

6-1-1948

A study of unmarried Negro motherhood as encountered in the census tracts districts 17, 18, 19, 28, 29, 33, and 34, in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1947

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A STUDY OF UNMARRIED NEGRO MOTHERHOOD AS ENCOUNTERED
IN THE CENSUS TRACTS DISTRICTS 17, 18, 19, 28
29, 33, AND 34, IN ATLANTA,
GEORGIA, IN 1947

2-18
3-10

A THESIS
SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF ATLANTA UNIVERSITY IN
PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK

By
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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

JUNE 1948

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Significance of Study

Problems of unmarried mothers in communities have been encountered by social workers throughout the history of social work. The procedure for dealing with such matters has changed as the philosophy of social work has developed. In earliest times there were tendencies by various groups to be punitive toward these mothers. The development of the understanding of human behavior and, further, understanding implications of various communities and environmental circumstances have caused social workers, as well as other community people, to recognize and plan for the protection and care of unmarried mothers.

Unmarried mothers have had many and varied services provided for them by social workers and others in the community. Frequently facilities have been less adequate for women of racial minority groups than they have been for whites.

Purpose of Study

The purpose of this study was to find out how many unmarried Negro mothers there were in seven selected census tracts, in Atlanta, Georgia, during 1947. Further, the study was made to ascertain the social and economic backgrounds of these unmarried Negro mothers and to present a picture of the community resources available to them. The study was also to give some insight into the adequacy and use made of these resources.

Scope and Limitation

This study was limited to census tracts seventeen, eighteen, nineteen, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-three and thirty-nine. Two of these tracts were located in the Southeast, and five were in the Northeast section of Atlanta, but they were contiguous. Each of these tracts had a high density of Negro population.

The scope of the study was further limited by the fact that the material has included interviews with only forty-nine unmarried Negro mothers. A further limitation grows out of the unavailability of certain pertinent data on the extent and nature of service provided by the Grady Hospital Social Service Department.

Method of Study

A schedule was prepared and used as a basis for personal interviews with the unmarried Negro mothers in the selected census tract.

The unmarried mothers were located through information secured from schools and churches in the area and the city health department.

Pertinent reading materials and statistics were secured from the State Capitol Vital Statistics Bureau and the State Health Department.

CHAPTER II

SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC BACKGROUNDS OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER

Population

According to Mr. Charles C. Turner, statistician for the City Health Department of Atlanta, the Negro population in the seven census studied was eighty-one percent and over; the seven census tracts also showed a total of 585 Negro children born during 1947. Mr. Turner stated further that twenty percent of the 585 births were children born out of wedlock.

Table 1

DISTRIBUTION OF BIRTHS IN THE SEVEN CENSUS TRACTS AND THE PERCENT BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK

Census Tract Number	Number of Births	Percentage of Births out of Wedlock
Total	585	20.0
17	14	20.0
18	172	18.8
19	20	20.0
28	156	20.0
29	110	20.0
33	108	19.4
34	5	20.0

There were 117 unmarried Negro mothers in this area studied, and forty-nine of these were interviewed.

Table 2

THE DISTRIBUTION OF CHILDREN
BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK

Census Tract Number	Number of Births	Number of Un- married Mothers Interviewed
Total	117	49
17	3	0
18	34	13
19	4	2
28	32	29
29	22	2
33	21	3
34	1	0

The area in which the seven census tracts were located was not very large, but it was very densely populated and was considered to comprise one of Atlanta's slum areas. In this area were some of Atlanta's largest Negro churches, the Negro Y.W.C.A. and Y.M.C.A., Grady Memorial Hospital, the colored Catholic Clinic, educational facilities and social service facilities.

This area was found to be the center for Negro business and professional life and contained numerous commercial recreation facilities. According to the United States Census report for 1940, the seventh census tract, number thirty-three, was the smallest and contained one of the five federal housing projects for Negroes in Atlanta, Georgia.

There were some good homes in this area and some average ones, but most of the homes definitely were below standard. The sub-standard homes were typical of a slum environment. In all cases studied, the unmarried

mothers lived in the slum areas of the census tracts. Only one lived on a paved street. The other forty-eight lived in houses in alleys or in houses which were huddled together behind little stores or other houses. There were usually a community toilet and a community hydrant. The houses were old and in need of repair and paint. The interiors were dark and drab. The rooms were small with few windows in them. They frequently gave the appearance of being over-crowded. This was due to the fact that most of the rooms contained two or more beds and a cot, a few chairs; and the kitchen: a stove, a table, and usually another bed. The majority of these homes were three or four rooms units, and were occupied by as many as seven or eight persons.

