The history of organized social work among Atlanta Negroes

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THE HISTORY OF ORGANIZED SOCIAL WORK AMONG ATLANTA NEGROES

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BY

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

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INTRODUCTION

The Purpose of This Study. - The purpose of this study is to present a series of monographs which will give a simple straightforward narrative of the history of social work among Atlanta Negroes from 1890 to 1935. The writer intends to cite a mere narrative of facts and events as they concern the history of organized social work of Colored citizens, and will in no manner whatsoever, attempt to prove any questions, nor defend any policies or principles. A scientific treatise will not be the scope of this study. A narrative often aims to inform and present authentic facts; but it is not its function to convince or persuade the reader to adopt either a biased or unbiased opinion concerning related events.

Specifically, then, this narrative attempts to answer the following questions: (1) What were the needs in each period? (2) What needs were met? (3) What needs were not met? What steps are now being taken to meet the unmet needs? What was done? When was it done? Exactly how much was done?

The Need for This Study. - The consensus of opinion is that Negroes, especially Southern Negroes, are shiftless dependents; a burden to the social organization of which they are a part; economically a weight and a non-productive, non-creative factor in the social order. It is also claimed that Negroes are lacking in self-help and in initiative; smiling, and happy in the worst housing conditions; and content to live in unhealthy environment; in huts, situated in back alleys and side streets, in abandoned residences, wholly indifferent to the fact that little or no provision for recreation and culture has been provided.

Many efforts of the Negro in Atlanta, as elsewhere, to better his conditions has met with rebuff. If he tried to remove himself from his poor
environments into an atmosphere in keeping with his ideals of the standard of living, he was awakened to the call of the explosion of dynamite; beheld an ice factory blurring his vision, listened till evening called him to slumber to the purr of motors at the filling station, and calmed himself with the stench of the gas escaping before he slept. Else he was hailed into court as a menace, a Negro trying to get out of his place, and seeking social equality, when all he sought was that for which he was able to pay taxes; the service of the sanitary department, lights, improved streets, sewerage conveniences, water, and such a type of home as his economic status warranted.

The picture of the underprivileged is not only drab compared with his more fortunate brother; but is rather pathetic and disgraceful, for it is this group which is a menace both to the upper and middle strata of both races, and produces the criminal classes. They have shut in their faces, the door to every opportunity; even a decent home environment, and the most limited provision for recreation and culture; while the menace of the Nordic group has every door open to opportunities for civic comfort and progress.

The remarkable increase in scope and influence in organized Social work among Negroes of Atlanta and the improvement in social consciousness of both white and Negroes for the last half century make such a study desirable.

Beginning with the nineteenth century, the inter-racial and intra-racial efforts of the Negroes for themselves for the last half century, make this study desirable. In this connection it might be noted that the fact that great improvements in social service provision for the Negro, inter and intra, does not mean that municipal authorities have assumed their full responsibility.
In the light of events of the last half century, Atlanta holds the facts concerning the social aspects of the race which the seeker for truth might well review before crystalizing his opinion on the Social Status of the Atlanta Negro, "Its Rise", "Its Development" and "Its Progress."
Atlanta Meets Need of Social Organization. - Organized Social Work

Among Negroes began as far back as 1890, by Negroes who sensed the need for corporate organization with a definite program to serve the 90,075 Negroes in Atlanta, with a school population of 18,976; and has, within the last half century, gradually developed an educational program in Social Service and in Inter-Racial Cooperation in Atlanta with results that would astound the most skeptical, not so much because of the impossibility of the task, but chiefly for the reason that there were difficulties apparently unsurmountable.

To offset these handicaps, there was the natural setting for a most fertile field of social activity. Atlanta, Georgia, is located in the heart of the "Black Belt", known as the "Gate Way of the South". No organized agencies had effected any definite constructive work for the Social Betterment of the Negro up to 1908. It was found to be a difficult matter to approach the group because of racial conservatism, although in one instance some such effort had been claimed. The proximity of Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Texas and Florida, offered a wide territory for field and sectional appeal for those earnestly desiring to promote civic improvements through the field of Social Service, hence organizations, national in importance, had begun work in many directions for the white group.

For these reasons Atlanta was the logical center for expansion in organized Social Work among Negroes.

But until July 8th, 1908, there was not in Atlanta, Georgia, for Negroes, a single agency for promoting Health, Recreation, Juvenile Delinquency Officer, no Negro division of the Anti-tuberculosis Association, Vacation Schools, Parks, Playgrounds, no boys' or girls' clubs. Poor lighting in Negro districts prevailed, streets were unimproved in Negro sections, vice and crime centers were numerous. There were no Y.M.C.A. Building, Y.W.C.A. branch in Atlanta; no child health clinics, on the beginning of free kindergartens, no day nurseries, no trained Negro social workers, no School of Social Service where workers could be trained, and no Inter-racial Commission, with white or black to iron out racial differences.
The Source of Materials. - The materials to be used in this study are to be taken from the Reports and Minutes of the Gate City Free Kindergarten Association; Reports and Minutes of the Neighborhood Union; The Atlanta Tuberculosis Association Reports; Spelman Messenger; Leaflets of Better Homes in America National Advisory Council; American National Red Cross Reports; Community Chest Reports; Social Statistics; Reports of Clinic and Medical Health Conferences to the United States Department of Labor, Children's Bureau; Directory Free Clinic and Hospital Service in Fulton and DeKalb Counties, Georgia reports. In addition to these sources, the writer intends to use leaflets of Leonard Street Orphanage, Community Chest, Neighborhood Union; Letters, Telegrams, Documents of Social Agencies and Personal Interviews and Testimony of Founders of the Agencies studied, and Social Workers of note. Studies of the Atlanta University Conference; Records of the Atlanta Public School System, Press Reports of the New York Times; Studies of the Atlanta University Graduate School, Studies made by the Urban League; and Surveys made by the Departments of Sociology of Morehouse College, Atlanta University and the Research Department of the Atlanta School of Social Work.

The local press files were used, consulting issues of the Atlanta Independent, The Constitution and the Atlanta World. Other material consisted of telegrams, dodgers, tickets, letter heads, and form report cards. The Daily Democrat Times, Greenville, Mississippi, was
also used, and one copy of the Atlanta Journal.
THE HISTORY OF THE GATE CITY FREE KINDERGARTEN ASSOCIATION - NOW

THE GATE CITY DAY NURSERIES

History. - As a result of papers read and findings of the Atlanta University Conferences 1896, 1897, 1898, and 1905, on "Mortality Among Negroes in Cities," "Social and Physical Conditions of Negroes in Cities," and "Methods and Results of Ten Years' Study of the American Negro," the Gate City Free Kindergartens were established.

Some twelve years before 1897, there was a model Jones' Kindergarten, under the care of Miss Amy Chadwick. It had to be discontinued for want of means. Although this movement had been started, it was not considered because it was the plan of the conference to discuss only such reforms as were immediately practical and would be dependent only on local cooperation and support.

Survey. - The results of the 1896, and 1897 conferences revealed a definite demand for Day Nurseries and Kindergartens for Negro Children of pre-school age whose mothers were away at work all day, leaving their children with neighbors or neglected to run the streets. One paper revealed that a child left with neighbors developed typhoid and died almost before the mother knew it was sick.

The following extracts from the 1897 conference will give the reader something of an idea of the deplorable condition of neglected Negro children of pre-school age at this time.

"With all the ardor of an anxious mother, I repeat that day homes or Kindergartens are a glaring need, an absolute necessity if the masses are to be raised."

1. The Atlanta University Publications, No. 2, 1897.
Another plea was made for "Day Nurseries." The following is an extract:

"Among the important questions of today is the need of day nurseries in cities and towns where children of parents who, by force of circumstances, are obliged to earn a living by working in service, may receive good and wholesome influences during that period of life when impressions are easily made and character readily molded, either for good or bad."

Commenting upon the plight of the Negro child who was left alone while the mother went to work, the report states:

"It is a daily experience to find a child of tender years left to tend the baby with but a scant meal of meat and bread, while the widowed mother is out at work, who returns at night tired and exhausted to feed and care for the children. Such a state of constant activity exhausts her vital force and she dies at an early age leaving little children in the hands of chance, to be brought up among the weeds of vice and sin. If there had been a day nursery with good conscientious persons at its head, in which these children have had their physical, mental and moral natures properly cared for at a small cost to the mother, they would have developed into characters with sufficient magnitude to lift humanity to a higher plane, instead of degrading it; and the mother who would no doubt have lived out her three score years and ten."

Again it was brought out in the conference that the records of mortality of Negroes of Atlanta showed one third of the deaths occurred among children; and that a large number of boys, almost babies, were to be found loitering and making mischief in the alleys, and some had drifted into the chain gangs.

The papers read at the conference went on record as stating:

"We need an institution where mothers who are obliged to be away from home in order that they may earn an honest living may leave their children and have the satisfaction of knowing

2. Ibid., Page 64.
that their little minds are lifted above the miry slough and prepared to shun the pitfalls that have been the destruction of many a young life born to usefulness."

After the 1897 conference, the appeal was so urgent, and the cases to pathetic, the director of the Conference, Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, lately from Harvard where he had known Mr. George Bradford of Boston, discussed this phase of the conference with the sister of the late Edward Twitchell Ware, Miss Gertrude Ware of Atlanta University, with a view to organizing some such work.

THE GATE CITY FREE KINDERGARTEN ASSOCIATION

1905

Gate City Kindergarten Organized as a Direct Result of Tenth Atlanta Conference, 1905: - In 1905 at the Atlanta University Conference on the study of Negro life, it was shown by the studies made during the ten previous years, that one of the great needs among Negroes was for day nurseries or free kindergartens for children whose mothers were compelled to be away from home all day at work. The real need was for day nurseries, but on account of the lack of money to support them, it was felt that care during part of the day in free kindergartens would be better than no care; and so the Gate City Free Kindergarten Association was organized with Mrs. Gertrude Bunce as president. Others who were connected with the Organization at that time were: Mrs. David T. Howard, Mrs. J. W. E. Bowen, Mrs. George Burch, Mrs. A. Graves, Mrs. John Hope and Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Herndon and others, besides a large number of associate members. In the autumn of 1905, two kindergartens were opened in two of the sections of Atlanta, where the need seemed greatest. Later, two more were opened and a fifth one was started in 1906. The first kindergarten was given the use of a mission on Cain Street, a congested district, and was paid for by the First
Congregational Church of which Rev. H. H. Proctor was pastor. Miss Amy Chadwick gave rent and fuel for a kindergarten in the Leonard Street Children's Home. For still another of the kindergartens, Mrs. Raoul gave a house at very low rental. Later she sold the house to the Association at a very reasonable figure and a committee of women of the Inter-racial Commission gave substantial help in the purchase of the property. One teacher's salary and the milk for one kindergarten was paid by the late Mr. A. F. Herndon, who early took a deep interest in the work, and who subsequently gave and put into condition a house in White's Alley — a congested section— where one kindergarten was located. This house was named the Herndon Day Nursery. After a number of years, the location became morally and physically threatening to the safety of the children, so that it seemed advisable to secure another location. At a short distance, another piece of property was secured and the nursery was removed to its present location on Stone-wall Street, Southeast, and retained the name of the Herndon Day Nursery. These five free kindergartens were continued and maintained until the organization of the Atlanta Community Chest, the work being financed by a multitude of efforts and solicited contributions. When the Community Chest was organized, the long-felt need of day nurseries was partially met and these five free kindergartens became two day nurseries including kindergartens. This work has continued for thirty years without any cessation. The most important factor in the development of the work has been the deep unselfish interest of the women who formed the Association and who have been willing to do everything in their power to meet the great need of Negro children of working mothers in Atlanta. These women went to work and worked unceasingly until kindergartens in five separate wards of Atlanta were estab-
lished, operating at an annual cost of $1,200, not including food and
clothes which were donated above the $1,200, this being spent for teachers' 
salaries, and rental of houses in which to operate the Kindergartens.

Miss Ola Perry was an Atlanta University graduate, who interested 
Mrs. Raoul in the work. The property was bought later for $1,800, $300.00 
down payment and the balance $25.00 a month at 6%. One Hundred and Fifty 
Dollars of the initial payment was made by the Inter-racial Committee.

Other Sources of Income for Support of the Kindergartens. -- To 
maintain this kindergarten, for several years Proctor & Gamble gave five 
boxes of Ivory Soap annually. This soap was used in the kindergarten and 
nursery department and sold to members of the Association. Another method 
of raising funds was through working circles throughout the city. These 
circles raised money by various objects. From Bazaars held at Thanksgiving 
time, lasting as long as a week, when every circle was responsible for a day, 
one day of which a turkey dinner was served. Money was made by sales in 
booths of fancy work, aprons, etc., canned fruit, cakes and whatever could 
be begged. The association realized as much as $250.00 at a Bazaar. From 
track meets sponsored by colleges, and participated in by the children of 
the public school, $100.00 gate receipts were cleared. Food and cake sales 
brought at times $50.00. April sales brought $50.00, and one time the 
women realized as much as $100.00 from the sale of aprons. Sales of papers, 
magazines and tin foil brought in as much as $50.00. A baby contest realized 
$50.00. Inter-collegiate Contest brought $100. Post-season Baseball Games 
realized as much as $25.00. Sale of soap wrappers, soap powder wrappers, 
saved and collected from housewives, and baking powder coupons, brought

1. Minutes of the Gate City Free Kindergarten Association in files of the 
Association.
$25.00. On Tag Day $100.00 was raised. Lawn parties and Egg Hunts netted $10.00. Donations from individuals, and collections from churches aided. Friendship Baptist Church always gave from $25.00 to $50.00 annually. Candy sales and rummage sales also came in to swell the funds of the Association. Members paid $1.00 a month as dues for several years; those unable to pay $1.00 paid Fifty Cents a month. Clothes were donated every year by the Local Needle Work Guild, a group of white women, for the needy children who were naked as often as hungry. Gifts of clothes and food were given by many individuals. For many years, Mr. Cleveland Dodge gave $100.00 a year in memory of his sister, Miss Grace Dodge. For many years, the Southern Manchester Committee Sunday School sent $10.00 annually. Mr. Herman Perry, founder of the Standard Life Insurance Company, the first Negro straight Life Insurance Company, gave $40.00 a month as rent for the Kindergarten set-up on Piedmont Avenue, 4th ward; after the success and funds of the Rock Street Kindergarten warranted the establishment of another, where Day Nursery No. 2 was opened. Mr. Perry also put sanitary plumbing into the house for the Association, free of charge.

Teachers, rentals, food, clothing, school equipment, fuel, labor and other expenses cost enormously. Funds were raised from personal contributions and from various projects, but for ten years they never had any sum of money in view on which they could count.

Morehouse College, Atlanta University, Public School Officials, teachers and pupils cooperated in aiding these Negro women, who assumed such tremendous financial obligations every year without any funds, appropriations or visible incomes. It was all done through charity, yet they stuck to the job. Not a cent was paid for salaries, except for Kindergarten
teachers, and that the most meager. Hours, days, weeks, were given freely. For 19 years people of Atlanta were appealed to for money, food, fuel and equipment. Projects that taxed the body, soul and mind were undertaken to raise funds. The help and cooperation of the city, the public schools, and the colleges were sought as well as the assistance of churches; that shelter, food, and care might be given to children whose parents had to work and could not care for them during the day; that the underprivileged might start on life's journey of good citizenship unhandicapped, with a love of the beautiful and just sense of proportion of life's mental horizon; that mothers might be enabled to work more efficiently, by being relieved of anxiety, because the nursery had cared for their children during the day. Thus, nurseries aided in building the health and character of these underprivileged children, and sheltered them from the influences of "curbstone education."

How The Expansion Of The Work Into Five Free Kindergartens Resulted From These Efforts. -- When Kindergartens were maintained, only one paid worker was employed for each kindergarten. At first there was only one. Then as soon as the Association could see its way to raise the money for another teacher, another was opened in another ward of the city, and so on until there were five, located in five different sections of the city.

The teacher's salary was the main expense, because the rent for a place in which to operate the Kindergarten was paid in this way: Rent for Kindergarten No. 1 was paid by the First Congregational Church; Rent for No. 2 by Mr. A. F. Herndon; Rent for No. 3 by Miss Amy Chadwick; Rent for No. 4 by the Presbyterian Mission; and Rent for No. 5 was practically paid by Mrs. Mary Raoul. Of course, this rent was not in cash. Kindergartens
were held in buildings owned by the parties named. And the expense increased in proportion to the increase of the number of Kindergartens for the reason given; hence these courageous women faced a Herculean task each year which would have discouraged the practical business expert.

**Nineteen Successful Years.** -- The approximate expenditures for the nineteen years before the Association's Kindergartens were taken into the Chest, was $190,283.89, including clothes, foods, fuels, and equipment, which, if estimated by the appropriations for these items for a year by the Atlanta Community Chest, would approximate this amount.

It cost $1,200 a year to maintain the five free kindergartens.

All of the money was raised in the ways that have been mentioned. In time, Miss Chadwick took over the kindergarten which the association had rented in her Chadwick home and the Presbyterian Mission did the same for the one which was on Richardson Street, operated in its mission.

**High Points of the Organization.** -- It entered the Atlanta Community Chest in 1924.

The Community Chest said of the Gate City Free Kindergarten Association in 1924:

"Nineteen years ago the people of Atlanta were asked to give money to provide shelter and protection for poor and needy little children whose parents could not care for them during the day. The struggle of those early years was pitiful, and until the Community Chest was created, the support of this work was meager."

"A. F. Herndon's gift of the Herndon Day Nursery at 44 Dover Street put the Association on a solid basis. Before the Chest support became available, the struggle was great to finance this one day nursery."

1. Leaflet 1924 Community Chest Drive.
"The Community Chest has made it possible for two more day nurseries to be opened. A friend gave the Association permission to use her building at 71 Rock Street. The Inter-racial Committee is helping the Association to buy this building. On January 15, a day nursery was opened here."

"The second day nursery, opened this year, is located at 225 Piedmont Avenue. A friend of the Association procured the building and put in the plumbing, and other friends furnished it. These friends were made through the Community Chest."

"In all of the day nurseries, children are received between the ages of six months and sixteen years, and the nurseries are open from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. Since January 1, 216 children have been enrolled. Their mothers have been able to work better through knowing their children would receive food and care while they were away."

"Educational Tour. - During the summer months, the Community Chest gave the Association the privilege of seeing and hearing of the work of other agencies. Money could not have paid for the help derived from this."

"A complete corps of trained workers has been employed since the Association entered the Chest, and the nurseries now are able to take in children who formerly waited on the steps begging to be admitted."

1. Minutes of The Gate City Free Kindergarten Association; Documents and Records in the files of the Association.
for Day Nurseries and when they learned that the Gate City Free Kindergarten Association was trying to meet that need, cooperated and helped to buy the property at Rock Street, formerly constructed for a modern kindergarten with a large yard, and here the third day nursery was started. About that time, 1924, the Community Chest was started and the three other kindergartens became day nurseries. The Community Chest made it possible for two more nurseries to be opened. The Rock Street Kindergarten, the gift of Mrs. Raoul, who later sold the building and which was bought through the help of the Inter-racial Commission, was opened January 15, 1924, as a Day Nursery No. 2.

The third Day Nursery, No. 3, was opened the same year, 1924, at 225 Piedmont Avenue. As was said before, Mr. Herman Perry of the Standard Life Insurance Company, procured this building and put in the plumbing. Other friends furnished it. These later friends were said to be made through the Community Chest.

Three Day Nurseries are now operated by the Gate City Day Nursery Association, formerly the Gate City Free Kindergarten Association.

In all of the Day Nurseries, children are received between the ages of six months and sixteen years, and the nurseries are opened from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. From January 1, 1924 to November 12, 1924, a period of about eleven months, around 100 children had been enrolled. Their mothers were thus able to work better through the knowledge that their children would receive food and care while they were away. Meals are served and baths are given these little children.

1. Records and Documents of The Gate City Free Kindergarten, 1924.
A complete corps of trained workers are employed and the nurseries are able to take in children who formerly waited on the steps begging to be admitted. A well organized program of nursery school and kindergarten education is carried on by trained workers. A recreational program and work with older children is also operated.

Each nursery has three workers beside a cook and janitor, and the children are trained in habits of cleanliness, neatness, politeness and given two meals a day — well balanced meals. Each child is given a pint of milk a day and an effort is made to give the undernourished ones more than that.

Mothers' Clubs are held in the nurseries and a program of Parent-Education is being carried out. A children's clinic, which was started by the Atlanta Urban League, is housed in the Courtland Street Nursery. That clinic is now operated by the City with a nurse and a physician in attendance three days a week and all the children in that nursery are given regular physical examinations, tuberculosis tests, and anti-toxin inoculation, vaccination, etc.

Children in the Herndon Nursery are carried to either the children's clinic at Walker Street School or to the Neighborhood Union Clinic.

During the summer, the children who are old enough, have lessons in sewing and some hand work.

The hope of Mr. Herndon and of the Association was that the nursery in the Dover's Alley would tend to redeem the alley, but because there was no money to pay a social worker to do work in the alley, aside from that done with the children in the nursery, it became unsafe for the mothers to bring their children from the nearby car lines through the alley to the
nursery. Vice, Crime, Fights, Brawls and Drunkeness were rife and constant.

There was very little yard at this place, the children having to play most of the time inside on the back porches which were small.

After the death of Mr. Herndon, and after conditions in the alley grew much worse, Mrs. Herndon and Mr. N. B. Herndon, his son, with the Association, agreed that it would be best to secure a home in some wholesome atmosphere. This was done without in any way losing contact with the children who had been served, because the new house, on Stonewall Street, is near enough to the old place to serve the same group of families. The new place still bears the name "Herndon Day Nursery" just as the alley place did, and is a memorial to Mr. Herndon and his love for little children, and his broad sympathy and deep understanding of their needs.

The Stonewall Street place was remodeled to suit the purpose of a Day Nursery and has a large backyard where the children have ample playground space.

Municipal and Chest Aid in Budgeting. -- Starting with nothing in 1905, in 1935 the budget was $5,500. Of this amount $28.20 was appropriated by the Community Chest; $1,500 by Fulton County; $675 by the City of Atlanta; and the balance from small fees. The Herndon Nursery, given by the late Negro millionaire, Alonzo Herndon, and sold because of its unsuitable location, nets fees sufficient to pay the notes on that property which still has a balance due.

In 1934 it was still a member of the Chest with an appropriation of $7,614.44, the City of Atlanta having increased its appropriation to

1. Minutes and Documents of the Gate City Free Kindergarten Association, Mrs. G. A. Towns, Secretary.
The Association is a chartered organization, receiving it in 1920, with some owned real estate, secured as follows:

Present Aims and Program. - The Day Nurseries are designed to train and care for the children of Negro mothers who are forced because of widowhood or desertion and low wages to earn some or more often, all of the support of their families by work which compels them to be away from home all day. The day nurseries program endeavors to provide a home for the children and to give them two well-balanced meals daily, medical attention, and training to develop their natural tendencies through supervised play. The kindergartens are open for three hours each day for eight months under trained kindergarten teachers. The matrons supervise the children above kindergarten age, as regards their regularity in school attendance, their studies and their deportment in cooperation with their teachers. During the past three years, as a result of cooperation with the city Health Clinic housed in the Courtland Street Nursery, two children have been sent to Alto, Georgia and restored to health when the tuberculin tests showed incipient tuberculosis. Regular parents' meetings provide instruction for parents in child-care, health and other phases of adult education. Parents are given practical assistance in the budgeting of their meager incomes in order that they may spend wisely what they have and also establish habits of thrift.

During the period of time between 1932-1935, there were served an average of 260 children and 188 families yearly. Kindergarten training is not provided the year through, but as much as the funds would permit. In many cases a dollar has purchased three times its value by careful study.
on the part of the management, trying to give to those served the best possible results.

Standards of Service. -- They have tried to maintain and to raise standards which they have set for themselves by trying to get the parents to take the Nurseries point of view in dealing with their children in their homes. For example, an effort has been made to enlighten the parents in the use of love and patience as a means of correcting their children rather than through force and authority only. There has been observed a continual growth in sympathy and understanding on the part of parents by following these methods. There has been a growing concern on the part of parents to see that the health of their children is maintained. On the part of the children, there has been a decided growth in spontaneity and responsiveness instead of the cowed and repressed attitude which they formerly manifested. On the part of the community there has been a growing appreciation of the services of the nurseries as evidenced by the increasing demand for the services of the nurseries. The ideals which are constantly held before the parents and the children are that the nursery is a safe place, a good home; that it offers an equal chance for all the children for their best development; that an effort is made to instill right principles of conduct; that proper food is necessary for good health; and that appreciation of home, cooperation, love and loyalty to parents and the dignity of work, are the bases of citizenship.

Employed Personnel. — They have always endeavored to serve as competent workers as possible, but because of lack of funds, they have not

1. 1906-1935 Minutes of the Atlanta Gate City Free Kindergarten and Day Nursery Association.— Mrs. G. A. Towns, Secretary.

2. Ibid.
always been able to secure such workers as they have desired. Nevertheless, there are many workers to whom the work was more important than the salary received. In 1934 and 1935, they were fortunate in securing the services of two young women with special training and experience in child welfare work, in the persons of Miss Annie W. Lee, the matron of Herndon Nursery, and Miss Sanmye Fuller, the matron of the Courtland Street Nursery. Miss Lee was not only a college graduate, but also a graduate of the Atlanta School of Social Work, with experience in the Spelman Nursery School and in the Family Welfare Society. Miss Fuller was graduated at Atlanta University from the Kindergarten Department and a graduate of the Spelman Nursery Training School with three years experience in Social Agencies like ours, located in Bessemer, Alabama. Under the administration of these young women, the work of the nurseries was of a very high standard. These young women resigned because of the very low salaries they received. Since the budget does not allow the employment of a matron in each nursery, of the type that is needed, if the efficiency of the service is to be maintained, it is imperative that a trained, full-time supervisor, be employed at an increased salary, whose duty shall be to give adequate daily supervision to the work of the two nurseries.

Expansion and Contraction of Services. — The only expansion which has been made in the past two years, is in the employment of a part-time supervisor, a full-time supervisor and sufficient funds to include nursery school and kindergarten for the last three months of 1935. Requests have

1. 1906-1935 Minutes of the Atlanta Gate City Free Kindergarten and Day Nursery Association — Mrs. G. A. Towns, Secretary.
come recently from East Atlanta and Southeast Atlanta, asking the Association to open day nurseries in these sections which is an indication of need for further expansion of this work.

Inter-agency Cooperation and Relationships. 2—"The 'Social Service Index' has been most helpful in enabling us to check up on information given to us by applicants. We also fully appreciate the program of the Social Welfare Council in its effort to work out a better service program to promote better inter-agency cooperation and understanding to meet the needs of the community." They have cooperated with the Phyllis Wheatley branch of the Y. W. C. A. by furnishing a meeting place for a Girls' Reserve Club in the vicinity of the Herndon Day Nursery.

Administration and Control. — The Gate City Day Nursery Association has always held monthly meetings, but in 1934 it was voted to try bi-monthly meetings which was the schedule followed in 1934 and for six months during 1935. At the last meeting of the Association in 1935, they resumed the monthly meetings. There are four ranking officers; they are a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and treasurer. The members of the Gate City Nursery Association at present are Mrs. R. E. Thomas, Chairman; Mrs. F. R. Raiford, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. N. M. Towns, Secretary; Mrs. J. O. Thomas, Treasurer; Mrs. T. W. Holmes, Mrs. J. Post, Mrs. P. A. Allen, Mrs. Grant Adams, Mrs. A. Graves, Mrs. H. E. Nash, Mrs. Frances Belcher, Mrs. C. L. Harper, Miss Amy Chadwick, Mrs. C. W. Harrold, Mrs. E. L. Goodlett and Mrs. E. Anderson.

The Association has tried various methods of control in addition to the regular Board of Management, which has always consisted of twelve to

1. Ibid.
2. Ibid.
sixteen members. Some of these additions to the Board of Management have been a Trustee Board composed of interested citizens, an Advisory Board, and a Citizens' Committee. The Trustee and Advisory Boards never functioned satisfactorily, so that in January, 1935, the Association voted to establish a Citizens' Committee composed of two members elected for two years who, with the Executive Committee of the Association, would form a connecting link between the Association and the community in all matters affecting the welfare of the nurseries. The Citizens' Committee is composed of the following persons: Mrs. H. R. Butler, former President of the National P. T. A. for Negroes and a member of President Hoover's National Child Welfare Committee; Mr. Reginal Johnson, Executive Secretary of the Atlanta Urban League. Throughout the life of the Association, Attorneys P. A. Allen and T. W. Holmes have given their advice and help in all legal matters affecting the work. The Board is divided into the following committees: Educational Committee, Recreational Committee, Finance Committee, Visiting Committee, Needlework Guild Committee, and the Executive Committee which is composed of two members appointed from the Association at large.

The Association was at one time affiliated with the Georgia Conference of Social Work and the National Federation of Day Nurseries. From the National Federation of Day Nurseries, they secured standard registration and also dietian cards. The Manual of Day Nursery Service which the National Federation publishes, was used as a guide in planning and conducting their program. For the past few years the Association has been unable to pay the membership fee in the National organization and the state fee for 1935; however, they were able to pay Council for fees for 1934 and 1935.

1. G. A. Towns, Secretary (Mrs.), Annual Report of the Atlanta Gate City Free Kindergarten and Day Nursery Association (1935).
Conclusion. — In conclusion, we wish to call attention to the fact that for thirty years this work has been managed by a board of women who have gladly volunteered to give their services. They have not had time to do all they wished to do. They have fully realized that there should be a closer relation between the nursery and the home than they have been able to establish; and they have also realized that no program which could be planned would be effectively carried out without competent and regular supervision which they cannot give. Their greatest need was a full-time supervisor, as was expressed in the documents of the organization when an effort was made to have their budget increased.

Present Attitude of Organization. — In discussing the present needs of the organization, with respect to its future usefulness, and its past experiences, Mrs. R. E. Thomas, Chairman and Mrs. G. A. Towns, Secretary, said:

"We wish to call attention to the fact that for thirty years this work has been managed by a board of women who have gladly volunteered to give their services. They have not had time to do all they wished to do. They have fully realized that there should be a closer relation between the nursery and the home than they have been able to establish; and they have also realized that no program which could be planned would be effectively carried out without competent and regular supervision which they cannot give. Therefore, our greatest need is a full-time supervisor."

These kindergartens and day nurseries are very much more than the ordinary schools, because in them most of the children get their first start towards a right life, their first notions of cleanliness, of truthfulness, of politeness, of honesty, of pure-mindedness. Whatever sort of men and women they may be in after years, they cannot be so bad as they would have been had these influences never come into their lives. Therefore, the

1. Ibid.
efforts of this social agency in Atlanta has fully justified the money expended upon these kindergartens and day nurseries. It is not merely charity, it is an investment in human life.

For Expenditures, See Appendix No. 1
Institutional care of children is included as a function in the field of Child Welfare. Negro institutions were founded as a result of interest of Northern whites in Southern Colored children; interest of groups of Negroes in their own dependent, neglected, and delinquent children; and the interest of the Negroes in children's institutions for the financial gain that they could reap from such a venture.

As Negroes were slaves during the year prior to the Civil War, we did not have any need for the children's institutions, because the Negroes were considered as collateral, and were cared for by their owners, whose duty it was to clothe and support them. With the advent of the War, however, and the emancipation of the slaves, the status of the Negro changed from that of bondage to freedom, and so his social condition became a burden of the community in which he existed. This would serve to illustrate the need for children's institutions after the War was over, and the Negro in many instances became a social liability.

The Carrie Steele Logan Home of Atlanta may serve as an illustration of the genuine interest that was shown on the part of the Negroes themselves in an effort to care for this type of child.

Founding the Home. -- It is remarkable how uneducated Negroes attacked social problems, single-handed, in religion, education, and civic life, and made noteworthy beginnings in solving these social problems of their racial group as well as relieving the proper authorities of their responsibility in the early history of Atlanta.
Carrie Steele Logan would have been called a volunteer probation officer. She filled that role in the City of Atlanta in 1890, and earned, in her self-appointed task, the respect of Atlanta police officers and other citizens, both white and black, who were interested in the welfare of underprivileged children.

She did not work through the courts, but through an orphan home which she founded with her own funds earned as a laborer in a railroad station; by writing her life's history; by selling her own home; by appealing to friends, North and South, and by getting the cooperation of the City of Atlanta and Fulton County.

Interested citizens brought youthful offenders to her and she assisted them in solving their problems. Carrie Steele's interest in neglected Negro children was so great that she was known to every citizen, white and Colored, and every policeman, as "Aunt Carrie." Policemen, especially, found in 'Aunt Carrie' a ready listener and sympathetic helper with the problems of these children. They brought the recalcitrants to her and she did what she could to help them.

Carrie Steele was born a slave and became an orphan at an early age. After hardships to rear herself and a struggle to exist, she reached womanhood and was employed as laborer at the Atlanta Union Depot. Seeing the suffering of orphans and neglected children as she went about her work at the railroad station, her heart went out to the unfortunate children and she decided to do something for them. This she decided could best be done by building an orphan asylum.

1. The Atlanta University Publications, No. 2, 1897; City of Atlanta Records and Documents.
Without funds, she was puzzled how to fulfill her dream of founding an orphanage for Negro children to prevent them from becoming law-breakers and criminals.

She was a year or two getting this money together and conceived the idea of setting down the events of her life in a book, while still working at the station. The proceeds of this book furnished some funds.

Bought Property Site of Rucker Building. --With her wages she had bought herself a home at the corner of Auburn and Piedmont Avenues, where the Rucker Building now stands, (in the heart of Atlanta). A site of great importance to the Social Economic history of the Negro, for Mr. Rucker, who was Internal Revenue Collector of Atlanta from 1897 to 1910, left the Rucker Building, a monument to the economic progress of the Negro, in the heart of Atlanta. Carrie Steele, who owned this same spot first as a home, sold it and with the proceeds started what now is a monument to the history of Child Welfare Work among Negroes.

She began her work in a two room house with five orphans. In a report of the Orphanage to the Atlanta University conference in 1898, she showed that through the aid of Northern and Southern friends, she had built a three story brick structure, a hospital, and a school house. From five children she had sheltered 225, and the report states that in the absence of a State reformatory, they had to do reformatory work "in keeping youth-ful wrongdoers from going to the worst."

Attitude of City Officials Towards Carrie Steele - City of Atlanta and Fulton County Cooperate and Finance the Work as Early as Nineteenth Century. --Carrie Steele had shrewd business acumen. She negotiated with the

1. Documents and Records, City of Atlanta; Documents and Records, Carrie Steele Logan Orphanage.
City of Atlanta to sell her home and with the proceeds to buy land and set up an orphanage. But she also stipulated that the home would always be in the hands of a Board of Colored Trustees which she would name. The first board was chosen by her and afterwards succeeded themselves, and when occasion arose for new members, they were elected by this Board. Again, her wisdom was shown when she entered into a contract with the City of Atlanta and Fulton County to care for their pauper children for a certain amount of money consideration for their maintenance, food, clothes, and shelter. This forethought tied up its future maintenance and welfare of the home and assured its continuance. She also got the City of Atlanta to give her a public school in the Orphanage, called the Carrie Steele School. It is found listed among Atlanta public schools in later chapters of this study, and reports show that splendid work was done by this school in all civic movements in which public schools participated.

Changes in Administration.— While several minor changes came in the administration of the Carrie Steele Logan Home, they did not materially affect the organization. Mrs. Carrie Steele married a Mr. Logan, who carried on a short interval after her death. He, in turn, married again, and when he died, his widow, now Mrs. Logan Goodrum, carried on for a while until the Board of Trustees took it over. We give the details of these vicissitudes because here existed the vital problem of losing hundreds of dollars of City and County aid, as well as the administration of this regular income by Negroes. The work in 1908 was now in a very bad shape, rundown. Mr. C. C. Cater, Treasurer of the Orphanage, became discouraged and his wife, the former Mrs. Leigh Maxwell, graduate of Atlanta University, came to his aid. She organized a Woman's Auxiliary to aid the Trustee Board.
In 1910, Mr. Cater having died, Mrs. Cater took over the management of the Carrie Steele Logan Home. From then on tremendous progress has been made by the home under the leadership of Mrs. (Cater) Pitts, now married to Mr. Howard Pitts. She was duly elected President and Manager by the Board of Trustees, which position she still holds.

**Getting the New Carrie Steele Logan Home.** — This home is a unique social agency in that although a Negro woman philanthropist gave it birth through her own individual inspiration and effort, it has enjoyed municipal support from the time of its organization until its entrance into the Chest, in 1924. Even when the Chest cut its appropriation in 1928, both the City of Atlanta and Fulton County appropriated a stipulated sum to supplement the cut.

In the light of these facts, it is not surprising that when the Superintendent and President, Mrs. Pitts, brought to the attention of Municipal authorities, properly, the dilapidated, run-down condition of the home, its ante-bellum facilities, and its lack of provision for the training of children, according to the modern trend in social thought, she received the cooperation of municipal officials in building a New Carrie Steele Logan Home. The $30,000 modern structure has accommodations for 80

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1. Mrs. Cater became Mrs. Pitts after the death of Mr. C. C. Cater. She has given her entire active life to this work without pay, and through her efforts and under her direction, the present new Home, Plant and operation as a member of the Atlanta Community Chest, has taken place. A brilliant graduate of Atlanta University, she was Treasurer of the Alumni Association for over a quarter of a century. She was the one woman to ever act as director of the Colored Division of the Atlanta Community Chest Drive.

