

/

+

24

~~at first many mothers couldn't understand.~~
at first many mothers couldn't understand.
Many wives couldn't understand why their men

+

folks couldn't find jobs. ⁽²⁾ And the boys and the men themselves couldn't understand. Firmly held in the grasp of this octopus that slowly sapped their very lives, they accepted the situation - accepted ~~it~~ did I say, they were crushed and numbed by it. Despondency reigned supreme at least among the grown-ups. But what about the youth of the neighborhood? At times they did such wild things. Boys who had always been most cooperative, suddenly vented their energies in most unsocial acts. Sometimes a gang from another neighborhood would throw into a game room or dance hall for the obvious purpose of stripping the game room of its much needed equipment or smashing up the place. Never had it been necessary for the staff to be so much on the alert.

+ Late in 1928 before the storm had 3.
really broken, Neighborhood House joined
with the other settlements in the country in
their study of unemployment. The settlements
this study because there was no one other
influence at work against the contemporary
family life that compared in magnitude
with unemployment.

The task was to gather evidence on the effects
of unemployment on the individual and the family.
The purpose of this study was not to show how
seasonal work could be regularized or
how workers could be adjusted to
technological changes, rather, the findings
should be useful in answering two
questions raised by the study itself.
First whether or not such employment
can not and should not be prevented?

Second, whether the burden of such un-
employment may be a necessary part of our
changing industrial life and over which
the workers have little or no control should
be allowed to fall most heavily on those
least able to bear it?

+

4

This study preceded by six months the market crash of September 1929. It was completed March 1929 in a period of prosperity and inflation, wages were high, the market was booming, everything was riding the crest of prosperity. Yet even in these prosperity days there was a permanently unemployed group of over a million men. Men who wanted to work yet could not find it, due to technological changes or seasonal labor.

This study resulted in two books which represented at that time the sum total of factual study in the field of unemployment. "Some Folks Won't Work" by Clinch Calhoun published in 1930 by Harcourt Brace & Co., the other "Case Studies of Unemployment" by Helen Wall published ^{by} the University of Pennsylvania Press in 1931. This study was made in a period of

+ prosperity when it was believed that ⁵
the man who wanted work could find
it, that the thrifty family did
not suffer from unemployment
because they always had a rainy
day fund saved. The fallacy of such
a statement is obvious for in spite of the fact
that people were riding prosperity and
high wages prior to the crash of 1929
this was not true of over a million families.

It was decided, after these studies had received
so much publicity and had been used by
so many agencies as a basis for con-
tinued study in the field of unemployment,
that the National Federation of
Settlements would again make a study
in this field, this time showing the effects
of the depression on the family, self-dependent
prior to the crash of 1929. Thus in October
1931, was set in motion the new study, "The
Family Under Depression". Neighborhood
House again gave its assistance.

+ This study comprised three angles, "City Background", "Family Studies" and "Youth and Hard Times". The settlements were asked to give a picture of their communities showing what was done to meet the problem of unemployment. In the "Family Studies" they were asked to give a picture of their community showing what was done to meet the problem of unemployment. In the Family Studies they were asked to make a statistical survey showing the contrast, if any, between the self dependent family of 1929 and the family during the depression up to date (3/7/32). In the "Youth and Hard Times", the effect of the depression on the youth of the city who were ready to go out in the world and take their place in the economic scheme.

The compilation of these records was again taken over by Miss Hall.

N.Y.A

C. J. (May 25, 1937) Constitutionality of Social Security Act upheld
by Supreme Court in 3 Issues; 7. leviable wage floor
law, is asked.
Pres. R. recommended to Congress To-day, 2 yrs after the
invalidation of N. R. C. new minimum wage & maximum
hour legislation to extend the frontiers of
social progress."

What happens to the 1000 and one manual
jobs. when the machine throws them into the
discard

Some folks won't work - some say when fate has
for the moment set in a most comfortable niche
Book based on study of N. F. of 3rd - The year
before the present depression hit us.
Miss Addams - a man who comes home

the a futile search for work - any one can find
work who really wants it.

Family pictures
house hold pictures of consequences of unemployment - page.
City background
questionnaire good for outlining
of facts -

N. R. A. National Industry Recovery Act. Law approved June 16, 1933 to promote economic recovery and stability in the U.S. Under its authority the National Recovery Administration (N.R.A.) and related agencies functioned until May 27, 1935, when the Supreme Court declared the act unconstitutional.

N. R. A. Works Projects Administration - see Federal Works Agency.

Federal Works Agency. Created under the Reorganization Act of 1939. It consolidated five bureaus previously operating as independent establishments or as parts of departments. They were the Works Progress Administration, the Public Works Administration, the Public Roads Administration, the U. S. Housing Authority and the Public Buildings Administration.

N. Y. A. National Youth Administration. Established within the Works Progress Administration by executive order. It was transferred to the Federal Security Agency in 1939.

C. C. C. Civilian Conservation Corps. Created by Act of Congress approved June 28, 1937 to succeed the agency known as the Emergency Conservation Work, established in 1933.

Pg. 4 -

Home Consequences - Economic

The unemployment of the father stopped the daily household of its physical means of livelihood. They fell below a normal standard of life. They went through absolutely everything - food - clothing - furniture ~~etc and self~~ - no saving at all. The furniture was sold. Wife & children went to work. Family moved into a congested section of the city. In fact they moved into a two room ~~two~~ domicile. The mother ~~before~~ after moving tried taking in roomers. Roomers failed to pay rent.

Assistance was received from a local minister, Family Service Organization. The minister helped Mr. Dailey find an odd job or two.

Pg. 5

Home Consequences - Physical

The unemployment of the father caused the mother to take in roomers - This project failed. The children (boys) began carrying paper routes. Their clothing were torn and soiled. The boys began to eat cake and watermelon and other foods belonging to other boys on the playground.

The mother has planned on divorcing Mr. D. several times. She has ~~lost~~ become ill in attempting to keep family alive. The children have no ~~some~~ idea of the seriousness of the situation. They accept the troubles ~~at~~ as they come along. Often times they remain from home - both day & night. The children have no regard or respect for the father. The boys do not attend school and it seems that they ^{now} care very little about it.

The father has taken to drinking - there is a lapse in moral standards - one of the younger boys ~~has~~ was found drunk on several occasions. In fact the situation in this family is tending toward a delinquency among the children.