Table 3

DISTRIBUTION OF ROOMS AND NUMBER
OF OCCUPANTS PER UNIT

Number of Homes	Number of Rooms	Number of Units	Number of Occupants
49	Total	49	
4	2	1	3
22	3	7	4
21	4	6	5
2	5	15	6
		13	7
		6	8
		1	9

In no single instance did any family of the unmarried mother own their home. They all rent. The rent was high and was disproportionate to the number of rooms in the homes. The rent ranged from eight dollars

and seventy-five cents per week for three rooms, to eighteen dollars and seventy-five cents per week for four rooms.

Table 4
DISTRIBUTION OF RENT

Number of Families		Rent Range
49	Total	
12		8.75 - 10.75
24		11.00 - 12.75
10		13.00 - 14.75
2		15.00 - 17.75
1		18.00 - 20.00

The average number of rooms per unit was three or four. In one case studied, nine people occupied two rooms, though the average number of occupants was usually six or eleven.

Recreational Facilities

The recreational facilities in the seven census tracts were almost wholly of the commercial variety. These were movies, a bowling alley, and public dancing halls. The tax-supported facilities were very limited. The Grady Homes project had a playground for its occupants and immediate neighborhood. The schools offered limited playground space. There was no park in this area. The Y.W.C.A. owned no adequate building of its own and therefore could not offer organized recreational program to the girls. However, the recreational program of the Y.W.C.A. was carried out through its teen age clubs, group work with young adults and older women and its

camp program. The Y.M.C.A. had a gymnasium, a small swimming pool and a small playground. One church offered a new, but inadequate equipped playground.

Religion

There were about thirteen well organized churches in the seven census tracts. They were of various denominations: Baptist, Congregational, Catholic, Presbyterian, and Methodist. There were also numerous Holiness Churches and a growing number of so-called Spiritualist Churches in the area. Half of the forty-nine unmarried mothers studied were members of a church, and less than half of these attended church regularly. The majority were members of the Baptist Church. The unmarried mothers who did not attend church gave various reasons for not doing so, such as, "Did not have the clothes" or "Did not have the time." Many admitted they were not interested in going to church at all.

Education

The seven census tracts had three elementary schools and one high school within their boundaries. One of the three elementary schools was conducted by the Roman Catholic Church. In talking with the Sister Superior of the parochial school it was learned that there had not been an unmarried mother in the school in seven years.

The schools in this area were very crowded. The elementary public schools had what was known as the double session; that is, one set of children went to school from 9:00 A. M. until 12:30 P. M., and a second set from 1:00 until 4:30 P. M. This meant only three and one half hours schooling per day for the younger Negro children in this area. The David T.

Howard High School had a full time single session as did the Catholic Elementary School.

In talking with the supervisor of the Negro public school system, it was learned that there were only two full time visiting Negro teachers whose job was to investigate those students who were truant. However, a few of the teachers also give part time as visiting teachers.

The Georgia law required that all children attend school until their sixteenth birthday but the law, loaded with provisos for children being eligible for stopping school, along with an inadequate number of visiting teachers, gave the opportunity for a large amount of truancy to exist. Most of the unmarried mothers interviewed had stopped school in the six or seventh grades.

Table 5

GRADES COMPLETED BY THE UNMARRIED MOTHERS

Grades Completed by the Unmarried Mothers	Number of Unmarried Mothers
Total	49
5th Grade	1
6th Grade	16
7th Grade	10
8th Grade	12
9th Grade	7
10th Grade	3

Only one unmarried mother completed the tenth grade. The other two who achieved this level of education stopped school during the academic year. None had returned to school.

Table 6

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHERS
AT THE TIME OF BIRTH OF THE CHILD

Age	The Number of Unmarried Mothers	
	Total	49
13		1
14		11
15		10
16		14
17		7
18		3
19		2
20		1

The ages of the unmarried mothers interviewed ranged from thirteen to twenty. There were a large number of mothers whose ages were between fourteen and seventeen.

