Kentucky is first state over the top in payment of its pledge to the General Federation of Women's Clubs Headquarters Fund, according to word received from Mrs. W. S. Jennings of Florida, first vice-president of the Federation in whose group of states it is. Mrs. Jennings, who with Mrs. Wallace Perham of Montana, second vice-president, is collecting the \$150,000 paid or to be paid for Headquarters purchase and maintenance, agrees with Mrs. H. G. Reynolds, Kentucky's president, that "A gift of \$2,200 fully paid from a state federation of only 8,000 speaks well for Kentucky which is setting an example that other states might well follow."

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## Federation News

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Lessie Stringfellow Read - Editor

Fayetteville, Ark. Jan.-Feb., 1923

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