Pg. 7. Home Consequences - Future Values.

Unemployment has taken such a grip upon this family that it appears as if ~~it~~ complete disorganization is the master. The children come to the settlement for recreation and relaxation. This is of some beneficial effect otherwise the only ~~the~~ remedy for the future of this family will be a ~~to~~

The D family is now passing through a period of disorganization. Where once they were living in contentment and maintaining a healthy standard of life - now they are in the clasp of disharmony and disorganization - caused by unemployment.

When Mr. D was ^{employed} ~~unemployed~~ as a carpenter ^{prior to 1926} he managed to keep his family above the boundary line between ~~the~~ the normal and low standard of health, happiness, and life. Mr. D. made excellent wages but once he lost his job - he and his family were catapulted over the brink into disaster. This disaster was brought by the ~~the~~ ever dominant factor of increase in working men and decrease in work. The ^{construction} work Mr. D was in was overcrowded with carpenters. Mr. D. lost his job. Due to the fact that Mr. D. had ^{very} little education or skill for any other type of work - Mr. D. was just drifting about in the ~~dark~~ swirl of life. He sold his tools - and was then taking his first step in the collapse of his

Joseph &
his brother

1.

In 1928 the depression began to
raise 'its ugly head' in our neighborhood
with unemployment that devastating reality
in 'its trail'. We viewed with concern the
hopelessness of the ever deepening marass
into which our neighborhood was sinking.
Never before had we been ~~more~~^{so} active
~~in our neighborhood~~ in our efforts to
meet the problems of our neighbors, in
~~every way possible~~. We sought assistance
~~for them from every source possible~~.
The morale of the neighborhood was danger-
ously threatened as ^{time} ~~the days, months & years~~
~~rolled by~~ and still no work - The tragedy
of the man who had been laid
off but who went forth ^{who} day
after day in search of work another job
only to return at night fall with
his hands ~~and~~ tale to well

The Depression

In 1928 the Depression began to raise its ugly head in our neighborhood with unemployment, that devastating reality in its trail. We viewed with deep concern the hopelessness of this deepening morass into which our neighborhood was sinking - the tragedy of the man who had been "laid off" but who went forth day after day in search of another job only to return at night fall with the same sad tale to tell. He may have saved for "a rainy day". But soon these savings were gone - later his insurance was gone. In instances the home he had been paying on was gone - the furniture he had taken such pride in was gone. The woman of the house had found a job of scrubbing two or three days a week. The son of fourteen was taken out of school and probably selling papers - and so the story of our neighborhood went on and on.

The story of our neighborhood was the story of many neighborhoods not only in Louisville but throughout the country.

Louisville dealt as a man to meet the situation. The relief organizations notably the

~~The situation was herosically~~

The Community Chest herosically met the situation in Louisville through the relief agencies notably the Family Service which bore the main responsibility relief in the home.

The Unemployment Relief Bureau, a branch of the Department of Public Welfare, was opened Nov. 15th, 1930 for the purpose of giving relief in the form of "made work" to the unemployed of Louisville.

A Committee on unemployment was appointed by the Board of Trade in the fall of 1930. The Committee was composed of Mr. Wm. B. Harrison, May 2, Mr. Wm. Heyburn, representing the Board of Trade & Mr. Wm. A. Stall, Pres. of the C. C. Several sub-committees were organized under this general Committee. It was this committee made it possible for the City administration & the C. C. to work very closely together. See Miss Stokenburg's letter, (last paragraph p. 1)

Depression, Unemployment

The depression began to raise its ugly head in our neighborhood in 1928 with unemployment as one of devastating realities. We viewed with concern the hopelessness of the deepening morass into which our neighborhood was sinking. But we ~~girded our sword and made ready for the fray.~~

Never had we taken a more active part in working out the problems of our neighbors. We sought assistance for them from every source possible.

At the Boston conference of the National Federation of Settlements it was voted to make a study of the social effects of unemployment. The program committee along with ^{educational} ~~the~~ ^{that make of} ~~the~~ ^{interesting & creative living} at home

Economic stability & security are the 2 greatest safe guards to orderly life.

2. Page 3 - 1926-27 report.

The neighborhood always in flux -
comment on this state in depression chapter

More requests for jobs came in - ~~members~~
of the staff reported more men
with out work over job hunting
proved futile. Reports began
to come in from all over
the country.

The ~~recommender~~ ~~people~~ ~~there~~
problems, exposure in a National
study in 1928. The situation
was on the

The ~~bravery~~ ~~of the~~ ~~community~~ ~~opened~~
with the passing of
each day.

55440

"The City Background" was the story of Louisville's
valiant effort to meet the emergencies of
the depression. Relief was administered through
the Family Service Organization, the
Federation of Jewish Charities, and the
Salvation Army ~~and~~ (in the chest)
Saint Vincent de Paul. There were several
non-chest agencies that dispensed food -
churches, hotels and hospitals dis-
pensed food daily to needy individ-
uals.

Louisville organized its
Department of Public Welfare was ~~organized~~
in December, 1929. In the fall of 1930
the City Background was the story of
Louisville's valiant effort. Several
factors contributed to the success
of its efforts. Louisville was
blessed with a forward looking
Mayor, Mr. William B. Harrison;
a well organized and efficiently
managed community chest.

7063 Broadway
Cleveland, Ohio
October 2, 1933

Miss Frances Ingram
Headworker, Neighborhood House
Louisville, Kentucky

Dear Miss Ingram:

Inclosed is another questionnaire. Lest it share the fate of many of its predecessors, may we explain why we hope this one will not find a similar path to the wastebasket?

First (and most important to you, perhaps): It requires only ten minutes to fill out.

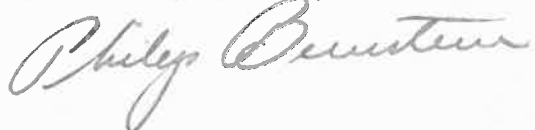
Second: It is a study of "Settlements in the Economic Crisis," a survey which we believe is really significant. Many settlement headworkers themselves have expressed a great interest in it and have asked for the facts as soon as they are gathered. Nobody yet has told the whole story of the part settlements have played in meeting the critical needs of this period. Social workers and the general public should have that story.