Table 7

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE PUTATIVE
FATHERS AT BIRTH OF THE CHILD

Age of the Putative Fathers	Number of Ages
Total	49
16	2
17	4
18	17
19	10
20	4
21	2
22	3
23	2
24	2
25	2
26	1

The putative fathers were two or three years older than the unmarried mothers. Their ages ranged from sixteen to twenty-six.

Courtship of the Unmarried Mother

The period of courtship of the unmarried mother by the putative father varied from three months to three years. In the cases where the courtship had been a comparatively long one, the putative fathers had expressed a desire to marry the mothers. In every instance, however, the unmarried mother, did not desire to marry the putative father. In the courtship periods of shorter lengths there was no desire on the part of either the unmarried mother or the putative father to marry.

Table 8

THE LENGTH OF TIME OF COURTSHIP OF THE
UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND PUTATIVE FATHERS

Length of Courtship	Number of Mothers	
	Total	49
3		6
4		8
5		4
6		7
7		5
8		4
9		4
.....		
10		1
12		3
18		4
24		2
36		1

Fourteen of the unmarried mothers became pregnant the third and fourth month of their courtship, eleven between the fifth and sixth month, thirteen between seventh and ninth month of courting. During the tenth, twelfth and eighth month of courtship there were eight unmarried mothers who became pregnant. There were two unmarried mothers whose courtship lasted two years before they became pregnant. Only one had had a courtship which had lasted three years before the unmarried mother became pregnant.

Job Status

The occupations of the unmarried mothers interviewed were limited to day work as waitresses, and helpers in cafes, domestic service, laundries,

and common labor. There were eighteen unmarried mothers who were not gainfully employed. In most cases, this was because their children were too young to leave alone or because there was no one with whom the children could be left. In some cases, there was not enough money to put the children in a nursery school or day nursery.

The wages of the unmarried mothers who were employed ranged from \$2.49 per week, to \$14.99 per week.

Table 9

WAGE DISTRIBUTION OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHERS

Weekly Wages of Unmarried Mothers	Number of Unmarried Mothers
Total	49
0.00 - 2.49	0
2.50 - 4.99	4
5.00 - 7.49	0
7.50 - 9.99	4
10.00 - 12.49	12
12.50 - 14.99	11
Not employed at all	18

The eighteen unmarried mothers who were not employed were taken care of by their parents or relatives.

CHAPTER III

A DESCRIPTION OF RESOURCES AND SERVICES THAT SHOULD BE AVAILABLE TO THE UNMARRIED MOTHER

Certain services must be present in or available to a community if it is even to approximate the needs of the unmarried mother and her child. Services to the unmarried mother and her child are largely the same as services to the married mother and her child. The welfare and health services necessary to meet the needs of unmarried mothers include: case work service to individuals; financial assistance, medical, nursing and hospital services; foster home and adoption services; counseling; and, in some instances, legal aid.

The complexity of the problems of the unmarried mother and her child require services of high quality, given immediately if possible and in a spirit of warm human helpfulness.

Welfare Services--Public and Private

The Department of Public Welfare for Georgia works through the Fulton County Department of Public Welfare in Atlanta. This agency affords case work services to unmarried mothers and through its Children's Division, gives aid to dependent children, finds foster homes, arranges for institutional care where such is indicated.¹

The American Red Cross offers home services to unmarried mothers in two categories. The first type was the civilian unmarried war mother, with the putative father being a service man. The second type was to the unmarried mother who herself at some time had been in the armed services of

¹ Whither Family Life? An analysis of some of the work done with families by Family Service Society of Fulton and Dekalb Counties, Family Service, 1946.

the United States. Through home service they sought to establish communication with the service man when other available sources had failed. After communication had been established, the Red Cross attempted (1) to ascertain the attitude of the putative father and, without coercion, to establish paternity of the child, (2) to arrange for marriage between the unmarried mother and the service man if this was desired, and (3) if marriage was not desired, to get in writing an admission of paternity. In cases where communication only had already been established between the unmarried mother and the service man, the Red Cross serves as a consultant for the unmarried mother, referring the applicant to the proper agencies. The Red Cross aids also in the securing of a family allowance for the child. The second type of unmarried mother receives all of these services but, in addition, receives financial assistance from the Red Cross on the same basis as any other veteran or service man.¹

The Child Welfare Society of Fulton and Dekalb Counties offered a variety of services to the unmarried mother. They offered case work, foster homes, adoption, clinical attention (both prenatal and postnatal, vocational guidance, and employment services. They also offered a limited psychiatric service. The Child Welfare Society gave scholarships to unmarried mothers who desired and were capable of further education.²

The Child Welfare Society provided a unique opportunity. Since there was no maternity home in Atlanta or its vicinity available to expectant

¹ Services for Unmarried Mothers and Their Children, Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., 1945.