2. Documents and Records City of Atlanta, Fulton County, Records of the Board of Education, and Records of Carrie Steele Logan Orphanage.

3. Leaflet—Atlanta Community Chest Drive (1924), Atlanta, Georgia.
children. It was constructed by the City of Atlanta, after very hard work to get it done. The entire period between 1919 and 1928 was spent in getting the home moved to a more favorable site. Crime and the experience of the State Farm were not the best environment for even these underprivileged children. Many city officials did what they could to help. City Attorney, James L. Mason, Superintendent Willis A. Sutton, were among many others. Col. Walden and Dr. George Dwelle aided also.

The Plant. -- Through the efforts of the present Directors, a $30,000 modern structure, an orphanage with accommodations for 80 children was constructed by the city, the old property having been sold for $15,000 and an appropriation for the balance having been made by the Council.

The next problem was a suitable site. The property adjacent to Booker T. Washington High School, facing Hunter Street, S. W., was offered to the Trustees. Dr. Sutton felt that would cause a conflict. The school wanted the land for an athletic field. He got the city to grant permission to use the Crogman grounds, and here there has been built a modern home. Recreation rooms, reception and music rooms, bath rooms, bed rooms, pantries, kitchen, and storage closets are well lighted, clean, comfortable, attractive and hygienic. There is an atmosphere of quiet, peace, and comfort about the home, and it impresses one because of the cleanliness, quiet and happiness of the children.

Equipment. -- The furnishings and equipment of the plant are worth several thousand dollars. Various friends, white and Colored, also organizations, furnished the home. Mr. Woodward (white) gave a range costing $400. Mrs. Willie Daniels gave 100 bed spreads. Colored sororities and fraternities, the Postal Alliance, several Churches and several insurance companies
contributed to the furnishing of the home.

In 1928, The Atlanta Independent, under the caption, "Carrie
Steele Orphanage Will Open New Home", said:

"The Carrie Steele Orphanage will open the doors of its beautiful new building to public inspection Wednesday, May 30.

The new home of the orphanage is located on the Crogman grounds in the Pittsburgh section of the city, and can be reached by taking the McDaniel Street Car to Fletcher Street. The new building is a modern, fireproof stone structure with approximately 25,000 square feet of floor space, having an administration building with two wings used for boys and girls dormitories, respectively. The building site is in the middle of a two-acre plot which gives plenty of ground space for playground facilities for the kiddies. In the basement is a modern laundry and furnace room.

The completion of the new building is the result of the untiring efforts of Mrs. H. W. Pitts, one of Atlanta's most popular and well-known matrons, who has labored unceasingly for a long number of years for the little ones at Carrie Steele Orphanage."

Educational Facilities. — At first the City operated a school at the Orphanage, known as the Carrie Steele Public School. Educational facilities are now furnished the children at Crogman Public City School, located on five acres of ground, which is part of the orphanage property. The school has six grades, and those desiring to continue their education after graduation, instead of going to work, are provided with available provision for higher education.

Vocational Education. — In 1935, a very splendid bequest was left in the will of Mrs. Mattie Reese, a Colored woman, for a number of 2 years a cook of M. Rich Bros., Inc. There has been established at the


2. County Courthouse, (1933), Records of Carrie Steele Logan Orphanage on file of Association (1933).
home a cooking school with this bequest as a memorial to Mrs. Reese. It is equipped with modern conveniences. It is operated every summer. The older girls get training in this way as well as pleasure three months in the year, every summer.

Cultural Advantages. -- The school owns two pianos. Music instruction is given, both vocal and instrumental. For years, Professor Mann of the Mann Music Studio, and Mrs. Yates have donated regular hours to the instruction of the girls and boys in music. This is volunteer work.

There are four paid workers in all. The Director and Matron are among these.

At the death of Mr. Alonzo F. Herndon (Colored), a capitalist, and founder and president of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company, he bequeathed $1,000.00 for scholarships for the older girls to continue their education in higher institutions of learning outside of the city. One girl was graduated on this fund from the Forsythe State Agricultural School, Georgia, in 1935. Many have been graduated from the Booker T. Washington High School. Some have attended Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. One is now a public school teacher.

Boy Scouts at Carrie Steele Logan Home. -- Its service to the child are manifold, but chiefly among these is the program of boys' work now being carried out.

A new venture in institutional child development is taking place; and as the institution lacks the facilities for free home placement of its inmates, so a substitute must be developed to offset this discrepancy.

1. Ibid.
In so far as is known, the Institution boasts the only Boy Scout Troop, chartered in a Negro Child Welfare Agency, in the country. Herein we see the advantages are twofold. Besides the integration of the child's personality through the regular recreational and educative channels, the child is allowed contact with a "character building" agency, which serves not only to broaden his outlook on prospective citizenship, but gives him the contacts of people and children from out in the community (for the Troop boasts of as many outside boys, as boys cared for in the Institution). The above contact is invaluable in consequence of making the boy more self-reliant and moulding him into a figure away from the sheltered environment that most children's institutions have to offer. A trained Social Worker from the Atlanta School of Social Service is in charge of the boys, and Troup 93 of Boy Scouts meets every Thursday.

Appropriation and Sources of Support.— It was taken into the Atlanta Community Chest in 1924. The Chest gave an appropriation of $8,160.75.

1. Personal Interview with the Superintendent of the Home.
2. Personal Interview with the trained Social Worker from the School of Social Work.
3. First hand information secured by visits to the Home.
Quoting records of 1924:

The Community Chest said of the Carrie Steele Logan Home. —

"Over thirty years ago an Atlanta Colored woman, realizing the great need of a home for deserted and neglected colored boys and girls, sold her own home and with the aid of friends erected the building now known as the Carrie Steele Logan Home.

The Community Chest has meant more to this Home than it has perhaps to any other agency. The building was old and unsanitary. It was impossible to employ the needed help and to clothe and feed the children properly, much less to keep up repairs on the building. With the coming of the Community Chest, a brighter day dawned for Carrie Steele Logan Home. Now there are freshly painted walls and woodwork; new mattresses, new bed and bedding; better sanitary conditions, a well fitted laundry; several new heaters and several tons of coal; a new sanitary pantry filled with good nourishing food; a cow and plenty of milk; and many other improvements. These blessings have come to the children of the home, through the Community Chest. Four good and well trained women now are employed to care for the children. By far the greatest need of all is the moral support that has come to the workers through the Chest.

With the support of the Chest, the children committed to the Carrie Steele Logan Home, instead of becoming liabilities upon the city and community, are being made into good law-abiding citizens and community assets."

The Chest appropriation was cut to $3,500.00 in 1928. The Home now receives funds yearly for support as follows: From the Atlanta Community Chest, $3,500.00; Fulton County, $2,500.00; City of Atlanta between $700.00 and $800.00. During the great Depression of 1930-1933, the municipal and county saw that the Carrie Steele Logan Home was amply provided with Federal Emergency Relief.

Changes Name. — The modern trend of social work feels it more cheerful to use the word home instead of orphanage; and when it was taken into the Chest, the name was changed from the Carrie Steele Logan Orphanage to the Carrie Steele Logan Home.

1. Atlanta Community Chest Drive Report, November 5-12, 1924.

2. Ibid; Records and Documents City of Atlanta; Fulton County; and files of Organization.
All reports are made to the Atlanta Community Chest which handles the reports and funds of the city and county for Social Welfare Work. A report is made every month. A report to the Chest, Fulton County and the City of Atlanta in 1932 showed that between two and three thousand children had had the privilege of being trained in the home.

Many useful citizens have been trained here, and some few outstanding men have known its shelter. The Ivey Brothers of the Ivey Brothers Undertaking Establishment, knew its shelter. Prominent employees of the North Carolina Mutual were reared here. Some work creditably in Drug Stores, Jacobs and Yates-Milton; some are employees in the homes of the very wealthy; some have made their own homes and are respectable laborers; and some are pantry girls in hotels.

The work, today, is something to be proud of. Not only does it provide for orphans and paupers but it also cares for and forms a haven for children whose parents work out as domestic servants. This keeps the children off of the streets and out of trouble and prison. It also starts them on the road to worthy citizenship. They thus become assets to the city rather than liabilities. The parents of many reported to the manager that they were able to render better service while at work because they felt that their children were not neglected, but were receiving some education and moral training and they are better fitted to meet life's problems.
The Leonard Street Orphans' Home Known as the Chadwick Home.--The Superintendent of this Home for little Colored girls, whose name the orphanage bears, likes to think of it as "An Investment in Child Life Today."

This home is a project of the later nineteenth century also being founded sometime in 1890 by Miss L. M. Lawson who directed, financed, and nurtured it until May, 1903, when ill health forced her out of active life. Miss Chadwick became sponsor and supervisor at that time and has remained until today. A Christian woman, born in England and educated in the Northfield Bible Training School of East Northfield, Massachusetts, she has devoted her life to this work for underprivileged little Colored girls. Herself a woman of culture, she worked until through her efforts the beautiful modern new home was constructed, a two and a half story brick structure, with ample playground facilities. The property is exempted from city and water taxes.

"The old home, originally built as barracks in 1863 for use of soldiers in the Civil War, consisted of three buildings. These buildings formerly owned and used by Spelman Seminary as dormitories were purchased by the Home from Spelman in 1890, and have been used by us continuously from that year until 1926.

When the City condemned these buildings as fire traps, unsafe and unsanitary, and upon being accepted by the Community Chest--this organization bearing our current expense--we were able to put our efforts to the building of a new home.

Leonard Street Orphanage is a chartered institution, undenominational, independent of any other institution in Atlanta and operated under

1. Leaflet issued by Miss Chadwick, Superintendent of the Leonard Street Orphans' Home.
2. Personal testimony of Social Worker.
its own Board of Trustees. While its expenses are paid by the Community Chest, it is independent. It is an active participant with all civic agencies for social betterment.

In 1926 the New Home was erected.

The New Home is fire-proof throughout. It is light and airy, roomy and convenient, plain and substantial, and built of good material and workmanship. The large, roomy basement provides an indoor playroom, laundry, storeroom, furnace room, bathing rooms, etc. Our Negro architect, W. T. Jones, with the Negro workmen, put into it their best efforts as well as actual reductions in fees. This New Home stands a silent testimony to our confidence in Negro education and workmanship.

The Home Has an Elementary School Building of Its Own.—Because of the discontinuance of Spelman Elementary School accommodations, the Board of Directors bought a building where the children receive their early training. Later they do not attend the City Public High School for Negroes because, to quote the records to do so, "Would create far too many additional home problems." The home owns a six-room building, providing a four teacher school in a lot 300 feet by 52 feet, formerly the home of the Neighborhood Union Center, which organization sold the property to Miss Chadwick for a little over $1,700,00.

The Community Chest does not support the school, contributions from outside agencies maintain it. The enrollment is 125, seventy-five of which number are day students.

Board of Trustees.—The personnel of the Trustees Board is inter-racial, and a prominent group of the members live in Pennsylvania, Connecticut.

1. Leaflet Issued by Miss Chadwick, Superintendent of the Leonard Street Orphanage.
out, and New Jersey. The Board Members are:

Board of Trustees; --Mr. Norris Herndon, Chairman; Miss Mary Dickinson, Vice Chairman; Miss Amy Chadwick, Supervisor; Mrs. Kemper Harrell, Corresponding Secretary; Dr. H. M. Holmes, Home Physician; Dr. A. B. Cooper, Home Dentist; Rev. L. A. Pinkston; Mrs. W. Daniels; Mr. R. B. Eleazer; Mrs. G. B. Denman; Mrs. W. M. Driskell; Mrs. W. W. Alexander; Mrs. G. A. Towns; Dr. John Hope; Rev. J. Raymond Henderson; Mr. W. L. Gruhler, Germantown, Pennsylvania; Miss Carrie Netz, Reading, Pennsylvania; Mr. Alex Bunce, Rockville, Connecticut; Miss E. M. Hill, Paterson, New Jersey.

Girls, only, are cared for in this home, ranging in age from six to sixteen. They receive their education in their own elementary school on Leonard Street, after which some attend Spelman for secondary education while others are allowed to enter Boarding schools, hospitals, or business colleges where they labor for their education. Some have become public and private school teachers, some have become graduate nurses, while many have established homes.

One of the Most Outstanding Children's Homes in Georgia. -- The Department of Public Welfare of the State Board of Control commenting on the Leonard Street Orphans' Home in its periodical Public Welfare, March 3, 1936, said:

"One of the most outstanding children's homes of Georgia, is a small institution for the care of homeless Colored girls in Atlanta and vicinity. This institution compares favorably with other children's homes in the state for attractive and comfortable buildings and equipment, good food and clothes, cleanliness and sanitation.

1. Leaflet Issued by Miss Chadwick, Superintendent of the Leonard Street Orphans' Home.
2. Dr. John Hope, deceased, November, 1935.
The outstanding feature about the Home, however, is its emphasis on good casework. And by casework, we mean plain humaneness and understanding and treatment of each child as an individual. There are not sufficient funds for the employment of a caseworker, but the superintendent utilizes the available caseworking agencies in Atlanta for the thorough investigation of each application. Thus, only the children who cannot be kept with their own families, and whose needs only this institution can best meet, are accepted for care. Others are referred to the agency best fitted for meeting their particular needs.

Once the decision is made that the Leonard Street Orphans' Home is the agency best fitted to give service to a particular child, this service is rendered according to high standards. Thorough physical examinations are made — the superintendent was appalled to think that any institution would bring children together in a group without the safeguard of the so-necessary Wasserman test, as well as other examinations. Psychological tests are obtained when there seems to be a particular problem.

And once a part of the Home, the child has a "home" in the realest sense. This institution has operated very successfully without the restraint, taboos and regimentation often imposed in an institution. Each child is studied and treated according to her individual needs; her family and relatives coming to visit, are treated on the same basis. Children are dismissed when they are ready to make their own way in the world, the age varying according to the individual; or when adequate plans can be made for her to live with her family or relatives. The latter possibility is kept constantly in mind, and the Atlanta agencies cooperate with the superintendent in helping to return the children to the community at the proper time.

Because the neighborhood education facilities are so poor, the Home maintains its own school, but neighborhood children are also received into this school; this, and the fact that the children visit outside the Home, gives them valuable outside contacts.

The free and homelike atmosphere of the Home, is a direct reflection of the personality of the superintendent, Miss Amy Chadwick, an Englishwoman of fine cultural background, who has been at its head for thirty-three years. Together with her devotion to her particular group of children, Miss Chadwick never loses sight of the broader aspects of community welfare, and has contributed her efforts toward the establishment of many needed welfare agencies in Georgia.
"
Chest Attitude. -- In a report of "One Year of Progress" made by
the Atlanta Community Chest at the close of its 1924 Drive, we read:

The Community Chest in one year made it possible
for the Leonard Street Orphanage to turn its atten-
tion to the successful completion of its building
campaign, with the result that $27,000, practically
all of which was raised outside of Atlanta, now is in
hand for beginning the new structure. This will be
of brick and stone; and when completed will house
about seventy-five little orphan girls.

Concerning efforts to build the New Home, Miss Chadwick said:

"Relieved of the necessity for begging funds for main-
tenance through the support of the Community Chest this
year, I have been able to devote my time, all of which
was heretofore taken up in financing the maintenance of
the organization, to secure funds for the much needed
building. I was greatly encouraged when I received a
check for $15,000 for the building fund from a generous
Philadelphia friend. This will enable us to go ahead
with our building plans, which we never could have done
without the aid of the Community Chest."

A splendid Parent-Teacher Association is now functioning at the
Leonard Street Orphanage. This is possible to operate, perhaps, because of
the day pupils who attend the school.

Atlanta Graduates Teach at the Orphans' Home. -- What Ola Perry
was to the Gate City Free Kindergarten Association, Myrtle Scarlett was to
the Leonard Street Orphanage, a well equipped and home-like orphanage in
the City of Atlanta. In an article "A Brief Record of Some of the Notable
Work of Some of Our Graduates, the Atlanta University "Crimson and Gray"
said:

1. Atlanta Community Chest Drive Report, November 5-12-1934.
2. Pamphlet - The Chadwick Orphanage.
3. "The Crimson and Gray," Vol. 12, No. 2, Atlanta University, March, 1928,
   Page 13.
Miss Myrtle Scarlett of the class of 1914 is another of the little group of devoted spirits that have surrendered themselves completely to the work of helping the unfortunate. By the loss of her own parents, Miss Scarlett learned the real need of the service she is rendering. Part of her life was spent in the Reed Orphanage which another graduate, Mrs. Dinah Watts Pace of Atlanta University, conducted at Covington, Georgia. Upon graduation here, Miss Scarlett felt that her work was plain before her. She went immediately into the work of giving her life to the saving of children, and she continues in that service. She and her sister have been great pillars of support to Miss Amy Chadwick, the head of the Leonard Street Orphanage, a well equipped and homelike orphanage in the city of Atlanta. But it is only recently that this work has been well equipped. There were many years of scant living under the rigid economy when the workers were paid scant salaries and, some of the time, no salaries at all. Miss Scarlett and her sister have been untiring, cheerful, loving servants of the children and of the community. They have helped to set into the right path many a foot that would have wandered perhaps into fields of crime and shame.

1. Mrs. Dinah Watts Pace, Mrs. Clara Thomas Pitts, Mrs. Ola Perry Cook and Miss Myrtle Scarlett are four graduates of Atlanta University that ought never to be forgotten because they have given devoted service to the humblest and have given it freely over a long period of years.
NEIGHBORHOOD UNION -- 1908

Need of a Settlement Work in the Community. -- Quoting from the minutes, we read:

On Thursday afternoon July 8, 1908, a number of ladies, consisting of Mesdames Hope, Stokes, White, Goodwin, Whittaker, Kelsey, Bugg, Greer, and Watson, met at the residence of Mrs. John Hope of Atlanta Baptist College having been asked by Mrs. Hope to meet to discuss whether those assembled thought it needful to have a settlement work in the community and to solicit their cooperation. Every one was pleased with the idea, and thought it would be a benefit to the Neighborhood.

Before proceeding further, officers were elected. It was moved and seconded that Mrs. Hope be president of the whole organization; Mrs. Watson, Secretary; and Mrs. Whittaker, Treasurer. Different ladies expressed themselves as to the plans for the work but no definite ones were decided upon. It was thought that the boundary lines for the present for the North, Walnut Street on the East and Greensferry on the South. This district was divided into sections and given those present to visit and bring in to the next meeting the names of parents, names and ages of children, especially the girls between 8 and 22. Mrs. Stokes and Mrs. White were given the section between Walnut; Beckwith, Chestnut and Fair Streets. Mrs. Goodwin, Mrs. Whittaker and Mrs. Greer were given the territory between Beckwith, Chestnut and Fair and Ashby Streets. Mrs. Bugg and Mrs. Kelsey were given that between Fair, Chestnut and Greensferry Streets. Mrs. Hope and Mrs. Watson were to visit the hill by the college and help any of the other ladies when necessary.

It was decided that the next meeting should be Thursday, July 15, 1908.

Opinion of An Early Social Volunteer Worker. -- The real inspiration that finally culminated in the organization known as the Neighborhood Union is probably the interest that a woman took in helping to make the dreams of her husband come true. He gave as his reason the following excerpt:

1. Minutes of the Neighborhood Union, July 8, 1908.

2. Prof. Walter R. Chivers, Sociology Department, Morehouse College.
But this man had another dream. It was that some day he might be engaged in settlement work among some needy Negro population in the South. When he first came to Atlanta he used frequently to speak of this dream of his and to express regret that neither as Nashville nor at Atlanta were the conditions of his work such as to admit of his living among the people and giving them the aid of the neighborly comradeship. During the years of his work at Atlanta, a Negro community was slowly growing up around the college. A large section of vacant land on one side of the campus was divided into small lots and sold to Negroes, and in a very short time a new community was found there. On the other side of the campus a section that had been occupied for years by white families, by one of those rapid transformations often witnessed in Southern cities, changed from a white to a Negro neighborhood. These Negro people had come there with a vague feeling that the neighborhood of a college was a good place in which to live and their presence appealed in a dumb way to the college for help and inspiration to some better life. And so our college president awoke one fine morning to find that the neighborhood to which he could not go had come to him, and that this other dream of his early years was about to be fulfilled.

Dr. George Sale writing in "Missions" under the caption "College Neighbors" spoke of Dr. Hope and his visions of the future in the article just quoted. Dr. George Sale, late president of Morehouse College was a staunch friend of the Neighborhood Union from its birth. Through his influence as the records will show later, White friends made liberal gifts of money for the furtherance of the work.

We read in a mass of material the inspiration that finally culminated in the organization known as the Neighborhood Union. Community consciousness never shows itself in organized action until an emotion-producing crisis arises. The following excerpt from the records show the crisis which led to the organization of the Neighborhood Union:

2. Report of the Neighborhood Union, 1926, Mr. Walter Chivers, member Executive Board of the Neighborhood Union.
"The immediate occasion of the founding of the Union was one of those sombre tragedies of Neighborhood life among the poor that are all too frequent. A family consisting of a young married couple and the wife's father, had come into the community and had taken a house which they hoped to buy. The woman was of a shrinking disposition and did not readily make friends. She was taken sick and the two men, not thinking her case was serious, went each morning to their work. After a few days, some of the more thoughtful neighbors, not having seen this woman about, called and found her very ill and greatly in need of care. They did what they could for her comfort, but in a few hours she died. Deeply grieving that at their very doors and under the shadow of the college, a poor woman could sicken and die probably for the want of such womanly care as her neighbors could have given had they known, the college women said, 'this should not be; we should know our neighbors better;' and the Neighborhood Union was the result."

In this first meeting, it was decided that each family in the Neighborhood should be known. The women present were assigned to districts. A house to house visit was made in each district. The results gained from these intimate contacts revealed an astounding need for better quality and more highly integrated home life. Experience taught that work with the children of these homes would meet the most intelligent response. There was a definite need of a practical course in Home Economics.

Vocational Classes Organized. -- At once the women set about to furnish those things which the children needed most. Among those needs were industrial and manual arts. Searching in the records we find that:

1. The public schools were not giving any instruction to Colored boys and girls in the use of the hands. The merest rudiments of industrial and manual training were

1. Leaflet - The Charter of the Neighborhood Union, 1911.

2. Minutes of the Neighborhood Union, July 8, 1908. Mrs. J. B. Watson, Secretary.
not offered at that time. Here was a need for the Neighborhood Union. These women secured the services of good teachers who taught the use of the needle; to make practical things and beautiful things. Advanced students of Morehouse taught the boys woodwork.

By the end of the year classes in many branches of industrial arts had been organized, some of which were: dress cutting and fitting; cooking; embroidering; and some other arts.

Clubs for girls and boys were also organized. Many attended. Statistics show: "There were enrolled 77 girls between the ages of 8 and 22 years; 26 between 8 and 12; 23 between 12 and 15; and 38 between 15 and 22.

First offer of a Playground Comes from Spelman College.—Great emphasis had been placed upon recreation. Clubs had been formed and talks to parents on the value of play had been made. On September 3, 1908, Miss Turner reported at the regular meeting of the Neighborhood Union that: "The playground at Spelman was at the disposal of the Neighborhood Union."

The provision for worthy use of leisure has always been a problem in Atlanta for the Negro, not only for the children, but for the adults as well. The hundreds of children on the streets after school hours, the added hundreds let loose at all hours of the day because of the pernicious "double" and "triple" sessions, practiced in the elementary schools, increased the accident hazard and left helpless little children exposed to vice and crime and other evils attendant upon "sidewalk education".

This need of recreation centers was felt at the beginning of the Neighborhood Union activities, and along with the health program, provision was made for play.

No funds were available, no grounds but those of the colleges, so vacant lots and college campuses became the first playgrounds of Atlanta
Negro children, and the Neighborhood Union first promoted supervised playgrounds in this city.

The first classes in nursing and home hygiene were demonstrated by the Neighborhood Union. This health project will be treated in later chapters, but because it had its birth in 1908, we give the details of the first experiment. In planning this demonstration the workers had in mind a general health clinic directed by volunteer physicians and nurses. Quoting the records, we read:

1. Minutes of the Neighborhood Union, 1908.

On Thursday, September 3, 1908, at the regular meeting at the Center on West Fair Street, it was announced that there would be a lesson in bathing the sick given by Miss Turner on Tuesday afternoon. At the regular meeting on October 1, 1908, at the Center, Miss Turner reported much success in the demonstration of the care of the sick, especially in the bathing of the sick, for the people in some quarters felt it would kill their loved ones, and it would have the way they knew. Miss Turner told of the great need of help along health lines. Full plans were made for a general health clinic to be held on October 14.

Dr. Loraine Palmer and Dr. Williams Penn, prominent physicians, volunteered their services as the first physicians of the Center.

In these earliest days of organization after the clinic was established for the care of the health, both children and adults were allowed to come. It was found that health education was most important. At first health meetings were held once a month for the mothers. In these first meetings the people were taught facts about tuberculosis, of which most seemed afraid and most thought hopeless, in order to make the parents feel the need of medical care for the children and to feel the need of medical attention for themselves. Therefore, the very first clinic of the Neighborhood Union was an adult clinic. Each director brought the sick from her district.

The case cited of the lone woman's dying, as had been shown before, was the immediate occasion for the women of the neighborhood instituting these remedial measures.
Evils of Poor Housing Conditions.—Among the problems on which the women worked very hard were HOUSES. A law had been passed and whereas before, whenever a contagious disease had caused death, the house had to be fumigated by the City Health Department, this was no longer done. This, it was found from the survey, was a source of much sickness. They took houses, which were suspected, and traced them back through several years until they found that someone had died in that house with a contagious disease. Sometimes it was smallpox, again it was typhoid, and in a few instances, diphtheria. From this they knew that the house had never been rid of the disease germs.

Procedure Followed by Women in Planning Their Program — Women Make First Survey.—Immediately after this thing happened (the death of the lone woman, as before described), the women felt that the thing to do was to get acquainted with their next door neighbors so that it could not happen again. They felt that the future was in the children so they aimed to help the children. This is the way they did it:

They made a house-to-house canvass of the community. They went to every house, inquiring for children, telling people that they wanted to get the children together so that they could teach them how to play and how to saw, cook, clean and beautify the house, clean the yards and plant flowers; to teach them pretty stories and encourage them to learn to love to read so that they would not want to play in the streets always. There wasn't a person who turned them down. All were anxious to send their children and those who did not have children wished they had so that they could send them, or they helped other mothers to get their children to them.

When they were making their house-to-house visitation, they were selecting their key women for the first meeting of the organization while
they were planning to get acquainted so that they might assist one another in case of need, and plan to help the children. After selecting the key women, they were invited to come to a meeting which was called at the home of Mrs. Hope on Morehouse campus. At this meeting, they talked over the situation and decided what they wanted to do. They elected officers and divided the neighborhood into districts and a woman living inside the district was appointed Director, whose duty was to know everyone in the district, every child, and what to expect of every one and how to meet the problems. This Director was also to make a survey of her district.

Results of the Early Surveys.—The Union investigated conditions, tabulated the facts, and analyzed the data, which resulted in these findings: from the first survey which the women made there was a house-to-house visitation and from Mr. Watson's survey of a hundred families around Morehouse College, the social problems of the West Side were disclosed and the data revealed that the foremost of these evils were—poor health, unsanitary conditions, poor housing, lack of recreation, family disorganization, and delinquency which is one of the direct resultants of bad housing conditions and which had been one of the Negro's gravest handicaps in Atlanta. The study also disclosed the fact that streets were badly in need of improvement, insufficient lights, which tends to breed crime, there were little or no sewerage facilities, and the water supply consisted mostly of surface wells. Crime, delinquency, houses of ill repute, neighborhood disturbances and evil influences to which young boys and girls were exposed were the findings to which the Union turned its immediate attention and which served as a basis for their organization at this period. Among other findings were dilapidated schools with insufficient accommodations for the Negro school population. The research investigation of the Atlanta community also
disclosed that the municipal authorities of Atlanta had not assumed the responsibility for their citizens not only Negroes but white as well. The Neighborhood Union was destined to demonstrate to Atlanta and to the nation at large that it was an agency of social policies capable of rendering service among and for Negroes over an area which embraced municipal and federal areas.

They Improvise a Simple Questionnaire. - In their tablets, they made some leading questions. These they undertook to get answered. The questionnaire was somewhat crude and not so scientific as some later types, but it served the purpose, and sufficient facts were gathered from which summary a program was worked out for the betterment of the community and the child. Some of the questions asked were: Names of both parents, address, renting or taxpayer, No. of rooms, No. of males, No. of females, No. of children, No. of children of school age, ages of children, No. of children in school, No. of children out of school of school age, if they were employed and how, occupations of mother, of father, if parents worked out, who is left at home with the children. What kind of water, whether wells, cistern; what kind of toilets, privy or watercloset; to what church they belonged; what was the condition of the house and premises in which they lived; what was the conditions of the streets, lights and pavements; what were the health conditions in the home; conditions of the flues of the fireplaces for fire hazards, and health; if they owned and kept in their yards, horses, cows, pigs, or other cattle? Had they paid their poll tax; and to what lodge or organization they belonged.

The interesting thing about this was that each director had to bring a complete survey of her district to every meeting.

When the questionnaires were summarized, the findings were discouraging; but they furnished a basis on which to work. The most amazing of these
were; open wells flat on the ground into which the children might fall; also were sources of disease, such as typhoid, and there was a great amount of typhoid in this city at that time, before the Neighborhood Union started; surface toilets were plentiful unscreened, and the scavenger charts only came around sometimes in a month; there was little sewerage; garbage was seldom emptied as frequent as once a month and it was never covered. Many epidemics of various kinds often broke out before the Neighborhood Union started its health program among the Negroes in this section.

Housing Conditions Found Detrimental to Both Life and Health. - As to housing conditions, it was found that there were no laws for regulating the placement of the houses built to rent to the Negro. Houses at that time of the poorer sections of the West side were set as if they had been dropped out of an airplane. Often the front door of one house faced the yard and the privy of the other house was in the front door. Too often the kitchen door opened into the door of the outhouse. Flies and germs breed and sickness followed. Real estate men could not be induced to correct these evils, nor would they reduce the rent. It mattered not how houses for Negroes were thrown up. A few years later the Union made a big fight on these conditions and got some correction for the evils, but in these early days the task of the Directors was centered on those things the people could do for themselves. Before leaving the findings, two other matters should be mentioned. The laundresses, and there were many, often were confronted with conditions conducive not only to poor health, but they could not get their work done because of it. The chimneys of many of the poorer dwellings had no bricks at the back of the fireplace. Hence, the smoke came out so terribly that the women were made sick and did not know the cause, and the clothes were so smoked, that often they lost their work. Children had no playgrounds or health
A Survey. -- From the very beginning the Neighborhood had expert assistance from the Sociological Departments of the local colleges and the first scientific study was made for the organization in 1908.

Mr. Watson's Survey of Sixty-three Homes. -- This treatise was the result of a study made by the Sociological Students of Mrs. Watson at Morehouse College at the request of the Neighborhood Union. Quoting some excerpts, we read:

"The latter part of 1908, by request of the Neighborhood a survey was made of the district at which time the students of Morehouse College took part. This survey was interesting in its findings and gave a more definite program for the workers to continue their improvement of the Neighborhood. The aim of the survey was to get a definite data on the homes the the living conditions of the people who made up the community of the Neighborhood Home.

This survey covered sixty-three homes which were located on twenty different streets. Four hundred and fifty persons lived in these homes. It was disclosed that from this study the actual home life of three hundred and fifteen rooms furnished sleeping, cooking, eating, and assembling for four hundred and sixty-nine people. Questions arose as to whether the children of these homes needed the free clinic service.

At the request of the President of the Neighborhood Union, Incorporated, the department of Social Research of Morehouse College, set to the task of assembling an aggregated picture of the homes and environment of the clients of the Neighborhood Health Center.

This effort included sixty-three homes which are located on twenty different streets. These homes were occupied by four hundred and sixty-nine people. The actual home life of these people, such as sleeping, cooking, eating, and congregating, is confined largely to three hundred and fifteen rooms.

Slightly more than half of these homes are poorly kept. Some extenuating circumstances, however, are to be noted -- for instance, the majority of the women work away from home.

Only five of these houses had cellars and these were used for storage and were well kept.

1. Survey of Sixty-three Homes by the Sociological Department of Morehouse College - Professor Watson and Class, 1908. See Appendix No. 2.
The Neighborhood Union was organized in 1908 by Mrs. John Hope, and incorporated later in 1911. Although the occasion for organization was an incident, it had long been dreamed of as a means of making the Colored Colleges of Atlanta inspire the masses of Colored people. A woman in the neighborhood, who never spoke to anybody, was missing from the porch, where she usually sat, we read in the records. Missing from her accustomed place on the porch, the neighbors instituted an investigation, and found her dying alone in the house. The founder, reporting the incident, was reminded that this was possible only because true neighborliness did not exist. A meeting of the neighbors was called at the home of Mrs. Hope, and an organization effected which had this Motto: "And Thy Neighbor As Thyself."

The Colored West Side of Atlanta furnishes an unusually fitting birthplace for the growth and development of any kind of community project, for it is built around Atlanta University, Spelman College, and Morehouse College. This has been true for more than fifty years. Yet, community consciousness never shows itself in organized actions until an emotion-producing crisis arises. The death of this lonely woman aroused the necessary community consciousness by furnishing the emotion-producing crisis and the Neighborhood Union was founded.

1. Minutes of the Neighborhood Union, 1908
2. Constitution of the Neighborhood Union, 1908
3. Charter of the Neighborhood Union, 1911.
The roads in front of forty-seven of these houses are paved but in twelve instances the conditions of these roadways is bad. The side walks in front of forty-nine are paved but in only twenty-eight instances could the condition of these be called good."

An interesting finding of this Survey was that the rented homes were better in appearance than the owned homes, that being attributed to the expense of upkeep which was too heavy to pay along with the taxes.

Some other excerpts reveal interesting findings:

The general appearance of the neighborhood surrounding the homes subjected to specific study is from fair to bad -- the weight of evidence being in favor of fair.

The moral status, judging from the general external appearance of the several communities and their inhabitants is fair.

While the home conditions do not reveal a dangerous amount of overcrowded living quarters -- there is enough suggested by the figures in the body of this study to warrant some attention from the executive of the organization.

The large number of homes that were occupied by only one family tended to show that the general economic status is slightly above the average type of Negroes who attend free clinics.

The poor internal and good external appearance of the larger number of these houses leads one to feel that probably it takes home ownership to create home pride -- on the other hand the good external condition of such a large per cent of this group of homes may be indicative of a growing liberality on the part of landowners whose livelihood is drawn from "Negro Rent Property."

The Community Welfare Worker does a more effective job when her community contracts are used for a basis of diagnosing the internal condition of home-making and its resultant effect on the mental reactions of her clients -- then uses this information for a guide in prescribing the right therapeutics.

The investigators determined that the poor conditions of backyards was due largely to the fact that parents
force children to play in the yard and allowed them to mess up things generally.¹

A study of the documents of the Neighborhood Union reveals that from the very start their policy was the child's welfare, the future citizen rather than the adult's; preventative measures rather than remedial; and the results of their first house-to-house visitation and their earliest formal survey was so comprehensive in its scope that it reveals many needs covering varied aspects of community problems. Again, from the beginning, their policy was to find the need and fill it until an agency better fitted to carry it on took it over. For example, they established and fostered playgrounds until the city took them over. Thus, the Plan and Program continued to grow as demands arose. We have tried to show the organization Program, and Plan of the Neighborhood Union, which occupied in a large way, the greater part of the time lying between the year of its organization, 1908, and the first thirteen years, but its organization by no means consumed every hour of its time.

Contacts with the National Association of Colored Women. - As early as August, 1908, we read in the minutes that the organization planned to send the picture of the organization to the National Association of Colored Women.²

By-Laws were Submitted July 23, 1908. - The Committee on By-Laws reported on the 23rd of July, read laws submitted. Again in August, the records show that the By-Laws Committee was heard from.³

Meeting Place. - At first the women went from house to house,

¹. For further study of this treatise a copy of Mr. Watson's Survey will be found in the files of the Neighborhood Union. Watson-Survey by the Sociological Department of Morehouse College, 1908.

². Minutes of the Neighborhood Union.

³. Report, 1926, Neighborhood Union, Mr. Walter Chivers', Morehouse College, Member of Executive Board, Neighborhood Union.
chiefly at the home of the president. Then the work expanded to such an extent, especially the health program, that they were forced to rent a center, in which to hold the clinic. This could not be very well conducted in a private home.

The Neighborhood Union's first Health Clinic was organized in 1908. It has continued to operate such clinics and at present is putting a great deal of its interest in pre-school clinics.

**First Clinic in Atlanta for Negroes.** - For a small sum an old brick building located at the corner of West Fair and Mildred Streets was obtained. It was then that the first case-finding clinic was held - October 14, 1908. This building was sold after a short period - so in order to forestall the disrupting influence of a constant moving, plans were made looking forward to purchasing a permanent house. Quoting from the Records, we read:

"As a result of these first activities and the findings from the Survey by Prof. Watson and his students, October 14, 1908, a clinic was established in connection with the Health Program of the Neighborhood Union in which children were given treatment by the leading physicians of the Medical Association with the trained nurses co-operating. This was the first clinic to be held for Negro children in the city of Atlanta, and continued until the Neighborhood Union entered the Community Chest Organization.