Third: There has been much discussion of the possibility of federal and other public financial aid for the settlements and similar organizations. Should the government consider subsidizing this field as it has that of relief, we shall be happy to submit our findings for its consideration.

The wording of the questionnaire is based upon information gathered through interviews with many settlement headworkers during the past summer. The inclusion of positive statements has been made necessary by the form of the questionnaire. In no way are they intended to express any preconceived opinions.

You can be sure that we will greatly appreciate your kind cooperation, and that any material you may desire will be available to you upon completion of the survey.

Sincerely yours,



School of Applied Social Sciences
Western Reserve University
Cleveland, Ohio

Louisville, Kentucky
October 10, 1933

Mr. Philip Bernstein
7063 Broadway
Cleveland, Ohio

My dear Mr. Bernstein:

I am returning to you your questionnaire entitled, "A Study of Social Settlements in the Economic Crisis". I want to tell you that I think it is one of the most answerable questionnaires that has come to my notice, and I just wish that the many others that come to me were as easy to fill out. I shall be very much interested in the outcome of your study, and would appreciate your letting me know your findings.

Most sincerely

Frances Ingram, Head Resident

" A STUDY OF SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS IN THE ECONOMIC CRISIS "

Name of the agency Neighborhood House
Address 428 South First Street City Louisville State Kentucky

NOTE: In filling out the questionnaire, if the statement is true of your agency, simply place a check before the number. If it does not apply, leave it blank and pass on to the next. Thus if your agency's sources of income have changed, it should appear:

✓1. Sources of income changed since the depression.
Unless otherwise noted, the material is meant to cover the period since January, 1930.

A. ADMINISTRATION

1. Sources of income have changed since the depression.
 - a. Now get some public funds for budget.
 - ✓b. No public funds for budget before 1929.
- ✓2. Paid full-time staff decreased in number since 1929.
3. Volunteer non-paid staff increased in number since 1929.
 - a. More than 25%
4. Volunteers now improved in quality.
- ✓5. Greater per cent of volunteers are from agency's neighborhood than in 1929.
- ✓6. Salaries out since 1929.
 - a. 12% in 1932; 10% was in 1933, besides vacations without pay and a cut in the number of the staff.

B. RECREATIONAL PROGRAM

- ✓1. Game room for unemployed.
- ✓2. Gymnasium for unemployed.
- ✓3. Reading room for unemployed. (Library open for everyone)
4. Other recreational activities for unemployed.
 - a. Picture Shows - Once a week
 - b. Concerts & Musical Programs
 - c.
 - d.

C. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

- ✓1. Unemployed have had group discussions of causes, implications of the depression.
2. Lectures on the economic and social situation have been held.
3. Classes for unemployed or with largely unemployed membership.
 - a. Economics
 - b. English
 - ✓c. Civics } citizenship Class
 - ✓d. History }
 - e. Sociology
 - f. Typing
 - g. Shorthand
 - h. Cooking
 - i. Sewing
 - j. Home management
 - k. Others:
 - l.
 - m.
 - n.
 - o.

D. VOCATIONAL PROGRAM

- ✓1. Individual vocational advice and guidance given.
2. Individuals have been trained or retrained for vocations by the agency
- ✓3. Individuals have been referred to other agencies for retraining.

2.

4. Vocational work has greatly increased since the depression.
5. Vocational work is a new function (since 1929).

E. EMPLOYMENT AND SELF-HELP PROJECTS

- ✓1. The agency has found jobs for and placed unemployed persons.
2. The agency has a special employment bureau.
- ✓3. The agency has provided jobs within the house.
 - a. Of the following types:
 - ✓(1) Carpentry
 - ✓(2) Janitorial
 - ✓(3) Painting
 - ✓(4) Paid part-time leadership of groups
 - (5) Others:
 - (a)
 - (b)
 - (c)
 - (d)
- ✓4. The agency has given work to unemployed adults at camp.
- ✓5. The agency has sponsored a cooperative workshop - (Toy Shop at Christmas)
 - a. Number persons participating. 18 adults, 43 children
6. The agency organized a barter exchange.
7. The agency participated in a barter exchange.
8. The agency tried to organize a barter exchange but abandoned the attempt.
9. The exchange is still functioning
 - a. Number of years
10. The agency sponsored garden projects for adults.
 - a. Alone
 - b. In cooperation with other organizations
11. List other self help projects:
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.

F. CHANGES IN ACTIVITIES

- ✓1. Some activities have been dropped since 1929, due to reduced budget.
 - a. List main ones:
 - (1) Small Clubs
 - (2) English Class - (Supported by Bd of Ed. who did away with all nite classes)
 - (3) Smaller no. of Clubs - due to workers on 1/2 time basis
 - (4)
2. Activities have been materially reduced because of reduced budget.
 - a. List main ones:
 - (1)
 - (2)
 - (3)
 - (4)
- ✓3. There has been a tendency for mass recreational activities to replace those of small groups.

G. DIRECT RELIEF

1. The agency has administered direct relief since 1930-to some extent
- ✓ 2. It distributed: in cases where the organized agencies could not
 - ✓ a. Clothing take care of certain cases,
 - ✓ b. Food
 - c. Money
3. Approximate number of families which have received such relief.
Number.....
4. Sources of relief:
 - a. Regular budget
 - ✓ b. Special extra-budget private contributions
 - c. Public funds
5. Settlement acted as agent for another agency in giving relief
 - a. Name of agency.....

H. FAMILY CASE WORK

1. The agency has done family case work since 1929.
- ✓ 2. It did case work before 1929
3. This is done by:
 - a. Specially trained case worker
 - ✓ b. Regular staff worker
- ✓ 4. The case work load has increased greatly since the depression.
- ✓ 5. Family relationships have involved more acute problems as a result of the depression.

I. ORGANIZATIONS OF UNEMPLOYED

1. Such an organization meets in the house.
2. The agency has organized or helped organize such a group.
3. It includes:
 - a. Men
 - b. Women
4. Approximate membership. Number
5. It is affiliated with a national organization.
 - a. I.I.D.
 - b. Other:
6. It has taken an active role in sponsoring or advocating legislative measures:
 - a. Local
 - b. State
 - c. National
7. It has heard lectures on or discussed:
 - a. Old age pensions
 - b. Unemployment insurance
 - c. Socialism
8. It has taken an active part in attempting to raise relief standards.