² Whither Family Life? An analysis of some of the work done with families by Family Service Society of Fulton and Dekalb Counties, Family Service, 1946.

unmarried Negro mothers, they made foster homes available to those who sought privacy and seclusion during this period of pregnancy out of wedlock following up with the necessary services.

The Family Service Society of Atlanta offered counseling service to families regardless of the economic status of the family. It was the aim of this agency to meet emergencies which might cause a break in the family relationship. Financial assistance was given only as a supplementary part of its principal function. Cases involving needs other than counseling are referred to the proper agencies. The newest service of this agency is the homemaker service. The aim of this service is to supply a "homemaker" in a home where there is need for housekeeping and supervision of the children.

Day Care Service

The Gate City Day Nurseries offered day care service to children whose parents or parent must work, through its two approved nurseries. They were attempting to meet the standards set by the Child Welfare League of America. These nurseries provided a well-balanced diet, supervised and free play, and home care. A mother who must work could avail herself of these services for a small fee. They were, however, very limited, due to the size of the nursery buildings. There were, in addition, a few unapproved and unlicensed day care centers in Atlanta.

Health Resources

The Grady Memorial Hospital offered the only general hospitalization service for Negro mothers of Atlanta and its immediate vicinity. It offered pre-natal and post-natal care, confinement care and out-patient clinical services; through its "sick-care," it also served bed-ridden

patients in their homes. Grady Hospital was very limited in the extent of its services to the unmarried mother because it lacked an adequate physical plant for Negroes and was understaffed. Frequently, Negro mothers who sought confinement care there could be kept only for a period of a few hours to a maximum of two days; should complications arise during confinement, they were kept longer, however. All the babies of the forty-nine unmarried mothers interviewed had been born in Grady Hospital.¹

Grady Hospital has a social worker but the interviewer was unable to obtain the exact nature and extent of her services. They were reticent about this.

The Department of Public Health of Atlanta kept all vital statistics. They also provided eight Negro nurses (seven visiting nurses and one supervisor) to serve Atlanta. It was the duty of these visiting nurses to aid in pre-natal care to Negro mothers thru the clinic at Grady; to give post-natal and post-partum care in the home of the Negro mothers; to give instructions and to furnish reading material in child care and feeding; to teach the mother to use available resources in her own home in times of illness, and to register the birth of the child. The City Health Department in the past year has changed its method of birth registration in order to protect the child born out of wedlock. The forty-nine unmarried mothers interviewed availed themselves of the services of these nurses.

There were eighteen registered and licensed Negro midwives in Atlanta available for confinement service at a low fee. These midwives were

¹ First Annual Report, Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority, 1946, Grady Memorial Hospital, Battle Hill Sanatorium, Albert Steiner Clinic, Atlanta, Georgia.

required to meet certain qualifications in order to become licensed. None of these midwives had been used by the unmarried Negro mothers studied.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company maintained a staff of four Negro nurses. Their services were available only to Metropolitan policy holders. Their services were similar to the services of the Public Health Nurses.

Recreational Facilities

There was one tax-supported park for the Negro citizens of Atlanta. This park offered a swimming pool, tennis courts, baseball field and a limited amount of playground equipment. However, it was neither centrally located nor close to the seven census tracts studied.

Fulton County offered a planned program of community recreation. This service is relatively new. Some of the public school grounds were equipped and used for playgrounds. They had some supervision. One church in the area studied was opening a playground. Being new, its equipment will be limited. It will have a part-time supervisor.

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS OF NEEDS

If the child born out of wedlock is to have a chance at normal growth and if the experience is to be made as undestructive as possible for the mother, the needs of both parents and child must be understood and met.

The married mother usually had security and was surrounded by love and protection of her family, her husband, and her friends. The unmarried mother frequently had no security, felt a sense of guilt, and might receive no sympathy or understanding from friends or family, much less the father of her child. Many of the unmarried Negro mothers interviewed were children themselves. They still must grow up, become independent individuals and establish a normal relationship with the opposite sex. Most homes of the unmarried Negro mothers studied, as has already been indicated, were mere shelters affording only the barest necessities, with no opportunity given to raise the status of the child born out of wedlock above that of the unmarried mother.