August 19, the first Health Program was conducted at the regular meeting at the residence of the president. The subject, "Discussion on Tuberculosis" was led by the president. Thus we see health topics, especially tuberculosis, were discussed at the very beginning of the organization."

In studying the activities later, we will find that the Health Program of the Neighborhood Union became nation-wide, and was destined to bring signal honors to the city of Atlanta. Not only that, but it will be found from a search of the records, that the Plan was not the least factor in the health sponsoring activities, for through it, the Federal Government was
able to be assisted in rehabilitation of the Flood victims whose health had been impaired by that great deluge.

Immediate Need for a Center. - The work grew so rapidly, that the organization was pressed from the beginning for a place in which to meet. The clinic had taken on wide scope; the health classes for mothers had grown; the clubs for boys and girls were increasing in size; hence steps were taken to find a place suitable for a center and make-shift was found in which an open house was held, and which was sold from under them almost before they were well located in it.

There was a great desire to organize classes in sewing, cooking, home nursing, handicraft, and the like. Where could such classes be held and who could instruct them? The lack of a center hindered this.

The various club members opened their homes to these classes and became volunteer instructors. Morehouse College loaned a section of its campus and these women became playground supervisors. Here was developed overnight a group of untrained but conscientious social workers. The playground met with such an appreciative response that it was decided to emphasize this phase of the work. Club work was also curtailed.

Investigation of Food Dealers. - There was another problem which the Union attacked in 1908 - The white grocers would offer sales. Most of such businesses in the section were conducted by whites. It would be advertised that on a certain day certain articles as sugar, flour, rice, etc., would be sold at greatly reduced prices. The people would crowd in for this profit to find that they had been cheated. They found that the flour sack had been opened and some of the flour removed, which made the sack weigh less. On the other hand, rocks and other heavy articles were put into sacks
and sugar was short weighed. The organization worked until a stop was put to this practice. The stores of these same merchants were filthy; often beds for disease. Through "Clean-up Campaigns" the grocers were made to clean their premises.

The work grew beyond anything dreamed of. People sought the advice of the organization voluntarily when they had problems, and the Directors struck at evils found in the neighborhood whether they were wanted to do so or not; and labored until the evil was corrected, as far as lay in their power to do so. The Motto, "And Thy Neighbor As Thyself" getting together helping each other expanded the work and new phrases sprang up daily. Dance halls had been operated freely without interference. Now they had to count with the workers of these districts. Blind tigers, houses of ill repute, loud and disturbing gatherings and the evils of girls keeping company with those whose influence was bad; all received their share of attention and were worked on zealously. Thus the result of these early house-to-house visitations was the organization of the Neighborhood Union and the tentative program for a working basis was evolved.

**Some Typical Cases of Early Surveys.** - Now what the women did when their surveys found these things, they went to work to help the people of the community correct them.

When the findings discloses that there were children left alone all day by their parents who had gone to work, the Directors put the responsibility upon the neighbors, for they had been taught in the first meeting and had it instilled in them that the neighborhood organization was the most effective means of reaching evils and solving them, so they required the neighbors to care for and guide the children during the day while their
parents were away at work. This was done gladly because each woman was a member herself and felt that it was a personal task for the organization. The people were induced by the directors to cover their windows with netting, for they had no screens nor wires, and in this way the fly-pest was checked somewhat in the carrying of disease. They taught the people how to cover garbage; this checked the breeding of flies.

The Key Women became Directors of Districts. - They met once a month as a Board of Directors. Each Director would make a complete report of her District. If there were problems that she could not handle, they were turned over to the Committee. This brought people from other districts together on common problems and tended to unify the work. The women, at first, met from house to house, most often at the home of the president because it was more convenient.

Evils of Poor Housing Conditions. - Among the problems on which the women worked very hard were HOUSES. A law had been passed and whereas before, whenever a contagious disease had caused death, the house had to be fumigated by the city health department, this was no longer done. This, it was found, from the survey, was a source of much sickness. They took houses, suspected and traced them back through several years until they found that someone had died in that house with a contagious disease. Sometimes it was smallpox, again it was typhoid; in a few instances, diphtheria. From this they knew that the house had never been rid of the disease germs.

The Constitution of the Neighborhood Union Drafted. - At this point, they drew up a constitution which covered the social problems which their investigations had revealed. This constitution set forth the Plan of Organization and a definite program which was to grow and expand in scope until the
Union became a chartered agency. The following excerpt from the constitution shows the "Set-up". 1

"The Neighborhood Union should be divided into districts. The object shall be to become acquainted with one another and to improve the neighborhood in every way possible."

The members shall consist of any worthy family residing within the said boundaries.

In addition to the ranking officers, there shall be a board of directors and there shall be a board of managers consisting of president, vice president, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer and chairman of the board, together with directors of each district. The directors shall be appointed by the president.

It shall be the duty of the directors in charge of districts to visit and become acquainted with each family in her district and organize the women and children into circles and direct their work and play. It shall be their duty to make a report of the general condition of the district at each business meeting. The members of the Board shall be elected by the said body.

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1. Constitution of the Neighborhood Union 1908
In 1909 the Neighborhood Union was going very well indeed. Classes for the children's welfare were well organized. Among the things taught the children were those best suited to form character and to improve home-life. Girls who knew how to sew and make their own hats would be able to satisfy their longing to form pretty things without going astray. Boys given health recreation would stay off the streets and out of trouble. The schedule of courses and classes helped not only the children but the parents. Here in the mother's clubs the women were taught to care for their homes and to beautify them. A schedule of house-cleaning, song and story telling, picture-book making, girls' and boys' club, reading circles, dressmaking, cooking, embroidering and painting furnished wholesome recreation and cultural education for the people of the community. The organization at this point was closely knitted with the very human aspects of the home, as disclosed by these early surveys, and principally the women, who were District Directors, were kept busy scouring and cleaning up the immediate evils of the homes of their districts. For example, when on a visit to a home they found grown-ups sitting about listless and saying they were not sick, yet did not feel like working, they encouraged them to visit the clinics and insisted on attending. This led to an appreciation of the Negro physician and also taught them to care for medical aid for themselves.

They planned recreation for the children and the need for a permanent place for meeting naturally as they outgrew the space of the meeting from home-to-home plan.

An old store at the corner of Fair and Mildred had been rented for $8.00 a month. Mrs. Clara Howard, then a teacher at Morehouse College and a member of the Union, was responsible for the rent for October. Mr. De Lamota
for November. On November 10, 1908, at a call meeting, the owner, Mr. Bowen, gave notice that he had sold the property and the Union must move. The ladies were not inclined to vacate, as they were required to pledge to stay twelve months. On November 18 Mr. Bowen met the Board explained the sale of the property as an opportunity and offered to refund $10.00 paid. Present occupants promised to vacate as soon as a suitable place could be located. From now on finding a home in which to hold it and conduct activities was the problem; yet classes, meetings and clubs met regularly. There was no let up. Sewing, millinery, cooking and art classes were held for children and entertainment for older girls planned. Oil lamps were used at the Center for these night classes and unusual difficulties faced these women, as they paid 10¢ a month dues and collected subscriptions of 25¢, sometimes a little more, but generally considerably less.

But 1909 found them cooking oysters with their own pocket change for suppers and collecting dimes, quarters and sometimes almost a dollar. The women made aprons and sold them to raise money. A first effort in clean-up campaigns came in 1909, when they offered $1.00 in gold to the child who had the best kept yard. Mention is made also of a "Surprise Party", Saturday, March 13, for the Barnes family of 28 Milton Street.

The demands made by the organization of the health clinic in 1908 led them to buy a house adjacent to Morehouse College on the west. This they never used, but sold the property and today the School of Social Service, organized by the Union, stands on the spot. Soon the work demanded better quarters. They bought a piece of property facing Spelman for the Neighborhood Union Center. Here were operated Health Classes, Clinics, Home Economic Classes, Boys' and Girls' Activities of Home Life, Mothers' Meetings, Clubs, Citizenship.

1. Minutes of Neighborhood Union 1909.
Groups, Lecture Courses, Literary Societies and Playgrounds and in 1909 they employed their first paid Executive Secretary, a graduate of the New York School of Social Service, for the Center.

The struggle for a center became desperate. Publicity steps were undertaken early in January, 1909. Directors were asked to make out reports that an article on the Neighborhood Union be prepared for a magazine.

At last they decided to hold a mass meeting in which they hoped to secure the interest of both white and colored citizens in the movement. In the regular meeting, November 11, 1909, they set the date of the mass meeting for Friday, December 10, 1909, at 7:30 P. M. in the chapel of the Atlanta Baptist College, now Morehouse College.

In their appeal to the public for a center, the women said: "It is our desire to have a settlement house in each neighborhood where the people can gather for their meetings, clubs and classes and feel that it is their very own. Then the work can be done more systematically and effectively."

The president, in appealing for cooperation in getting a permanent center for the Neighborhood Union Community activities, said: "There is need for physical, better and more attractive homes; she showed the moral value of clean homes; gave instances of the struggle of the poor to preserve their independence and self-respect; showed how Negro girls were being lured into vice and no redress or protection could be secured." In the course of her remarks, she dwelt upon the father of the city to do more in the way of water, sewerage, streets, lights and police protection in Negro localities. She urged the prosperous colored people to become better acquainted with the conditions of the poor and vicious and to seek to better and to improve the conditions of all.

The Atlanta Journal, Sunday edition, December 12, carried an
account of this meeting in an editorial—under the caption:

"Negroes Inaugurate Education Movement"—a splendid article approving the movement followed. Dr. Du Bois and Dr. Palmer were specially mentioned as speakers in the occasion as was also Secretary Walter G. Cooper, of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce.

The article stated the purpose of the Union, its plan and program. It stated also that "subscriptions have already been started for funds to meet the expenses of erecting a suitable building. The movement is sure to prove a success."

A movement among the Negroes of Atlanta that is, in many ways, the most remarkable and pronounced step that has yet been taken toward improved racial conditions in this city, was that which was inaugurated at a meeting held here Friday night.

The gathering convened in the chapel of the Atlanta Baptist College for Negroes and was presided over by President John Hope, of that institution.

As a result of the deliberations entered into, it was decided to establish a house, somewhat similar to the modern university settlement houses of our greater cities, wherein the campaign for the upbuilding of the morals, knowledge and arts of domestic science, as applied to the everyday lives of the Negroes of Atlanta, can be carried to a satisfactory conclusion.

Rev. John E. White, Pastor of the Second Baptist Church of Atlanta and one of the best known divines of the South, was present and delivered a talk in which he said that the idea was one of the most remarkable and praiseworthy steps ever taken by the colored people of any city in the South.

Secretary Walter G. Cooper, of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, also spoke to the meeting, commending the plan as a stride toward better conditions.

Two colored men of acknowledged ability and professional attainment, Dr. Du Bois and Dr. Palmer, lent their voices to the support of the settlement plan. Dr. Palmer's views, as a practical physician, proved of exceptional value.

The Final Plan

As finally adopted, the plan is as follows: A district of the city one-half a mile square in the vicinity of the Atlanta Baptist College, has been divided into 12 districts and committees have been appointed for each of these districts to conduct a house-to-house campaign for the promotion of a practical knowledge of domestic science, morals and an observance of the rudimentary and elementary laws of health.

The students of the manual training department of the college will assist in building the home and subscriptions have already been started for funds to meet the expense of erecting a suitable building. The movement will receive the support of practically the entire Baptist Church (colored) of the city and is sure to prove a success.

After the mass meeting, December 12, there was renewed courage to continue raising funds and establishing the community center.

The minutes state:

"From the minutes of the 'Neighborhood Union', which met December 14, 1909, at the residence of Mrs. Hope, this being a call meeting the time was spent discussing those things that will prove beneficiary to the Union. It was decided that each Director, assisted by the ladies in her district, raise $10.00. Also in connection with this, that we have cards printed authorizing our Union to solicit funds and too, that each Director ask each one in her District to raise a certain amount each month in pennies. That each Director
canvass her District and get the boys from 6 to 21 years of age, that they may be instructed in Manual Training, Military Tactics and Athletics by Professors Bullock and Wardlaw, Saturday afternoons of each week from 4 to 5 P. M. Miss Charity Collins was given one of the Districts. "The Club of Ten", composed of prominent white men of this city, gave, in the name of Professor Sales, one of the Presidents of the Atlanta Baptist College, $50.00 to aid the Union in purchasing a home."

As early as May, 1909, requests began to come for outlines of the work. One was from a lady who was to report at a meeting of college women and one from Mr. T. B. Williams of Hampton Institute, who asked the President to write up "The Neighborhood Union" for the Southern Workman. Still on the lookout for a home, they decided to meet from house to house. In September, 1909, an investigation Committee of seven ladies was appointed "to investigate and report to the Union" everything that seemed to be a menace to the Neighborhood. On October 14, 1909 the Investigation Committee reported that a house on Roach Street of questionable character in which "many horrible things were done there". The Union decided to petition City Council for their removal, having the signatures of people in Directors' Districts, Mass Meetings, State Fairs and an "Auction Party" was planned. An Advisory Board of eleven men to assist the Union in stamping out anything that tends to injure the moral of the community.

1. Minutes of the Neighborhood Union 1909.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
Before going into the detail of expansion in recreation, in its best understood form for anyone, which occupied a large part of the time of the Union in 1910, let us speak briefly of the other achievements for this year. First, they put on a Rally to get funds with which to buy a permanent center, which campaign had been launched in the first Mass meeting in December of 1909 and, as before said, as they had outgrown the accommodations afforded by meeting from house-to-house; because the first center they rented had been sold from under them two months after they had rented it under an agreement required by the landlord to remain in the house a year. Because of the work for both children and adults of the Clinic established in 1909; because of the expansion of recreation, which had been operated in vacant lots; and the growth of the organization from one community to five neighborhoods in 1910, namely, Pittsburgh, under Mrs. Carrie Johnson, South Atlanta, under Mrs. Price, Fourth Ward, under Mrs. Mattie Ford, and Mrs. James Bryant in Summerhill, the struggle for a center became a desperate one. In 1910 the districts were so large that Mrs. Willie Daniel and directors needed assistants. Both the activities and the growth of the organization demanded a permanent center and they worked to that end. Many other efforts were put forth to raise funds. In addition to giving a fair, they put on a ball game between Medical doctors and College professors on A. U. campus and they put on a rummage sale. With the proceeds from the Intercollegiate Track Meet and funds from other activities, as cake contests and apron sales, by June 24, 1910 they had in their treasury, after paying expenses, $213.68 towards buying a center.

In 1910 they set a precedent by manifesting early a race consciousness towards supporting Negro Economic Ventures, so they transferred
their banking business from the Georgia Saving Bank to the Colored Saving Bank
(as they called it then, Mr. Ross's Bank. He was the President.) This year the
women decided to investigate neighborhood grocery stores and correct the evil
practices of the grocers and to insist on their improving sanitary conditions in
the stores. The reports would show they succeeded through their Neighborhood plan
of directors and districts and volunteer workers.

Their Constitution was also drawn up in November, 1910, and talk
of incorporation as early as June 16, 1910.

This year the meetings, men's meetings, industrial art classes,
boys' clubs, girls' clubs, recreation aided the raising of funds to build a
center. Cultural activities were not neglected. On Sunday meetings for this
purpose were held to which no adult was admitted unless accompanied by a child.
Mention is made of books and games being bought for the children. More than 400
persons participated. In 1910 the women made a survey of the church membership.
Their usual program was carried out through clubs, classes and social activities
projects and these occupied the beginning of the year. Among projects sponsored
was the first mass meeting especially for boys held at Morehouse College. 2 Many
boys attended and the "True Spirit of the Knight", the subject of the lecture,
which appealed to the boys to cherish and pursue the inner "monitor", conscience,
might be seen in the young men active in Atlanta today who were present that day
as children. The women worked hard to make it a success. Many young men holding
good positions today answered the roll call that Sunday as very little boys.

(1) See Appendix, No. 3.
(2) Minutes of Neighborhood Union, 1910.
Other Activities of 1910:

In 1910 the Union sponsored "Community-Sings" on Sunday. Recently much advocated, especially since the "Depression". No adult was admitted who did not bring a child. These were held at the Atlanta Baptist College.

Class work was stimulated by college girls of Spelman. Handicraft teachers came from Tuskegee Institute and taught basketry and other similar arts. The usual industrial classes in sewing, dressmaking, millinery, artistic needle work for girls, and wood work for boys, taught by Professors Wardlaw and Bullock of Morehouse College, were conducted.

Relief was given the sick and those in need. But there was no great calamity reported for the year, but the women continued to strengthen their investigation committees because the center of parent Neighborhood was situated in a center of crime, "Beaver Slide", and immorality, cutting, shooting and other evils kept the police and the women busy.

Recreation and playgrounds at that time were the most neglected phase of life among Negroes in Atlanta, not only among children, but even among adults and in 1908 there was not even a single public park where a Negro could go for pleasure.

The hundreds of children on the streets after school hours, the added hundreds let loose at all hours because of the pernicious "double" and "triple" sessions practiced in the elementary schools, increased the accident hazard and left helpless little ones exposed to vice and crime and other evils attendant upon "side-walk education".

This need of recreation center was felt at the beginning of the Neighborhood Union activities and along with the Health Program, provision was made for play.

At first it was limited in scope because there was no fund for even the barest playground equipment and neither was there any place for the...
Neighborhood Union found that the parents had first to be educated as to the value of play in the child's life. According to a statement made by them at that time, comparatively few colored parents knew that properly planned and supervised play means much in developing the physical and moral life of their children. Very few believe that most of the juvenile misdemeanors and crimes occur during the leisure time of the children and that a child with no play life develops into a grouch and a social misfit.

The Neighborhood Union in 1908, 1909 and 1910, through its various zones, planned to reach every section of Atlanta in movement to educate Negro parents along these lines. It attempted to show them how easy it would be to provide an hour or more every day of wholesome recreation for their children and for themselves likewise. Their Zone Workers or leaders demonstrated various games on vacant lots in backyards and indoors, to show parents the value and necessity of such activities for their children. They showed them how their children would remain at home instead of in the streets or at their neighbor's if something interesting were provided at home for their spare time.

For example, they interested parents in constructing sand boxes in the yard for the very small children and swings and seesaws for the older ones. How to erect basketball goals and other simple equipment for the teen-age child; all to keep him at home and out of mischief when his work was done.

The parents were instructed to educate the child in fair play and cheerfulness. Unsupervised play, more often than otherwise, leads into cheating, fighting and other undesirable consequences; the older and strongest in the gang usually dominating the rest. But supervised play secures an equal chance for all and produces a spirit of square-dealing, honesty and cheerfulness. This the Negro child and his parent needed to learn.
So the Neighborhood Union in this work provided leaders in each community who would teach true sportsmanship and fair play. The child was taught to be a good loser, as well as a modest winner, and through this means to be educated to control his emotions and to become a stronger person morally, physically and spiritually.

The Neighborhood Union planned to use every desirable place as play space and recreational center in the city to promote this plan of its program.

It used vacant lots for games for the children instead of their being allowed to group and gang in the streets. The purpose of expensive equipment was prohibited, so the plan was to begin with inexpensive material, such as might be available and adaptable of use in various activities, sand-piles, swings, seesaws, etc. In some sections, effort was made to get the use of certain buildings for indoor recreation and classes, such as the basement of churches which might open their doors during the week for local groups to meet. Playgrounds were constructed on vacant lots after the Clean-Up Brigade had cleared away tin cans and other rubbish. Pictures of these improvised playgrounds helped greatly in creating sentiment for the establishment of the Municipal playgrounds which are operated today. The awakening had come.

Atlanta University granted the use of her campus in 1910 for a playground to the Gate City Kindergarten Association, this organization having caught the spirit.

There was an "Intercollegiate Track Meet" put on in 1909 in connection with supervised playgrounds operated on Morehouse College Campus. In addition, especially directed playgrounds with days for boys and days for girls were set up in 1910. Even games and balls were bought that year and though a track meet had been given in 1909 and continued to be given by the

1. Minutes Neighborhood Union 1910.
organization from 1909 to 1920, the 1910 need climaxed all.

I have led up to this to show the significance of the "1910 meet".

All college cooperated, A. U., Morehouse, Morris Brown and Clark University. The Superintendent of Atlanta Public Schools cooperated by granting permission to teachers and pupils to participate, which they did. Moreover, the white citizens backing it were among those who later helped the Union and other Negroes to get Washington Park and Municipal Playgrounds now conducted in five public schools and which receive some Federal aid.


This was a mammoth affair. Thousands of children and citizens took part in some way and many prizes were awarded. Gate receipts went far over $300.00 mark after all expenses had been paid. This money was divided between the Gate City Free Kindergarten Association and the Neighborhood Union for their support, for this was in the day before the Community Chest was organized.

I conclude the Neighborhood Union first promoted supervised playgrounds and inter-school field day exercises. Splendid results were gained in civic cooperation, team work and interdependence of schools, social service agencies and civic activities.
By 1911 the Union had secured a charter; five sections of Atlanta had been organized; the President of Spelman had endorsed the work, and they had set in motion for 1911 a program so effective that the city turned over the Negro Settlement Work of Atlanta to the Union. A juvenile probation officer for Negroes had been appointed and was working with them. A campaign for better sanitation, housing, lights, sewage, street improvements, and health, begun in 1909-1910, was pushed so vigorously in 1911 as to awaken a consciousness in City Officials who promised backing. Also, the Chief of Police, the Mayor, Councilmen and Mr. Weltner, were appealed to and a definite war on crime was launched.

The story of how all this was accomplished is very interesting and the reader is asked to keep in mind that some steps were taken in 1909-1910 to motivate the work of 1911. Also it must be kept in mind that a full realization of the achievement and power of this group did not grip the public until about 1914.

The first and most important work of the year was the adoption of the Constitution and securing a charter. Dr. E. R. Carter, Pastor of Friendship Baptist Church, was given $25.00 with which to get the charter published, and Lawyer Peyton Allen was paid $18.00 for lawyer's fees. The petition for the charter was filed January 30, 1911, in the Superior Court, Fulton County, Georgia, Arnold Broyles, clerk. It was ordered granted March 15, 1911 by Judge George L. Bell, S.C.A.C.

Upon the application for a Charter being published, as required by the laws of Georgia, the Editor of the Atlanta Constitution, January, 1911.

1. See Appendix No. 4.
2. Editorial Atlanta Constitution, January, 1911.
in the Sunday edition wrote a very favorable and flattering editorial com-
ment concerning the Charter and organization of the Neighborhood Union under
the caption "Treating the Negro Problem at Basis." We refer you to the Ap-
pendix for the complete article, quoting just the high points in the body of
this treatise. Said the Editor:

"An organization sought to be chartered by fifty or more
representative Negro women of Atlanta under the title, the
'Neighborhood Union', deserves more than passing attention
from the student of the Negro problem in its fundamental
aspects.

"The organization, headed by Lugenia Hope, wife of the
President of the Atlanta Baptist College, has already been
at work for some time, in that section of the city bounded
by Ashby, Chanel and Beckwith Streets, and Greensferry
Avenue.

"Having demonstrated the feasibility of the principle upon
which they operated, the intention now is to found a
central body which shall gradually create similar unions
in every Negro neighborhood in the city

"The primary purposes of the organizations are to elevate
the moral, social, intellectual and spiritual standards
in each neighborhood; to lead mothers by better care of
infants, cleaner and more sanitary maintenance of their
premises; to campaign everywhere against vice and disease,
by appealing to individual members of the home; to organize
classes for tuition in cooking, sewing, and general housework.

"The program gets at the very basis of the Negro problem,
wherever located.

"It is by the purity, virility and aspiration of the home
that the white race has achieved and safeguarded its civ-
ilization. The same influences must be directed against
the problems of disease, vice, crime and inefficiency, if
the Negro race is ever to solve its own problems.

"It is to be hoped progress will be made in these directions
by this new organization, which is not of a commercial nature.
The Constitution has many times pointed out, cooperation
from the superior race is called for in the degree that the
white man is inevitably affected by the progress or retro-
gression of the Negro."

The Charter states:

"The object of said organization is the moral, social, in-
tellectual and religious uplift of the community and neighborhood in which the organization or its branches may be established; to establish lecture courses that shall instruct and help the mothers of the neighborhood in the proper care of themselves and their infants; to impress upon them the importance of fresh air, light, and cleanliness in and around the home and premises; to organize clubs and branch societies for the study of the needs and improvement of the neighborhood; to unite our efforts in breaking up dens of immorality and crime in the neighborhood; to aid the law of the land in suppressing vice and crime therein; to encourage wholesome thought and action in the community by disseminating good literature among the young; to encourage habits of industry by establishing clubs for cooking, sewing, millinery and general housekeeping; to keep a census of the community; by which we may know the full status of every family and individual therein; to provide for the harmless and beneficial sports and games for the young of the community."

In 1911, the organization was taxed to the limit to carry out these objectives. The Family Welfare program was heavy. Sickness, deaths, births, insanity, blindness, want, unemployment, truancy, and related problems kept the women busy. Recreation was provided by the Annual Track Meet and new classes in Folk Dances. Activities for raising funds to buy a center were numerous for they were still meeting from house to house. They held two Fairs; one an Apron Fair from which they realized $44.02; and a Fair in the form of a "Colonial Expedition". Each home in the neighborhood around Morehouse College was a Colonial State. On the "Colonial Expedition" was served at each home a product of that state. Boys dressed as Indians acted as guides in the "Round-the-World" trip. It was started on the Campus and ended on the Campus with an Indian Pageant which included a bonfire. This was greatly enjoyed by old and young.

The giving of the Fairs is constantly referred to. To those living outside of Atlanta, the significance of the Fairs as given by these women might be explained. These sometimes netted as much as $500.00. Permission to use a vacant building, store, or public center as a Y.M.C.A. or Y.W.C.A. building would be secured. The Women grouped themselves and furnished booths

1. Minutes of Neighborhood Union, 1911.
with needle work, canned fruit, etc. Then for six days, dinner was served by one of the groups, the Thanksgiving Dinner being a drawing card for business men and a gala day for the housewives. Sometimes the young people got in a dance on one of the evenings. Money was raised, goodwill and cooperation were principles developed, and a spirit of community consciousness inculcated. All of the goods and materials were donated, and often different churches had booths and vied among themselves in raising the largest sum of money for the Union. Apron Fairs were both old fashioned and unique. Household domestic and checked gingham was donated or bought. The women made big house-wife aprons of these blue, black, green and brown checks; often they made a crosswork design of a flower, basket, or animal at the bottom (style of 50 years ago) and at the appointed time, all aprons were brought in, displayed at the fair, sold, and a prize given to the one having the prettiest apron.

This year they realized from the Track Meet, the two fairs, and other sources, enough to deposit $272.02 in the bank.

Lectures on Tolstoi, Dunbar, were sponsored at Morehouse. A citizenship meeting was sponsored; and a lecture on "Teeth and Their Care" was made. This was perhaps the first step toward a Dental Clinic for Negros. In addition to those connected with the hospitals, the Union now has a well established Dental Clinic for pre-school-age children, and the Public Schools have Dental Clinics, every child receiving a Sutton Button for perfect teeth.

To return to the discussion of the work of the year, Clubs and Mother's meetings were very active, and established activities were kept going. Perhaps the best organized center work for the year 1911 was done in the classes of which we shall speak briefly.

The public schools were not giving any instruction to Colored boys

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1. Minutes of Neighborhood Union, 1911.
and girls in the use of their hands. The merest rudiments of industrial and
manual training were not given at that time.

Suffice it to say that in 1911 these women secured the services of
good teachers who taught the girls the use of the needle, taught them to make
practical things and beautiful things. They secured the cooperation of some
of the teachers and more mature students of Spelman and Morehouse. The girls
were also taught the principles of home-making, the use of textiles and the
preparation of foods. The boys of the neighborhood were taught woodwork.
These classes were vigorously pushed until the Public Schools began the work.

The program gave special care to child welfare, expanding it.
These women kept meticulous track of every child. They knew how many were in
each family, the age, births, deaths, the number enrolled in school, and the
number of truants. This year a Sunday School for boys was organized by the
young college men of Morehouse to keep the boys off the streets.

Let us turn our attention to the campaign for sanitation, sewage,
housing, lights and street improvement, crime and health. As has been said
in the beginning of this chapter, both council and the Board of Health had
been appealed to in 1909 and 1910 for the betterment of sewage, housing and
lights.

To an outsider some explanation and description of the field of the
activities of the Neighborhood is needed right here to make the situation
understood, and to serve as a background of explanation for their attacks on
the city as well as on the individual in cleaning up crime and vice, and im-
proving health.

As has been said, by 1911, five neighborhoods had been organized,
each representing densely populated Negro settlements. The women had con-
centrated their efforts and set up these communities as the need for such work

1. Minutes of Neighborhood Union, 1911.
was brought to their attention by those who had become acquainted with what was being done by the organization located on the West Side, about Atlanta University, Spelman and Morehouse.

Let us look at the condition of these five sections in which Negroes were segregated in Atlanta in 1911. Conditions were deplorable, inadequate sanitation, lights, sewage and housing served to aggravate the wave of crime and immorality.

The Parent organization was located in a very neglected section of the city. Fair Street was a slum, full of holes, mud and debris. Vehicles were unable to pass. Many pictures are on file showing these conditions. Dens of vice, houses of immorality, hovels where the poor dwelt, made up this district as far as the Terminal Station; and the names Beaver's Slide, White's Alley, Peters Street, and Roach Street terrified even children because of the fights, brawls, shooting, cutting, gambling and killings that were all too frequent occurrences. Beckwith Street, (where the Atlanta University President's home now stands) was full of hills and holes, mud and rocks, no pavements, and the city used it as a dump for rubbish, and as late as 1914 automobiles and wagons could not go through; and as late as 1932 the Union had to petition City Council for more lights for this same street, because during the height of the "depression" robbers and bandits hid in the dark places and liquor cars rushed through it and killed pedestrians. In the early days, only one strip of this street was passable, a path made by Atlanta University for the High School boys to pass over to Knowles Industrial Building, situated on Beckwith Street. No lights, no sewage, no pavement and behind Beckwith Street and between Beckwith and Fair Streets, was the city's dump where garbage was burned, and sitting in the midst of this garbage dump were huts, some owned, but most of them were rented to poor people by grafty
agents. Chestnut Street, flanking this section, was partly well developed because whites had begun its development, but moved out, and graduates of Atlanta University, Spelman and Morehouse had come and built homes on the street to live about the colleges they loved. But there were no water mains, and they had to appeal to the City Council to stop burning garbage because there was so much stench and smoke at night the children could not sleep.

Behind Atlanta University on the north was a similar section, known as "Vine City" or "Mechanicsville" where slums, dumps, hovels, crime and want prevailed. Directly behind this section going North, was another section known as "Lightening" where the city permitted houses of ill repute.

On the other side of Atlanta going South, was "Summerhill", a Negro settlement in which most Negroes owned small pieces of property unimproved, and the same neglect of needs prevailed, as to lights, water, sewage, and pavements, as well as housing conditions. A neighborhood was organized here, and powerful gains for the betterment of Negro welfare in Atlanta were made by the dauntless leaders in Summerhill. Such workers as S. W. Walker, Willie Daniel and E. P. Johnson and others took the reins and have never let up. Every councilman, every mayor, every school superintendent in Atlanta knows S. W. Walker and Willie Daniel personally and the Community Chest officials have good cause for remembering their power. (Of that which is important we will speak later in the 1925 activities).

Beyond Summerhill to the Northwest lies Pittsburg, exactly a replica of Summerhill but even worse. Even today there is a street on which fairly good homes are owned by Negroes, which people of that section nicknamed "Tin Can Alley", because great heaps of old, rusty tin and debris, uncovered, sharp and menacing, have been dumped there by the city to fill up the gullies. It is a joke that automobiles stop at the entrance, and visitors
walk down the street to their destination. The school, until the Bond Issue, was a patchwork of sheds, set against the other like a country cow barn or New England wood shed, built by the residents, gratis, of odds and ends of lumber donated largely by Cunningham, the rich Negro realtor, when such timber was left over from some of his building activities (treated under 1914 school campaign). This neighborhood joined hands to fight the city for better conditions, along with the others. Powerful leaders were here also, and they did not let up. They were people to be reckoned with.

The Fourth Ward section was for a long time the best residential section for Negroes, because white people abandoned it early and Negroes moved in. But Decatur Street district, with its jail, recorder's courthouse, dens of vice, slums, pawnshops, pool rooms, bar rooms, cheap eating places, show houses, second hand clothing shops, junk shops, for the most part operated by Jews, and Produce Row, the shipping and operating center for wholesale food stuff supplies for Atlanta in the South; flanked by Auburn Avenue, with its similar operations and slums through which even in peaceful times and even today innocent pedestrians have been hit with stray bullets - were vitally in need of reform. The little advantage of six or eight square blocks of residences in either direction was offset by the slum districts that fairly cut Fourth Ward off from the other parts of the city and other Negro sections. Besides, this section a few years later was the scene of the Great Atlanta fire, and the neighborhood organization of 1911 fitted the Negroes for their arduous task then. Here also, as in each of the other five sections, were several inadequate, dilapidated, excuses for public schools for Negroes, one of which Storrs was abandoned by northern philanthropists (who had operated it for Negroes) and reopened by the City Board of Education of Atlanta for Negroes. These schools did little to keep the swarms of hungry children of the slums from breeding places of crime and evils of sidewalk
education. Hence, a Neighborhood organization in Fourth Ward was a necessity. Mrs. Mattie Ford, a graduate of Atlanta University, a promotor of the Free Kindergarten Association, and Mrs. Sylvia Bryant, educator, philanthropist, and President of the Woman's Division of the Georgia State Baptist Convention, headed this up. Both of these women responded to the call of the Neighborhood Union for organization. They sensed the need, and backed by leading women of that section, were vital and effective workers.

This careful description of the five Sections of Atlanta, densely populated by Negroes, in which was set up a Neighborhood Union organization by 1911, is necessary to an understanding of the mammoth task which these women undertook from 1903-1914 for civic betterment of Negroes of Atlanta; and leads to better appreciation of the achievements of this period. It makes clear also the great campaign and war against crime, and there was a crime wave in 1911; improvement in housing conditions, sanitation, street improvements, sewage and health in general; for there were frequent epidemics, especially of smallpox and typhoid. It should be noted also that these conditions did not exist on a few streets only, but entire sections, inhabited by Negroes were neglected by the Health Department, Sanitary Department and Sewage.

Many requests have come from other sections asking, "How was it done?" And many attempts have been made to set it down in writing, but it is a most difficult task. Why not ask how a tree grows; tell each day what it absorbed from the earth, from the air, the amount of light and moisture it consumed? The organisation just grew; its plan evolved through acid tests in crises was perfected and was found workable for social and scientific activities. They mapped out their campaigns for remedial measures and went straight ahead.

These women always began with surveys and investigations; they organized committees of men as auxiliaries; they were active, alert, watchful,
and made fearless, rigorous investigations. From reports of crime, immorality, sickness, want and cheating, programs were planned.

Consequently by 1911, the Neighborhood Union had launched a campaign against vice so drastic that no limit was untried to rid the community of crime, undesirable families and individuals, dens of vice and deterrents to the moral welfare of the community in general. To effect this, they organized a body of eleven men to cooperate and advise with them to accomplish their aim. They had also an investigation committee of seven women to make investigations and studies of evils in the neighborhood. They had also a Secret Backyard Committee. They set out to clear up Beaver Slide. Believing that poor housing, lack of lights on streets, poor living conditions were breeders of crime, they struck at the bottom, the city officials, demanding laws for housing, lights for streets, and sewage, to prevent sickness. They sought the evil, and upon discovery that a father had raped his own daughter, they got him into court and finding that no law existed for punishment, they set about to have the city make such a law.

Many cases of relief are recorded of families deserted by husbands who had gotten into trouble and fled; many men were haled into court for wife and child beating; they secured the community and sought police aid in ejecting from the community undesirable families and persons. Cheating grocers, dirty stores, blind tigers, houses of ill repute were located. A form of their appeal to the police (chief) is attached, which shows that if undesirable persons would not leave when asked, they were moved by the law. These women got up petitions, visited the mayor, councilmen, and anybody who would help them in their crime campaign. Below is a form they used when they wanted to rid the neighborhood of undesirable families or persons, and the directors were sent to canvass their districts for names of people in the
community signed to the petition to oust the undesirables of the neighborhood.

To the Honorable ............... 

Whereas ............... (name) living at ............... Street and number ............... by her past reputation and present conduct, has shown herself to be an undesirable member of the community; and whereas her presence is commonly considered as detrimental to the moral betterment of the community;

Therefore, the undersigned, do respectfully petition the honorable ............... that the aforesaid persons be asked or compelled to leave the community.

They canvassed leading citizens, ministers, visited the churches, and secured the services of college instructors, men and women, who helped them with services of money and advice. President Tapley of Spelman Seminary, and Miss Clark of Atlanta University are mentioned as among those who attended their meetings encouraging them and giving advice.