J. LEGISLATION

- ✓ 1. Members of the staff have taken direct action in sponsoring local, state, or national legislation dealing with economic and social conditions.
 - ✓ a. By writing to legislators
 - b. By appearing before legislative groups

K. HOURS

1. The agency has added morning activities for adults since the depression.
- ✓ 2. The agency has added afternoon activities for adults since the depression.

L. ATTENDANCE

- ✓ 1. General total attendance of adults has increased since 1929.

- ✓ a. Greatly
- b. Slightly
- c. In number men attending
- d. In number women attending

2. There will be a permanently increased emphasis on adult work in the settlement as a result of the depression (opinion)

3. Total annual attendance:

1929...	82,242
1930...	81,003
1931...	81,021
1932...	94,119

- M. If there are any other facts relating to the work of the settlement and its attempts to meet the needs of the depression period, which are significant and have not been included above, they may be appended below.

An interesting feature of last year's work was the number of young boys and men who participated in the basketball league, here at the House. They brought all of their followers along, most of whom also were unemployed, and this made a huge attendance on those nights. These people had they been working would probably have gone elsewhere to pay for their recreation but this activity afforded them an outlet for their desire for recreation.

Signed

45th Year LINCOLN HOUSE ASSOCIATION 1932
80 EMERALD STREET, BOSTON

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Lincoln House Association

Mrs. H. J. Brown, *President*
Vice-Presidents: Mrs. B. Preston Clark, Miss Elizabeth Tilton
Mr. Alan R. Morse, *Secretary* Mr. B. Preston Clark, *Treasurer*
Miss Grace T. Wills, *Director in Charge*

Directors

Dr. Maxwell S. Beal	Mrs. John Rogers Flather	Dr. Harold V. Hyde
Mr. Francis R. Clark	Mr. Gordon R. Hall	Miss Alice Seaver
Mrs. John Dearborn	Mrs. Richard B. Harding	Miss Elizabeth Weld
Miss Harriette M. Ellis	Mrs. E. J. B. Huntoon	Miss Alice Wetherbee

Associate Directors

Mr. John D. Adams	Mrs. R. L. DeNormandie	Miss Hortense I. Porter
Mrs. John D. Adams	Miss Caroline W. King	Mrs. R. Minturn Sedgwick

Junior Board of Directors

Mr. Edward S. Amazeen	Mr. John M. Kingman	Mr. Henry Newbegin
Mrs. Standish Bradford	Mrs. John M. Kingman	Miss Alice Newell
Mr. Francis R. Clark	Mr. J. Hamilton Lane	Mrs. R. Minturn Sedgwick
Miss Polly Ehrlich	Mrs. J. Hamilton Lane	Mrs. Lothrop H. Wakefield
Mr. Merwin Hall	Mr. Fred Loewenstein	Miss Alice Wetherbee
Mr. Francis Hill	Mr. Alan R. Morse	Mr. Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr.
	Mrs. Alan R. Morse	

TREASURER'S REPORT, 1932

Our work, so vitally needed in this time of depression, has, by the help of our friends, kept its momentum, and its human values.

Our income from invested funds is less than last year, and we have substantially reduced our budget because of this fact.

This has been done by using the same sort of rigid economy which is the mark of the best managed industrial concerns today. We have done this all along the line. In no case, however, has this policy of rigid economy in any way lowered the quality of the work. We have made no reduction in the salaries of our Staff, since they in every case receive a moderate recompense for their valuable work. Their living costs are lower, but their financial responsibilities are much heavier. We have, however, availed ourselves of much more volunteer work, especially at our summer camps.

We are therefore asking for the same measure of support from our friends that they gave us a year ago. Some at that time, due to the depression, gave less. Some, desiring to emphasize their belief in our work, gave more. In the total, gifts a year ago were fully equal to those of the previous year. We hope for the same result this year.

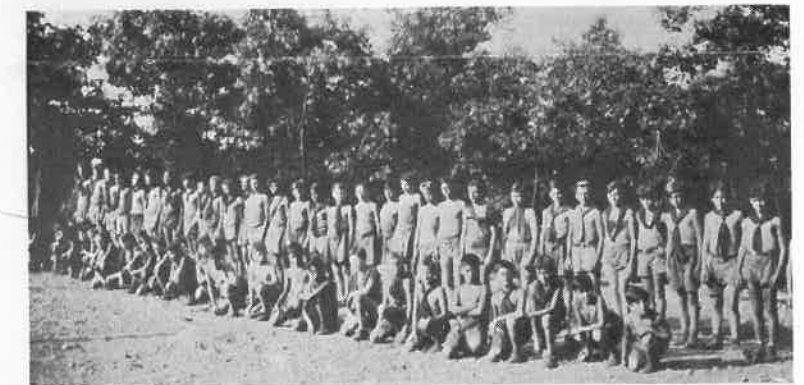
We owe no money. We have no deficit. We pay as we go. But we do desire, and desire earnestly, to help the people of our neighborhood to keep their courage and hope until better days come. We ask for your help in doing this.

B. PRESTON CLARK.

VV 3 yrs. of unemployment 7. August



Camp Leaders Mainly From the Neighborhood



Full of Energy, Ambition, Hope—In spite of the Depression

LINCOLN HOUSE ASSOCIATION
80 EMERALD STREET
BOSTON

1932

THE TASK OF LINCOLN HOUSE DURING THE DEPRESSION



✓ Three long years of depression have resulted in hundreds of people in our neighborhood being out of work.

✓ Three long years of depression have meant boredom, which is dangerous; idleness, which is wasteful; discouragement, which is demoralizing.

✓ Three long years of interrupted wages have robbed the home of its security, denied the father his role of provider, and developed worry and irritability.

✓ Have we wisdom and interest enough to turn boredom into achievement?

Have we wisdom and interest enough to turn wasteful idleness into the acquisition of skills?

Have we wisdom and interest enough to meet understandingly the distress caused by the wage earners being denied the opportunity to provide for their families?

These conditions and questions the staff of the House live with. Following are given a few examples of the ways in which skills and new interests are developed, ways in which the problems of our neighbors are met.

The Gymnasium at Lincoln House is practically never closed. Here basketball games, neighborhood dances, as well as formal classes take place.

The Arts and Crafts Department is not limited to classes alone. Here men are learning to make pine furniture after the models of earlier days. This entails visits to the American Wing of the Art Museum, and interest is stimulated and skill guided by an expert instructor.