Health Needs

All mothers have the same health needs in order that the child might grow up a healthy individual and that her own future may be safeguarded. Early in pregnancy there is a need for expert medical care that should end for the mother only when she is entirely able to resume her home duties and work. Medical care for the health of the child should be continuous. The inadequacy of the physical plant of Grady Hospital, the only general

hospital available to Negro mothers, made increased hospital provisions imperative. The services of Public Health Nurses were valuable for actual nursing and health purposes and also for disseminating general knowledge that aided these unmarried mothers in better living. However, eight Negro public health nurses can hardly serve all of Atlanta.

Though not direct health service, medical social work can be instituted efficaciously during the period of confinement. This period represents a crisis in the life of the unmarried mother. The contact made at this time should be direct and acceptable to the unmarried mother. The medical social worker at this time could easily initiate a well planned program of adjustment and guidance for the unmarried Negro mother. Knowledge of the specific problems facing a given unmarried mother and the knowledge of community facilities and resources would enable the medical social worker to institute the program that would best solve the unmarried mother's problems and meet her needs. As far as the interviewer could ascertain no medical social worker served the unmarried Negro mother in Atlanta.

Welfare Needs

Case work is "the art of helping people out of trouble," and since unmarried mothers represent not a category type but individuals, the personal approach of case work service is invaluable.

No one social welfare agency in Atlanta could offer case work services which would completely solve the complex problems of the unmarried Negro mother. Only collectively would this be possible. Here, however, one encountered the very real difficulty of limited budgets and limited

staffs, which preclude the acceptance of any large number of clients. None of these unmarried mothers made use of any of the available recreational services. This would seem to point out the need for an educational program to acquaint the community with these services available.

A larger number of approved, low-fee Day Care Centers would have allowed more of the unmarried Negro mothers interviewed to work.

Every community had certain responsibilities to every citizen. Every community, to meet its responsibilities to its citizens, should evaluate its services in terms of needs. It has been true, however, in communities where there was a racial minority group which had not been entirely assimilated into the social pattern of the community, that the needs of this minority group have been neglected, or if services were provided them, the services were inadequate. Particularly was this true in those communities where a segregated system of living was practiced. The study of the needs of these unmarried mothers in the seven census tracts in Atlanta confirms these findings.

CHAPTER V

THE EMOTIONAL AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENTS

Many unmarried mothers are greatly in need of financial help during pregnancy, and many need immediate assistance in regard to such matters as food, clothing, and a place to stay. Attention to these practical considerations is frequently, a prerequisite to meeting her health, social, and emotional needs. Some unmarried mothers wish to remain in their homes, or to continue their present living arrangements until the time of delivery.

Of the forty-nine unmarried Negro mothers studied all lived with relatives or parents, who willingly accepted them and even encouraged them to continue living in their immediate homes.

There were no unmarried mothers interviewed who had sought financial aid from any social agency. In this instance, too, they had turned to parents or relatives for financial and material assistance, which was given, primarily, in the form of food and clothing. The families, having small incomes themselves, could not give adequate assistance, nor was the assistance they gave always forthcoming when needed. The following cases are typical:

Case 1

Miss C, an unmarried mother, was fourteen years of age when her child was born. She was unprepared to accept the responsibilities of motherhood. Needing help, she sought it from her mother, because she knew no other place to go. Furthermore, Miss C stated that she did not want to go any place else for help.

Miss C exhibited no guilty feelings about remaining with her parents and having them care for her and her child. She was even sanctioned in her actions and attitude by her mother, who, when asked how she felt about keeping her daughter, said "It's my duty to take care of my child any time anything happens to her."

Case 2

The thirteen-year-old Miss R and her nine-month-old baby lived with her maternal aunt and uncle in a very poor home. They were caring for her and the baby, inadequately, but as best they could.

The baby was scantily clothed and was wearing flour sacks in place of diapers, for there had been no money with which to buy diapers.

The aunt had secured the flour sacks at her place of employment. Miss R, however, seemed happy and content. When asked how she felt about having to live with her aunt and uncle she replied, "Oh, my a'nt and uncle is good to me and my baby. They want me to stay home with them. I didn't have anywhere else to go to stay anyhow."