There were some funny incidents also. One member sent to interview a preacher in West End to help them, reported that she had found upon investigations that he had no influence in his community at all so they didn't need him, and she didn't tell him her business.

The Neighborhood Union so far as its spirit and its activities, not only in the past, but even now in its critical financial condition, are concerned, might suggest itself as being the one organisation to take up the health work for Colored people in Atlanta; because of its early initial efforts. They continued their work on street improvement, lighting, sewage, and the fight on vice, but these things themselves caused them to concentrate on health and crime. They worked for the longest for the city to pass a housing ordinance to regulate the housing problems for houses could be built anyway by agents for renting purposes. This campaign for regulation of housing by the city was one of the biggest achievements of the union in the period of 1909, 1910 and 1911. There were many open wells, dangerous, opening into the ground into which children might fall. Typhoid raged before the Neighborhood Union
started its campaign. There was little sewerage, surface toilets were plentiful, unscreened and the sanitary man came around sometimes once every month and sometimes not at all. There were great fire hazards also. Horses, cattle, pigs crowded backyards. Garbage cans were seldom emptied as long as a period of a month. Many epidemics of different kinds broke out. Often no bricks were in the backs of fireplaces and smoke filled the rooms, making the people sick. Landlords would not fix these, but required rent. Poor people could not get their ironing done or it was sooty, yet the agents would not reduce the rent.

When the women found these conditions, wells, privys, illness, they urged every family to put screens over windows and to do what could be done to improve conditions. They also worked on city officials to perform their duties. The houses were situated any sort of way. Often a front door opened in front of a toilet or a kitchen faced the toilet. Houses were not in a row. They sat just as if dropped out of a plane. So the women went to the court to get better health and housing conditions to prevent the breeding of disease, and getting better streets and more lights to prevent the breeding of crime. They fairly hammered at anything which they thought a detriment to the neighborhood. Every case of sickness was known and reported. When robbery was committed, and other crimes done, they investigated and took the findings directly to the chief of police through a committee, with a petition gotten up by the director in whose district it had occurred, and signed by residents of the district and the offenders were made to move. Gambling dens were broken up and other nuisances stopped, because the women would not stop until something had been done.¹

They sent one committee after another to the mayor and to the City Council, and took the matter to the recorder's court when the case warranted it.

¹. Spelman Messenger, 1911.
In 1910 they had sent a committee to the Board of Health, and in 1911, when a crime wave was reported as sweeping Atlanta, especially in their districts, they went to work and this is what they did:

Committees investigated, offenders were turned over to the proper authorities; they sent committees first to individual councilmen, won their goodwill, then took the matter to Council where they got a hearing; they appealed to the Mayor, and were so active that the City Welfare worker, Mr. Philip Weltner, invited a committee from the Union to meet with others in City Hall for discussion of common problems, and asked that the Union attach his Settlement Work on to theirs, suggesting that they work together.  

The prevailing crime and vice and the work of these women established a definite need for a probation and juvenile officer for Negro work and they set about to get one. The women, through their auxiliary of eleven men, representative citizens, secured the appointment of Garey Moore for this work. Afterwards, in 1912, he was elected by them as their director. Mr. Moore, a graduate of the New York School of Social Work and a Professor of Sociology at Morehouse College, was the first Boys' worker ever to have been appointed for work among Negro boys by the Y.M.C.A. in the United States, and the first Juvenile Officer for Colored delinquents in Atlanta, a man of fine spirit and an excellent organizer and leader.

They were further assisted by Professor Bigham, who, during his years at Atlanta University, as late as 1914, was very helpful to this organization of women and did much in the matter of parole for Negro adult prisoners.

Today conditions are far from ideal in the segregated sections of Atlanta, but a visit to Summerhill, Pittsburg, Mechanicsville, or Vine City, Fourth Ward and the West Side will show splendid evidence of the vigorous campaign of the Neighborhood Union in 1911 and continued until today. Well

1. Minutes of Neighborhood Union, 1911.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
paved streets, attractive homes, many of these of modern architecture, sewage, regular services of the Sanitary Department of Atlanta, a few of these streets being even swept and sprinkled in the hot summer. And in some instances, as in the cases of the University centers, Boulevard and Ashby Streets, Negro sections, are show places to which visitors are guided with pride by forward minded, progressive white citizens of Atlanta. The Neighborhood Union showed Atlanta its opportunity and ability to handle and solve its civic problems through Negroes, and the Negroes demonstrated their ability to solve their own social problems, and thereby prevented themselves from becoming blots of shame through ill health, crime and vice, and an unworthy use of leisure.

In spite of their grave problems, their extended program of 1911 and strenuous civic activities, they found time to aid Miss Chadwick in her struggle to operate an orphan home, now called the Chadwick Home for Girls. They contributed money and some of the women who did not have money, gave her a day's work.¹

¹ Minutes of Neighborhood Union. All facts related in this chapter are fully recorded in detail in the Minutes of 1911 by Mrs. Hattie Watson, Secretary of the Neighborhood Union for years, and one of its founders. A graduate of Spelman College, she kept the work well reported in the school paper, The Spelman Messenger, 1911-1912, and 1914-1916. She secured funds from Dr. Morehouse, philanthropist, for the Union. Her Minutes from 1906 to 1914 are valuable records.
History of the Neighborhood Union, 1912. -- The Work of the Neighborhood Union for three years was practically the same and the history of 1912 is but a continuation and expansion of the vice campaign activities of 1911. In an effort to improve sanitation, lights, sewerage, health, housing and street, it petitioned again to City Council and the Board of Health. It continued to push its regular program of family welfare, education, cultural meetings and clubs with no let up. However, there were high points in the year 1912 not to be forgotten. Among the most outstanding of these was the full and complete establishment of the Plan of The Neighborhood Union. Again, the Neighborhood Union used for the first time public schools as centers for civic activities and operated the first Vacation School in Public Schools Building. During 1912 also the Neighborhood Union continued its campaign to Raise Funds With Which to Build a Center.

Let us turn our attention to the Plan of the Neighborhood Union. The Plan consists of the origin of the organization and its endorsement by the state which are set forth in the Charter; the program of the organization in which problems are set forth, which are to be attacked; the selection of the workers and the functions of the workers.

The set up embodies the organization of the neighborhood, the organization of the city, and diagrams to illustrate.

The working of the Plan presupposes response from neighbors, but it also implies difficulties to be overcome and problems which must be met by any organization. The types of these problems for any Neighborhood Union organization would necessarily be determined by the locality,

1. Appendices No. 6 & 7.
and the Plan must be modified to meet such exigencies as might develop because of technical problems in any locality, especially as relate to interracial aspects.

The Plan is perhaps the greatest achievement of the organization. It has been constantly in demand in crises. It was first definitely used in the survey of public schools in Atlanta in 1913. It was used again by the Anti-Tuberculosis Association in its health campaign from 1914-1928. The United States Government used it in making its census in 1930, and the Federal Government, under Hoover's administration used the plan for the Mississippi Flood relief program. Hence, we believe we are justified in saying that this organization evolved and developed a plan of social work that has not only stood the test of social investigation, but has proved valuable in facilitating work and decreasing the waste of funds that would accrue from a lack of such a plan.

This Plan embodies first the Constitution of the Neighborhood Union, which sets forth its purpose of organization, aims, objectives, and program. Appendix A of chapter twelve is the original document of the Constitution. In this it is stated that the "Primary purposes of the organization are to elevate the moral, social, intellectual and spiritual standards in each neighborhood; to lead mothers to better care of infants, cleanliness and more sanitary care of the premises; to campaign everywhere against vice and disease by appealing to individual members of the home; and to organize classes for industrial education, such as cooking, sewing, and general house work."

"The program gets at the very basis of the Negro problems," says the Atlanta Constitution in commenting on the organization having received a charter, "wherever located." It is by the purity, virility
and aspiration of the home that the white race has achieved and safeguarded its civilization. The same influence must be directed against the problem of disease, vice, crime and inefficiency if the Negro is ever to solve his own problem."

We turn our attention next to what is perhaps the most important part of the Plan, namely, the "Set-Up" of the Plan. Respecting this "Set Up", the organizers of the Neighborhood Union were conscious of the fact that the Neighborhood Union was of local growth and effected by local conditions; and that the experiments in Atlanta offered an experience that might be helpful to those undertaking similar experiments elsewhere, hence the inclusion of the Origin of the Organization, the Charter of the Organization and the "Set-Up" of the Organization.

The plan of the organization "Set-Up" is very definite, very simple, easily understood and workable by any group of trained social workers or volunteer workers under trained leadership.

The Neighborhood is divided into districts. A leader is appointed to go from house to house and acquaint the neighborhood and get the cooperation of every home. Some other neighborhoods will request organizations. Consequently, a plan is made to embrace practically the entire population; Colored if the work is restricted to Colored leadership; white if restricted to white leadership, and both if an interracial movement is on foot. The Plan of the Neighborhood Union was adopted by the City of Atlanta, 1914, and the Chamber of Commerce. The portion of the city inhabited by Colored people was divided into sixteen zones. Each zone was again divided according to its size and location in the neighborhood. Finally, the neighborhoods were divided into districts. From each district, a leader endorsed by the

1. Appendix No. 5
residents was elected by the organizer of the movement. The director of a district had a book in which were set down such facts as would acquaint her with the economic and social status of each family. The directress of the district elected one of their number, president, who with her co-workers, constituting a board of directors, directed the work of the whole neighborhood. There was a zone chairman elected by the Neighborhood presidents, whose duty it was to organize neighborhoods and receive the reports of the neighborhood work. The city organization was placed under the direction of a Board of Managers, composed of neighborhood presidents, zone chairmen and department heads, who organized and executed such activities as were set forth as needs in the Constitution and the program of the organization, or the crisis, as the case might be.

It has always been a part of the plan to make a survey of the neighborhood before undertaking the activity, to ascertain the needs and to formulate the best line of procedure. A director is appointed to visit each home and acquaint the people with the plan for neighborhood improvement, or the plan for relieving in a crisis, and to solicit their cooperation. Usually cooperation of the neighborhood is not difficult to obtain. The neighborhood spirit spreads over the city and the organization of other neighborhoods follows rapidly.

In the ordinary use of the plan a director appoints a chairman for each street in the district who visits the district and becomes acquainted with the needs of each home — for it is the home on which the agencies is placed. The conditions of the people of this street were reported to the director and this director reports to the Board of Directors. This Board is composed of officers and directors. In this Board, problems of a whole neighborhood are discussed and plans made to remedy them. The vice-president of the neighborhood is chairman of the Board. Exhibit C is
a complete detail of the set up of the plan of the Neighborhood Union in which a diagram of the plan the details of the organization are given.

By 1912 the Plan of the Neighborhood Union had been worked out and tested; and was in accord with the Constitution and the Charter. The Directory of the Neighborhood for 1912 was as complete as were the Constitution and Charter, and was available for persons seeking information concerning organization of a neighborhood. It consisted of an Official Staff and administrative officers of the organization. There were eight on the Official Staff; a president; first, second and third vice; a recording secretary, an assistant; a treasurer; and a corresponding secretary; forty-two on Board of Directors; fourteen in charge of districts; standing committee as follows: finance committee, press, investigating, entertainment, improvement and auditing committee and a schedule. The schedule of departments was complete and 11 officers of each department named; the departments were: literary, art, moral, and educational, and music. On this schedule, months, meeting days, time, place of meetings and instructors were named. This directory, preserved, serve as a model for those wishing to set up a Neighborhood Union activity program. Its flexibility is shown in its expansion into sixteen zones, covering Atlanta in 1915.

Thus for 1911-12 the Union had perfected its Plan, Directory, Constitution, and Charter, and set them in writing in shape to become permanent records, and available to persons wishing to use them.

As has been stated before, the Plan of the Neighborhood Union has been in constant demand since the Organization of the Union. Three times in its history it has been revised to meet the needs. In 1908 there was a planning of a single neighborhood, as for example, the West Side, surrounded by Spelman, Morehouse and Atlanta University in the First Ward of Atlanta. A second time; in 1911, it was revised to include five sections of Atlanta, as follows: First Ward, Fourth Ward, South Atlanta, Pittsburg, and Vine City.
their own social problems. Here were held classes, public meetings, and activities in which thousands of Negro citizens participated. These schools served as a deterrent to children of the streets for whom no provisions had been made for summer vacations. Instruction was given in millinery, dress-making, cooking, kindergarten classes, and needle work; and basketry, games, folk dances and other forms of recitation were provided. Directors of the Neighborhood Union had charge of the schools and each school had at least three teachers for each class. Public school teachers helped with the work, among whom was Miss Cora B. Finley, A.B., Spelman, M.A., Atlanta University; and at present principal of Young Street School.

Not only had these achievements been made in 1912 by the Neighborhood Union, but a most outstanding step was taken continuing the activities of 1911, in its war on vice, and in health and housing. The health situation in Atlanta in 1912 had reached a dangerous point. Smallpox and typhoid continued to rage. People were educated on health at the meetings held in the school houses in the three sections of Atlanta. The Board of Health was called, ministers and churches cooperated and Mr. Garrie Moore continued his activities; yet hundreds of cases of illness attendant upon want, were reported. At this time, Mr. Moore was elected director of the Neighborhood Union with splendid results for the welfare of Negro juveniles; and Prof. Bigham continued his efforts in parole of adult offenders of the law. The larger work in the schools had been the means of taking hundreds of children from the streets on to school grounds, of educating hundreds of grownups in health principals and of opening the eyes of Negro citizens to the evils that undermine safety and life; and the remedy ascertained from race consciousness in social betterment.

The Union had bought some property and grave financial problems confronted the organization in 1912. Money was needed to meet notes to the

1. Minutes of Neighborhood Union, 1912.
or Merchancioville. A third time it was revised to include all neighborhoods, both white and colored of the City of Atlanta, on the occasion of its use by the Anti-Tuberculosis Association, at which time the City of Atlanta was divided into sixteen zones in 1914. As is already known, Negroes and whites are segregated in residential sections; hence, in 1930 when the United States census was taken, Atlanta had undergone an entire change of zoning. The plan was again revised because white districts had been abandoned to the occupation of Negroes who had taken over white sections and moved in. More will be said of the use of this plan and details are found in the years in which the changes were made and details are given of the effectiveness of each.

The Union Now Turned To City Schools For Use As Centers. Steps were taken to locate a place suitable for the purposes of the organization and request was made to Superintendent Wm. W. Slaton for the use for public school buildings for meetings and other activities. The request was granted, and for the first time in the history of Atlanta, public school buildings were used for civic meetings. There were five sections organized, but only three schools were granted. These were Roach Street in the West Side district, Storrs Street in Fourth Ward, and Pittsburgh School in the Southwest section; each situated in the Neighborhood community described as one of the five in the chapter treating 1911.

In granting these schools, Superintendent Slaton stated in a letter dated June 12, 1912:

"If at any time you desire to have a neighborhood meeting in a Colored school house, for civic purposes, I will be glad to grant the authority. I am in sympathy with the idea of using the school house as a community center for social welfare."

The vacation schools were opened in July. This was indeed a step forward and gave to civic-minded Atlanta Negroes the proper impetus for solving
amount of $300.00; this due to the Atlanta State Savings Bank. An attempt was made to borrow $500.00 with an agreement to pay the interest. They attempted also to sell the property which they had bought for as little as $950.00 cash or on the installment plan of $12.50 a month notes, with interest. The same methods for raising money in previous years were used in 1912; such as the annual track meet, ball games and lectures, but this year the organization presented Mrs. Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee Institute, in a lecture which had excellent financial results. Through this financial success, $340.00 had been deposited and $79.00 paid for repairs on property; hence there were insufficient funds on hand for the purchase of the Leonard Street Home in which they hoped to open a center.

1. Minutes and Documents of the Neighborhood Union, 1912.
Looking backward we see that the period from 1908-1912 was a period of organization. A time when the plan of the organization was being laid and worked out; a period when the aims and policies were being set forth and tested in experimentation to justify their being incorporated in the charter of the body. It was a time for hard work, for the situation existed and the work was there to be done. There was little time for weighing measures, hence there must have been something uncanny in the foresight of the promoters to include so definitely so great a number of phases of social needs.

In 1913, the Neighborhood Union expanded its civic activities to city wide proportions, which showed the good results of surveys and campaigns in placing the responsibility where it belongs. The biggest thing done in 1913 was the Survey of the Atlanta Public Schools. There were also other important activities. By 1913, the efforts of the Union for the Social Betterment of the Negroes of Atlanta were fully recognized and approved by many influential citizens and city officials who were convinced that the numerous campaigns for improvement and wars on vice were not spasmodic, but permanent and relentless. We must keep in mind, also, that Social Work at this time, had not gained the impetus it assumed immediately after the World War, certainly in no degree to be compared with its ascendency after the boom of 1928, or during the depression of 1929-1933, certainly nothing to be compared with the New Deal Program.

Printed reports were seldom made and full records of activities rarely kept. This study meets this problem, and we find it difficult to keep distinct the activities of the Neighborhood Union by years in some in-

1. Minutes of Neighborhood Union, 1913.
stances, 1913 and 1914 present this problem, because the organization's biggest civic achievement, the "Survey of the Atlanta Public Schools" began in 1913 and did not culminate until 1915, possibly 1923-1924. Again, its other vital project, "Raising Funds for a Center" had been carried on feverishly from 1908 to 1913, and while property had been bought, notes and taxes paid over a period of years, a suitable site for a center was not definitely located until 1914. It might be said just here, in defense of these money raising efforts, that the housing of the clinic, the expansion of the activities, the growth of the civic work and the call of other agencies for aid had led to the need of a center.

In this forward march of Social Service Progress Negro women led. It was remarkable that this agency, requiring thousands of dollars a year to operate was founded and sponsored for years without any definite source of income or without any capital.

In spite of their strenuous efforts for civic and social improvement they keyed themselves to the task of buying a center and in their home-ly fashion almost through their efforts alone they raised sufficient funds to buy property, now worth many times its purchase price and still serving its social service mission. 1913 found the Lee Street property paid for and ready for sale, but not ready for occupation. We will tell of the following transaction in 1914, 1915 discussing the purchase of the Leonard Street property in 1914 and how in 1915 it was opened for operation.

Mr. Joseph Logan, Mr. Phillip Weltner, Mr. Garrie Moore and Mr. Bigham continued to cooperate. Mr. Garrie Moore, 1912-1913, fellow of the Urban League, who was instructor at Morehouse College at that time, and the probation officer for the Atlanta Children's Court, directed the activities
of the Union, and not only was effective welfare work with juvenile offenders accomplished but adult mistreatment at court was corrected also. A survey was made by Carrie Moore in 1913-1914 of the three movie houses operated in that period for Negroes, and his students of the Sociological Department of Morehouse College. Moore had been elected Director of the Union this year, and was active in the probationary court of Atlanta, caring for the cases resulting from the investigation committee of the Union. This survey was favorable, and acted as a stimulus to worthwhile recreation, as such places of recreation were prohibited in white theaters except under discrimination and segregation. It was found from the survey that these houses were sanitary, well lighted, well heated and well ventilated, were not over-crowded and pictures were censored.

Professor Bigham of Atlanta University, was very helpful to this organization of women and did much in the matter of parole for Negro adult prisoners.

The usual Child Welfare program was carried on in 1913, with especial emphasis on recreation and clubs. Three hundred children enjoyed an egg hunt sponsored for them in March, and the track meet in April was a success as usual. But 1913 brought a larger project. Doubtless one of the most constructive functions of the Neighborhood Union's program is its Child Welfare program, existing before the State of Georgia in Legislature assembled had passed its laws for child welfare by State Provision. From the beginning it has been under the supervision of experts; Mrs. Ludie Andrews, assisted by the best in the medical profession; and Mrs. Ida B. Hill, a graduate of Meharry Medical College, the school of Social Service and a worker in social uplift movements in Atlanta.
In December 1913, when Mr. Logan, of the Family Welfare Society, brought to Atlanta the First National Child Health Exhibit, dealing especially with tuberculosis, he had the Neighborhood Union conduct this Exhibit on the days that it was held for Colored people in the Governor's Mansion. White nurses conducted the Exhibit for their group. Mrs. Ludie Andrews, R. N. of the Neighborhood Union at one time head of the Grady Hospital School of Nurses, now head of Spelman-Morehouse infirmary, supervised the demonstration for Negroes. During the four days when this Health Exhibit was being displayed, more than 4,000 were in attendance for the four days. There, the Union conducted its classes just as it did at the center, and a Mothers' meeting was held there also.

A petition was sent to the Board of Health, August, 1913, to fill a hole on Columbus Avenue; another petition was sent to Councilman Harwell, November 9, 1913, for more lights in neglected districts. Thus the old difficulties of neglected Negro neighborhoods harried them and taxed their patience, and they took what steps they could to remedy these situations.

In August the body was invited to the Sociological Congress convening in Atlanta. It accepted the invitation and bought $10.00 worth of the copies of proceedings.

Another important achievement of the Neighborhood Union was the establishment of Vacational and Bible Schools. These schools were conducted separate and distinct by the Neighborhood Union at Mitchell, Roach and Starrs Street Schools in 1913. Public school buildings were used and volunteer public school teachers instructed the children. This was the first time these buildings had been granted for civic use in the history of Atlanta.

Later in the summer of 1913 the Union cooperated with the Daily Vacational

1. Minutes of Neighborhood Union, 1913.
2. Ibid. Also Records of City Council.
3. Ibid.
Bible School in which 445 children attended a paid Bible School.

The Reverend Dr. Buford (white) of the Presbyterian Mission having ample funds, but not being able to reach Colored people, asked the Neighborhood Union to cooperate. They planned and outlined the work, Dr. Buford furnished the money. Schools were also conducted at Houston Street and Pittsburgh schools.

In 1913 Supt. Slaton granted the use of five buildings: Starrs, Mitchell, Roach, Pittsburgh and Houston. Activities of the Union as to industrial classes, recreation, health, clubs and civic meetings were carried out. In addition, in the summer of 1913, the Union cooperated with Mr. Buford in conducting the Daily Vacational Bible School.

But in spite of the hectic struggle to overcome the social evils existing, they educated Atlanta in social mindedness, they inculcated in the Negro a consciousness of his duty to himself and his rights to share in the provisions made by the city for health, comfort and safety.

The stout courage, the patience, the faith of these women is unbelievable. Urged by the neglect of their own problems by the other group, but often discouraged by the mammoth task, hindered by obstacles, yet relentlessly, year after year they worked and their activities grew and their influence on the life of Atlanta increased until the City of Atlanta recognized its worth and took over some of its activities.

Among the things that colored people in Atlanta are proud to mention is the greatly improved condition of our Public Schools within the past twenty years. The Survey of Negro Public Schools was begun July 9, 1913 and continued through 1915. Seeing that it gave impetus to improving conditions in Negro schools, the movement was soon taken up by the white schools.

1. Minutes of Neighborhood Union.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
and caused such notice to be taken by all races that the splendid School System of Atlanta today owes its beginning to the work of the Neighborhood Union, which was the first organization to raise the question of better schools for Atlanta.

When the petition was presented to council, a member asked, "who started this?" A white woman answered, "I do not know, but I wish that I had been the one to start it."

The Union organized the leading women of Atlanta into a "Social Improvement Committee" which undertook the investigation, working six months, not letting up for heat or cold. This committee made a survey of every Negro Public School. Investigation committees of women reported conditions and these were tabulated. The principals cooperated by giving them data. These women stationed themselves at the schools on the opening in September and completed their investigation by handling every child turned away, getting the reason whether lack of seats, clothes, books or vaccination.

When at last they had gathered and tabulated the facts, they then began activities to make public their findings.

The following questionnaire is a type of the form used in 1913 to secure the necessary information, and the method used by the investigation committees visiting the schools; the directions indicate the information that the investigators were to get from principals, responsible persons, churches, physicians and colleges. The women were instructed to:

Get from each principal a record of the absentees from his school during a particular month. Also addresses of these absentees.

Get through the churches an estimate of the number of children who would enter the public schools if the seating capacity would permit. Get the enrollment of private schools.
Get a list of responsible persons who will testify that their children were injured in health by crowded conditions in public schools.

Attempt to get from the physicians an estimate of the extent of ill health among teachers due to overwork and poor conditions in schools.

Secure the number of school children in the grades in the colleges.

As a result of this investigation, the tabulation from the questionnaire showed that the seating capacity in Negro Schools in 1913 and 1914 was 4,102, but there were 6,163 children enrolled, and that there were 4,122 pupils affected by double sessions. Much of the retardation and failure to make grades had been repeatedly attributed to these double sessions.

At once the organization sought to remedy the condition. Every influential white woman in the city that could be reached was visited and her interest sought. Some of these women met with the Improvement Committee and pledged their co-operation. They could scarcely believe the facts presented to them, but they visited these schools themselves and saw conditions just as they had been pictured. Members of the Social Committee went in twos and threes and interviewed every member of the city council. Some of the influential white pastors of the city were visited and their aid sought. The mayor of the city was visited and his aid sought. Several mass meetings were held and one lecture with slides showing conditions of the schools was given. Placards were posted everywhere and the Colored ministers interested their congregations and got them together on the subject. Petition after petition was carried before the board of education asking for better conditions, especially to abolish double sessions, the greatest evil of the system in Atlanta. Resolutions were addressed to the board of education, Atlanta, Georgia.

1. See Appendix No. 8
calling its attention to grossly inadequate school facilities for Negroes
and requesting that two new schools be constructed for Negroes:

Gentlemen:

We, a committee of women representing residents and tax-payers of
the city of Atlanta, upon visiting and making a careful inspection of the
public schools for Negroes, find most of them in a very unsanitary condition.
The lighting capacity in many instances is insufficient, the playgrounds
small as compared to the seating capacity of the buildings. For a number
of years the overcrowded condition of the schools in the four or five lower
grades has resulted in double sessions in those grades, in lieu of additional
buildings, and the continuous increase of the population has resulted in
the use of annexes. These annexes fall far below the condition necessary to
effectual work by the teachers and by the pupils.

In view of these conditions, we hereby respectfully beg to leave to
present, in interest of the civic and the social welfare of our Negro boys
and girls of Atlanta, this petition, asking that your honorable body at the
earliest time practical effect changes relative to the following:

First, Sanitary Conditions. We find unhealthful conditions existing
in all our public schools except in Yonge Street School and in Gray
Street School. We wish to call especial attention to the schools mentioned
below: Houston, Mitchell, Pittsburg and L. & N. At the Houston Street School
the condition of the toilets is such as to impair the health of all concerned.
We believe that this condition is due to the fact that the toilets are too
small to accommodate the large number of children.

At Pittsburg and at the Mitchell Street Schools the toilet arrange-
ment is indecent and tends to immorality, in that only a wooden partition
separates that section of the toilet used by the boys from that section used
by the girls. In many schools, especially in the Summerhill and L. and N.
schools, the walls are in a deplorable condition. The basement room in daily
use for the first and the second grade at Roach Street school necessitates
artificial light on dark days, and is so damp as to injure the health of the
children.

Second, a School in South Atlanta. South Atlanta, with its hundreds
of children who are of school age and whose parents are tax-payers, is without
a school.

Third, Feeble-minded children. We beg that special provision be made
for the feeble-minded and the defective children.

Fourth, Double Sessions. We urge the Board's prayerful considera-
tion of abolishing the system of double sessions. We find that under the
existing system three hours and a half are devoted to a set of children for
work outlined for a five hour schedule. This, we maintain, is conducive to
poor scholarship in grammar school subjects. We believe that the double.
session enforces idleness, and thereby promotes shiftlessness in our children. Employers cannot use help in the morning during one month and in the afternoon during the next month. The majority of the parents are in service and their children being unemployed, are on the streets out of school hours. We hold that children who attend the afternoon session, do so at a great disadvantage. A teacher who has taught from forty to sixty children in the morning can properly teach another set of children in the afternoon. Another evil of the system of double sessions is evidence in the impaired health of the teachers.

It is for this, then, that we beg of you: better sanitary conditions in our public schools; a school for South Atlanta; provision for the feeble-minded and for the defective children; and the abolishing of the system of double sessions.

We earnestly trust that your honorable body will grant our petition the ultimate aim of which is to reduce crime, and to make of our children good citizens.

Atlanta, Georgia
August 19, 1913.

Signed: Mrs. I. E. Hope, Chairman
In behalf of the Women's Civil and Social Improvement Committee.

Finally, the matter came before the Board of Education, and an article published in the Atlanta Constitution October 24, 1913, reported that in this meeting of the Board of Education, $5,000 of bond money was appropriated for the purpose of building a Negro school in the fourth ward on a lot donated by Clark University, as a result of this campaign of the Neighborhood Union.

This article shows the effectiveness of concentrated effort and courage. The method might well be used today to get an auditorium in our high school.

The fierce controversy of this meeting instead of harming the movement was a decided triumph for the Negroes. White women, members of the visiting board, endorsed and praised the movement. Perhaps an abstract from the Atlanta Constitution, October 1913, following, will make clearer the direct results won from the Board of Education. In this review of the Board
meeting by the Constitution we learn the Board agreed conditions were bad, and offered a suggestion that bonds be floated to remedy the situation.

October 24, 1913, the Atlanta Constitution, Atlanta, carried an editorial under the caption, "Aroused By Exposures, Board Will Investigate" on the reported results of the campaign and the subsequent Board of Education meeting. Quoting from the report, we read:

"We also realize that we are powerless and can do nothing without the help of the council. We cannot put this matter up to the council too strongly. I think, for not only the present health and comfort of the school children depend upon an adjustment, but so does the future citizenship of the city.

A committee should go into this matter thoroughly and present the situation to council exactly as it exists, and ask for an adequate appropriation to enlarge our school facilities to meet present and future demands of the growth of the city."

Following such statements of conditions as these, there was a general discussion as to what remedies could be devised.

It was suggested that bonds be issued to cover the necessary improvements, and again that a special tax be levied, or that a part of the city's funds be laid aside for this purpose, all of which suggestions met with disapproval from one quarter or another.

Thinks Conditions Exaggerated

It was during this discussion of remedies that Mr. Key rose to state that he believed conditions had been exaggerated.

"Conditions," he said, "are not as bad as they have been painted, and I believe that this agitation is going to do the schools more harm than good. I do not know who is responsible for starting this talk.

A bond issue is not necessary to remedy the situation that is said to exist and I do not believe that the people will give the board of education power to levy a special tax."
Mrs. John D. Pickett, chairman of the board of lady visitors, made the report of that board, and at that time stated that she realized that school conditions were bad and should be remedied. In reply to Mr. Key, she said that she did not know who had started the movement for an improvement in school conditions, but that she would feel honored to have been the originator of the movement.

Upon motion of W. H. Terrell, a committee to be composed of the president and two members of the board, was appointed.

The members present at the meeting of the board of education Thursday were: Colonel Walter R. Daley, President; Walter H. Rich, Daniel W. Green, James L. Key, W. H. Terrell, Dr. J. M. Pierce, M. M. Anderson, Claude Buchanan, and A. P. Morgan. Those absent were Mayor Woodward, Alderman Van Dyke and George M. Hope.

Members of the ladies' visiting board present were: Mrs. John D. Pickett, Mrs. N. H. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. V. H. Kriegshaber, and Miss Cora Brown.

Hope of relief in at least two particulars was shown in a report from Clerk of Council Walter Taylor to the effect that city council has authorized the purchase of a lot on Metropolitan Avenue, in East Atlanta, on which it is expected to build a modern school. This action of council is in accordance with a request from the board of education and the bond commission, and for the purpose of relieving the congestion in Inman Park, Faith, East Atlanta and Grant Park Schools.

The report stated that council has also authorized the expenditures of the $5,000 of bond money left over from the fourth ward Negro school fund to be applied to the erection of a building on the lot donated to the city by Clark University for a Negro school in South Atlanta.

These two expected improvements will do something at least toward relieving the congested conditions.

It is hoped that council will now see its way clear to appropriate funds to erect these two buildings as early as possible.

In the October meeting of the Board of Education, a Committee had been appointed to make recommendations to council for remedying the school situation. This committee had functioned and had submitted a report to the
Board of Education November 22, making various recommendations among which was that the literary course in the Negro schools end with the sixth grade; that the work of the six grades include industrial work and be distributed over a period of eight years.

The women of the Civil and Social Improvement Committee objected.

The women took up this matter at once and as a result, they wrote an open letter to the Editor of the Constitution, December 3, 1913, in which they protested against the report submitted to the Atlanta Board of Education which report recommended the cutting off of the seventh and eighth grades, and the substitution of some industrial features.

AN OPEN LETTER

Atlanta, Georgia

December 3, 1913.

Editor Constitution:

We have carefully read the report of the committee submitted to the Board of Education of the City of Atlanta, November 22, making various recommendations regarding the improvement of the public school system. We note that among other things it is recommended that the literary course in the Negro schools end with the work of the present sixth grade; that the work of the six grades include industrial work and be distributed over a period of eight years.

While we approve of manual training and domestic science for our Negro children and think that such course if given without the loss of the seventh and eighth grades might be an added stimulus to Negro children and an advantage to the City of Atlanta in improving the efficiency of Negro labor; we are sure that a loss of the seventh and eighth grades would impair
the very labor efficiency at which the Board's proposal is aiming and this
loss would so limit the Negroes in merely rudimentary education that they
would be even less morally and economically efficient than they are now.

When we think of accomplishing your purpose educationally and in-
dustrially for Negro children in Atlanta, the system of Nashville and Memphis
appeals to us as the more practical and effective.

Moreover, we do not believe that the fair-minded citizens of Atlanta
will approve of a system which affords to the Negro citizens only the type
of education suggested in the recommendations. Such actions would be funda-
mentally undemocratic and unjust.

At present, in order to provide accommodations for the seventh and
eighth grade students in the Negro schools, it is necessary for the children
to be transferred from one school district to another. With the increase
of school facilities for Atlanta, we believe that our Negro public schools
should be given more facilities rather than less for those students desiring
to complete the full eight grade course.

In its reference to the need of additional Negro schools, the com-
mittee appealed to a decent regard of the opinion of mankind. Now for Atlan-
ta to limit the school facilities of the children of Negro citizens to a
literary course, the equivalent of six grades, and to allow the children
of white citizens a course of eight grades and a high school course at
public expense, cannot in the "opinion of mankind" be anything but unjust.
To open opportunities for industrial courses is a step in advance which is
much to be desired; but it is to be hoped that the facilities for seventh
and eighth grade work will in no way be curtailed at a time when the city
proposes improvement in the facilities and equipment for public school
education of Negro youth. In this matter, we are sure that we express the sentiments of the great majority of Negro citizens, and we cannot believe that our friends of the white race will think us unreasonable in our appeal. The public schools are supported by the taxes of all the people and to confine the Negro population to a peculiar type of education against their will would evidently not be a fair deal and no fair-minded citizens wish to be a party to such discriminations.

Signed: Women's Social Improvement Committee

Mrs. L. B. Hope, Chairman
Mrs. J. B. Watson, Secretary
Mrs. M. Covington, Cor. Secretary
Mrs. C. C. Cater
Mrs. M. B. Greenwood

The women did not stop here, but took up the matter with Dr. C. B. Wilmer, rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, asking his opinion concerning the proposal. He, in a letter to the Women's Social Improvement Committee, December 3, 1913, registered his protest against the plan also.

Dr. Wilmer said:

Atlanta, Georgia
December 3, 1913

To the
Negro Women's Social Improvement Committee
of the Neighborhood Union
Atlanta, Georgia

In answer to your request, I am glad to explain my opinion for what it may be worth, as follows:

(1) I am very glad to hear that it is proposed to put Industrial and Domestic training into the colored public schools and wish it might be extended to the white schools as well.
(2) I think, however, that it would be a mistake to cut out the 7th and 8th grades entirely. There ought, in my judgment, still be left opportunities for Negro youth of exceptional ability to pursue the higher grades. I am persuaded, too, that it would be a mistake on the part of the white people to do this at this time, on the principle that it is unwise to do to other people what they consider unfair, and because such activities on our part would make it not easier but more difficult to get the colored people themselves to co-operate heartily with the plan to introduce vocational training. Those of you who have realized the industrial, domestic need of the mass of Negroes, would be hampered in your efforts unless you could show that we white people were willing to accord full opportunities for education to your gifted ones.

(3) In the next plan, I wish very much that the Board of Education could see their way to take no final action on the matter without at least a conference with the best intellectual and moral leaders of your people. I am sure the Board, or a committee of the Board, would find your representative men and women worth while.

Yours truly,

C. B. Wilmer
Rector St. Luke's Episcopal Church

The immediate direct gains for this movement was not great. A small school was built in South Atlanta and the teachers' salaries were raised. But the activities continued through 1914 and 1915, and through the influence of their work with the co-operation of such men as President Hope, P. James Bryant, A. D. Williams, who joined them in the fight; because of this small improvement in Negro schools, the effort to float bonds in 1915 was defeated by Negroes.