To the Music Department come boys and girls, young men and women, to learn of the beauty of age-old songs as well as of new ones. Life has taken on a new dignity, a new meaning for the few who have developed voices of beautiful quality, while for the many the department has led them away from the tawdry music of the music hall to their rightful heritage.

This time of depression has increased a hundredfold our opportunities to understand our neighbors, our opportunities to serve them, and our opportunities to share with them. Every day is a challenge to the resources of a Neighborhood House.

A rather silent, self-sufficient Italian family who had lived near the Neighborhood House moved a year ago to a cheaper tenement. This move was only one of the many retrenchments the family made, but they were too proud and the ways of this country were too strange to permit of their asking either advice or aid. One day a nearby clinic called the Neighborhood worker. The mother of the family had been in the Nerve Clinic, and the Doctor had given instructions, "Worry is the cause—do something quickly." So the medical world turned to the friendly counsel of the Settlement House to straighten troubled lives. A visit revealed that the family had used their savings until there was but twenty-nine cents left. "I saved against a rainy day,"

said the father, "but the rainy days lasted too long for me!" The children were pitifully in need of food and the mother simply frantic. It took patient explaining and friendly interpreting to persuade the man that public aid was possible and less terrible than starvation.

This summer, tucked away among some cedars on the North Shore, was a colony of tiny children, called, when they left home, "undernourished." Here in the sunlight and fresh air, with the help too of good food, the Settlement House did one of its most constructive bits of work. The mothers of several of these little children were in the same camp, and absorbed valuable education in the care of their children.

Walter Lippmann, in his plea for the support of such work as the Settlement is doing, said:

✓ "To keep men and women, young boys and girls, from despair, from the hideous boredom of having nothing to do, from the crushing sense of not being wanted, of having no place in society and no work to do, of being a problem and not a human being—that is the real task in these dreary days, and for this task extraordinary efforts are required from those social agencies which devote themselves, not to feeding the starving, but to providing entertainment and interests and sociability and advice and friendliness and all those imponderable necessities which help to make men self-respecting and confident."

GRACE T. WILLS.

46th Year LINCOLN HOUSE ASSOCIATION 1933
80 EMERALD STREET, BOSTON

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Mrs. H. J. Brown, *President*

Mrs. B. Preston Clark, *Vice-President*

Mrs. Alan R. Morse, *Secretary*

Mr. B. Preston Clark, *Treasurer*

Miss Grace T. Wills, *Director in Charge*

Directors

Mr. Edward S. Amazeen	Miss Harriette M. Ellis	Mrs. John M. Kingman
Dr. Maxwell S. Beal	Mrs. John Rogers Flather	Mr. Alan R. Morse
Mrs. Standish Bradford	Mr. Gordon R. Hall	Mrs. R. Minturn Sedgwick
Mr. Francis R. Clark	Mr. Merwin Hall	Mrs. Lothrop H. Wakefield
Mrs. John Dearborn	Mrs. Richard B. Harding	Miss Elizabeth Weld
Miss Polly Ehrlich	Mrs. E. J. B. Huntoon	Miss Alice Wetherbee
Mr. Herbert B. Ehrmann	Dr. Harold V. Hyde	Mr. Kennard Woodworth
Miss Ruth Elder	Mr. John M. Kingman	Mr. Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr.

Associate Directors

Mr. John D. Adams	Mrs. R. L. DeNormandie	Miss Hortense I. Porter
Mrs. John D. Adams	Miss Caroline W. King	

TREASURER'S REPORT, 1933

As the treasurer of a neighborhood house reports to its friends, he more and more desires to give the thought that the money given by them is being transmuted into human lives. Miss Wills' report gives the picture of this alchemy.

Money, which after all is the stored up labor of someone, has today a value more than normal, due to the hard conditions which still face so many people.

Today public aid is being given to the needy, from Nation, State City and Town, far in excess of anything in our history.

People are saying today that if they are to give through taxation, they will give less to voluntary philanthropic agencies.

No matter how wisely public aid is given, there must of necessity, due to the complexity of the machinery, be a loss in that personal element, which in time of trouble and despair is so greatly needed

Therefore it is that at a time when public aid has increased so enormously, there is peculiar need of centres like Lincoln House, where friendships are close, personal relationships strong, and the spirit of mutual understanding and sympathy the keynote of the whole work. Especially is this true when recent events, like the banking scandals, have done so much to shake mutual confidence between different groups.

We must help the people of our neighborhood to keep their courage and hope until better times come. We ask your aid in doing this. If our friends give proximately as they did last year, we can maintain the value of our work. We have decreased our budget about 20% in three years, and with no loss in the scope and quality of the work.

B. PRESTON CLARK.



A Creative Leisure-Time Activity at Lincoln House

LINCOLN HOUSE ASSOCIATION
80 EMERALD STREET
BOSTON

1933

TODAY'S CHALLENGE TO LINCOLN HOUSE



From 1929 to 1934 the depression has brought to the neighborhood of Lincoln House the most extreme hardships.

May we share with you a brief reflection on the immediate past, on the present, and what the outlook is for the future? Up to the advent of the N R A fear and great poverty have been the lot of practically every family. Fear, created by a mounting sense of insecurity, has done something too terrible to describe to the courage and spirit of mothers and fathers.

The morale of our neighborhood has been dangerously threatened as months dragged on—and still no work. Life has been so fundamentally out of key with normal existence that one constantly wondered where and how it was going to end. With all personal resources long since gone, and, for many, insurance sold, living conditions became unendurably bad. For the few employed (usually the young daughter of the family) the strain many times became too great. Undernourishment of growing children became more and more apparent. Hopelessness and dumb acceptance of City support showed a dangerous trend.

With these conditions the staff of Lincoln House has lived day in and day out, bewilderedly trying to help in this bewildered world. The two summer camps for children and adults were kept going at a minimum cost because of invaluable volunteer leadership and the help of the Junior League and others. The program of activities in the city went on as usual. We have maintained a service of advice and help for the many dreadful emergencies that come to Lincoln House in a time of continued unemployment.

Are these conditions all a thing of the past? No, but into the situation has crept a note of hope hard to explain, except that occasionally someone is called back to work.