One expected the problems of the unmarried mother to be complicated by her attitude and that of her family toward the situation. Generally, she and her family, and often the putative father, had feelings of guilt about her pregnancy out of wedlock.

However, the forty-nine unmarried Negro mothers studied and their immediate families lived in a society which had a code of morality permitting the acceptance of pregnancy out of wedlock as a rather natural occurrence. There was no stigma attached to unmarried motherhood, and in only one instance did any of the mothers interviewed, express feelings of guilt. Most of the unmarried mothers exhibited pride in their motherhood and in their children. They were reinforced in this attitude by their families, who not only accepted them completely but were, in many instances, proud of them.

Case 3

Miss E, a twenty-year-old unmarried mother, lived with her parents in a relatively attractive home. Miss E's parents lived in a common law marital relationship and never had given a thought to legalizing their marriage. Miss E was their only child. The whole family exhibited great pride in Miss E's child. The maternal grandfather had insisted that the child

be given his Christian name. The maternal grandmother took full responsibility for caring for the child and proudly kept him clean and neat.

The unmarried mother herself was proud of her baby, because it was to him she could point in proof of her womanhood. The family had never considered adoption and was aghast when the interviewer mentioned it to them.

Case 4

Miss J was a seventeen-year-old unmarried mother who had given up practically all of her recreation activities because she did not have anyone with whom she could leave her baby. Miss J stated she had given up going to church also, because she did not have the proper clothes to wear.

Miss J's social activities now consisted primarily in visiting in her immediate neighborhood. Prior to her pregnancy, her social life had been that of a typical adolescent. She was finding it difficult to make this social adjustment.

Case 5

Miss H was a twenty-year-old unmarried mother who had a baby eight months old. Miss H stated that she and the baby's father had courted for three years but that she did not have any desire to marry the baby's father.

The putative father had wanted to marry Miss H. Miss H stated that she did not love the baby's father well enough to marry him, but she also stated that she thought enough of him to give the baby his Christian name.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

The history of social services to unmarried mothers in our city has been one with a changing pattern. The change has been one of procedure. The old idea was to make a social outcast of the unmarried mother and a legal outcast of the child. Today social welfare has recognized the complexity of the problems involved in the social rehabilitation of the unmarried mother and the future welfare of her child. The larger community has recognized its responsibility to the unmarried mother and her child and has attempted to perform its duty to her. However, the pattern of discrimination by the white community against the unmarried mother in the Negro group resulting in inadequacy of services.

It was felt that these forty-nine unmarried Negro mothers, born into a segregated society, lived apart in a community of their own. The homes in this community may have been dirty, over-crowded, unsanitary, unpainted and the rent too high, but the homes were theirs. The daughters became pregnant out of wedlock--"So what? We will take care of them." Now she was a real "woman." This was a community where even the inadequate health facilities were not sought until there was a real need for doing so, because the unmarried mother resented the treatment received. Also, in this community, the churches meant nothing to many unmarried mothers; the mothers in question had built up a moral and ethical code in which religion, per se, played no part. However, one church in this community was seriously concerned about the problem of unmarried motherhood and was making an attempt to do something about the problem.

The street corners, the movies, and other commercial places of amusement were their playground. School was a place of escape from their drab, dirty homes for a few inadequate hours each day.

From this picture of these unmarried Negro mothers it would seem to the interviewer that there must be an intensive educational program to arouse the community to the needs of the unmarried Negro mothers--a program which will acquaint these unmarried Negro mothers with the present services, however inadequate, and which will interpret the value of these services to them.

The community's efforts to meet the necessary services to and needs of these forty-nine unmarried Negro mothers, were far from adequate. It was felt, however, that there was an awakening of the community conscience to the needs and problems of the long neglected unmarried Negro mothers.

It was felt, also, that the great task which this awakening community conscience faces was well financed, intelligent, sympathetic, carefully planned, preventive social services.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX A

SCHEDULE

THE UNMARRIED NEGRO MOTHER

1947 - In Census Tract District - 17, 18, 19, 28, 29, 33, 34

I. The Mother _____

Name _____

Address _____

Place of Birth _____

Age at Birth of Child _____

Church Membership _____

School Attended _____

1. Grade _____

2. Dropped _____

3. Returned _____

Occupation (if not in school) _____

1. Weekly Wage _____

With whom does the mother live?