Thus the Negro women were forced to take the initiative in clinics, day nurseries, free kindergartens, recreation for Negro children and improvements of Negro schools.
One of the Biggest Achievements of the Neighborhood Union, 1913, was the Work of the Women's Social Improvement Committee, Organized by the Neighborhood Union to Make a Survey and Investigation of Atlanta Public Schools for Negroes. As has been shown before, in 1913 a thorough investigation of Negro schools was made by the Women's Social Improvement Committee. This group of women was headed by the Neighborhood Union organized by that body to investigate conditions with a view to remedying the evils. It consisted of one hundred leading women of Atlanta. The Neighborhood Union had surveyed the schools before, but this time their efforts called for the aid of white women who joined the fight for better schools. Members of the Neighborhood Union, to which was added other women interested in better schools, launched the investigation. The meetings lasted through the summer, and were held at the Butler Street "Y". Every councilman was interviewed; every member of the Board of Education was visited personally by a representative of the committee; women of the "Lady Board of Visitors" of the Board of Education were visited, and in turn visited the meetings of the Colored women. White ministers were appealed to; pictures of the school conditions, and a survey of every school gave facts which the committee carried directly to the Public, through the Atlanta Constitution; to the Board of Education, and the matter was at last gotten before City Council, where it was acted upon. It brought forth much comment from Council and from the press. The Atlanta Constitution carried a long editorial on the subject, reviewing the meeting of the Board of Education.

A complete record of "The Investigation and Survey of Atlanta Public Schools" by the Women's Social Improvement Committee of the Neighborhood Union is carried in the Appendix. There you will find copies of the Petition, the Press Editorials, the Open Letter to the Public, a letter from Dr. Wilmer (white) and the Minutes. Mrs. Hope, President of the Union, was Chairman; Mrs. Watson, Secretary of the Union, was Secretary; and Mrs. L. D. Shivery, of the Neighborhood Union was Corresponding Secretary.
As has been said, the Neighborhood Union had established itself as a recognized social agency doing definite work, operating by an effective plan originated by its own organization, and had gained local recognition for the value of its achievement. Before this time the attitude of official Atlanta and other agencies inside and out was indifference except when the plan was needed. Other agencies recognizing the effective work of the Union sought its cooperation. The Union was invited to become a member of the National League of Urban Conditions among Negroes by Mr. Eugene Knickle Jones, associate director, who also asked that the Union send its Plan for use in organizing similar neighborhoods in Louisville, Kentucky.

Mr. Jones wrote:

"I presume that you received the application blank which the Neighborhood Union is to use in its application for affiliation with the League. I had very interesting and fruitful experiences in the cities of the South which I visited. The Louisville organization has a committee on Neighborhood Improvement which is planning to do work similar to that which you are doing in Atlanta. I promised Miss Georgia Nugent, 3001 South Sixth Street, who is Chairman of this committee, that I would request you to send her a statement of your methods in getting the women of the various districts organized, and the character of the work which you have been able to accomplish."

The Neighborhood Union of Atlanta joined as an affiliated charter member, but not as a merger, and an annual report of 1914-1915 was sent to Urban League headquarters. No further reports were sent after the merger was sought which is shown by correspondence requesting a report on work done in Atlanta during the year from Mr. Jones dated November 11, 1916.

Mr. Walter Chivers, Executive Secretary of the Neighborhood Union, comment-

ing on the merger said: * "The Neighborhood Union had been chartered and was doing its work quite independently of any other organization and expressed a desire to remain independent, but agreed to affiliate with the National Urban League and to render any assistance it might. When the Urban League came to Atlanta to establish itself in this city about 1919, the Neighborhood Union along with other organizations, was ready to welcome it.

"Of course, the understanding was that the Urban League would be an organization that would promote and assist social institutions that were already at work and indicate any new things that needed to be done in a social way. Perhaps the difficulties between the Neighborhood Union and the Urban League have arisen right here: That the Urban League, in attempting to develop a program of activities, has found itself doing things that were already being done by the Neighborhood Union, rather than that the Neighborhood Union had at all encroached upon the program of the Urban League, because the Neighborhood Union had been working in Atlanta for about twelve years before the Urban League entered the city. And the Neighborhood Union has not undertaken any new program since that date, but has been developing its program of previous years, giving more and more attention to the health side."

There is no affiliation, but cooperation as with other like agencies, and in 1935, when the Urban League headed the Clean-Up Campaign, the N. U. sponsored and directed the activities, using its Zone Plan.

The National Colored Federation of Women's Clubs invited the affiliation of the Neighborhood Union Organization June 11, 1914, and set up a Neighborhood Department after the Union joined.

The Neighborhood Union attempted to get a Rosenwald appropriation with which to operate its center at Leonard Street. It realized that a

1. Report on Neighborhood Union, 1914, by Walter Chivers, member of Board of Directors.

trained worker and activities, especially the industrial clubs and the clinic required funds. Mrs. Washington had been approached to use her influence in getting Dr. Washington to contact the Rosenwald authorities. In a letter to Mrs. Hope dated October 29, 1914, Dr. Washington said that it was impossible to secure the desired aid from the Rosenwald organization because aid was provided for rural education only. He added: "Unfortunately, as you will see by the memorandum which is being attached, the program which has been worked out for the expenditure of this money will not permit us to make any appropriation in the special direction mentioned by you. I most thoroughly appreciate the value of the work you are doing. I do not believe Mr. Rosenwald could be approached at this time. I learn that he feels he is doing all that he can for the Negro people." Dr. Washington, it seemed was interested in the work and wished to help so he looked through other available funds, but had to give it up. Mrs. Washington stated in a letter dated November 6, 1914, "for there are certain stipulations with reference to these funds that cannot be overstepped." She referred to the cost of operation of her own night school for which she had tried to get aid from Dr. Washington but could not because it was a city school. Dr. Washington advised that it was best not to approach Mr. Rosenwald again for he had given all he planned for Negro schools, and he was interested in Rural schools. They turned to other sources, as it was now November. Aid came in 1915. On June 11, 1914 the organization at a regular meeting took steps to purchase a piece of Spelman Seminary property at 41 Leonard Street, S.W., for a community center. The property and the terms outlined in a letter from Miss Tapley were satisfactory. It cost $1,800.00 and interest. The organization sold their Lee Street property for $1,500.00 which was applied to the newly acquired real estate. Miss Chadwick had been offered the property for her orphanage, according to records of May 7, 1914, but she was unable to buy it. This
property was later sold to Miss Chadwick, and the money purchased the Fair Street Clinic, the site on which the United States Federal Housing Project now stands, and the Atlanta School of Social Work is now situated on the Lee Street property formerly owned by the Union. The Center was opened on Leonard Street in 1914, with a paid trained social worker, Miss Carrie Bell Cole, and operated successfully as a community center until 1928 when the Fair Street Clinic was dedicated, this site remaining until 1934, when it was then taken over by the United States Government.

Other activities of 1914 were similarly outstanding. Recreational neighborhood gatherings were continued. On the Fourth of July a carnival was given in which 300 children participated. They were trained for a month on the playgrounds of Morehouse College, which was as enjoyable as the contest. Another neighborhood recreational feature which included adults was the Colonial Expedition, in which adults participated. Four hundred men, women and children visited the thirteen states, neighborhood houses, where refreshments grown by the states were served.

The educational program did not lag. Three Vacation Bible Schools were conducted. The attendance reached 446. Nine qualified teachers were on the faculty, and two of the schools were directly in charge of the Union. Mr. Buford directed the others.

The Neighborhood Union establishment was beautified with flowers in the front and vegetable gardens in the rear. Mr. Bullock, teacher of Agriculture of Morehouse College, instructed classes in gardening.

Mr. Garrie Moore was elected director of the Neighborhood Union, and lived in the center later.

In 1914, the Negro group of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association was organized, the neighborhood being asked to name the group and to cooperate in

1. Minutes of Neighborhood Union, 1914.
Immediately the members put their strength behind it. From this time on the A.T.B.A. backed the health campaigns and some city health movements. Harry Pace was made the first president, and later Mrs. Hope supervised the colored work.

By 1914, through self-help, the Negro of Atlanta had become conscious of his possibilities, and the need for belief in his own capabilities. He learned to take delight in his achievements, and to regard with a happy scorn those who would develop in him an inferiority complex, a servile dependence. He gained a consciousness that led the race out of ignorance, confusion, want, degradation, vice into the plain of pride, and racial independence, and educated Atlanta in a new attitude.

As a result of the findings of the Survey of the Public Schools in 1913 the City of Atlanta and all agencies working for social betterment had their eyes opened to the neglected condition of Negro citizens. The Organization had persistently struck at the roots of the evils, and had systematically investigated conditions and tabulated the facts, irrefutable and disgraceful. These were on file, not only that, they had been brought to the attention, repeatedly of those on whom the responsibility rested.

Prior to 1914 the people in the neighborhoods faithfully cleaned up their premises, but the City Sanitary Department did not even move the trash. Disease flourished, especially tuberculosis and typhoid fever. In 1914 the City of Atlanta, through the Chamber of Commerce or Board of Trade, as it was then called, appealed to the Neighborhood Union. The Atlanta Tuberculosis Association became alarmed and cooperated in a movement to investigate conditions and take such steps as would lead to the adjustment of these conditions. A Health Campaign was planned in the office of that Association by the leading Negro citizens of Atlanta. On June 12, 1914 Dr. Francis Bradley, chairman of the Educational Department of the A.T.B. presided and Miss Rosa Love, secretary, Files and Reports of the A.T.B. Ass'n., 1910-1914. 2. Atlanta Constitution 1914.
tary of the A.T.B. recorded the proceedings. It seems that here again the Negro had to plan his own salvation, for in the list of names carried in the report of the meeting the names of these two whites only appear. The following press report of the meeting from the Atlanta Constitution, June 21, 1914, gives the proceedings of the meeting on June 12, and the steps taken to launch a city-wide Health Campaign. In the discussion it was developed that it was time for inter-racial cooperation and official consciousness towards duty, that Negroes already had at work agencies for social betterment. They had even two Anti-Tuberculosis Leagues, unknown and independent of the Atlanta Association. Quoting from the same article, we read:

"The purpose of the meeting was outlined which was the necessity for the white and Negro people to unite in their efforts for public health in Atlanta. The work being done at present by the Negro race was discussed, with the view of using organizations, as far as possible, that are doing similar work. Among those it was found that the churches of the city have missionary societies in their connection and each missionary society has a social service department for the relief of those of its membership who are suffering. It was also found that in the city there are two Anti-Tuberculosis Leagues among the Negroes. These leagues are non-denominational, while they cooperate with the churches, they are independent of church. Mrs. Baldwin is director of these two leagues. One is in the third ward, called Third Ward Relief Club and is held at Allen Temple, Mrs. Pinkie Montgomery being the president. The other is in the fourth ward, and is known as the Fourth Ward Anti-Tuberculosis League. The president of this is Mrs. Mattie Ford. There are one hundred members and the meetings are held weekly. The Negroes told of the work in their unions and clubs, which showed the necessity of using every organization where their people congregate."

Recognition was accorded the Neighborhood for the efficiency of its Plan and assignment of the Home survey, and school Survey made by that organization; quoting the Constitution (same article): 2

"It was suggested that several surveys be made of the Negro sections with a view to discovering what the conditions are and tabulating this information. It was decided that a committee from the Y.M.C.A. and Medical Society and Neighborhood Union be appointed to make a survey of schools. Dr. A. D. Jones was made Chairman of this committee. Secretary

1. Atlanta Constitution, June 12, 1914.
2. Ibid.
Trent, of the T.M.C.A. and Mrs. John Hope, wife of the president of the Baptist University, were appointed on the committee.

Their work cannot be taken up immediately because of the fact that school is not in session. It was determined also that a committee be appointed to make a survey of sanitary conditions in the homes, for the purpose of investigating the general health, in order that we may be able to place responsibility for conditions, whether upon the tenant or landlord. Forms will be furnished for tabulating this information.

It was determined that the committee to investigate in the homes should be organized from the Neighborhood Union.

Negroes through ignorance or poverty or both were causing a high infant mortality because of illegal and ignorant mid-wives. Quoting from the same article in the Constitution:

A feature of the afternoon's discussion was on the subject of mid-wifery. The doctors and nurses agreed that a great deal of suffering could be avoided by intelligent attention given mothers during confinement, and a movement started for the purpose of eliminating the ignorant practice of unlicensed midwives. This work will probably be taken up through the doctors and nurses among the negroes. Dr. C. H. Johnson, president of the Medical Society, promised to take up the subject of mid-wifery at the next meeting of the Medical Society, to discuss and formulate some plan by which special nurses may be trained under the auspices of the best doctors, to be employed by the churches for such work as has been indicated.

Doctor Jones recommended that efforts should be made for appointment of negro health officers, who would be responsible for sanitary conditions in the negro sections of the city. This is to be accomplished at some future time. After discussion it was decided that this work should be organized with a central committee working through sub-committees for systematic service throughout the city.

The first Friday of each month, at 4 o'clock, in the rooms of the association was selected as the place and time for the regular meetings, and a central committee will be appointed at the meeting to be held the third day of July, 1914.

A Negro Anti-Tuberculosis Association had its inception here. Quoting the report again we read:
"The amusement halls will also be investigated and the question of recreational centers looked into."

This attitude of the Negro group towards recreation accounts for the control of dives and dens for remunerative purposes, and the fairly reputable movie houses, four in number, operated for Negroes exclusively. Recreational centers got their share of interest.

Even in this liberal movement the attitude of the group may be judged. Only two names from the other group appear. Dr. Bradley, chairman of the Educational Department and Miss Rosa Lowe, secretary of the Atlanta Anti-Tuberculosis Association.

Five hundred Negro homes were surveyed. The results were great. Ordinances were passed eliminating out-houses or "privies"; wells were discarded and cistern water required of landlords and owners. The sanitary department was required to remove garbage regularly from Negro sections which had before been left for weeks at a time; physicians and nurses were put in the schools, and the general attitude towards the welfare of the Negroes' health improved. Health classes were taught in public schools for the first time by the Neighborhood union, Mrs. Andrews and Mrs. Hope doing the work. The chase doll is still on exhibit that was used then. Miss Dukes, paid director of the Leonard Street Center then took the work and became a member of the T.B.A. as paid worker. Miss Kelley followed Miss Dukes and was the last paid Negro visiting health educator for the Public schools, and kept files in the Anti-Tuberculosis office. At the death of Miss Kelley, 1928, a white woman was given the place and the position for a Negro worker was discontinued.

1. Minutes of Neighborhood Union, 1914.
In 1915 the organization opened its community center at their newly bought home. This was the result of effort extending from 1908 to 1915 and grew out of the need for a suitable location for the operation of the activities of the Union.

The work had expanded to proportions never dreamed of nor planned in its original organization, which visioned an ideal neighborhood or community with a clinical center functioning for its well-being. So the effort over a long number of years 1908-1914 to get a center when owned was outgrown in reality. For the work had expanded to city-wide and national proportions and by 1914 five clinical Neighborhood centers were needed instead of one.

They had planned recreation for the children, as has been said before. There was need for a permanent meeting place naturally, as they had outgrown the space of the meeting from home-to-home plan. The demands made by the organization in 1908, the first meetings held in homes being inconvenient, led to the rental of an old brick store in which they met.

They bought a house adjacent to Morehouse College on the West, located on Lee Street. This they never used, but rented it to help pay for the property as it was not suitable for a center. Later this property was sold.

In 1914 the Union had bought the Leonard Street Center by borrowing $100.00 to pay a bonus while they were selling the Lee Street property. The Center was opened in 1915, but with a handicap of debt.
As previously mentioned the Union attempted to secure funds from the Rosenwald Organization but was unable to secure the much needed money. However, Mr. Watson contacted Dr. Morehouse, who gave a donation. The Woman's American Baptist Home Mission Society gave an appropriation for a matron's salary, amounting to $50.00 a month.

Again, the Program of the Union as an organization had expanded to include Atlanta and its departments on account of its occupation of the Leonard Street Center and the continuation of the Health Campaign in cooperation with the Atlanta Anti-tuberculosis Association were taxed to the limit in 1915. Cooperation with the home, church, school and civic organizations was achieved.

There was indeed an awakening of consciousness to the Negro's Social welfare and the problems of civic life. Some conception of the task which confronted the director of the Leonard Street Center and her Board of Directors and District Managers and Chairman will be gotten from this description of the locality of the Center in an article to a magazine shortly after the opening of the Center, written by the Secretary of the Union, Mrs. Watson. The article read:

"It takes some time to transform lives. When you consider the neighborhood in which the house is located, you will wonder that the house has remained intact. It is situated two blocks from Peters Street, one of the worst streets in the city. The street is lined with near beer saloons and cheap eating joints. Blind tigers and vice in every form exist in the alleys and streets leading into Peters Street. One cannot walk down this or any of the surrounding streets without seeing an officer arresting some one for some misdemeanor, or seeing some low brawl going on, or hearing some coarse remark. This is what the majority of the children who come to the Neighborhood House have to face every day of their lives, because the majority of them live in the community. Is it a wonder then that these children have a tendency to fight and be loud and rough, when some of them see such conduct everyday? There are marks on the door now where

bricks were hurled against it and piled on the porch when some unruly boys tried mutiny when they were sent from the house because they refused to be restrained.

A certain case was reported to the Neighborhood Union by the probation officer where there were three families living in one house. One of the women had seven children, another four and the other woman did not have any who were living there at the house. Eight of the children were boys and they all slept in a dark, damp, narrow basement room. Mr. Moore said that he would have to carry the case to court. The Neighborhood Union asked him not to until we had been down to the house to investigate conditions and see what we could do. These women heard that some ladies from the Neighborhood Union were coming down there, so when our representative, Mrs. Barnette, came upon the scene, she found such cleaning, airing and burning of rubbish as you had never seen before. She told them how dangerous it was to have so many children sleeping in a basement room where there was not much light or ventilation. She pointed out the case of tuberculosis, which was right across the way from this basement room and that these germs were in the air and the children could not help being exposed; and by so many being huddled together, they would all be sick before they knew it; and that they would have to make some better arrangement for these boys.

The scope of the work of the Union has not been prescribed by the material value of its center, but has been rated by its ability to serve in Local, State and Federal crises effectively and its plan has been sought as far as the Virgin Islands. Again, its clinic was pioneer in the field and demonstrated to city and agencies the scope and possibilities of effective work backed by the right official attitude and the proper agencies functioning. The equipment of the dental clinic enables it to outclass city clinics and entitles it to be ranked as the only complete pre-school-age clinic in Atlanta for Negroes. It has operated since 1908 and has functioned as a pre-school-age clinic since its affiliation with the Community Chest.

A set-up was needed for operating the Union on a standardized Settlement Clinic House Plan. Mrs. Sale, wife of President Sale of Morehouse College, got in touch with Settlement Homes North and Mr.
George A. Busher and Miss Clara G. Sale of Roxbury, Massachusetts, of the
Ruggles Street Neighborhood House, gave the Union invaluable aid in the
organization of the center. Problems as to matron’s salary, which the
A.B.H.M. had asked to be set, fees for class activities, the amount and
how they should be paid, class and other aids. An excerpt from her letter
of December 1, 1915 indicates what Mrs. Sale would expect from the workers.

"As to time, we feel that each worker should give a good
eight hour day. Some days are much longer than this and some
shorter, but this is the average. Our mornings here are taken
up with committee work, neighborhood visiting and office work.
Our house is open from nine in the morning to ten at night,
naturally the hours up to four o’clock is not filled with classes
excepting such special classes as mothers’ cooking and sewing
classes, which are taken care of early in the afternoon. I
should think in your case where your workers are few, it might
seem wise to have regular hours when the house is always open
and closed when neighborhood work is being done."

In addition to this a complete set of clinic case cards and
questionnaires filled out were sent as forms for the Leonard Street
Settlement Home Set-Up. Thus in setting up the center, steps to have the
organization modern and in keeping with advanced ideas of approved centers
were taken. The results were good.

In September 1915 the house was opened. Miss Carriesbel Cole,
of New York, playground instructor, was placed in charge.

The aim of the center was to furnish recreation and worthy use
of leisure, as well as an ennobling environment for the young people;
to train "little mothers" and to aid mothers to make happier homes. Boys
were to receive proper training in industries and club life. Its program
for the center was not expanded, but was carried out. Classes in home
economics, health, boys and girls home activities were opened. In
addition to these, there were other activities as folk dance classes,
handicraft, literary societies and playgrounds. The direction of this work was left to the care of the paid Executive Secretary, a graduate of the New York School of Social Service.

They sought to get the housewives of the neighborhood to beautify their front yards and to plant gardens in the rear of their homes. A class in gardening was organized and received instruction from an agriculturist connected with Morehouse College. They furnished seed and encouraged gardening in every way. Prizes were offered for the best kept backyard and front yard and a "secret-backyard-committee" kept the neighbors alert.

Dr. Morehouse, sending a contribution through Mrs. Watson, Secretary of the Union and a graduate of Spelman, wrote on August 11, 1915:

"I duly received your favor of July 10th in regard to the Neighborhood Union, of which you are secretary, and I rejoice to know that a Spelman girl is active and influential in this good work. I have been glad to contribute something to help it along and only regret that unexpected circumstances have prevented me from doing all that I intended. I hope, however, that the house is now in readiness for occupancy and that with better facilities a larger and better work may be done."

The work of the Secretary of which the Leonard Street Home was the settlement house was pushed by the directors and district chairman, becoming acquainted with each family; organizing clubs and classes; reporting the condition of the district; rendering relief to the needy; getting assistance of trained volunteer nurses for the sick; getting children to the playgrounds; and in general keeping up the morale of the community. The standing committees were active, the Investigation 1. Letter from Dr. Morehouse to Mrs. Watson, (Dated August 11, 1915).
committee reporting on cases to be handled by the Board of Vice, Crime, Health, etc. Six trained nurses and visiting committees gave active assistance in volunteering cases of sick; lecturing and demonstrating the care of the sick. The Backyard Committee reported unsanitary conditions of backyards, grocery stores and meat markets, requested all to clean up; and the Mothers' meetings were held regularly with lectures on "Relation of Mother and Teacher in Training the Child", "Care of the Teeth", "Care of Infants and Preparation of Foods", "War on Flies, Hydrophobia, Tuberculosis, Pellagra, Hookworms" and "Heart to Heart Talks with the Girls".

This section, now known as Zone "D", did effective work. Miss Carrie Bell Dukes, a Spelman graduate and Columbia University woman, succeeded Miss Coles. Other workers came, sometimes the Center was without a paid worker, but the activities were carried on until its removal in 1926 to Fair Street.

There were debts, loans, taxes, notes, overhead expenses, but, in spite of this, larger and bigger work was being done for the entire city by the Union. The women left the direction of the Center to the efficient Director and concentrated upon the task of completing in the schools the Health Campaign begun in 1914. This was a difficult task.

The organization also assumed the important task of interesting the community in current legislative activities. The Union at this time was aware of and had endorsed a protest over Senate Bill No. 17, introduced by Senator Way of the Second Senatorial District and passed July 14, 1915. The petition was presented to the Committee on Education of the House of Representatives against said bill, purporting

1 Copy of Petition and Protest in files of Neighborhood Union 1909.
to strike a blow at the local Negro colleges employing white and colored professors. It had passed the Senate and citizens registered this protest before it was written into the laws. Quoting the address:

"In behalf of the million and more colored people in Georgia, we must earnestly plead with you not to give this measure your endorsement. In the language of one of our own distinguished men, today the South is on trial before the civilized world. Every action you take with respect to your colored population is watched with the closest of scrutiny.

We opposed this measure from another consideration. It was contrary to Southern policy. Throughout the South there are Southern white men and women, as well as Northerners teaching in Negro schools. One of the most notable of these institutions is in Alabama where the Southern Presbyterian Church, of which the author of this bill is a member, conducts an institution for the training of Negro ministers and missionaries. It is well known that there is a flourishing mission under the same denomination in Louisville, Kentucky, conducted by leading white men and women for the moral uplift of colored youth. The Presbyterians conduct a similar mission right here in Atlanta. In Augusta the Southern Methodist Church conducts a notable school for Negroes, in which the majority of teachers are Southern white people. This school has had for its president for many years the late lamented Dr. George Walker, a native South Carolinian and an ex-Confederate soldier. Its present executive head is Dr. Hammond, brother to Judge W. R. Hammond of this city. The teachers of the colored public schools of Charleston, South Carolina, are nearly all Southern white men and women. It is well known that Bishop Capers, General Lee and others taught the blacks letters before the war. It is clear, therefore, that such a measure is contrary to Southern policy, both ante bellum and post bellum."

The following additional excerpts from the address set forth further protests:

"We believe this measure is unconstitutional."
"It is divisive and thus creative of racial friction."
As Bishop Candler pointed out "It makes a crime of virtue".
"It is legislation of the worst type."
"It is unchristian and anti-missionary."
"This Senate Act is as a blow that strikes down white people, white women as well as colored people."
"It is contrary to Christian spirit."

Thus the dominant race tried to aim a blow at higher education.
through racial discrimination. The attitude of state officials was clear. While in 1915 Negroes worked to improve their own educational condition, surveying schools, making recommendations for civic betterment, the state officials, with their folkways inbred, sought to break down the very foundations.

In the same year, 1915, women were tested by a severe blow to racial consciousness at the Louisville Conference of the Y. W. C. A. when the findings were abridged and circulated, omitting the platform which guaranteed to Negro womanhood equal opportunity to serve in administrative capacities and enjoyment of civic rights.

The Union had endorsed its representative, Mrs. Hope, representing the women of Atlanta through State Women's Affiliation in her response to a call to Louisville to fight for a Negro representative in Y. W. C. A. in Negro colleges. The World War already was having its telling effect on Y. W. C. A. and Y. M. C. A. work. Negro Y. W.'s were now a necessity and grave problems were growing out of the vesting of control with local authorities. Southern white women were not yet prepared for the demands of colored women. Miss Clara Stillman Read's letter of December 28, 1915 was a spark of an interracial fire waged by white and colored women over a long period until the Negro women won out in the end. These words, quoted from the letter, give the kernel of the controversy.

"It seems to me as I read over these findings of our Louisville Conference that each one of us would be glad to have a copy of them, which I am enclosing. The echoes from the Conference seem to indicate that we can look forward to much greater things in our work for the colored young women of the South. I am sending these findings to the people who were invited to the conference but were unable to attend.

1. Letter from Miss Clara Stillman Read to Mrs. Hope, December 28, 1915.
Treasing that you will send word of any further light you may have on these problems."

It is significant that the attitude towards the findings of the Louisville Conference are indirectly, perhaps directly responsible for the lag of the Y. W. C. A. work in Atlanta. It is without doubt the least effective social agency in Negro work in Atlanta. Its progress has in no manner kept abreast with the Y. W. C. A. Friction was injected into its organization at the very outset in its set-up and in the choice of its site, directly traceable to this Louisville Conference. A brief discussion of the Y. W. C. A. later will give more details concerning the lag of this social agency, so greatly needed in a city the type of Atlanta.

A copy of the findings follow:

"Your committee on findings for this conference (Conference on Colored Work, Louisville, Kentucky, October 14, 1915) recognizing the absolute need of mutual understanding and patience on the part of our white and colored friends, would recommend..."

It is the sentiment of this conference that it is desirable whenever possible that white secretaries or leaders be invited to visit schools and colleges and conferences.

The period 1914-1916 seems to have been a time when the dominant group expressed the necessity for:

"Mutual understanding and patience on the part of both our white and colored friends."

Committee on Findings
Louisville, Kentucky, Conference, Y.W.C.A.
October 14, 15, 1915.

"The necessity for white and colored people to unite in their efforts for public health in Atlanta."
Report in Atlanta Constitution,
Sunday, June 21, 1915—caption 'Anti-Tuberculosis Among Negroes Is Discussed'.

"Address to Committee on Education of the House of Representatives on Bill of Senator Way, introduced June 24, passed July 14, 1915."

"This Senate act...strikes down white people, white women as well as colored people."
"It is devious and thus creative of racial friction."

Social consciousness awakened in Atlanta not only among Negroes for themselves, but their efforts for self-help acted as an inspiration to the other agencies who were unable to put over their own projects although they had ample funds, also local and national official support. They sought the Negroes and talked with them that they might learn how to set up a welfare agency for whites and unload the Negro relief work on the already over-burdened Union. The white worker had influence and means, as well as backing from officials; he secured the use of the City Hall and Governor's mansion. When a health exhibit for whites flopped, these workers turned to the Union to save the face of the situation.

**Attorney M. W. Bullock Seeks To Establish Priority of Neighborhood Union over Urban League at Atlanta.** - Attorney Bullock, formerly Professor of Morehouse College and later Assistant to the Attorney General of Boston, Massachusetts, was a worker and friend of the Neighborhood Union from 1908 to 1915. He had also served as Executive Secretary of the Urban League of Boston. Concerning the work of the Neighborhood Union and League at Atlanta, he wrote:

"I note with interest the question which has been raised in Atlanta as to whether it was the Urban League or the Neighborhood Union which began organized social work among the colored people of your city. And I hope that I may be able to throw a little light on the matter.

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(1) Letter from M. W. Bullock (July 10, 1926) to Mrs. Hope.
When I began teaching at Atlanta Baptist College, now Morehouse College, in 1908, I found a conscientious, energetic group of women organized into what was then called the Neighborhood Union, doing what they could to better the social conditions of the colored people of the city. The work of this organization so interested me that I volunteered the services of my class, then studying the social sciences, in making a statistical survey of certain social conditions existing in that part of Atlanta then known as the "West Side". This survey became the basis of a more intensive work on the part of the Union and from that time to 1915, when I left Atlanta, the Neighborhood Union was the only organization doing organized social work among the colored people.

As a former Executive Secretary of the Boston Urban League and one very familiar with the league program, I want to congratulate the Neighborhood Union on the work it has done in Atlanta.
In the period between 1908-1912, the Union awakened a consciousness in the Negro for their needs and self-help and by 1913-1920 there was now for the Negro a new attitude of city official toward Negro civic needs and other agencies, together with thinking citizens who had tested the value of the Union, who joined hands and for this period work zealously for all citizens in solving problems of mutual significance.

On November 11, 1916, the Urban League wrote that the annual report of the League was being held up because the Neighborhood Union's account of its work had not been received. After the report of 1914-1915, no further reports were sent to the National Headquarters of the Urban League.

In the winter of 1916, a letter came from the National Association of Colored Women begging that the Union pledge $25.00 to the Frederick Douglass Memorial. The request carried a circular letter to Sunday School teachers and day teachers to get every child to give at least a dime to help perpetuate the memory of a great hero.

An excerpt says:

"That we may wipe out the indebtedness on the home of the late Frederick Douglass and restore it to its former beauty; that we may make of this historic place a hallowed spot where our boys and girls may gather during the years to come and receive hope and inspiration and encouragement to go forth like Douglass to fight and win....The goal depends upon every Negro man, woman, boy and girl in America....We must rely upon race loyalty and pride as the energizing power."

These noble women accomplished their aim but one of them gave her life to the cause.

The Neighborhood Union had won national recognition for hard labor, for social thought sufficed the sacrifice made, and in her strength responded to calls by many agencies to "come over and help us". These calls came not alone...
from the black race, but of the white race as well. Not only the Urban League and the National Association of Women's Clubs sought the Union's cooperation in putting over their programs, but calls for help came from many agencies and individuals for the plan and lectures by the founder on how the work had been done. Such an invitation had come from the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association. Miss Brooks, Director of Student Conferences, said to our President:

"Thank you very much indeed for your letter of May 16th, in which you say that you will be willing to talk to our colored student conference concerning your work in Atlanta. I am very glad indeed that you feel you can do this for we are very anxious to have your help and cooperation. Miss Field will be in Atlanta before the conference opens and, of course, will be glad to work out the suggested date.

Expressing our appreciation to you of your being willing to take this time, believe me, most cordially yours."

Each year recreation and community gatherings were combined with fund raising.

The property bought from Spelman had not been paid for and was in need of repairs. Miss Kendall, February 18, 1916, Treasurer of Spelman, was pushing them for payments on the Leonard Street property before the Board of Trustees met in March 23, 1916. The letter read:

"I shall be obliged to give a full statement of the Neighborhood Union Home purchase transaction and I think I should give you all the notice I can so that if you can and wish to have that statement different from the way it stands just now, you may have a chance to consider it.

Please do not take this as an unpleasant dun. I am in sympathy with your work and I know that you are doing the best you can, but I do not wish to embarrass you by my report to the Trustees provided you see your way clear to put it in a little better shape before my report is due to be read."

We have mentioned the gift of $40.00 a month for a temporary matron's salary for the Leonard Street Home, from the Woman's American Baptist Home Society, February 2, 1916, and the aid for the set-up from Mr. George A. Busher and Miss Clara G. Sale of the Ruggles Street Neighborhood House at

2. Letter from Miss Kendall, Treasurer Spelman to N.U., February 18, 1918.
Roxbury, Massachusetts. The case forms, cards and records had greatly assisted the organization of the center. But the pressing demands for money still harrassed them.

A Midway Carnival was given the first week in December 1916. Twenty homes in one block were turned over to the Neighborhood Union at this time. Different amusements and stunts were conducted in each house. In one home was a real fortune teller, in another an auction sale, another had a bakery, another a tea room, while one had a cartoonist, etc. The Morehouse College boys furnished music. Fancy work and other articles were sold at each house. The house turning in the largest amount from tickets sold also received a prize. The total receipts of the Carnival amounted to $180.00.

As usual in 1916 the program of war on crime and vice was continued; relief was given destitute families; sick, tubercular and pellagra patients were helped; the hungry fed and the dead buried. This they did every year. Investigations continued. Eight houses of vice were investigated. Beautifying and cleaning of property continued, but in addition, people were encouraged to plant gardens and raise food.

The Neighborhood Union worked in cooperation with the Anti-Tuberculosis Board of Atlanta. As a result educational lectures and clinics were conducted all over the city during clean-up week and continued until every section of the city was reached. Health literature was also distributed all over the city.

The Neighborhood Union house was reshingled at a cost of $66.00. A plumbing bill was $7.00 for the year. Mrs. Barnett, the woman employed to do community work, gave four months' salary, $40.00, for the purchase of a kitchen range for the Neighborhood House.

In the investigation of schools in August, 1916, pictures were
made of schools showing their condition as in the Survey of 1913. Mr. Montgomery Gregory, Assistant Professor of Public Speaking at Howard University, made some of these pictures while on a visit to Atlanta and wrote an article for publication from the facts of the survey.

In keeping with the educational program and citizenship activities, the Union planned to present Dr. R. R. Moton in a lecture in the Fall of 1916. Dr. Moton accepted and in a letter of September 18, 1916 he said:

"I will come to Atlanta sometime during the winter if you and your husband really think it will be worth while that I will do any good."

The union sponsored many public gatherings for the purpose of arousing group-mindedness and securing cooperation through lectures and mass meetings. Lectures were made on Health, Morals, Education, Citizenship, Child Welfare and General Culture by people of national reputation in their fields, thus cooperating with city officials and agencies in ameliorating social conditions.  

Survey of Health in Public Schools (1917);— By 1917, a consciousness towards the Health Education of the Negro in public schools had been aroused as a result of the 1913 Survey of Public Schools, and Negro citizens now took steps to improve the Health condition disclosed. A Health Campaign had been launched by representative Negro citizens in 1914, who met in the offices of the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association, which organization, together with the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, cooperated with the Negroes in this movement. This campaign was continued in 1915 as the schools were closed for vacation at the time of the Health Campaign of 1914. The Neighborhood Union, to which was given the health survey of schools was instructed to take up the work in September, 1915. This it did, and the activities begun then, continued through February, 1917, when questionnaires covering the investigation were prepared by the organization and submitted for approval of Miss Rosa Lowe, Executive Secretary of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association through Mr. Harry Pace, President of the Negro Division.¹

Fourteen schools were surveyed; a check was made on seating capacity, enrollment of first week, present enrollment, number of teachers by grades from first through the seventh; number of windows; pupils seated and unseated classified by sex; the conditions of lavatories, condition of plumbing, where lavatories were situated; if surface closet, how deodorized; kind and arrangement of drinking facilities; arrangement of heating; windows screened; ratio of wash basins to the number of children in the school, size, condition and location of play grounds; names and addresses of children absent from each room during November; the most general excuse

¹ From a letter from Miss Rosa Lowe to Mrs. John Hope, February 9, 1917.
for absentees; number of grades in private schools; and number of children in High Schools.¹

From this survey it was found that the enrollment for the East Side Schools: Storrs, Houston, Yonge, Taylor, Carrie Steele, Virginia Avenue, South Atlanta, Summer Hill, was 2,047; Students in double sessions 1,024; and new students 501. As a result of the survey new schools were created: Boulevard, South Atlanta, Virginia Avenue, Fraser St., Carrie Steele, Merritts Avenue, and 1525 students provided for in the scheme for East Side furnishing 1525 new seats.

On the west side Baylor, (Gray Annex) Gray, Mitchell, Ashby, Roach, Pittsburg, Dimmock had an enrollment of 2860 pupils. There was needed to accommodate students in double sessions 1430 seats. There was an increase of 594 pupils. This gave a demand for 2024 seats. These students were provided for as follows: Gray (Annex Baylor) 200; Davis, 600; Ashby (1 new room) 50; Roach, 200; Crine (New) 400; Mitchell, 200; Pittsburgh, 274; Dimmock, 100; total 2024.