Up to date the N R A has made no appreciable difference to our neighbors except that it has given them hope. In a recent discussion group at Lincoln House, every man, even the unemployed, was a supporter of the N R A. He was hopeful because of what had been done, he believed some effort was being made. This belief helps.

When re-employment comes, as come it must, even the possibility that a greatly expanded leisure is to be the common lot, challenges us to make the most of it for the dignifying and enriching of our American life.

Leisure, or the hours away from one's job, must be a civilizing factor in the lives of people. Commercial recreational interests must not be allowed to exploit leisure solely for their own gain or to the detriment of the individual. The adventure of leisure must be toward the useful and creative, not toward the destructive activities.

The appalling amount of delinquency in our society is evidence that we are not keenly enough aware of what makes for delinquency. The negative forces at work in crowded neighborhoods, such as corner-loading, gambling, bad movies, and destructive ventures in petty thievery, are often times only escapes from boredom or unhappiness.

A leisure time program that gives boys and girls, men and women, a chance for self-fulfillment tends to steady and enlarge life. That life is more satisfying and so steadied for the youth of our neighborhood is evidenced by the fact that constantly do we hear from probation officers that comparatively few children belonging to Settlements get to Court or Reform Schools.

This does not mean that young people living near Settlements do not get into trouble, but it does indicate that the average young person takes advantage of wholesome, interesting occupation, if given a chance.

One of our great responsibilities is to see that the leisure time of children and young people today is so used that they will have rich resources for the increased leisure time of tomorrow. This calls for gifted people willing to share their gifts. Lincoln House is extremely fortunate in having, in addition to its resident workers, a volunteer staff of highly gifted people.

Our art classes, our dramatic work, our literature class, our musical evenings, give Lincoln House a place in the cultural life of Boston, while the social room and gymnasium give opportunities for warmth, companionship, and good times. The expected future of a shorter work-week will make the opportunities offered by Lincoln House to a crowded section of your city more imperative than ever.

GRACE T. WILLS.

UNIT STUDY BOOKLETS

Modern Problems Series

Unbiased summaries of momentous unsolved questions

- No. 1. The Depression—What Caused It?
- No. 2. The Depression—What Can WE Do About It?
- No. 3. Economic Planning—Can Depressions Be Abolished?
- No. 4. Unemployment Insurance
- No. 5. Crime—Its Prevalence, Causes, and Costs
- No. 6. The Services and Costs of Government

(The above set of six booklets, now ready, will be sent postpaid for 50c a set, if 20 or more sets are ordered.)

IN PREPARATION:

Place orders now for the following titles. Shipment will be made on publication.

- No. 7. Recent Economic Changes and Their Meaning
- No. 8. Distribution Problem—*Can Man Have Plenty Without Sharing It?*
- No. 9. Vocational Opportunities in a Machine Age
- No. 10. Our Newest Problem—Leisure
- No. 11. What Is the Gold Standard?
- No. 12. Balancing the Budget
- No. 13. The Banks and You
- No. 14. You and Insurance
- No. 15. Who Pays for War?
- No. 16. International Coöperation: World Court, League, Pact of Paris
- No. 17. Tariffs, World Trade, and the Pay Envelope
- No. 18. Experiments in Government: Socialism, Communism, Fascism, Democracy
- No. 19. Our Government—Is It Ours?
- No. 20. Freedom—Is It Worth the Price?

EDITORIAL AND CONTRIBUTING BOARD

HARRISON M. SAYRE, *Editor*
GERTRUDE WOLFF, *Associate*

WILLIAM C. BAGLEY, *Teachers College, Columbia University*
HAROLD F. CLARK, *Teachers College, Columbia University*
GEORGE B. CUTTEN, *President, Colgate University*
H. GORDON HAYES, *Ohio State University*
HARPER LEECH, *Author "The Paradox of Plenty"*
ERNEST D. LEWIS, *Evander Childs High School, New York*
and others

UNIT STUDY BOOKLETS—Modern Problems Series

PRICES: Single copies, 15 cents. In lots of 20 or more, 10 cents each, postpaid. On orders amounting to one dollar or less, cash must accompany orders. Order titles by number.

AMERICAN EDUCATION PRESS, INC.