1. Mother and Father () ()

a. Mother ()
b. Father ()

2. Relatives () Friend ()

Siblings

1. Brother ()

2. Sister ()

Attitude of the Mother

Desired to have the baby () ()

Embarrassed while pregnant () ()

Embarrassed after the birth of child () ()

Did the mother fear telling the parents () ()

The Child

Name _____

Age _____

Normal Birth () ()

Birth Place

1. Hospital () ()

The Child

2. Home () ()

3. Sex Female () Male ()

The Father

Name _____

Address _____

Birth Place _____

Date of Birth _____

Church Membership _____

School Attended _____

1. Grade _____

2. Dropped _____

3. Returned _____

Occupation (if not in school)

1. Weekly Wage _____

With whom does father live?

1. Mother and Father () ()

a. Mother ()

b. Father ()

2. Relatives () Friend ()

Support

Does Father help support child? () ()

The amount \$ _____

Weekly _____ Monthly _____

3. Did the father want to marry the mother? () ()

Relationship of the unmarried parents

1. The length of time courting _____

2. Did the father offer to marry the mother during pregnancy? () ()

3. After the baby was born? () ()

Financial Assistance

1. Did the mother seek financial assistance in order to have the baby? () ()

2. Source of Assistance

a. _____ c. _____

b. _____ d. _____

3. Amount of Assistance

a. _____ b. _____

4. From whom did assistance come?

a. _____ b. _____

5. Did the mother want to marry the father? () ()

Health

Did the mother receive prenatal care? () ()

When did she start? _____

Where did she go? _____

Did the mother receive postnatal care? () ()

Were health treatments free? () ()

The Parents of the Mother

Name of Mother _____

Age _____

Church Membership _____

Father _____

Name _____

Age _____

Church Membership _____

Marital Status

Married () ()

Separated () ()

Widow () ()

Divorced () ()

Deceased () ()

Common Law () ()

Occupation of Parents

a. Mother

b. Father

Mother's Weekly Income \$ _____

Father's Weekly Income \$ _____

Mother's Monthly Income \$ _____

Father's Monthly Income \$ _____

The Home

1. Ownership () ()

2. Number of Rooms () ()

Rent

Weekly () ()

Monthly () ()

Attitude of Parents about Pregnancy of the Unmarried Mother

1. Did parents know the mother was pregnant? () ()
2. Did they know before the child was born? () ()
3. Did they give any financial aid? () ()
4. Clothing () ()
5. Food () ()
6. Did the parents want the mother to marry? () ()
7. Comments on general attitudes.

ATTITUDE OF UNMARRIED MOTHER AND PUTATIVE
FATHER ABOUT MARRIAGE

Attitude of Unmarried Mother and Putative Father About Marriage	The Number of Yes's and No's	
	Yes	No
Did the putative father desire to marry the mother?	10	39
Did the putative father offer to marry the mother during pregnancy?	4	45
Did the putative father offer to marry the mother after the child was born?	6	43
Did the unmarried mother desire to marry the putative father?	30	19

MARITAL STATUS OF THE PARENTS OF
THE UNMARRIED MOTHER

Marital Status of the Parents	The Number
Married	20
Separated	7
Widow	2
Divorced	0
Deceased	5
Common Law	15

DISTRIBUTION OF PUTATIVE FATHERS
WHO SUPPORTED THEIR CHILDREN

Did putative father support child?	Total
Yes	49 30
No	19

ATTITUDE OF THE UNMARRIED MOTHER
ABOUT HER PREGNANCY

Attitude of the Unmarried Mother	The Number of Yes's and No's	
	Yes	No
Desired to have the baby	48	1
Embarrassed while pregnant	1	48
Embarrassed after child was born	1	48
Did the unmarried mother fear tell- ing the parents	1	48
Did the unmarried mother fear tell- ing the putative father		49

DISTRIBUTION OF UNMARRIED MOTHERS WHO
RECEIVED PRENATAL CARE

When did Mother Receive Prenatal Care?	Total
1st Month	0
2nd Month	0
3rd Month	3
4th Month	5
5th Month	2
6th Month	9
7th Month	7
8th Month	5
9th Month	6

DISTRIBUTION OF SEX OF THE CHILDREN
BORN OUT OF WEDLOCK

The Sex of the Child	Total
Male	17
Female	32

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