Old buildings were improved and at a total cost of $140,000.00: The schools were: Boulevard, $40,000.00; Fraser Street, $40,000; and Davis, $60,000.00 For new schools $552,000.00 was spent on buildings as follows: Gray Street (Annex) four thousand dollars, four rooms; South Atlanta (2nd Story) sixteen thousand dollars, four rooms; Yonge Street (basement) two thousand dollars; Mitchell Street, sixty thousand dollars, twelve rooms; Roach Street, sixty thousand dollars, twelve rooms; Pittsburgh, seventy-five thousand dollars, twelve rooms and ground; Dimmock Street, thirty-five thousand dollars, six rooms and ground; Summer Hill,

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¹ Private High School — Number of Public High at that time.
sixty thousand dollars, twelve rooms and ground; Virginia Avenue, thirty-five thousand dollars, six rooms and ground; Orms Street, forty-five thousand dollars, eight rooms and ground; Merritts Avenue, twenty-five thousand dollars, four rooms and ground; Houston Street, seventy thousand dollars, twelve rooms and ground. For High School and lots three hundred thousand; furnishing thirty thousand dollars; Grand total expended $992,000.1

As a result of 1915-1917 School Survey, Health Classes were established in Public Schools. Miss Carrie Dukes succeeded Miss Katie Kelley who did this health work under the direction of the A. T. B. A. until Miss Kelley's death. The place has since been filled by a white health visitor. One part-time doctor and two part-time nurses were employed for the schools.

Eugene Kinckle Jones had been attracted by the publicity which the clean-up campaign had received, and impressed by the co-operation of outstanding organizations, including churches, business and civic organizations, that he wrote to the Neighborhood Union, and not only asked for a report of the work, but said, April 17, 1917:

"I was very much interested in the plan for the Clean-Up-Week and Anti-Tuberculosis campaign. I judge that Mr. Hope told you about a recent visit that I had from Rev. Proctor. He, (Rev. Proctor) suggested that the League do something to extend its work in Atlanta."

In a letter dated May 12, 1917, from Mr. Jones, the Union is asked to send a summary report of accomplishments for eight (8) months:2

"I am about to send out a news letter to members of our Board and friends of the organization, as well as to the affiliated groups. I am therefore asking you to send to me a summary of your most successful accomplishments for the past eight months."

1. From Files (dated on back November 23, 1919.)
2. Letter to Mrs. John Hope from Mr. Eugene Kinckle Jones.
About this time, all resources of social agencies, humanitarian, or religious, were taxed to the utmost with problems arising in normal communities resulting from abnormal war conditions. Among these problems was the Migration of Negroes from rural to Urban centers. As a safeguard for those who were moving from the country to city, the Urban League was furnishing to its affiliated organizations a list of such groups. Mr. Jones in sending such a list to the Neighborhood Union said:

"Enclosed is a list of various organizations that are affiliated with the National League on Urban Conditions among Negroes. I thought that since there is such a large number of Negroes migrating from point to point at this time, and frequent cases are coming up that should be referred to other cities, you would like to know with whom to correspond in communities where the league has connections. I should suppose that through these organizations one could get in touch with nearly all cities where we do not have direct affiliation with local agencies."

There were at this time seventeen branches of the League, counting the Neighborhood Union, representing eleven states, with such men as Dr. George Haynes, James Hubert, John T. Ewlen, John Blanton, Sol Johnson, T. H. Dwellé, Forrester B. Washington, T. Arnold Hill, Miss Helen B. Pendleton, Mrs. A. V. Procker, and Mr. Eugene Kinickle Jones as Executive Secretaries. In 1917, there was no direct branch of the Urban League located in Atlanta, and the local work was already being done by the Neighborhood Union. However, the World War tended to cement, for cooperation, all social agencies for the common weal.

**Clean Up Week and Health Campaign:** The Neighborhood Union made some form of Health Survey every year, and from 1914 on worked in cooperation with other social agencies and civic organizations for health improve-

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1. A letter to Mr. John Hope from Mr. Eugene Kinickle Jones, Executive Secretary, National League of Urban Conditions, Among Negroes, May 12.
ment, especially the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association and the National Negro Business League, the latter of which sponsored Health and Clean-Up Campaigns annually. The Health Campaign work of the City of Atlanta was directed by the Neighborhood Union for years, when the Health Department, Sanitary Department, Chamber of Commerce, and public schools cooperated. Negro Churches, Insurance Companies, and even the Metropolitan Insurance Company joined. On one of its posters was read:

"Read this carefully -- The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company earnestly urges you to aid the Health Department in its city cleaning Campaign."

Portable Medical Clinics: In 1917, special emphasis was placed on city-wide Health improvement, and cooperating with the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association, the Neighborhood Union initiated a program of Health Work in Atlanta through Portable Medical Clinics. The City was divided into sixteen zones, re-zoning as usual, but was done to adjust the change of districts made by segregation laws which had resulted in a shift of White and Negro neighborhoods; the Whites moving out and the Negroes moving in. After this set-up, the parent organization directed the clinics in each neighborhood. The Professional men, Doctors and Nurses of Atlanta exhibited an admirable spirit in supporting these portable Clinics. Community experiments and the perpetuation of successful activities had led the Neighborhood Union to envolve methods of relating educational, industrial, civic, religious, and other organizations in the community and of securing their cooperation. The activities of the Union, led, thus, into fields of public health, public education, recreation, housing, city slum clearance, delinquency, and family welfare consequently when this health

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1. Metropolitan Insurance Company poster.
movement was launched, all agencies so vitally affected cooperated and
the campaign was pushed through the Atlanta Public Schools, churches, and
other agencies, especially the medical Doctors and Nurses group and the
Negro Insurance Companies as well as the Metropolitan Insurance Company
which furnished most of the money for the campaign.

Clinics were held in the following sections and were called:
Blanton’s Hall Clinic, May 22-25; Mount Olive Baptist Church Clinic, June
6-9; Rock Street Clinic, May 28 – June 13; Summerhill Clinic May 14-18;
and White’s A Alley Clinic May 7-9. The sick were encouraged to attend
and Neighborhood Union volunteer Workers rounded them up. The entire
period covered May 7 – June 9.

A study of these clinics held in 5 wards of Atlanta; in White’s
Alley, May 7-12; Summerhill Clinic, May 28 – June 1; Mount Olive Baptist
Church Clinic, June 4 – 9, has revealed the following:

1. Observations: During the twenty-eight days that clinics were
held, ten physicians and 6 registered nurses gave medical examination and
advice to 334 applicants.¹ This service was given free, and when the
examination revealed that there was need of medical treatment, the patients
were referred to the proper agencies. Of the total number of cases 21
applicants were found who could afford treatment by private physicians.
In seven instances examination revealed that there was no need for medical
treatment but there was a need for advice regarding personal hygiene and
this advice was given. In thirty instances no medical treatment which
the patient was not able to secure was required. 176 of these cases were
referred to the Atlanta Medical College for free treatment. Twenty-five

¹ See Table IX.
were referred to the Southern Dental College. Twenty-six to Grady Hospital, and forty-nine to the Anti-Tuberculosis Association at 23 East Cain Street.

Very great benefits were derived from these case-finding portable clinics, which resulted in the staging of the City-Wide Health and Clean-Up Campaign.

A further result of the campaign was the winning by Atlanta of the Silver Loving Cup offered by the National Negro Business League for 1917. Quoting from the records we learn that:

"The silver loving cup which was offered by the National Negro Business League in 1917, and won by Atlanta Negroes is awarded each year to the zone which makes the best record of cleaning, gets the cooperation of the greatest number of individuals, organizations, churches and schools in proportion to the size and population of the zone.

"The sixteen zones were personally inspected this year by Mr. Lemuel Foster of the Urban League who acted as chairman of the executive committee of the clean-up and Mr. J. A. Robinson, President of the Colored Branch of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association."

Zone D was awarded the cup in 1917, at public exercises which were held on the occasion of the presentation. Dr. Morton was invited to come to Atlanta to deliver an address on the occasion, also Mr. Clark, The Chairman of the Program Committee stated in the same letter.

"Since our conversation at the Business League on the Cup Celebration I find that the Y.M.C.A. entertainment will be September the twenty-first or the twenty-eighth. If neither of these is convenient, you can select the most suitable day between September 17 and October 5, excluding of course the 25th. We want this occasion to be one of the greatest in Atlanta. It will mean so much for the cause in the future. You promised that you would interview Mr. Clark, the originator of this great movement, namely, Dr. R. R. Morton, and the man

1. For a more detailed analysis of the work done by each clinic attention is called to Appendix No. 9.
who has unquestionably, tested the value of the movement in the person of Mr. Clark speak from the same platform. If you could engineer Mr. Clark's side, I would appreciate it very much. Kindly let me know at your earliest convenience in order that we may start our advertising."

Results of the Clean-Up Campaign: One of the results of the 1917 city-wide movement was to make a cleaner Atlanta. Rubbish was removed from cellars, beneath homes, from backyards, alleys, and vacant lots. Tons of tin cans were piled to be hauled away by the city Sanitary Department, so much of the decaying and refuse materials were removed from vacant lots and alleys.

Indoors were attacked, floors scrubbed, wood varnished, walls painted, windows cleaned, curtains washed, plumbing repaired, and broken walls and ceilings mended, and the good results did not stop here but the Portable Clinics set up, reached hundreds of sick and ailing people who were given first aid treatment and chronic and other cases were referred to hospitals and permanent agencies for treatment.

In the health campaign of 1917, fifty-four speakers addressed twenty-seven churches and Sunday Schools. Mass meetings were held numbering 13,000. Clinics were conducted every day for fourteen weeks in different parts of the city, at which 641 people were examined and given medical attention or advice. As a result of the thorough work of this campaign, Atlanta was awarded the Silver Loving Cup by the National Negro Business League over all the cities of the country which were competing that year.

The Cooperation of the Neighborhood Union with the Red Cross in the Atlanta Fire: The Neighborhood Union cooperated with the Red Cross during the Great Fire in Atlanta, 1917, the War Period. The Red Cross
had charge of all the relief work. 20,000 were made homeless as a result of the fire. One hundred blocks of residences were destroyed. The fire started in the Negro section and swept the most exclusive white residential district with a loss of between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000. Scores of cottages had to be wrecked by dynamite in an effort to form a barrier against the flames; and the business section was saved only after a long fight.
The dynamiters destroyed scores of magnificent homes on the Northside of Ponce de Leon. The Negro district to the South was completely destroyed. The New York Herald, Tuesday, May 22, 1917, shows this extent of the great calamity not only to whites, but to Negroes also. Quoting that periodical we learn that1

"Hundreds of Negroes whose houses were swept by flames were left destitute. The large buildings of the Negro Odd Fellows was filled with cots and Negro churches threw open their doors to sleepers. Many Negroes were housed in white families.

"The wide area in the sweep of the flames was a scene of indescribable confusion. The flames moved in some instances as steadily as a man would walk, but the householders kept ahead of its march and in that way, no one, so far as is known, was trapped in a burning house."

Streets were filled with refugees as soon as the flames had crossed into the white residential section; carts, automobiles, trucks piled with people, furniture and bedding, even mothers with their babies fled riding on top of delivery wagons. Soldiers guarded the property, and the City Armory lodged the destitute. There 5,000 cots were placed and five thousands persons were fed there. One hundred small children from the Home for the Friendless were cared for at the auditorium armory.

Quoting the New York Herald again, we learn that:

"The fire had swept only a few blocks before relief measures on a large scale were undertaken by the Red Cross and the associated charities, who joined forces. Other societies and hundreds of individuals volunteered. The task of caring for the fire victims was Herculean.

"The Red Cross was doing effective relief work before nine o'clock at night, providing food and quarters for the refugees."

The pressure of the limited staff of the Red Cross was so severe that it was deemed necessary to call in further assistance. Due to the fact of the interracial color of the entire situation, it was decided to ask Negroes to assume direction of the rehabilitation work among Negroes.

The local director of the Red Cross, Mr. John Logan, invited the Neighborhood Union to assume leadership of the work among Negroes. This it did with a very capable staff of young Negro women. The cooperative intelligence of the Neighborhood staff, the stimulation of its director, and the use of the excellent Neighborhood Union Zone Plan, evolved such an efficient system of record keeping during this period of distress that the general committee of the Red Cross decided that it would use this system of keeping records of its entire work. The significance of the Neighborhood Union's work lay in its Plan. The Red Cross had organized its relief alphabetically which kept its force jumping back and forth from the same streets. This caused waste of time and delay of relief. The Union used its Neighborhood Plan of dividing the city by zones, districts, sections, neighborhoods and streets and completed its Negro relief work long before the whites got well started. The Red Cross director


2. From the testimony of Mr. John Logan, director of the Atlanta Red Cross, 1917.
had the Neighborhood Union director explain to the Red Cross Staff its system of record-keeping, and as has been said before, the Red Cross adopted the Neighborhood Plan for keeping records for its entire work.

The Neighborhood directed a tag day for the relief of the French Orphans. An excerpt from a letter sent out July 6, 1917, by the Executive of the Neighborhood Union from the office of the Colored American Society for the Relief of the French War Orphans shows steps taken to secure the cooperation of colored women of Atlanta in putting over the project:

"You are earnestly urged to be present at a meeting of the Colored Women of Atlanta, to be held at Big Bethel A. M. E. Church on Monday afternoon, July 9th, at 4:00 p.m. Plans and details of a new and distinct, and also very interesting work of vital importance to our people will be discussed. In the face of the present National Crisis, it is imperative that you be present."

This National Organization, with headquarters at Atlanta, Georgia, had for its officers and was directed by some of the most outstanding Negroes in the country.

The Tag Day realized splendid results. An excerpt from a letter to the Executive of the Neighborhood Union, wife of one of the Vice-Presidents of the Organization, who put on the Tag Day, bears testimony to the fine quality of the work. It reads:

"I was also authorized to express to you our sincere thanks and appreciation for the great service that you rendered the Society in planning and executing the greatest Tag Day in the history of Atlanta Colored people."

1. Letter to Atlanta Colored Women from Colored American Society, July 6, 1917.
2. Letter July 31, 1917, to Mrs. Hope, President Neighborhood Union, from Dr. L. T. Wright, President of the Colored American Society.
The Neighborhood Union did its part in the World War; not only as affected cantonments, hostess houses, and relief for French Orphans, but it did its part in checking vice and crime and ameliorating conditions caused by the disrupting influences caused by the War Period.

That there were problems affecting the vice and crime work of the Neighborhood Union at this time is clearly shown by the following excerpt from a letter to Z. Nespor, Field Secretary, the National War Department Commission, Atlanta, Georgia, asking that arc lights be placed on Leonard Street between Greensferry Avenue and Chapel Street:¹

"Because of frequent difficulties in the vicinity of the Neighborhood House, 41 Leonard Street, I am writing to ask if your commission could see to it that there are two arc lights put on Leonard Street between Greensferry Avenue and Chapel Street. The work at the Neighborhood House has been greatly hampered because of loungers and vicious people. So great has been the trouble that we fear we will have to close up the House in order to protect our social workers unless something is done and I think the first step toward better conditions would be to have more light in that community."

To aid the War Department the Union undertook the making of a map which outlined districts in which Negroes lived where lights were needed as a deterrent to War vice. Quoting from the same letter we read:²

"P. S. In a few days, we shall be able to hand you a map of Atlanta with the districts in which Negroes live outlined, also a list of arc lights needed."

Under the caption "The New Spirit of the New Army," an account of Atlanta's share in cantonment work was highly praised by Joseph H. Odell, who visited both Atlanta and the Cantonments at Camp Gordon, and Fort McPherson, and the Aviation School on the campus of the Georgia Institute

¹ A letter to Z. Nespor, Field Secretary, National War Department Commission, Atlanta, Georgia, July 31, 1917.

² Ibid.
of Technology in November, 1917.

A pamphlet entitled "The New Spirit of the New Army" under the caption, "The War-Camp Community in Atlanta" describes in a special correspondence to the Outlook the situation. The writer said:

"To the question "What can we do for these fellows" he said: "Atlanta set itself to answer that question with a combination of intelligence and enthusiasm beyond praise."

"Under the best leadership the city could furnish, Atlanta mobilized and organized its resources for the benefit of the soldiers. To discover what had been done and what could be done I went to Atlanta, Georgia———I was in a skeptical mood; perhaps the proclamation of Mayor Asa G. Candler prejudiced me:

"When we asked for those camps we did it for two reasons: (1) First, that we might contribute as a community toward furnishing to the country men properly prepared to represent us on the battlefields of Europe to which they are going to be sent; (2) Second, that in doing so we might also benefit in every possible way Atlanta and her people."

The work of Atlanta he found to be under a special commission consisting of representative citizens, ex-president of the Chamber of Commerce, the Mayor, the Major-General of the Eighty-second Division at Camp Gordon, the Colonel of the base hospital at Fort McPherson, the District Attorney, the United States Internal Revenue Collector and the President of the Atlanta Chapter of the Red Cross.

The Negro work in Camp Gordon was under the direction of the various Negro agencies such as the churches, Y.M.C.A., Y.W.C.A., and the Neighborhood Union, which directed the work of the hostess house and other training camp activities, assisted by the Negro director of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association, which was also directed by the Neighborhood Union.

All educational, recreational, and training camp activities were carried out for the benefit of Negro soldiers at Camp Gordon. Concerts, mending, knitting, reading and writing for convalescents, and thus by means of hostess homes and the formation of clubs, guilds, among girls, and young women of the city, the Traveler's Aid Society, and the Y.W.C.A., made marked contributions towards the solution of the problem by positive and educational methods. Miss Annadel King deserves special mention for devotion here.

Commenting on conditions, Mr. Odell further wrote:

"The story of Atlanta's relationship to the new army -- is merely etched. I do not know whether any community near camp or continent is doing more or better work than Atlanta, but what I saw made me proud of the men and women who are exemplifying democracy at its best."

There was spent, in addition to the share of all expenses amounting to $3,250 per month on all soldiers by the Safety Committee, special funds amounting to $500.00 per month for expenses in connection with colored soldiers' recreation and rest rooms.

Negroes certainly shared in $650 Anti-Tuberculosis Association pro rata, for there was a Negro division; also they evidently benefitted by $200 allotment to the Travelers' Aid Society per month.

"The $3,250 per month was subscribed by Atlanta citizens for the duration of the War." Such organizations as the Pilgrims Health Insurance, Atlanta Life, Standard Life, Service Company, Negro businesses and Churches contributed their share.

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2. Ibid., p. 5.
From 1911-1922, the Neighborhood Union worked with other National Negro Women in their fight for Y.W.C.A.; chiefly in 1917, the need of such an active organization became definite because of war conditions. The Union gave special attention to the girl problem at this time, and furnished worth while things for them to do for soldiers that were ennobling; and at the same time, gave them a chance for hero-worship expression. Some organizations which withdrew their best and wisest workers from normal community activities, to concentrate on War Problems, did much to make Democracy safe for men. Among such agencies was the Y.W.C.A.

The Phillis Wheatley Branch in Atlanta did what it could at this point to discourage flirting, making overtures to soldiers, visiting camps at night by furnishing healthy war interests and activities.¹

¹ Minutes of Phillis Wheatley.
The Work of the Neighborhood Union in 1918: The War Work of
Atlanta was among the most outstanding of the country among Colored peo-
ple as attested to by United States War Department Officials. Sensing
the grave situation which menaced the Social status of the Negro at this
period, the Executive Secretary of the Urban League invited to his con-
ference, convening in New York, January 1918, leaders of thought, and re-
presentatives of the League's affiliated branches, among which was the
founder of the Neighborhood Union. The Union's ability to create plans
and ideas useful for working in crises had won National recognition from
many social service agencies. Mr. Jones made it clear that the confer-
ence would have no set speeches; "as every body will come to the meetings
filled with ideas and we hope, a desire to express them."1 Some questions
planned to be discussed at the conference were: Organization Plans, The
Labor situation, and The History, Organization, and Extension of the
Urban League. The Neighborhood Union's delegate (Mrs. Hope) responded
to this discussion under the head, "Representing Affiliated Groups South."
Many notables of National importance attended this conference, among whom
were: Major Moton, Tuskegee, Ala., Prof. Hope, Atlanta, Georgia, Dr.
Dillard, Charlottesville, Virginia; Dr. Hall, Chicago; Dr. Kelly Miller,
Washington, D. C., and Miss S. P. Breckenridge; the discussions center-
ing the Economic Status of the Negro, and related problems caused by
the industrial upheavals of the War Period. The Southeastern Division
of the United States War Work Division of the War Work Council of Atlanta
appointed a group from the Neighborhood Union for the purpose of organiz-

1. A letter from Eugene Kinkle Jones (January 7, 1918) to Mrs. John Hope
enclosing tentative program of conferences to be held on Urban League
Work.
ing the colored group of the War Work Council of Atlanta and called to-
gether a group of representative citizens. The president of the Neighbor-
hood Union in a brief talk spoke of the patriotism of the colored people in
the past, and emphasized their opportunity for patriotic service in 1918.

"Our women," she said, "must do their part. Our task is the amuse-
ment of the soldier boys. Leisure is a foe to any man, and a foe to the
army. Baseball, football, basketball, here and there; moving pictures and
other amusements must be placed in every camp where all may be admitted free."

Mrs. Hope Heads Atlanta Colored Women's War Council. When the or-
ganization had been completed, and plans made for work, also some work done,
and difficulties and hindrances discovered, the Council made its report which
included Recommendations, Plans and Achievements. The following women were
chosen to represent the Atlanta Women's War Work for Negroes and were organ-
ized as the Atlanta Colored Women's War Council. They were: Mrs. J. B. Wat-
son, Mrs. R. Singleton, Mrs. P. James Bryant, Mrs. A. F. Herndon, Mrs. A. D.
Jones, Mrs. Moses Amos, Mrs. A. D. Williams, Mrs. Mattie Ford, Mrs. McKinney,
Mrs. George Towns, Mrs. India Pitts, Mrs. Charles Johnson, Mrs. D. T. Howard,
Mrs. Ludie Andrews, Miss Bessie Smith, Miss Carrie Pittman, Miss Liltria
Craig, Miss Nellie Lewis, Miss Carrie Harper, Miss Willie Daniel, Miss McHenry,
Miss Craddock, Miss L. H. King, Miss Griffith, Miss Hattie Barnett, Miss
Tolliver, Miss Holliday.

Plan of Work of the Atlanta Colored Women's War Council War Work:

The plan of the Council was outlined in accordance with the zoning plan
of the Neighborhood Union. The city was divided into nine zones which
constituted the Colored districts of Atlanta; these were divided

1. Plan of Work directed by the Neighborhood Union for the Colored War
Council Committee of Atlanta in files of Neighborhood Union.

2. Ibid.
into neighborhood units which was to organize for community improvement. According to the plan, each zone should have an Educational Department; Protection of Girls Through Patriotic Leagues; Conservation of Food Committee; Industrial Department; Sanitation; Police Protection; Street Lights; Suppression of Liquor Committee; Community Advertising; Camp Entertainment Committee; Saturday and Sunday Dinner Committee; Boarding and Lodging Houses for the visiting friends and relatives of soldiers; and a Committee to assist at the Hostess House.1

When the council had organized, and had perfected a plan for action, a report was sent to the War Department. The report stated that at a meeting called by the Neighborhood Union Atlanta Colored Women’s Council, in accordance with instruction a council had been organized to direct the work of the colored people of Atlanta, and a plan had been made by means of which the War Work could be carried on effectively.

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1. Plan of Work directed by the Neighborhood Union for the Colored Women’s War Council Committee of Atlanta, in files of Neighborhood Union.
"Meeting called by Neighborhood Union, Atlanta Colored Women's War Council

"As a result of a careful study of the situation, we make the recommendations:

1. That provost guards be stationed throughout the City following the zone lines laid down; that such guards chosen for duty in these zones be selected with great care, so that only men of reliable and dependable character be chosen, and that such men be chosen for provost guards as are not so pronounced in their racial antipathies and antagonisms.

2. We recommend that the Public Safety Commission call a meeting of the operating heads of the Street Railway Company, at which meeting representatives of this organization shall be present in order to provide for the proper enforcement of existing regulations on street cars, which regulations are in peace times flagrantly violated, always to the detriment of colored people; and so that soldiers and civilians alike of both races may not be subjected to ill treatment by indiscreet motormen and conductors.

3. We recommend that more consideration be shown toward colored people, both civilians and soldiers, by police officers both county and city and that policemen show the same tolerance to colored and white soldiers alike, making no arrests except such as are absolutely necessary for the public safety, until every reasonable means of restraint has been exhausted, provided, that whenever it becomes necessary to arrest a soldier for a petty offence the usual legal procedure be resorted to instead of violence. That his name and his company be ascertained, and he be presented with copy of charges to appear before the proper authorities.

4. We recommend that all public parks and places of recreation be equally accessible to all soldiers alike with a view to furnishing wholesome recreation and amusement so sorely needed by the soldiers. We recommend the establishment of Public Comfort Stations throughout the City which shall be easily accessible to both races without humiliation or embarrassment.

We request further for our soldiers a Young Men's Christian Association tent at the Cantonment, and such other Club house facilities there, as may be provided for soldiers in general.

We recommend that sign-boards and direction posts at the Cantonment be changed so that the wording shall read, 'Colored' instead of 'Negro', and that such designation be followed throughout the Camp in all printed matter.

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1. Minutes of Meeting called by Neighborhood Union, Atlanta Colored Women's War Council, in files of Neighborhood Union, 1918.
5. We recommend that in consideration of the woeful lack of ample lighting facilities, especially where colored people live, in the City, that the number of Arc lights be materially increased in these zones designated, since we recognize that the present inadequate facilities for lighting are in peace times, a menace to the welfare of the city, and will become especially menacing with the advent of this large body of soldiers in our midst.

6. We recommend that there be city-wide co-operation on the part of employers, to the end that all women may be relieved from duty so as to return to their homes before dark. Such action on the part of employers would be eminently patriotic and conducive to general public safety.

7. We recommend a more rigid enforcement of sanitary laws regarding surface closets, open wells, garbage disposal in colored neighborhoods and the maintenance of proper supervision over sale of soft drinks and impure foodstuffs, both from corner groceries and from restaurants and eating houses.

8. Notwithstanding the prohibition laws, it is a matter of common knowledge that liquor is being sold in a large number of places which are not ferreted out and suppressed by police authorities. We recommend an increased activity along this line with the view of stamping out this traffic.

9. The abolition of the restricted district has scattered vice into the best residential sections of the city, proving thereby a menace to the moral well-being of the entire community. We recommend that the same rigid measures be adopted for the suppression of the colored prostitute as for the white. If a policy is determined upon whereby white prostitutes are driven out of the city, that the same policy be adopted and rigidly adhered to in regard to colored prostitutes.

10. We further recommend that this commission use its influence to induce the public press of the city and state to be more discreet, and evince a keener sense of fairness in the publication of local items and general press dispatches, abandoning the unjust policy of supressing the good and commendable qualities of the race and the individuals among us, and of heralding in glaring headlines to the world, among us and of heralding little weakness or recreancy, as such a policy inflames reciprocal race intolerance and does death to the spirit of race co-operation. Such utterances and publications should be regarded in their proper light, as that of treasonable acts against the government.

We respectfully request, that this Committee be given the
benefit of such program and ideas as may have been adopted by your Committee for the entertainment of the soldiers, so that a similar program can be worked among our people for the entertainment of the colored soldiers."
The Atlanta War Work Council of Colored Women launched a great drive for funds for the Butler Street Y.M.C.A. of Atlanta, Georgia. All churches and public schools of the city co-operated, and there was a contest among captains from churches and from the schools to determine which would sell the largest number of tags. The total amount of money raised was $1,800.

The churches co-operating, as far as the records show were: Providence Baptist, Reed Street, West Hunter, First Congregational, St. Paul A. M. E., Big Bethel, Allen Temple, Liberty Baptist, Warren Chapel, Siloam, Butler Street, M. E., Rush Memorial, Grant Chapel, Wheat Street Baptist, St. Paul Episcopal, Mt. Pleasant, and East Point. Captains from the churches represented outstanding cultured women who worked zealously for the cause. They were: Mrs. R. H. Ingram, Mrs. Washburn, Mrs. Josie Turnipseed, Mrs. Charles H. Johnson, Mrs. R. H. Singleton, Mrs. Mattie Ford, Mrs. Dollie Alexander, Mrs. E. P. Johnson, Mrs. A. F. Herndon, Mrs. Kate Graves, Mrs. Lila Johnson, Mrs. Eliza Baldwin, Mrs. Trent, Mrs. Rosa Lee Senior, Mrs. Lizzie McDuffie, Mrs. C. L. Harper, Mrs. Hattie Barnett, Mrs. Lizzie McDuffie, Mrs. Whittaker, and Mrs. Griffin.

From the findings of the reports we get these facts: Winning Churches. Of the 22 churches reporting, Allen Temple collected the largest amount, $223.00; Liberty Baptist second, $143.08; and Big Bethel third, $140.80. Churches reporting one hundred and above were 5 in all, the other amounts ranged from $32.42 to $2.00. Two churches made no report. Public Schools, eight in all co-operating were: Pittsburg, Yonge Street, Roach Street, Houston Street, Carrie Steele, Mitchell Street, Gray Street, and L. and N. School. A total of $192.58 was reported by the schools. Of this amount Pittsburg

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1. Minutes of the Neighborhood Union which carry an account of the Y.M.C.A. Drive 1918; five note books in which the drive is itemized.
led, reporting $67.66; Mitchell Street came next, with $48.16; and Roach
Street came third, reporting, $40.37. Other amounts were small ranging
between $16.73 to $1.30. 
Sponsors for the Schools were: Miss Jesse Mae
Jones, Miss Ruby Wise, Miss Clara E. Pullins, Miss Gertrude Williams, Miss
Carrie Chatman, Mrs. I. M. Pitts, Miss E. E. Usher, and Miss Lizzie Wynn. ¹

The Atlanta Woman's War Council in reporting the results of this Tag Day
said: ²

"We divided the city into nine zones, and organized
some of the zones. As a result of this organization
when we called for workers for the Y.M.C.A. rally,
we had a committee of over five hundred women. These
people went through their zones from house to house
collecting pennies, nickels, and dimes, so that when the
day's work was over $1,800.00 had been collected. It
may be well to explain why this War Committee worked
for the Y.M.C.A. We are a home loving people. We
therefore have almost no first class restaurants and club
houses, so have no place for our soldiers to go, when
off duty and the colored Y.M.C.A. building for which
we have struggled so hard has not been completed. So
the Women's War Council as its first War Work raised
this money to help finish the building in order that
soldiers might have a wholesome place to go. Hence,
this $1,800.00 was turned over to the Y.M.C.A."

"I have found it difficult to work out our entertain-
ments at the Camp because of the distance and the
inconvenience in going from the car line to the colored
section of the Camp. It is too far to walk and carry
musical instruments and jitney will carry colored pas-
sengers at the rush hours only when they get a "bar
load of colored people."

The Atlanta Division of the War Department Commission: In re-
porting on the Plan and Work Done, the Council outlined the immediate
needs, all of which needs were supplied, as later reports show. Among

¹. Records of the Tag Day Drive for the Y.M.C.A. of the Neighborhood
Union - Director of the Atlanta Women's War Work Council - 1918.
For further details of this Campaign, see Appendix.

². Plan of Work and Work Done included in Recommendations sent to the
Atlanta Division of the War Department Commission on Training Camp
Activities by the Committee of Colored work of the Women's Council
of Atlanta.
these needs were: "A Hostess House to contain a cafeteria with its equipment where soldiers may have a place to go for a meal with visiting friends; Two trained workers (Travelers Aid at the two railroad stations; One Y.W.C.A. worker for girls; and an automobile put at the disposal of the council that a more effective, constructive work at the Cantonment and in the Neighborhoods all over the city might be done." 1

The Plan also included Special Committees and Departments. The Educational Department, consisting of a committee of nine women, was under the direction of Mrs. Carrie B. Pittman, Principal of the Pittsburg Public School, and experienced in social work. The Patriotic League was headed by Mrs. M. Agnes Jones, Principal of Houston Street Public School, and experienced in civic work. The Zone Chairmen were directed by Mrs. John Hope, who was Director General of the Colored War Work of Atlanta Women, and an Educational Director of the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association. All of these committees functioned well and later reports from the War Department were very generous in their praise of the War Work done by Atlanta Negro women.

"The Recommendations of that committee were most admirable, and pregnant with constructive suggestions needed not only for the public safety of Negroes and the well-being of Negro soldiers, but for the protection of Atlanta at large, and all soldiers in general. A study of the recommendations reveal the underlying cause for concerted action on the part of the Colored Women's War Work Council of Atlanta, and War reports show that they succeeded. 2

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2. Letter from Mr. Arch Trawick, November 14, 1918, to Miss Mary Colt, relative to the United War Work Campaign.

3. Ibid. Mr. Arch Trawick's Report relative to the United War Work Campaign.
As we already know, the Southeastern Department United War Work Campaign, with an appropriation of $170,500,000 was organized at the request of President Wilson in 1918. Mr. John R. Mott was chairman of National Executive Committee and Director General; Mr. John Bagan was Chairman of Southeastern Department Executive Committee, and the Southeastern Department Executive Staff was composed of R. H. King, Director, L. Porter Moore, Howard Hubbel, Dr. W. D. Weatherford, Miss Elizabeth Hughes, J. W. Knight, W. L. Chandler, Will R. McCord; Arch Trawick, Colored Work Secretary; and Capt. Geo. M. Lynch.

We learn from a letter from Miss Mary E. S. Colt to the co-worker, who was President of the Neighborhood Union, and a director of the United War Work Campaign of the Southeastern Department, that the Colored Women Workers of Atlanta had achieved excellent results for work done in the United War Work Campaign. A copy of the letter sent by Miss Colt, the Director of Colored Women's Work, from her headquarters to the Atlanta Colored War Work Council Director reads:

"My dear Co-Worker:"

"It is with very real regret that we, of the Southeastern Department, are writing our last letters out to the Field and to the women who have meant so much to the success of the campaign."

"It has been a very real pleasure to have you associated with us in the work of the Colored Women's Division of the Southeastern Department, and you have contributed much to the ultimate success not only to the campaign of the colored people but the campaign as a whole."

"How splendid it has been to work in this great united effort made possible by our wonderful President; entered with such patriotism and loyalty by people of every race, creed and color in this country -- all united as 100% Americans."

1. Letter to Mrs. John Hope from Miss Mary E. S. Colt, Nov. 22, 1918.
"I am enclosing a copy of a letter written to me by Mr. Arch Trawick, head of the whole Colored Work Division of the Southeastern Department.

"I feel that you would value a copy of this because in it Mr. Trawick so cordially expresses his appreciation of the work done by the colored women."

The headquarters were at Atlanta, with offices of the Women's Work in the Peters Building, and Director of Colored Women's Work in the Peachtree Arcade.

The splendid work was done and effective results obtained by Negro Women War Workers of Atlanta, according to the Campaign manager's records of the Southeastern Department of United States War Work Campaign as attested to in a letter from Arch Trawick to Miss Mary E. S. Colt, relative to the Negro United War Work Campaign. The fairness and scope of his praise justifies the inclusion here of the entire letter.

Quoting him we read:

"Our Campaign has progressed far enough for me to say to you officially and as Executive Secretary for the Colored Work of the Southeastern Department that the assistance that was given me by the activities of the colored women in each of the seven states has been of great value to the work. In undertaking this department, that of promoting a campaign with the colored people for this great United War Work Fund, we had no previous experience or precedent to guide us in the development of our plan for the campaign. The fund set apart for the expense of the campaign with the colored people was based largely upon a departmental estimate, that is the colored people of the Southeast simply became a department of the whole campaign in the original estimate of the promoters. As our plans progressed for perfecting an organization with the colored people so that the work could be done by those of the colored race, we soon became aware that to properly set up the campaign in this department it would be necessary to divide the colored citizenship into at least five departments, corresponding to the plan of the campaign throughout the entire country, viz: city,

1. Letter from Arch Trawick, November 14, 1918, to Miss Mary E. S. Colt, relative to the United War Work Campaign.
rural, industrial, student, boys and girls. In view of the fact that the time had passed when we could hope to re-adjust our budget, we, as you know, were compelled to make the most of a bad situation and put up as comprehensive a campaign as possible with the funds in hand. When you came into the department, it was our idea that it would not be possible to enlarge our program because of the lack of funds and that this being the first attempt at a definite organization with the colored people for the purposes of this kind, we thought best not to have any additional departments of the colored work. I am glad to say now, however, that it was a most wise decision when we agreed that insofar as possible, with the funds in hand, you would be given the liberty to have the colored women of the Southeastern Department enter into the definite program of the entire United War Work. I am now convinced that our entire program would have been practically a failure if the splendidly organized set-up by the Women's Department for Colored Women had not been included and given free-hand to assist in the splendid manner that they have.

"We are especially grateful to the agencies in a number of states that have contributed to the success of this campaign by releasing Field workers and Supervisors. We have in mind especially the Jean's Fund Foundation, which released a large number of Field workers. We greatly appreciate the assistance given by the Y.W.C.A., and the splendid and capable colored women who assisted in perfecting the organization in various states. We are grateful for the individual assistance that has come from prominent colored women in the cities, counties and communities. The Student Department of the colored boys and girls has been so capably handled by colored women school teachers and heads of schools. The splendid thing about all of these is that the work of these women has been not only so capable and efficient but it has been so spontaneous and cordial. They seem rather to welcome the opportunity to serve than otherwise.

"With sincere appreciation for the work you have done and the assistance given,

"Yours sincerely,

(SD) Arch Trawick."