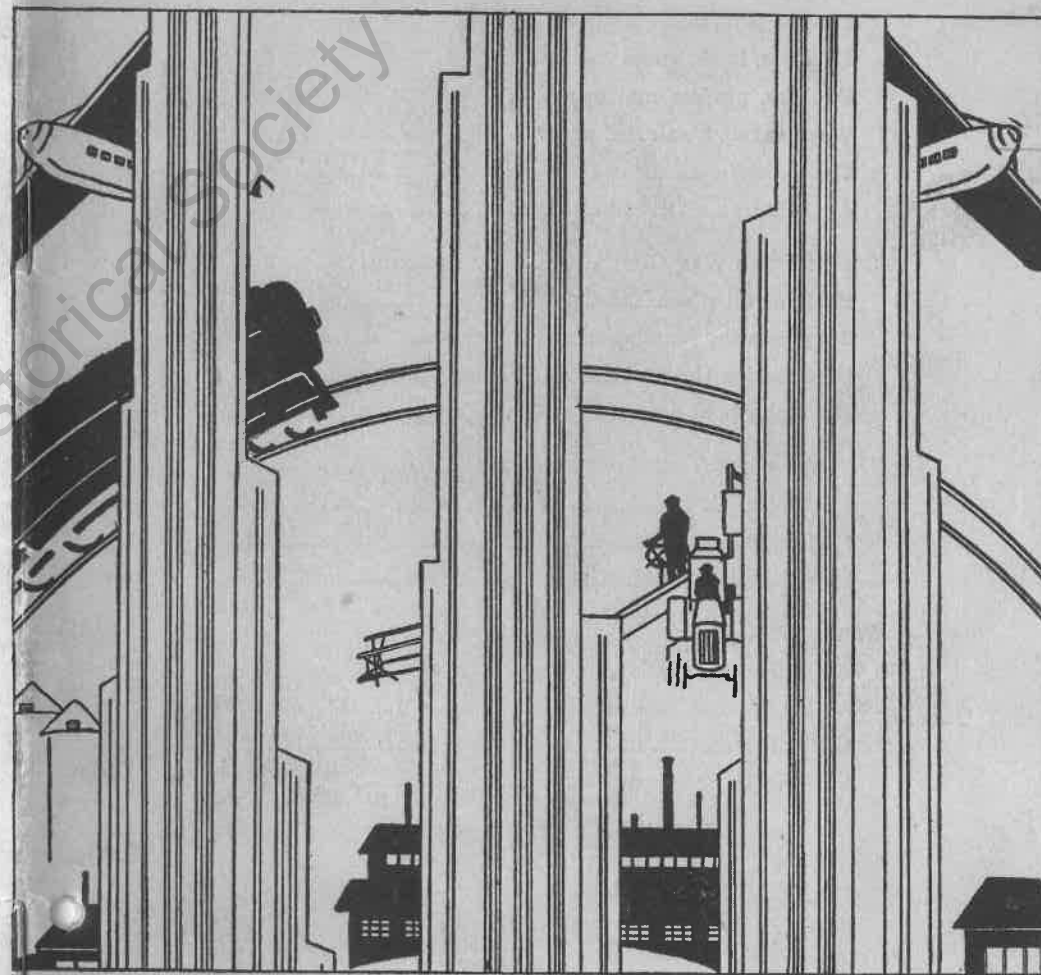
40 South Third Street
Columbus, Ohio

580 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

1932

THE DEPRESSION

What Can We Do About It?



UNIT STUDY BOOKLET No. 2
Modern Problems Series

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT 184 ELDRIDGE STREET NEW YORK CITY

ON THE MAINTENANCE OF SETTLEMENTS DURING ECONOMIC DEPRESSION

WHEREAS in times of severe unemployment, the continuance of an agency such as the settlement with almost half a century of experience in observing and recording what is happening to working people as individuals, as families, neighbors and citizens is of great social importance: and

WHEREAS the maintenance of settlement houses in which working class children and young people may have opportunity of friendly association and the chance to give effect to their innate interests in athletics, association and the arts is an outstanding way of preventing a self pitying and warped generation of adults: and

WHEREAS the maintenance of our cultural institutions under conditions of economic stress is an important means of saving the native ability and potential skill of the generation of children who will carry on in the immediate future, and which must discover its abilities and gain some elementary discipline in these immediate years if its power is to be conserved. The loss of the initiative, interest and skill of a generation cannot be compensated for, and will leave the nation truly poor: and

WHEREAS the money which might be saved through discontinuing the educational and recreational work of the settlements would be a practically negligible increment in a relief program and would make no appreciable difference in the relief situation: and

WHEREAS the scrapping of educational, social and recreational institutions would amount to an acknowledgment that the United States of America had become bankrupt in ability and hope which is obviously untrue:

THEREFORE the Board of Directors of the University Settlement Society of New York suggests that the Boards of other settlements in the United States join it in urging friends of progress to maintain the scientific, educational and recreational work of the settlements as they did during the World War.

ON THE MAINTENANCE OF SETTLEMENTS DURING ECONOMIC DEPRESSION

WHEREAS in times of severe unemployment, the continuance of an agency such as the settlement with almost half a century of experience in observing and recording what is happening to working people as individuals, as families, neighbors and citizens is of great social importance; and

WHEREAS the maintenance of settlement houses in which working class children and young people may have opportunity of friendly association and the chance to give effect to their innate interests in athletics, association and the arts is an outstanding way of preventing a self pitying and warped generation of adults; and

WHEREAS the maintenance of our cultural institutions under conditions of economic stress is an important means of saving the native ability and potential skill of the generation of children who will carry on in the immediate future, and which must discover its abilities and gain some elementary discipline in these immediate years if its power is to be conserved. The loss of the initiative, interest and skill of a generation cannot be compensated for, and will leave the nation truly poor; and

WHEREAS the money which might be saved through discontinuing the educational and recreational work of the settlements would be a practically negligible increment in a relief program and would make no appreciable difference in the relief situation; and

WHEREAS the scrapping of educational, social and recreational institutions would amount to an acknowledgment that the United States of America had become bankrupt in ability and hope which is obviously untrue;

THEREFORE the Board of Directors of the University Settlement Society of New York suggests that the Boards of other settlements in the United States join it in urging friends of progress to maintain the scientific, educational and recreational work of the settlements as they did during the World War.

ON THE MAINTENANCE OF SETTLEMENTS DURING ECONOMIC DEPRESSION

WHEREAS in times of severe unemployment, the continuance of an agency such as the settlement with almost half a century of experience in observing and recording what is happening to working people as individuals, as families, neighbors and citizens is of great social importance: and

WHEREAS the maintenance of settlement houses in which working class children and young people may have opportunity of friendly association and the chance to give effect to their innate interests in athletics, association and the arts is an outstanding way of preventing a self pitying and warped generation of adults: and

WHEREAS the maintenance of our cultural institutions under conditions of economic stress is an important means of saving the native ability and potential skill of the generation of children who will carry on in the immediate future, and which must discover its abilities and gain some elementary discipline in these immediate years if its power is to be conserved. The loss of the initiative, interest and skill of a generation cannot be compensated for, and will leave the nation truly poor: and

WHEREAS the money which might be saved through discontinuing the educational and recreational work of the settlements would be a practically negligible increment in a relief program and would make no appreciable difference in the relief situation: and

WHEREAS the scrapping of educational, social and recreational institutions would amount to an acknowledgment that the United States of America had become bankrupt in ability and hope which is obviously untrue:

THEREFORE the Board of Directors of the University Settlement Society of New York suggests that the Boards of other settlements in the United States join it in urging friends of progress to maintain the scientific, educational and recreational work of the settlements as they did during the World War.

ON THE MAINTENANCE OF SETTLEMENTS DURING ECONOMIC DEPRESSION

WHEREAS in times of severe unemployment, the continuance of an agency such as the settlement with almost half a century of experience in observing and recording what is happening to working people as individuals, as families, neighbors and citizens is of great social importance: and

WHEREAS the maintenance of settlement houses in which working class children and young people may have opportunity of friendly association and the chance to give effect to their innate interests in athletics, association and the arts is an outstanding way of preventing a self pitying and warped generation of adults: and

WHEREAS the maintenance of our cultural institutions under conditions of economic stress is an important means of saving the native ability and potential skill of the generation of children who will carry on in the immediate future, and which must discover its abilities and gain some elementary discipline in these immediate years if its power is to be conserved. The loss of the initiative, interest and skill of a generation cannot be compensated for, and will leave the nation truly poor: and

WHEREAS the money which might be saved through discontinuing the educational and recreational work of the settlements would be a practically negligible increment in a relief program and would make no appreciable difference in the relief situation: and

WHEREAS the scrapping of educational, social and recreational institutions would amount to an acknowledgment that the United States of America had become bankrupt in ability and hope which is obviously untrue:

THEREFORE the Board of Directors of the University Settlement Society of New York suggests that the Boards of other settlements in the United States join it in urging friends of progress to maintain the scientific, educational and recreational work of the settlements as they did during the World War.