War Work of Y.W.C.A. in Hostess Houses. Neighborhood Union Founder Appointed a Worker at Camp Upton Under the National War Work
Council: The Director of the Colored Women's War Work Council at Atlanta, was transferred to Camp Upton to train workers for the Hostess Houses over the country. Mrs. Carrie B. Pittman was placed in charge in Mrs. Hope's place to carry on the work here. There seems to have been some dissatisfaction on the part of Mrs. Curtiss, who was already at Camp Upton when the transfer was made. A letter was written to her praising the work that had been accomplished in Atlanta by the system of the Neighborhood Union. Thus the plan of the Neighborhood Union was utilized in 1918 in the training of hostess house workers at Camp Upton. One of the grave problems of War Workers was getting things systematized, and Mrs. Curtiss of Hostess House No. 3 at Camp Upton received instructions to gain from the Neighborhood Union worker more of the system in plans that she would need when she entered upon her executive duties at the hostess house to which she was to be sent. Quoting from the letter to Mrs. Curtiss, we learn that the greatest need of the Y.W.C.A. at this time was system:

"Our strength is going to lie in getting things systematized.

"Mrs. Hope will return to you for Sunday. She has now been appointed as an employed worker under the National War Work Council to be responsible for the training of our hostess house workers, and will work with us in the phase of the work. We have been working and talking together and we are so glad that she is able to do this specific piece of work. Do not by any means get any wrong impressions about it. We hold you responsible in the same degree and more at Camp Upton, and together with her you will be able to gain more of the system in plans that you will need when you go to the hostess house in which you will be situated later on. There will then be others working under you and now is the time to get the full force of the growing plans. I say they are growing, for they change every moment and we must be able to adapt ourselves to the changes and not

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1. Letter to Mrs. Curtiss from National Y.W.C.A. Secretary, Lexington Headquarters, New York City.
feel anything personal about it as I have tried to have our workers understand."

The work of training workers was not only difficult, but laborious. Much reading was required on questions of "Leadership" and the Human Element in the Making of a Christian; for often these women War Workers were the last to close the eyes of soldiers who died in training before they saw service. Camp Upton Hostess House was used as a training center for workers in the other Negro hostess houses, the Neighborhood Union Plan was far-reaching; and effective cooperation was given the Y.W.C.A., because Y.W.C.A. workers were in charge of houses at Camp Dix, Camps Lee, Jackson, Dodge, Sherman, Gordon, Atlanta, Georgia.

Miss C. B. Pittman in Charge of Atlanta War Work - 1918: The Atlanta Colored War Worker had been sent to Camp Upton to train Hostess House Workers, and on April 20, 1918, under her direction the new Hostess House replaced the old barracks at first used at Camp Upton, and a formal and most enjoyable opening was held. The Director left Miss C. B. Pittman, in charge. The problems at Atlanta were given and Miss Pittman, as a leader, was tested to the limit. Miss Eva Bowles, Executive Secretary of War Work Among Women and Girls stated in her report June 1918 that:

"We are facing an acute situation at Atlanta and two workers are already on the field to meet it. Within the last two months eighteen Patriotic Service Leagues have been organized with a membership of four hundred and seventy-three."

This organization work was done by the Atlanta Colored Women's War Work Council under the leadership of the Neighborhood Union, Cooperating with Y.W.C.A. War Workers. Atlanta Colored Women's War Work Council

1. Report on War Work among Girls and Women, Eva Bowles, Executive Secretary, June, 1918.
was the official title for the group doing war work at this time.

Under the caption, Colored American Women in War Work, the Blue Triangle released a pamphlet, giving information on War Activities among Negro women throughout the United States in which the work at Atlanta was given proper recognition. Quoting from this pamphlet it is seen that Atlanta Negro Women leaders directed War Work, shared honors with women from other sections because of their training in social activities.¹

"Colored women leaders direct all work of the War Work Council among colored people. They are women chosen for their training in social activities and are college graduates."

"Thirty-two secretaries now employed utilize all features of the Y.W.C.A. War Work program to teach high ideals and the practical advance in standards in living, made possible in these days of changing conditions."

The hostess house at Camp Gordon, provided with other hostess a place where wives, mothers and friends could visit soldiers. The colored house here was the same as those built for white and colored at the other cantonments, thought by many to be places of beauty with gay curtains, and pleasing colors. Girls and women furnished entertainment in the form of plays, musicals, and concerts. They wrote letters for the soldiers, and knitted socks and sweaters. Atlanta women rendered unique service to soldiers at Camp Gordon. Reference is made again to the work of the Eighteen Patriotic Service Leagues which helped show hospitality to the soldiers, entertained visitors, and served them food, thus affording many men and women for the first time experience in high standards of social intercourse.

Clean-Up Campaign in 1918: Inspite of the strenuous War Acti-

vities the health program was continued, and as the Neighborhood Union was working in connection with the Anti-Tuberculosis Association, the usual Clean-Up Campaign was conducted. From the records we learn that splendid results were realized. During the War period, health was of vital importance, and the drive on vice and poor sanitation needed greater attention than ever before. Quoting from a pamphlet released from the Hygiene Division of the War Department under the caption "Clean Communities Camps Fighters", we read:

"It was immediately recognized that if the fighting men and the men and women in civil life understood the great dangers that they are incurring by exposure to infection; if they knew a few sane facts that previously had been stupidly blushed about; if they knew more about the Government's plan for combating prostitution and venereal diseases, the great majority would, if properly approached band together to see that the sad experience of European nations would not be repeated in our country. Tackling this job with vim and vigor is vital to national defense."

The directors of the health campaign at Atlanta took into consideration these needs as outlined by the War Department, and every device was utilized to gain results. The Educational Committee conducted lectures and distributed literature; vice offenses were discovered and were reported to the special officers appointed for this; prostitutes found it difficult to loiter about camp Gordon, and houses of ill-repute were handled in the neighborhoods organized in the seven zones. Moving pictures were utilized, and every effort was bent to have recommendations made by the War Council Committee of Atlanta Colored Women effective.

Results of the 1918 Health Campaign: Clinics were held in fifteen localities besides lectures and meetings. The workers cooperated

1. Booklet, "Clean Communities Camps Fighters" -- Issued by Hygiene Division War Department Commission on Training Camp Activities The War Drive Against Social Evil -- Washington -- Nineteenth and G. Streets.
in all war activities and the war work was given great stimulus in Atlanta because of the organization.
"The year 1919 was one of the most successful years in the history of the organization," said the Secretary, Mrs. Hattie Watson in her report, and the facts warrant the assertion. We note first, briefly, the regulations coming from the War Department to the Atlanta Cantonment in January, because although the Armistice was signed in November, rumors foretold that Negro soldiers were destined to meet disaster and rebuff; clothed in "Uncle Sam's" uniform and decorated with French insignia, trouble loomed ahead especially for the Negro returned soldier. Considerable trouble had arisen during the War, with regard to the soldiers in the wearing of the uniforms and the insignia of war. Attention of the War Department had been called to this matter, and several Bulletins had been released with regard to settling the matter. But it appears that in January 1919, the matter had come up again for adjustment. Letters were sent to cantonments and to Hostess Houses, with Memorandum No. 31 of Headquarters, Camp Gordon, Georgia, January 24, 1919, relative to uniforms of soldiers. As is well known, there was a great deal of protest to soldiers wearing the uniform, because the Negro Soldier, naturally would be seen, not only in uniform, but having upon him many insignia won for valor overseas. Great pressure was brought to bear upon authorities, and this matter was one of the after-war problems. Definite instructions as to the wearing of the uniforms and the insignia was contained in the Bulletin. Quoting from the letter, sent by Mrs. Dimberger, we read:

"Enclosed find Regulations issued for Camp Gordon

1. Memorandum No. 31 of Headquarters, Camp Gordon, Georgia, January 24, 1919, relative to uniforms of soldiers. Foregoing enclosed in note from Mrs. Dimberger to Mrs. Hope (January 30, 1919)."
regarding uniforms and insignia for soldiers."

Quoting briefly from the Bulletin, the regulations are as follows:

"1. Special Regulations No. 41, War Department, August 15, 1917 (and subsequent amendments thereof) are the regulations for the uniform of the United States referred to officially as the uniform regulations.

"The statement by an officer of soldier that his regimental, division or other commander has authorized him to wear any ornament, insignia, or decoration not prescribed in said Uniform Regulations is of no value whatever."

These regulations forbade the soldiers wearing any civilian decorations, or jewelry, watch chains, fobs, etc.; no campaign ribbons of any description for service in war against a Central Power in Europe; no ribbon for overseas service or service with the Allies could be worn, and were forbidden. It was indicated that silver and gold stars were to be worn by officers only. "Certain articles of uniforms authorized for overseas" were forbidden for wear in the United States. 2. No "Sam Brown Belts" could be worn. Units returning from France could not wear special insignia, after returning home and demobilization had taken place.

In 1919, the President of the Neighborhood Union was employed as a full time worker in the Educational Department of the Atlanta Anti-Tuberculosis Association. At this time, Mr. Harry H. Pace, a graduate of Atlanta University was the President. Mr. Pace was well fitted to supervise this work, being one of the ranking officers of the Standard Life Insurance Company, at that time, one of the most outstanding achievements of the Negro race. Reading the report, one is astounded at the amount of the work and the character of the achievements of the group of Negroes struggling to better their condition at their own expense, except for the
salary of a paid full time worker for an organization that admitted freely that: "I am so glad to have your cooperation and leadership in connection with the work of fighting for better living conditions, educational facilities and better health among the Colored people of Atlanta." The entire Report from the Annual Tuberculosis Association made by the Colored Division follows:

We are justifying an unusual space for exact material in this narrative because a complete record of the Social work in Atlanta Among Negroes from their point of view and from their records seems not to be extant. Hence this report:

"Partial Report of the Work of the Neighborhood Union to the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association for 1917, 1918, 1919:

"The Colored Department of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association was organized by the Neighborhood Union and all of the health work of the city (for colored people) is carried on through the Neighborhood Union. The city had been divided into sixteen working zones and each zone is organized into Neighborhoods and the "Parent Body" of the Union (under which Miss Reid worked) is only one Neighborhood. The chairman of each zone and Neighborhood and their respective committees work together every year in the health campaign and for all efforts in civic betterment. In the health campaign of 1917, fifty-four speakers addressed twenty-seven churches and Sunday Schools. One mass meeting was held which numbered over 1300 people. The workers visited 3786 homes and reached 13,000 occupants. Free Clinics were conducted every day for fourteen weeks in different parts of the city, at which 641 people were examined and given medical attention or advice. As a result of the thorough work of this campaign, Atlanta was awarded the National Loving Cup by the National Negro Business League over all the cities of the country who were competing that year.

In 1918, the work continued irrespective of the war. In fact, it was done more systematically and better results were obtained. Free Clinics were held in

1. Letter from Miss Rosa Lowe, Executive Secretary, Atlanta, Anti-Tuberculosis Association, commends Mrs. John Hope, October 6, 1919.
fifteen localities besides lectures and meetings. The workers cooperated in all work activities and the war work was given great stimulus in Atlanta because of our organization.

In 1919, 143 workers visited 5406 homes and reached 23,771 occupants. Talks were given in eight of the public schools, 5203 pupils being touched. The clinical work was unusually good. 75 patients were turned over to the follow-up nurses.

Through our organization an Educational Secretary was employed. Mrs. John Hope was requested to come into the office and organize the Educational Department, after which the educational work was turned over to Miss Carrie Dukes, a college graduate of Spelman Seminary. Miss Dukes has her desk in the office with the other Secretaries and is the only Colored woman in the office. Mrs. Hope saw the need of enlightening the zone and Neighborhood workers along the lines of health and sanitation so she organized a Social Service Institute at Morehouse College, September the nineteenth, to help and encourage these community workers to do a better piece of work in their respective Neighborhoods.

As early as April 30, 1919, the records show that the city was again divided and the Chairman appointed and the centers drawn for location of Clinics in which would be delivered health lectures as outlined by the Health and Hygiene Division of the War Department. By May 7, 1919, the campaign was completed and the date set. Physicians, nurses, Kindergarten Associations, churches, and speakers for churches and locations for clinics had been determined. As usual, the health drive was to be made through the schools and churches, and at this meeting the judge for zones, Schools, Grades, Kindergartens, and Churches had been named. Mrs. H. R. Butler was Chairman. Clinics were held from June 26-27, with the following results:

1. Partial report of the Work of the Neighborhood Union on Clinics held under the Clean-Up Campaign, June 26-27, 1919.
"SUMMARY OF REPORT OF CLINICS HELD UNDER THE CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN JUNE 26-27, 1919: "Number of Community Centers Holding Clinics, 8; Number of Clinics held, 16; Number of Doctors reporting for service, 17; Number of Nurses giving services, 23; Number of patients treated, 76.

"Patients Classified as to Diagnosis: Suspected Tuberculosis, 7; Gynecological patients, 6; Adenoids and Tonsils, 20; Malnutrition, 3; Obstetrical cases, 1; Hyperthyroidism cases, 1; Cholera Infantum, 1; Bronchitis, 1; Eye trouble, 2; Heart Trouble, 2; Torpid Liver, 1; Nephritis, 3; Intestinal Indigestion, 1; Emuresis, 1; Venereal trouble, 2; Parasites, 2; Gastritis, 2; Rheumatism, 3; Pharyngitis, 1; Enemia, 1; Neurasthenia, 2; No Diagnosis, 4; Referred to other doctors for diagnosis, 3; Total, 75."

In reports of this campaign to the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association made by the Educational Department of the Negro Division, announcement of the launching of a Social Service Institute to be held in August was made. Earlier in the year an Institute had been conducted, and its value proven. A record of this Institute was included in the earlier activities of this year. Concerning results of the campaign and the launching of the institute, we quote the report made by the Negro Division of the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association to that organization:

"The year 1919 has been one of unprecedented success in every particular for our department.

One of the new features of work was the outline of a definite program of health education among our people. A full-time worker has been secured for this department, in the person of Mrs. John Hope. The new worker felt that in order to carry out a definite health program, it would be necessary to organize the communities. She therefore organized permanently the city into sixteen working zones, thereby eliminating much of the pre-


liminary work entailed each year in putting over the Clean-Up Campaign and other health propaganda.

The third annual Clean-Up Campaign was opened with a special meeting of the Insurance Managers and public school principals, March 14th, at the rooms of the Association of 23 E. Cain Street. Mrs. H. R. Butler was appointed Chairman. With the city already divided into sixteen zones, the chairmen and sub-chairmen, numbering 143, distributed sixteen barrels of lime to the poorer people in the zones. Much publicity was given the Campaign by this office in the use of 200 posters, 376 letters, 18 notices to newspapers of the city and 205 meetings and conferences. Through the medium we secured the cooperation of the Ministers' Union, Medical Associations, Insurance Companies, Kindergarten Associations, Neighborhood Union, Parent-Teachers Associations, 38 Churches, Nurses' Association, Principals, Teachers and pupils of public schools, moving picture houses and business men.

The 143 workers visited 5,406 homes and reached 23,771 occupants, 16,526 were reached by the special worker. Talks of health and sanitation were given in each grade of eight of the public schools and 5,203 pupils were reached in this way, who spread the "gospel" of the work at home.

The Clinical work greatly surpassed that of the last year. There was held eight clinics of four hours each and turned over 75 patients to the follow-up nurses. They planned to extend the work next year by adding a few night clinics to reach working people.

A Social Service Institute was held at Morehouse College, September 22-24, the purpose being to enlighten the chairmen of the zones and those working with them, along lines of health and sanitation, so that they might serve more effectively in their respective zones. The schedule for the work was as follows:

I Course — Child Welfare. Featuring exhibits and discussion of child problems. Dr. Reddick gave a stereopticon lecture on the importance of the care of the teeth during childhood.

II Course — Home Nursing. Conducted by Mrs. Ludie Andrews, head nurse at Grady Hospital, Colored Department, who gave talks and practical demonstrations on the care of the sick in the home.

III Course — Care and preparation of foods for babies and invalids.
IV Course — Community Service, Prof. G. W. Moore, formerly Colored Probation Officer and Instructor in Economics and Sociology of Morehouse College, discussed Neighborhood Clubs, Community Centers, and Social Uplift work in general.

Through our Educational Department in the development of the Modern Health Crusade, a National Health Campaign, "making health habits automatic in youth," we are administering the "ounce of prevention." Principals, teachers and pupils have co-operated heartily with our Educational Agent in putting over the health measure. Up to date, the Modern Crusade, A National Campaign, has been established in 25 schools — 13 public, eight county and four private schools. The total number of pupils enrolled as Crusaders is 7,172.

The Finance Committee with Dr. P. J. Brayant as Chairman, solicited for the Association $1,000 which sum surpassed any amount that has been raised by our people in previous years. This is indicative of greater things to be accomplished in Atlanta in the future.

As a means of perfecting the organizations in the Zones, Mrs. Hope and our Education Agent are organizing the districts into Neighborhood Unions. The object being to hold these women intact so that in case of any city-wide campaign we might easily call the Union together and outline plans of work for each.

For the past three years at each Annual Meeting, our Chairman has laid special emphasis on the idea of supervised recreation and at each time has deplored the fact that nothing was being done in this particular field. During the past year the Playground Association has given such playground equipment as swings, jumping boards, and slides to Carrie Steele and Leonard Street Orphanages. The pupils of Roach Street School through the sales of candy, bought for themselves a slide and a giant stride. Mr. Faulkner of the Y.M.C.A., is giving part of his time in the public schools training boys in physical education. These instances proved that at least the social consciousness has been awakened and the result is inevitable."

In commenting on Atlanta's having two campaigns; one for white and one for Negroes, the report states that:

1. Report of Educational Department of Atlanta Anti-Tuberculosis Association covering period from June 12 to July 17, 1919.
"There are two sections of this Campaign each year — one date for the white people and another for the Colored; this caused by the lack of sufficient numbers of city trash carts to handle both at the same time. This handicaps our work somewhat because many of our people start when the white people begin. They, therefore, have the trash stacked high weeks before the others begin and when the city fails to do its duty, these unsightly piles of debris are an incentive for the neighbor to add more piles in front of their houses. This Association has worked long for the establishment of the Social Service Institute which was founded in 1919, and while at the time was regarded as a minor piece of the year's work, was destined to become not only the greatest achievement of the Neighborhood Union for 1919, but a great benefactor to the Negro throughout the country seeking training in Social Work, where a Negro community (the South) furnished adequate laboratory facilities for experimentation."

"While for the last two months the efforts of the Colored Department of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association have been centered on the Clean-Up Campaign, at the same time there have been laid definite plans for organizing each Zone into a working unit and through a systematic educational program to encourage the people to keep their communities clean and teach them the importance of at least an annual physical over-hauling."

In commenting on the proposed organization of the Institute, the director said; "The need for such a school grew out of the demand to train volunteer workers, whose lack of social training hindered the work."

Concerning the plan to organize a Social Service Institute, in the annual report to the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association 1919, we read:

"Our plan is to bring together clubs, Missionary societies and all forces for good in a Zone, and under the direction of the Zone Chairman give talks, lectures and demonstrations along the line of public health and sanitation. In order to prepare our chairmen and workers for this work we are to launch a Social Service Institute in August — this Institute to be held at Morehouse College. A tentative outline of the work is as follows:\n
1. Report of the Educational Department of the Negro Division of the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association (1919).
In the school contemplated courses were planned to give instruction in "Child Welfare; Home Nursing"; Care and Preparation of Food for Babies and Invalids; and Community Service. Quoting the report we learn the reason why such an institution was planned to be organized by the Neighborhood Union before any such step had been taken by any other agency in Atlanta or elsewhere where Negro Social Workers could be trained South;¹

"The need for this work can be readily seen when working in the Zones with the Chairmen; they are enthusiastic and anxious to serve, but realize their inability to do the work acceptably. Much good will result from this educational work and perhaps we will not have to have the Fourth Annual Clean-Up Campaign. The Third Annual Clean-Up Campaign was held May 26 to June 2, 1919."

We also see that recommendations and plans were well formulated before any steps were taken for organization.

Social Service Institute, September 23-26, 1919: In a report concerning the social service institute for the first year of its operation Mrs. H. R. Watson, President of the Union, gave a very interesting description of the activities and the classes as conducted during the term. As this report gives the details of the course of study and the extra-curricula activities, together with the specific work of the instructors who used, to a large extent, a vast amount of visual education material; we quote the description of the work of the social service institute for the year in full:

"The first Social Service Institute for colored people in Atlanta was held at Morehouse College September 25-26 inclusive. It was a success in every way possible, numbers, instructions, instructors and enthusiasm."

"Well worn is the phrase - 'make the world safe for Democracy.' We need to coin another phrase and struggle for its accomplishment - make the world safe for babies and children and the way to do so

¹. Report of the Educational Department of the Negro Division of the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association (1919).
is to banish ignorance by educating the people on health and social problems. We are all aware that 'the race marches forward on the feet of little children' but the fact is little children do get such poor starts sometimes. How appalling were the facts revealed from the medical examination board during the war. How many men were turned down because of defects of the eye, tooth, foot, etc. Had their parents known more of the care of these members of the body many dollars would have been saved for Uncle Sam and physical efficiency would have been greater during the recent crises.

"As the number attending the institute had to be limited, it was decided to open it to some chairmen, lieutenants and leading social workers of churches. These people who attended were to go back to their respective communities and impart their knowledge. The number was limited to fifty but the attendance far exceeded all expectations and the enrollment was ninety-seven besides many different visitors every night. As a resort 'double sessions' were introduced that every one might receive the instructions."

"An expert faculty was secured for the Institute which was as follows: Mrs. Ludie Andrews, Supt. Colored nurses, Grady Hospital, Miss Rosa Lowe and Miss Dickerson of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association, Mrs. A. D. Jones, Miss Carrie Durkes, Dr. R. M. Reddick, Prof. Carrie Moore and Prof. B. F. Harvey, Jr., Morehouse College, and Prof. Byrd of the Government Bureau of Education.

"Mrs. Andrews had charge of the class in home nursing. Her course consisted in first aid remedies, proper food for babies and its preparation, care of and how to bathe a sick patient which was demonstrated, as well as most of the course.

"Miss Dickerson assisted by Miss Dukes had charge of the pictured charts on tuberculosis, tooth hygiene, care of mothers and babies and other helpful features. They explained these charts in an interesting manner.

"Miss Lowe gave a stereopticon lecture on tuberculosis, its prevention and cure.

"Mrs. A. D. Jones gave the members of the Institute the benefit of her summer's course at Harvard. Her subject was mental defects. She gave helpful tests by which we could detect feeble-mindedness in children
and of which there are two kinds - congenital and acquired. We hope the day is not far distant when there will be institutions for mental defects in Georgia for Colored and they will not be allowed to intermarry and propagate.

"Dr. Reddick's illustrated lecture on teeth and its hygiene was instructive. Some of us found we had lost our six year molars, thereby causing an irregular growth of teeth which did not have 250 pounds of pressure which go with well regulated teeth. Therefore efficiency was decreased and other troubles resulted. While we cannot correct past errors we can at least see that the next generation will profit from our knowledge of these subjects.

"Professors Moore and Harvey lectured on social work in general - how to organize, how to approach people you wish to benefit, how to strengthen the home, boys' and girls' clubs, etc. They gave advice which if heeded will help with many knotty problems in social work.

"Prof. Byrd entertained the members the last night. His lecture treated on the care of the eyes and the nutrition per cent of children. Many children from the community had been asked to come on that night and their weights, heights and ages were taken to ascertain their nutrition per cent. In the majority of cases it was found that their nutrition per cent was low, they did not weigh for their years and height the normal weight for their years. It was learned at the Institute that a person can be brought up to normal by proper rest as well as by feeding. One child whose weight was not increased by proper feeding was brought up to standard weight by keeping in bed from Saturday until Monday.

"All the lectures were supplemented by pamphlets on the various subjects which were given free to all who attended. Certificates will be mailed to those attending every session later. The benefit reaped from this institute was so helpful until there has already been a request for another Social Service Institute. Let us hope there will be a series of such all over the city.

"Miss Carrie L. Dukes, who has been engaged in war camp community service at Newport News, Virginia, has returned to Atlanta. She has been appointed educational secretary for Colored people of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association. We know of Miss Duke's
efficiency in social service work having had excellent preparation along this line at Columbia University and previous experience as director of the Neighborhood House and as civilian relief worker for the Red Cross in Atlanta. So we are happy to welcome her back." Mrs. H. R. Watson.

Second Annual Social Service Institute: The excellent results of the Second Session of the Social Service Institute were set forth in a Bulletin Released announcing the opening of the Social Service Institute on September 25-26, 1919, and giving information concerning its activities. In it we read:

"Those interested in social welfare work will note with peculiar interest results of another Social Service Institute at Morehouse College, September first to fourth inclusive. This is the second annual Social Service Institute especially held for the community women who have arrived so nobly in the zones of the Neighborhood, and prepares our Colored workers for the long felt need as leaders of community life in their respective communities. The steps taken by the Anti-Tuberculosis Association, the Neighborhood Union and its co-workers to make the Institute an annual event should be appreciated by every one because it is helping to give to the city its churches and all uplift organizations trained social workers. There is such an increasing demand in this field. It is remarkable for the pioneers in social work such as the Neighborhood Union to see the gradual awakening of the social conscience everywhere. There are vital issues affecting the communities, family life of children which are seldom reached by churches, trained social workers are meeting such issues."

Attitude of the State Department towards the Social Service Institute:

"The Georgia State Board of Public Welfare made in the Constitution recently an appeal for trained women to do social work. It requested all who were

1. See Appendix No. 8.
2. Bulletin issued by Neighborhood Union (September 1919).
3. Ibid.
trained or partially trained to register at the State Capitol. The board is to act as an employment agency for social workers. And all contemplating training for this work were also asked to register at the State Capitol. So we see the state is preparing to meet the issue.

Studying the record of the work of the Institute further we read:

"The Social Service Institute recently held at Morehouse was all that could be expected. It was under the immediate supervision of Miss Carrie Dukes, Educational Secretary of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association among Negroes of this city. The enrollment was forty-four and their subjects were as follows:

- Miss Carrie L. Dukes, Teaching Health in the School
- Miss Mary Dickinson, The Influence of Music in the Home
- Mrs. Ludie Andrews, Home Nursing
- Mr. L. C. Foster, Housing Conditions in Atlanta Among Negroes and some of the features of the Urban League
- Dr. Georgia B. Dwellis, Sex Hygiene and Health
- Dr. W. L. Funkhouser, Mal-nutrition
- Mr. Chivers, Juvenile Delinquency
- Dr. Burton of the Government Health Department spoke on Social Diseases."

Excellent results of the Institute are shown by class activities. Because of limited space I shall be unable to make special mention of every lecture which covered so creditably its subject, but shall give the brief.

"We call attention to Mr. Foster's lecture of the Urban League, whose object is to help people adjust themselves to city life problems. He spoke at length on housing, the industrial work among girls, and the industrial work among boys and men. Some of the things mentioned as coming out of bad housing are sickness, disease, crime, ignorance and immorality. 'The life of every individual in the city is so interwoven till one condition in the slums can affect the life in Druid Hills,' he said.

"Dr. Funkhouser, the pediatrician or baby specialist gave an interesting talk on nursing and feeding of babies. He was in the field of preventive work and

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1. Bulletin issued by Neighborhood Union (September, 1919).
2. Ibid.
was more interested in health and keeping well than in disease. He stressed the idea of getting the children born properly and showed when fed and cared for properly they would develop properly. He stated that between the years of one and six were the most neglected period in a child’s life and because of this at this age there are more contagious diseases. It was also learned from Dr. Funkhouser that a child could have rickets from too long nursing as well as from not sufficient nursing.

"Miss Dickinson's lecture on Influence of Music in the Home was especially educative. 'In most of our homes you will find either a victrola or graphaphone and so many of the records played are not elevating.' A list was given of records for parents to purchase for their homes which would be elevating as well as entertaining.

"Moving pictures were shown of a perfect and happy baby, another of the importance of children spending their summers in the country. A special picture showing the bad results of social disease was also exhibited.

"Yet the establishment of the Social Service Institute was by far the greatest achievement, the nucleus on which the Atlanta School of Social Work was founded, and, while at the time, was regarded as a minor piece of the year's work, it was destined to become not only the greatest achievement of the Neighborhood Union for 1919, but a great benefaction to the Negro as aforesaid."

Under the Auspices of the Neighborhood Union a Second Annual Mid-Way Carnival, 1919 was held. The Zone of the Carnival was Chestnut Street, S. W. between West Fair and Beckwith Street. It opened on Thursday December 4, at 6:00 P. M., and continued through Friday and Saturday afternoon, and at night.

Some of the features in the Mid-Way were: Express Office, Art Palace, Home of Horrors, Delmonico Restaurant, Georgia Oyster House, Human Dog Show, Ice Cave of Aurora, House of Mystery, Japanese Tea House, Educational Feature, Linen House, Shadow Fantomine, Indian Scouts,
Shooting Gallery, Niagara Falls, Fishing Pond, Hagenbeck Annual Show, Handkerchief House, Delicatessen, Doll and Toy Show, Red Cross, Battle Field, Man of Mystery, Drug Store, Joy Concert, Company, Moving Pictures, Country Store, Dental Exhibit, Gypsy Fortune Tellers, The Museum, Kewpee House, Season tickets sold for ten cents. This admitted the holder to any place of amusement on the Mid-Way. Dodgers were printed announcing the Carnival.¹ These were paid for by Mr. Conn, a merchant. Season tickets for the occasion were printed and paid for by a friend.² With an admission of only ten cents, more than three hundred dollars were realized.

The many meetings, required for the project brought the women together for friendly intercourse. The efforts to secure all material used from merchants without cost and acquaint the better thinking white citizens with efforts of self-help of the Negroes tended to develop "Inter-Racial Good-Will" at a time when it was most needed. Women were given an outlet from monotony of home routine, when their homes were opened to the Union for use during the Carnival. One home in particular, had been asked for, and the mother of three small children, herself very young, doubted if she could find time to work with the "Doll House Committee" on which she had been placed. Rather than disappoint the women, who needed the support of all the neighbors in lending the use of their homes, she suggested that her house be used for one of the "Health Houses" as her husband was a "Dentist." Strange, but this home became one of the most effective of the "Exhibits," and the "Dental Exhibit"

¹ Files of the Neighborhood Union — Dodgers, tickets, and other form material, 1919.
² Ibid.
in the home of Mrs. Shivery, whose husband Dr. Shivery co-operated with the women by placing in his home a complete Dental Set-Up during the Carnival.

To further educate the public in Health and for Recreational Purposes, in December, 1919, the women bought a Moving Picture Machine.¹

¹ Minutes Neighborhood Union, October 22, 1919.
U. S. Junior Placement and Vocational Guidance Program; The year 1920 might be called the Renaissance of organized Social Work among Negroes of Atlanta. In this year had started a national movement for the betterment of Negro Womanhood through the Y. W. C. A.; a school of Social Work has been organized; Health Education both in the city and in the public school, through Modern Health Crusades and the Red Cross, as a climax to co-operation of agencies for Social Betterment, a Junior Placement and Vocational Guidance Program was inaugurated by the United States by the Director of the Junior Division of the United States Employment Service, October 27, 1920. A Conference was called at the Butler Street Y.M.C.A., at which time organization was effected. According to the report of the U. S. Junior Placement and Guidance.

Conference:

Wednesday, October 27, 1920 at Butler Street YMCA - 2:30 P.M.

The principals of Colored Schools of Atlanta; representatives from the YMCA, TWCA: Atlanta Neighborhood Union; Morehouse College; Atlanta Urban League and Mrs. Anna Y. Reed, Director Junior Division U. S. Employment Service, and Dr. Emery T. Filbe, of the Junior Division, U. S. Employment Service (U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D. C.) convened.

The personnel of the sub-committee was appointed to submit an expression in re the Junior Division U. S. Employment Service as outlined at the above conference: Mr. Cyrus Campfield, Chairman, Mrs. John Hope, Mrs. A. D. Jones, Mr. W. J. Faulkner, Mrs. L. D. Shivery.

We believe that this program will be a distinct influence for economic advancement among the 75,000 Colored population of Atlanta and therefore a forward economic step in the life of the entire citizenry of our City."

Health Activities of Negro Division of A. T. B. A. 1920: Modern Health Crusades in Colored Schools was the big project of the Colored Division of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association in its Educational Program for 1920. Miss Carrie Dukes has become the paid Educational worker of the Association in 1920. Her report covered the Modern Health Crusades in Schools, in this period, and she said that 22 of the 29 schools aided it. She had distributed Health pamphlets to each school on her two visits, which included 625 copies of "How to Keep Happy and Well", and 291 copies of "All About Milk". Among her other activities were 8 conferences of community committees and private interviews; three Parent-Teacher League Meetings, which she addressed. As usual, the Annual Clean-Up Campaign was conducted in April, and splendid results followed. Mr. Foster of the Urban League and Prof. Moore of Morehouse College headed the Speakers Bureau which placed four minute speakers in all churches on Sunday. Mr. Dexter of the Y. M. C. A. gave it publicity. This year they decided to bury trash, and Mr. Faulkner of the Y. M. C. A. supplied boys to dig ditches. Zone chairmen distributed lime. Organizations co-operating were: Insurance Companies; Pilgrim Health, Atlanta Life, Standard, and others; Urban League, Morehouse College, Moving Picture Theatres, Associated Charities, Public Schools, Y. M. C. A., newspapers, Constitution, Journal, Georgian, and Independent; and thirteen active zones of the Neighborhood Union.  

Quoting from the Educational Report from April 8th to May 13th, 1920, we read:

1. See Appendix for full report on Atlanta Anti-Tuberculosis Association.
2. Educational Report to A.T.A. April 8-13, 1920, Files of Neighborhood Union.
"The fifteen weeks period of the Modern Health Crusades expired this month in 22 of the 29 schools. Each of these schools were visited and final talks made to the Crusaders, encouraging all, and congratulating those who had won rank. Two sets of Health Pamphlets were given to each school. In this way 625 copies of "How to Keep Happy and Well" and 290 copies of "All About Milk" were distributed. Eight conferences were held with committees and individuals, discussing matters relative to the work, attended three meetings and a health talk was given to the Parent-Teacher's League of the Summer Hill School.

"At a meeting of the Clean-Up Campaign Committee on April 13th, it was decided to extend the time of the cleaning, as the weather had been so unfavorable. The final date set was May 1st. A complete report of the Campaign follows:

"The first meeting of the managers of Insurance Companies was called on March 18th. The following day the Zone chairmen and representatives from different organizations met to discuss plans for the Campaign.

"It was decided that Mr. Foster of the Urban League, and Prof. Moore of Morehouse College, would supply four-minute speakers for churches and theatres; Messrs. Dexter of the Associated Charities, and Trent, of the Y. W. C. A., would give the movement newspaper publicity, Mr. Faulkner of the Y. M. C. A. would supply boys to dig trenches, and lime would be supplied the Zone chairmen from this office to be distributed throughout their communities.

"The organizations which assisted the Anti-Tuberculosis Association in this movement were: Insurance Companies, Urban League, Morehouse College, Moving Picture theatres, Associated Charities, Public Schools, Y. M. C. A., Newspapers and thirteen active Zone chairmen and their assistants.

"As a medium for the work, 2600 questionnaires were distributed, 5000 Health Hints - leaflets, 780 Pamphlets, 300 posters, 145 letters, Parent-Teachers Association and Ministers' Union. This does not include 100 letters sent out by the Urban League to Fraternal Organizations and 40 churches visited by four-minute speakers on April 4th.

"The Educational Agent talked to approximately 1500 pupils in the County and City schools; this does not
include the 5000 children touched by talks of the party of four-minute speakers who visited the schools. The total estimate of children reached is 7000.

"Thirteen chairmen and their assistants conducted the Clean-Up in their respective Zones. Through this medium 2982 homes were visited and 9294 persons touched.

"They were unable to have the Clinics at this time because the doctors were busy getting ready for the 'Doctors' Convention' which is in session here this week. It is proposed that we bend our effort toward working up a good Clientele for the National Doctors' Convention that is to convene here in August, at which time there will be a Clinic opened in the Chapel of Morris Brown University.

"A Mid-Summer Clean-Up Campaign, a Social Service Institute in June and the Clinic in August are projects now which will engage our interest during the ensuing weeks."

Perhaps the greatest problem of Negro Women throughout the United States was the Y. W. C. A. problem of 1920. It began in Atlanta during the War Period, with problems which grew out of the Phillis Wheatley Branch. Much of it centered around the buying of a site for the center, the property chosen by the National Secretary, Miss Janie Ruffin, being unsatisfactory to the leaders of the organization at Atlanta. The promoter of the Atlanta work, represented leadership of organized Atlanta women and had aided in organizing and rounding up members. Another problem was the decision as to the type of girl who would make up the membership. Miss Ruffin desiring the privileged group, and others the underprivileged group. Again, Miss Ruffin advocated the replacement of Colored student secretaries with white ones.