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT 184 ELDRIDGE STREET NEW YORK CITY

Miss Frances Ingram, Headworker,
428 South First Street,
Louisville, Kentucky.

My dear Miss Ingram:

I am sending you copies of the two resolutions in the hope that the board of your house may feel like taking similar action. It would, I am sure, encourage other boards over the United States if each could have the feeling that it was sustained in the struggle with maintenance and budgets during this trying period by the conviction of others.

Very sincerely yours,

Albert Kennedy

" A STUDY OF SOCIAL SETTLEMENTS IN THE ECONOMIC CRISIS "

Name of the agency

AddressCityState.....

NOTE: In filling out the questionnaire, if the statement is true of your agency, simply place a check before the number. If it does not apply, leave it blank and pass on to the next. Thus if your agency's sources of income have changed, it should appear:

1. Sources of income changed since the depression.
Unless otherwise noted, the material is meant to cover the period since January, 1930.

A. ADMINISTRATION

1. Sources of income have changed since the depression.
 - a. Now get some public funds for budget.
 - b. No public funds for budget before 1929.
2. Paid full-time staff decreased in number since 1929.
3. Volunteer non-paid staff increased in number since 1929.
 - a. More than 25%
4. Volunteers now improved in quality,
5. Greater per cent of volunteers are from agency's neighborhood than in 1929.
6. Salaries cut since 1929.
 - a.%

B. RECREATIONAL PROGRAM

1. Game room for unemployed.
2. Gymnasium for unemployed.
3. Reading room for unemployed.
4. Other recreational activities for unemployed.
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.
 - d.

C. EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM

1. Unemployed have had group discussions of causes, implications of the depression.
2. Lectures on the economic and social situation have been held.
3. Classes for unemployed or with largely unemployed membership.
 - a. Economics
 - b. English
 - c. Civics
 - d. History
 - e. Sociology
 - f. Typing
 - g. Shorthand
 - h. Cooking
 - i. Sewing
 - j. Home management
 - k. Others:
 - l.
 - m.
 - n.
 - o.

D. VOCATIONAL PROGRAM

1. Individual vocational advice and guidance given.
2. Individuals have been trained or retrained for vocations by the agency
3. Individuals have been referred to other agencies for retraining.

2.

4. Vocational work has greatly increased since the depression.
5. Vocational work is a new function (since 1929).

E. EMPLOYMENT AND SELF-HELP PROJECTS

1. The agency has found jobs for and placed unemployed persons.
2. The agency has a special employment bureau.
3. The agency has provided jobs within the house.
 - a. Of the following types:
 - (1) Carpentry
 - (2) Janitorial
 - (3) Painting
 - (4) Paid part-time leadership of groups
 - (5) Others:
 - (a)
 - (b)
 - (c)
 - (d)
4. The agency has given work to unemployed adults at camp.
5. The agency has sponsored a cooperative workshop
 - a. Number persons participating.....
6. The agency organized a barter exchange.
7. The agency participated in a barter exchange.
8. The agency tried to organize a barter exchange but abandoned the attempt.
9. The exchange is still functioning
 - a. Number of years
10. The agency sponsored garden projects for adults.
 - a. Alone
 - b. In cooperation with other organizations
11. List other self help projects:
 - a.....
 - b.....
 - c.....
 - d.....

F. CHANGES IN ACTIVITIES

1. Some activities have been dropped since 1929, due to reduced budget.
 - a. List main ones:
 - (1).....
 - (2).....
 - (3).....
 - (4).....
2. Activities have been materially reduced because of reduced budget.
 - a. List main ones:
 - (1).....
 - (2).....
 - (3).....
 - (4).....
3. There has been a tendency for mass recreational activities to replace those of small groups.

G. DIRECT RELIEF

1. The agency has administered direct relief since 1930
2. It distributed:
 - a. Clothing
 - b. Food
 - c. Money
3. Approximate number of families which have received such relief.
Number.....
4. Sources of relief:
 - a. Regular budget
 - b. Special extra-budget private contributions
 - c. Public funds
5. Settlement acted as agent for another agency in giving relief
 - a. Name of agency.....

H. FAMILY CASE WORK

1. The agency has done family case work since 1929.
2. It did case work before 1929
3. This is done by:
 - a. Specially trained case worker
 - b. Regular staff worker
4. The case work load has increased greatly since the depression.
5. Family relationships have involved more acute problems as a result of the depression.

I. ORGANIZATIONS OF UNEMPLOYED

1. Such an organization meets in the house.
2. The agency has organized or helped organize such a group.
3. It includes:
 - a. Men
 - b. Women
4. Approximate membership. Number
5. It is affiliated with a national organization.
 - a. L.I.D.
 - b. Other:
6. It has taken an active role in sponsoring or advocating legislative measures:
 - a. Local
 - b. State
 - c. National
7. It has heard lectures on or discussed:
 - a. Old age pensions
 - b. Unemployment insurance
 - c. Socialism
8. It has taken an active part in attempting to raise relief standards.

J. LEGISLATION

1. Members of the staff have taken direct action in sponsoring local, state, or national legislation dealing with economic and social conditions.
 - a. By writing to legislators
 - b. By appearing before legislative groups

K. HOURS

1. The agency has added morning activities for adults since the depression.
2. The agency has added afternoon activities for adults since the depression.

L. ATTENDANCE

1. General total attendance of adults has increased since 1929.
 - a. Greatly
 - b. Slightly
 - c. In number men attending
 - d. In number women attending
2. There will be a permanently increased emphasis on adult work in the settlement as a result of the depression (opinion)
3. Total annual attendance:

1929.....
1930.....
1931.....
1932.....

- M. If there are any other facts relating to the work of the settlement and its attempts to meet the needs of the depression period, which are significant and have not been included above, they may be appended below.

Signed