That a race problem was looming is shown in a letter from headquarters, in which the writer said:

"Until this subtle something that is causing an unwarranted
Because of the attitude of Southern white women toward the participation of Negro women in affairs of Y. W. C. A., especially their serving in executive and administrative capacities. There was Mrs. Hope, who called together a representative group of Negro women from all over the South to meet in Atlanta, Georgia, for the purpose of forming some sort of effective protest against such apparent racial discrimination. This committee consisted of Mesdames Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Mary McLeod Bethune, McCrory, Marion Wilkinson, Mattie Ford, John Hope, and Miss Lucy Laney. These women through their organizations represented approximately 300,000 Negro women.

The result of this conference was to draw up resolutions in the form of protests and recommendations.

The Following are the Resolutions to the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Association New York City by the leading Negro Women in their effort to adjust racial discrimination:

"The Undersigned representing 300,000 Negro Women of the South do herein make the following requests of your honorable body:

1. That you consider the fact that there was a distinct misrepresentation of the Colored Women present at the Louisville Conference as to their position regarding the development of the Y. W. C. A. work among Negroes in the South."


(Probably addressed to Miss Mable Cratty, General Secretary, Student Committee, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City.)

2. Letter to National Board of Young Women's Christian Association setting forth attitude of Negro women towards Y. W. C. A. work, stating that Colored women attending Louisville conference misrepresented the situation, requesting an investigation of work among Colored Women in the South Atlantic field.
2. That we require an investigation of the work among Colored Women on the South Atlantic Field with a view of enlightening us upon the following points:

(a) The cause of the general dissatisfaction and unrest among the Colored Women of the South who are interested in Association Work.

(b) The cause of the frequent changes of secretarial workers.

(c) The scope and plan of the Y. W. C. A. activities among our girls.

(d) Whether the Field Secretary is justified in her failure to consider local conditions when entering a new field.

3. That the supervision of Colored Work be from National Headquarters.

4. That in all work affecting our people full recognition of leadership be given Negro Women.

5. That the Southern White woman does not understand us and therefore we ask that we be permitted to form independent organizations wherever the branch relationship is not desirable or where there is no central association.

6. That you consider the advisability of granting us a Colored Woman as our representative on the National Board.

Atlanta Y. W. C. A. on Verge of Closing -- Negro Women Fight For Rights -- The National Y. W. C. A. Problem -- 1920: This letter to the National Board of the Young Woman's Christian Association was followed up with the organization January 16-17, of the Southeastern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs embracing the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Florida.1 January 25, 1920, Miss Eva Bowles expressed gratitude for the loyalty to the movement, "that there would be no white woman appointed

as secretary for the colored student work — white women do not properly appreciate the strength of our colored women throughout the country. We must face the job of letting them understand it better."¹ The attitude of Miss Ruffin towards the colored women’s policy had reached the breaking point by March 19, 1920, and the closing of the work of Atlanta threatened. Miss Bowles appealed to the women to hold on to it, at least until the Tuskegee meeting. Miss Lucy Laney is mentioned as having had a conference with some of them in New York.² That the Negro women’s attitude at the Louisville, Ky., Y.W.C.A. meeting to which representative Negro women had been invited had been misinterpreted is shown by a mass of correspondence of these women. Mrs. Napier of Nashville: "I am quite sure at the Louisville Conference, our women did not compromise themselves."³ A meeting of the women was called at Atlanta April 4, by telephone. Mrs. Napier, who could not attend, sent Mrs. W. J. Hall in her place.⁴ The Atlanta meeting was to be a caucus preceding the Cleveland, Ohio, meeting of the Y.W.C.A. Mrs. Mary Talbert, April 5, President of the National Association of Colored Women was invited to Atlanta but could not attend, but planned to meet the women at Tuskegee in July.⁵ In May, Miss Laney reviewed the entire situation of internal strife among the colored Y.W.C.A. secretaries and their struggle for personal positions of power. She also made it clear "who" would misrepresent

⁵ Letter from Mrs. Nettie L. Napier, to Mrs. Hope, April 4, 1920.
Negro women to white women to get promoted. A decided stand for a fight until colored women got their demand was expressed by her. May 4, the Cleveland Meeting had convened and the women had returned triumphant because they had asserted themselves. "It was a page in history for the stand taken there by our women must be held," said Miss Laney, who also felt that while Miss Belcher and Miss Ruffin had erred they could be saved from themselves for the work; the development of our young women "is a healthy agency," she wrote. Miss Bowles had in her system and "needed to get them out, things not good for the health of a leader" according to Miss Laney's views; "I think Savannah and each state represented should have a copy of these findings; I shall have a sufficient number made to send to those who should have them," she said.

Social Service Institute was organized and conducted September, 1918, and again August 26, 1919. From those documents we learned that there had grown in Atlanta a demand for a school in which Social Service Workers could be trained. Volunteer workers since 1908 had had enthusiasm, interest, sympathy, willingness to work faithfully, and stick-to-it-tiveness, but more was needed to scientifically carry out the plans of the trained and experienced directors. Thus this Institute was organized to fill a need.

In 1920, the Atlanta School of Social Work was founded. This grew out of the Social Service Institute, used for its first class the students of the Social Service Institute; the Faculty, the plant, and the Director. From testimony of instructors of the initial movement for the

1. Letter from Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, to Mrs. Hope, April 5, 1920.
Atlanta School of Social Work we summarize the most outstanding achievement of the Neighborhood Union for 1920, the founding of the Atlanta School of Social Work as follows:

Let us review briefly the organization of the Social Service Institute as a background for this discussion. The workers of the Neighborhood Union grew cognizant of the need of scientific training and decided to begin a study with a regular class schedule. They called themselves the Social Service Institute, and the work was done at Morehouse College. The faculty of this Institute consisted of Professor Carrie Moore, Professor of Sociology at Morehouse College as the director, Miss Rosa Lowe of the Tuberculosis Association, Mrs. John Hope of the Neighborhood Union, and Miss M. Agnes Jones, Principal of Storrs School. During the ensuing Fall, the question arose at the National Conference of Social workers, which was meeting in New Orleans, as to the need for a school of Social Work for Negroes. Mr. Dexter, Director of the Associated Charities in Atlanta, Georgia, brought the word back to Atlanta after the conference.

He immediately called together a group of people consisting of the faculty of the Social Service Institute, President John Hope, Dr. Myron Adams of Atlanta University, and a representative of the Urban League. As a result of this committee meeting, the Atlanta School of Social Work was organized and established at Morehouse College with Mr. Carrie Moore as director in September of 1920. The salaries were subsidized by the agencies furnishing the faculty.

In August, 1920, a letter released from the Atlanta Anti-Tuberculosis Association, headquarters at East Cain Street, announced that the second Social Service Institute would open in September at Morehouse.
"Beginning September 1st and continuing until September 4th, there will be held the second Social Service Institute at Morehouse College. Doubtless you will recall with much gratification the benefits derived from the Institute last fall. The coming Institute promises just as great or greater opportunities for community study. The subjects which will be discussed are as follows:- The Value of Social Service Training - Prof. G. W. Moore; Juvenile Delinquency - Mr. Shivers; Teaching Health in the Schools - Miss C. L. Dukes; A Survey of Urban Conditions in Atlanta - Mr. L. Foster; Malnutrition - Dr. W. L. Funkhouser; Influence of Music in the Home - Miss Mary Dickinson; Prenatal Care, Infant Care - Mrs. Ludie Andrews".

"Each night moving pictures conveying the health idea will be shown from 6:30 to 7 o'clock.

"Because of the limited number that we shall be able to enroll we are asking you to place 25 cents in the coin card and return both cards to us at your earliest convenience. This is very necessary so that we shall know when we have the maximum number of persons whom we can accommodate enrolled".

"The enrollment fee is twenty-five cents. This might be paid between now and September 1st or on the night of September 1st at which time the Institute opens at Morehouse College Chapel at 6:30 o'clock p.m.

From an Announcement 1932-1933 of the School of Social Work we read:

"After they returned from the National Conference of Social Work at New Orleans in 1920, the persons from Atlanta who had conceived the idea of the School obtained the sympathetic cooperation of other social workers and representatives of the five Negro colleges in Atlanta, and Gammon Theological Seminary. An organization was quickly perfected and the school opened in September, 1920, with fourteen students."

The Atlanta School of Social Work now functions as a center of Social Work in the South. It co-operates in social research with the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association, the Atlanta Adult Education Project Among Negroes, The City Relief Center, Atlanta, Ga., the Commission on Inter-


racial Co-Operation, and also the Board of Trustees, Grady (Municipal) Hospital. Its informational service consists of one of the most complete files in the South on Social Problems and Social Work among Negroes.

This organization has given to the country such outstanding leaders as the late Garie Moore and E. Franklin Fraser. This work has grown by leaps and bounds. The Atlanta School of Social Work is now accredited by the National Association of Schools of Social Work and is operating on its own budget, which is increased yearly. Dr. and Mrs. Hope have continued as members of the Board. At present, Dr. Hope is first vice-chairman of the Board of Directors.

The standard of the school has been raised, and it has gained national recognition under the leadership of its present Director, Forrester B. Washington. Admission to the regular full-time curriculum of the school is restricted to persons who possess a Bachelor's Degree from a college of recognized standing. The present administrative staff and faculty are: Forrester B. Washington, Director; Madeline V. White, Registrar; Frankie V. Adams; Raymond Carter; Walter Richard Chivers; Sarah Ginsberg and others.

**Junior Red Cross Activities:** Health educational work was introduced into the schools by the Neighborhood Union, as has been said before. By 1920 the Junior Red Cross was an active agency for health in public schools, and under the supervision of the Neighborhood Union was making rapid strides. Miss B. E. Usher, gave a type of work done by the public schools in 1920.

Below is an itemized statement of the Junior Red Cross work for this school as given me by Miss Hardin, the secretary:

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1. Deceased February 20, 1936, while this thesis was being written.

2. Letter from Miss Bazoline E. Usher (November 10, 1920) to Mrs. Hope, reporting on Junior Red Cross Work.
"March 1918—To Sinking fund—$130; by dues $43.25—to foreign relief—$11.67—to thread and tape—$.73—March 1919—30% of $20.55—$12.33—total $25.03. $43.25 minus $25.03—balance $17.22."

"There seems to be a mistake yet, for the 60% assessment is to be taken from the 1918 balance, which, from the figures was $29.55, instead of $20.55 as they have it. This would leave us a balance of only $11.82."

"On the other hand, the school has not been credited with any dues for 1919. Miss Hardin has no account of dues for 1919, but Miss Taylor, now at Roach Street School may have a receipt for such dues. If so, you can get credit for it."

The city Federation of Women's Clubs of Atlanta had received new impetus from the city-wide activities for social betterment among Negroes in Atlanta and especially among the women; resulting from the nation-wide movement inaugurated at Atlanta through the Y.W.C.A. national movement. As a result of this inspiration, the Federation planned a big mass meeting for November 24, 1920 to which they invited as the principal speaker Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune.

Activities of Neighborhood Center, 1920: The work of the year began with an effort to secure the cooperation of the preachers. The ministers were called to a meeting with the Union for mutual cooperation and for the betterment of Atlanta Negro Welfare. A motion picture show was put over with the Morehouse Y.M.C.A. cooperating, a permit was granted by the Mayor of Atlanta to present this picture with their machines. From a Box Party they realized $13.98. On October 14 a motion picture show netted $90.03. November 11, 1920 the Movie report was completed and after all expenses had been paid they realized $137.70 clear of expenses which did not exceed $12.01. A vote of thanks was given Morehouse College and its Y.M.C.A. for cooperating.
By 1921, all organized social agencies in Atlanta for Negro welfare as well as for the other group had completed organization, and were functioning as co-ordinating groups in civic activities. It was not difficult at all to gain a response to an appeal for an emergency. Hence, when organizations outside of Atlanta undertook new projects, those directly connected with organized work here were invited in, and their co-operation sought.

As has been stated in a previous chapter, Dr. John Hope, with a small committee of men appointed by the Neighborhood Union, had aided the women in their programs, directing matters which required the assistance of men. He had accepted a place on the Board of the Directors of the Atlanta School of Social Work; he had acted in an advisory capacity when a committee of citizens had been formed in the survey of schools in 1915. Hence, it is not surprising that The Negro Civic Welfare Committee of the Council of Social Agencies of Cincinnati, Ohio should submit its report to President Hope for the month February, 1921. This gesture on the part of that organization is but another point of evidence of the recognition which the organized social work among Negroes in Atlanta had gained especially the work of the Neighborhood Union.

Organized Agencies Among Negroes with the Cooperation of the Chamber of Commerce and Anti-Tuberculosis Association in 1921 Sponsor

Clean-Up Campaign. The Executive Committee met March 21 to make plans

1. Letter from Jessie Gross Harris (March 21, 1921) to President John Hope; a report of the Negro Civic Welfare Committee was enclosed. Report not found with letter.

2. Minutes of Executive Committee of Clean-Up Week for the Colored Branch of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association - March 21, 1921, Lemuel Foster, Chairman, Rosa Lowe, Secretary.
for the Clean-Up Week. Agencies represented were Mr. J. C. Robinson, of the Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. A. D. Jones, Public Schools; Prof. C. L. Harper, representing Life Insurance Companies; Miss Dukes, Educational Agent, Anti-Tuberculosis Association; W. F. Faulkner, Y.W.C.A.; Lemuel Foster, Atlanta Urban League; and Mrs. John Hope, Neighborhood Union. Mr. Lemuel Foster was the appointed Chairman of the campaign which was to take place April 3, 1921.

Campaign Week of April 3-9. Among the activities planned were: The usual survey by house-to-house canvass under the direction of the Neighborhood Union and the Zone Chairmen; churches, schools, boys' clubs of the i. m. c. a., a "Flying Squadron" in the schools, Superintendent Dykes having granted permission, and Miss Dukes, chairman, having planned the speakers. Moving pictures on health were secured from the National Cash Register Company as its contribution; and Mr. Robinson secured the picture called "Solving the Boy Problems in Beautifying Vacant Lots." A Moving Picture Committee composed of representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, Standard Life Insurance Company, and the Colored Motion Picture Bureau, secured operators for the pictures who arranged for their presentation and the location for the same. These pictures shown in the public schools by permission of the Superintendent, Mr. Dykes; the speakers' committee had short addresses made in the churches; Mrs. Hope and Mrs. Porter headed the Zones Committee; Mrs. Green, President of the Parent-Teachers' Association gained the cooperation of that organization; Mrs. Lena Campbell was asked by Miss Rosa Lowe to secure the permission of Mrs. Jones to announce the Campaign at the Atlanta Teachers' Normal, at which time they secured the pledge of teachers to enlist the aid of all parents.
A leaflet was compiled on the order of that of 1920, only with more "pep." Mr. Robinson and Miss Rosa Lowe got this out. A committee was appointed to get Chief Jensen to remove and burn the trash. Every year great trouble had been experienced in getting the trash removed and burned by the city sanitary department.

Among Negroes, One Hundred and Three Houses Surveyed, Showing Living Conditions. The success of this year was due largely to the plans. A list of Zone Chairmen placed in the hands of the proper persons facilitated the work of the survey; this survey was most comprehensive, and records show that addresses of tenants, owners, agents, and complaints were accurately secured and presented to the Chamber of Commerce for recommendations for remedial measures. One hundred and three houses were investigated. A letter was sent out by the Zone Chairmen of the Neighborhood Union soliciting funds with which to conduct the campaign. The letter gives the aims of the Campaign very definitely.

Some facts stated in the letter are quoted:

"The Atlanta Neighborhood Union is seeking to improve the condition among our people in various sections of Atlanta. The city is so divided that committees of our organization under competent leadership, may do intensive work along this line of the most urgent need.

"We are teaching our people the value of cleanliness by means of campaigns for cleaner yards, streets and homes.


3. Letter attached to the list sent to the Chamber of Commerce. This letter was sent out by the Neighborhood Union which made the survey of property for the campaign.
"Our mothers are beautifying their yards by means of flower and vegetable gardens and making their family life more happy through campaigns for better health and more attractive and better conducted schools. In one district we have a neighborhood House in which we are trying to carry on various settlement activities; for example, classes in domestic science."

The Neighborhood Union through a circular letter solicits funds for a survey of Negro living conditions. In this appeal the organization set forth its social principles and activities. Quoting, we read:

"The Atlanta Neighborhood Union is seeking to improve the living conditions among our colored people in various sections of Atlanta. The city is so divided that committees of our organization, under competent leadership, may do intensive work along the lines of the most urgent needs.

"In order to further this work we must raise funds annually. We need your encouragement and financial support. A contribution from you will be gratefully acknowledged by our Treasurer."

This appeal to the general public was made that the Union might organize a system of adjustment, which would reach the realtors directly and have a telling effect. The property was either owned or in renting agencies of the most powerful real estate men of Atlanta, handling the renting of property. Among these were: Sharp-Boylston, Smith-Ewing-Rankin, P. and E. Mercantile Agency, Adair, M. L. Thrower, and Lynch. A. F. Herndon, and Wimberly were among the Negro owners whose property was surveyed and in the Adair renting agency, with bad sewerage.

1. A form letter from the Neighborhood Union in 1921.
The fifth anniversary of Negro Clean-Up Week was observed in Atlanta under the auspices of the Atlanta Anti-Tuberculosis Association the week of April 3rd through the 9th. Since the sanitation of the City is a community problem, an Executive Committee composed of representatives from the following organizations was appointed by the Colored branch of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association to plan for the work:

- Anti-Tuberculosis Association
- The Chamber of Commerce
- Life Insurance Companies
- Atlanta Urban League
- Ministerial Association
- Negro Colleges
- Public Schools
- Y.M.C.A.
- Neighborhood Union
- Nursing Service

The time for the cleaning was extended because the white population appointed a Clean-Up to follow the Colored, covering April 11th through 29th. The following special committees were appointed:
- Motion Picture
- Publicity
- Speakers
- Boy Squadron
- School Committee
- Committee on Securing Lime
- Printing
- House to House Visitation
- Committee on Zones

The Executive Committee met every few days covering five meetings and we must report that the best work that has ever been done was this year.

Mr. J. C. Robinson, of the Community Service for the Chamber of Commerce, secured a motion picture called "Solving the Boy Problem in Beautifying Vacant Lots." This picture was shown in the largest Colored motion picture house in the Colored business district covering Saturday morning, April 2. It was witnessed by over one thousand children. Regular appointments were made for this picture during the following week by churches and schools. It was shown in two churches and three schools.

The children from Ashby St. School were so enthusiastic over the picture that they agreed to stand on the street corner and yell the motto which has been adopted for National Clean-Up in Atlanta, "Burn, Bury, Beautify." The hope of the children was that passers-by would stop to inquire what was meant and this would give them the opportunity of telling of the Clean-Up Campaign. This picture was seen by approximately 2,400 school children.

A committee was sent from the Executive Committee to confer with the principals and teachers regarding Clean-Up Week, and aroused great enthusiasm among them on this subject. They were addressed by the Supervisor of the Public Schools, the Educational Agent of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association, a representative of the boys' work of the Y.M.C.A., and the chairman of the Motion Picture Committee, who was one of the principals of one of the schools. The cooperation received from the teachers and principals was very gratifying to the Executive Committee.

Mr. C. L. Harper, a representative from the Insurance Companies, had charge of the Speakers Committee and secured approximately one hundred people to give three-minute addresses at the various churches in the city on Clean-Up Sunday which was April 3rd. All the Committee was called to fulfill their promises of speaking on this date.
J. A. Robinson, who is the president of the Colored Branch of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association, had charge of Publicity and his Committee had published 50,000 leaflets on health which were distributed throughout the Colored sections of the city, also 200 placards carrying the slogan of the Clean-Up Campaign, "Burn, Bury, Beautify," giving different items of material to be buried and urging the beautifying of all sections of Atlanta. He also had printed blanks to the amount of 4,000, also booklets to supplement the blanks to the number of twenty. The report of work done by the Zone Chairmen was given on these blanks and books.

The Boy Squadron, organized under the Y.M.C.A., and the Girl Squadron (the Girl Squadron was made up of the girls in the public schools) worked heroically in connection with the Clean-Up and were called upon to do such jobs as cleaning off vacant lots, digging trenches to bury rubbish, to plant flowers, run errands, etc. Several vacant lots were cleaned up by these boys and in one Zone the Chairman was able to arrange for two vacant lots to be used as playgrounds for the children by having the boys clean them off thoroughly. The children immediately took charge of the grounds when permission was granted.

In connection with the Clean-Up, twenty-five barrels of lime were secured as a gift from the lime dealers of the city and was distributed to the sixteen Zone chairmen for free use in each community. The following is a statistical report of the work done:

In sanitary places reported in 1917 were 104; insanitary places reported in 1921 were 180; but, strange to say, none were repetitions of the 1917 complaints. It has been ascertained that many places previously reported have been remedied and the Committee will again visit to see what percent of them have been attended to.

The prevailing complaint of 1917 was of wells, surface toilets out of repair, and plumbing broken. In 1921 the worst conditions reported are of whole sections being provided with only one toilet for a neighborhood, also no water facilities. Out of 180 places reported as insanitary, 42% or 76 were in regard to lack of toilets and plumbing.

The number of homes visited during the 1921 clean-up campaign were 5,513 and the people reached by the home visits were 23,369. Literature distributed were health pamphlets 582 called "Transmission of Disease by Flies" and "Malaria". Posters - "Burn, Bury, Beautify" 20; small posters, 60; report blanks and health hints, 12,220. Twenty-five barrels of lime were distributed; 57 letters and cards were sent to workers.

The weight of this neglect cannot be appreciated without some knowledge concerning the transmission of disease by means of flies but when we realize that typhoid fever, diarrhoea, enteritis, cholera, dysentery, intestinal parasitic infections, sleeping sickness and a number of other diseases are transmitted by flies, it gets to be an appalling situation.
Improvements reported made since last Clean-Up are as follows:

- Houses repaired - 40
- Streets paved - 2
- Ditches filled and streets thus improved - 12
- New streets Sewers put on streets - 2
- Houses wired for lights - 2
- Lights on streets - 1
- Toilets repaired - 1
- Houses painted - 13
- Concrete steps & drive-way - 1
- Streets improved - 20
- Plumbing repaired - 1

We are glad to note improvements made and feel sure that the activities of clean-up have been instrumental in getting this done. The following report was turned in, and we quote sections as a model report.

**Further Results of the Campaign.** We read from the report of the campaign that:

"Two thousand four hundred school children witnessed the moving picture "Solving the Boy Problem in Beautifying Vacant Lots." This picture was shown in the largest Colored moving picture house. It was shown in two churches and three schools. The children from Ashby St. School were so enthusiastic over the picture that they agreed to stand on the street corner and yell the motto which had been adopted for the National Clean-Up in Atlanta, "Burn, Bury, Beautify."

"Supervisors of public schools addressed teachers; principals and teachers cooperated.

"One hundred people gave three-minute addresses at the various churches in the city in Sunday, which was April 3.

"J. A. Robinson, who is president of the Colored Branch of the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association, had charge of publicity, and his committee had published 50,000 booklets on health which were distributed throughout the Colored sections of the city. Also 200 placards carrying the slogan of the Clean-Up Campaign "Burn, Bury, Beautify," giving different items of material to be buried. They had printed 4,000 blanks and booklets to supplement the blanks to the number of 20,000. The report of the work done by the Zone Chairmen was given on these blanks and books. Several vacant lots were cleaned up and two playgrounds were arranged which the children took charge of. Twenty-five barrels of lime, a gift from lime dealers, were distributed to the sixteen Zone Chairmen for free use in each community.

1. Report of Negro National Health Week, April 3-9, 1921. Appendix No.10
"Among the greatest evils disclosed were: Lack of toilets and plumbing; no water facilities, and whole sections being provided with only one toilet for a neighborhood.

"The number of homes visited during the 1921 Campaign was 5,513 and people reached by the home visits were 25,396. Literature distributed were health pamphlets 582 called "Transmission of Disease by Flies" and "Malaria." Posters, "Burn, Bury, Beautify" 20; small posters, 60; Report Blanks and health hints, 12,220. Twenty-five barrels of lime were distributed; 57 letters and cards were sent to workers."

From this vast amount of data collected in the study of the One Hundred and Three Houses Surveyed, the following facts are apparent: Negroes were paying rent and living in dilapidated homes which needed lights, in unhealthy basements; with bad toilets, impossible roads; trash wagons irregular; no lights or pavement on streets; no water; big dangerous holes in streets; foundations of homes needing raising; dump grounds near house; near which three people had died with tuberculosis within the year; surface toilets in violation of the city laws; toilets out of repair; trash wagons failing to carry off trash, garbage not removed; steps broken down and plaster falling, all dangerous; and sewers stopped up.

Effort to Organize Interracial Group of Women at Atlanta 1921, and Plans for Inter-Racial Program for Betterment of Negro Home Life. A Sub-Committee meeting was called by Mrs. W. A. Albright November 16, 1921, of the Negro Division of the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association as a result of the fact-findings of the Survey of Living Conditions of Negroes in the April Health and Clean-Up Campaign. It was called also a result of the meeting of the Women of the Southern

1. Report of Sub-Committee of the Colored Division of the Atlanta Anti-Tuberculosis Association, November 16, 1921.
Methodist Episcopal Church, at the request of Mrs. Luke Johnson, who had attempted to effect an Inter-Racial organization at Memphis, Tennessee in 1920. In the light of later developments, dissatisfaction on the part of Colored women because of discrimination as to the rights of Negro women to equal protection, and opportunity to share in the leadership and administration of their own affairs on the part of this Board of Women of the Episcopal Methodist Church South, the entire proceedings of this meeting are quoted. It gives the liberal attitude of the leading Negro women of Atlanta called together at that meeting, and their willingness to furnish reports of their own agencies to aid Mrs. Albright in her plan to "Outline and Survey the work being done in other Communities." Women representing leadership in their organizations promised to send written reports to Mrs. Albright; Gate City Kindergarten Association, State Parent-Teacher Association; Neighborhood Clinic, and a City Federation of Women's Clubs; Miss Dickinson promised that she would ask the president who was out of the city at the time to send in a written report of the Neighborhood Union. Following up this promise, Miss Mary Dickerson wrote to Mrs. Hope on November 28th, asking:

"Will it be possible for you to get in communication with Mrs. W. A. Albright and give her some information as to the work being done in the Atlanta Neighborhood Union, or better still, mail her last year's report at her home, 32 Springdale Road, City. She is so anxious to have this material within the next few days. It is my fault that you have not been reached earlier."

The report is most enlightening in revealing the eagerness of the other group in using plans and ideas of Negro Women Social Workers.

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1. Letter from Miss Mary Dickinson (November 28, 1921) to Mrs. John Hope asking that information relating to the Neighborhood Union be sent to Mrs. W. A. Albright, 32 Springdale Road, Atlanta, Georgia.
of Atlanta in putting over their programs, and is enlightening also as a definite example of the attitude of the other group when seeking aid, generally "Makes it plain that these women were not seeking information for any reason except in order to be more helpful and that the two groups might be drawn closer together. We quote the report in full:

REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE WHICH MET NOVEMBER 16, 1921 TO PLAN INTER-RACIAL PROGRAM

Mrs. W. A. Albright called a Sub-Committee meeting on Nov. 16, 1921, at 4 o'clock at 23 E. Cain Street. This Sub-Committee was called in council to consider an inter-racial program which would lead to a betterment of Negro home life. Those called to meet at the committee were:

Miss Cora Finley, Principal of one of the Negro schools; she was to represent the relation of the school to the home; Mrs. J. E. W. Bowen, President of the Gate City Free Kindergarten Association. Mrs. Bowen is also interested in community provision for reading and is promoting a library in South Atlanta; Mrs. H. L. Green, President of the Federated Clubs of Colored Women; Mrs. Ida B. Hill, director in the Atlanta Anti-Tuberculosis Association; Mrs. John Hope, President of the Neighborhood Union, and Mrs. H. R. Butler, President of the State Parent-Teachers Association; Miss Katie Kelley, Educational Agent of the Anti-Tuberculosis Association; Negro Department; and Miss Mary Dickinson. Of this number, Miss Finley, Mrs. Bowen, Miss Kelley, Mrs. Butler and Miss Dickinson were present.

Mrs. Albright called the meeting to order and told something of the development of the inter-racial work among the women. She told of the organization perfected at Memphis, Tenn. and stated that Mrs. Luke Johnson had been made chairman of the southeastern states to promote inter-racial interests for women. Mrs. Johnson in turn has created sub-chairmen in each state and these state chairmen in turn have each appointed three sub-chairmen to consider the inter-racial work from the standpoint of the church, the home and the school. Mrs. Albright stated that she was to represent the outline of work for the home and had called this as a sub-committee of her own group, asking for suggestions and information. It was made plain that these women were not seeking information for any reason except in order to be more helpful and that the two groups of women might be drawn closer together.

1. Report of Sub-committee which met November 16, 1921 to plan Inter-Racial Program.
Mrs. Albright read over a list of points which had already been suggested, beginning with provision for prenatal care, infant care, informational centers or better babe centers, etc. She also introduced an outline covering the home, which not only included the interior, but the location, lighting, paving, etc. She asked the committee to think of the problem, however, in a larger measure than that of Atlanta - she wished them to think in terms of the state which would include rural districts and rural homes.

After this statement, Mrs. Butler expressed herself as being greatly pleased because she felt that it was essential that the people who were leaders in each race, should be brought together in sympathy before other groups could be developed. Miss Finley and Mrs. Butler both pledged themselves and the groups of women with whom they were working to give every assistance possible. A general discussion followed in which a point was made that -

First: we must be informed as to what was being done in Atlanta, Macon and other sections that would re-act in the homes. A running survey of Atlanta was made; Mrs. Albright stating that she wished to outline and survey the work being done in other communities.

The following welfare work that would react on the home was presented. Mrs. Albright asked that written reports of each of these be given her:

1st. Mrs. Bowen promised to mail a report of the Gate City Kindergarten to Mrs. Albright. This Free Kindergarten Association not only is interested in the groups of kindergartens but with the Herndon Center which also operates the only day nursery for Negro children in Atlanta.

Second: Mrs. H. R. Butler as President of the State Parent-Teachers Association and also a prominent leader in women's lodges, offered to mail a report of the Parent-Teachers' work to Mrs. Albright.

Third: The Neighborhood Union was not represented because Mrs. Hope was out of the city and Mrs. Watson had another engagement, but Miss Dickinson was asked to write a letter asking Mrs. Hope to communicate with Mrs. Albright and give her a report of the work of the Neighborhood Union in Atlanta. This Union is organized directly for the betterment of the Home and community.

Fourth: Mrs. Butler suggested that the Urban League contribute the following pieces of information: Their surveys on housing conditions, sanitation, paving, street lighting, rent charges, etc. Mr. J. O. Thomas was to be asked to furnish this report to Mrs. Albright.

Fifth: Some mention was made of the use of the public library on Auburn Avenue for children out of school hours, but no action was taken as to a report. This library has recently been installed in Atlanta.

Sixth: In the absence of Mrs. Hill, Miss Kelley promised to furnish a report of the educational and clinical work being done for the Negro children by the Anti-Tuberculosis Association. She also offered to try
and see the Janes Worker who operates throughout Fulton County organizing Canning Clubs, teaching handcraft in rural schools, to see what was being done in developing better home conditions and preparation of food.

Seventh: In the absence of Mrs. H. L. Green, it was not possible to give returns from the City Federation of Negro Women's Clubs, but she was to be asked if possible to mail a report to Mrs. Albright.

Eighth: The Foster Home and the delinquent child was mentioned and it was brought out that the State Board of Public Welfare could furnish reports on orphanages furnished by the Negroes throughout the state. These reports may be secured from Mr. Burr Blackburn at the State Board of Welfare, Capitol. These reports are in printed and typewritten form.

Ninth: The question was raised as to the relation of the Travelers' Aid Work to the home. The girl leaving home and going to the city or from one town to another is often in need of assistance. Mrs. Albright asked that this question be left open and she referred it to her committee for consideration and further instructions.

The different members of the committee expressed themselves as being very glad to be called into this preliminary meeting and hoped to be able to make further contributions. The committee adjourned to meet again at the call of Mrs. Albright.

Activities of the Neighborhood Center 1921 - Movie, Tale of Two Cities. The fiscal year of the Neighborhood Union evidently ended with the January, for we notice from a search of the records, that the Treasurer's Annual Report was usually made in January. 1921 found the organization with about a half thousand; very remarkable when we take into account that the only money activities of 1920 were a Carnival, a Box Party and the presentation of a movie "A Tale of Two Cities" in which latter activity they had the cooperation of the Y.M.C.A. of Morehouse College. Of course expenses were light because, as said before, the Mayor of Atlanta granted them a free license to operate their machine, and the college charged only for electricity. They owned their own movie machine, hence, their expense was around $12.00. According to the 1921 report, there was $513.89 cash in the bank.
"A Tale of Two Cities" realized $337.69. Of course their expenses might have eaten this up, but soon they began again to raise funds and they always kept a neat sum to their account in the bank. Although they had expenses amounting to $76.20, they gave Morehouse $10.00, paid for work on center $74.35, gave $13.00 to the entertainment of the Southeastern Federation of Women's Clubs at Atlanta June 28-30, which convened at Augusta, July 1, 2, 3, and sent a delegate to the convention, and an April expense of $68.49, we find that they kept cash in the bank: January 13, they had $513.89 cash in the bank; April 12, $287.21 cash in the bank, June 9, $212.72; July 18, $294.12. In the meanwhile, from January 13, 1921 to July 18, 1921, the Board of Directors had worked and sponsored almost identical activities of 1920, which gave them a good report for the coming year. Mrs. Barnett reported $42.25 for lunches saved. January 1921 a movie was sponsored at the City Auditorium.

In the 1921 April Clean-Up Activities. All directors made excellent reports. One director said her Neighborhood had cleaned yards, but had dumped the trash in the alley - she was instructed to have it removed. Mrs. Andrews reported that clinics had been held at the clinic and in cottages, and that the "Neighborhood Union" had demonstrated to 2,485 children in the public schools; and that she had attended the convention of the Big Brother and Big Sister Movement. The directors paid for coal for the needy; paid rent, bought clothes and food, and furnished medical aid in addition to clinic aid, and

1. Minutes of the Neighborhood Union April 14, 1921.
cases turned over to the Family Welfare. The Union paid $5.00 for literature for the 1921 Clean-Up Week, $5.00 fee for entertainment of Southeastern Federation June 28-30. Each district had everyone vaccinated. They supported the movie and mass meeting at the City Auditorium June 16, given for the Club Women and Social Workers of the Federation and attended the meeting of the Federation. They spent $42.50 aiding the sick; and increased the service of the free clinic. They gave a provision shower for a poor family.

They cooperated with the First Summer School held at Morehouse, 1921. Atlanta University and Spelman cooperating, President John Hope of Morehouse College, visited the June 9th meeting and gave a talk about the school, in which he asked the Board of Directors to send their children to the summer school. This the members gladly consented to. It will be remembered that the Atlanta University Summer School was instituted in the summer of 1921.

A bed was bought for a sick woman and disturbing disorderly neighbors moved. At the June meeting, 1921, the Urban League was reported as "operating in Atlanta;" mention was made of the fact that the Union was already affiliated with the National body. "They offered to rent to the Urban League the Neighborhood Home." The State Federation Meeting at Atlanta received the Union's support. They also aided in sending Miss Talbert, President National Federation of Women's Clubs, to Norway. A Girl's Physical Education Summer Club was conducted by Miss Thelma Whittaker on Morehouse Campus. She was a recent graduate of Sergeant. Thirty girls took the course; fine work was done. A party for the seven Unions of the Sixteen Zones was given at the residence of Mrs. John Hope. A special Educational Report made by Mrs. Shivery was
commended and reported as being placed in the files. A Carnival.

October 14, Moving Picture \$90.88. Nov. 11, 1920, the money report completed, all expenses paid, \$137.70; the expenses did not exceed \$12.01. A vote of thanks was given Morehouse College and its Y.M.C.A. for cooperation. Aided poor children to get into school.

Thus the year 1921 was rich in achievement and ended with an admirable record.

Other Activities. Their fight on vice and crime continued in 1921 and a disorderly house on Fair Street was investigated. A near beer cafe was investigated. A "mental defect" mother's rent was paid by the Union for the poor woman who was provided for by the Union. Report on the Annual between West Fair and Greensferry on Chestnut.

The progress of the School is shown by the following continuation of that Announcement from the Atlanta School of Social Work:

"Class room and office space, as well as part of the time of its professor of sociology contributed by Morehouse College, assured the existence of the School during its first years. In June 1921, the American Red Cross generously appropriated funds for the employment of a full time field work supervisor. This filled a gap in the program and greatly increased the effectiveness of the work.

"The School was incorporated under the laws of the State of Georgia on May 27, 1925, when through an appropriation from the Laura Spelman, Rockefeller Memorial, it was able to function as an absolutely separate institution.

"Beginning with the year 1928-1929 a new program was inaugurated at the School which consisted of extending the curriculum from one to two years; of raising the entrance requirements to at least two years of college work with credit in a college of recognized standing; a formal plan of cooperation with the five local Negro colleges through

1. From Minutes of 1921.

2. Ibid.
which seniors majoring in social science in these colleges might take the first year of the two year curriculum of the Atlanta School of Social Work as part of the requirements for the A. B. degree in their respective colleges. Thus they can complete the curriculum in social work with one year of post-graduate work in the Atlanta School of Social Work. These students also receive full credit for field work practice.

"Other changes inaugurated during the school year 1928-1929 were a summer school conducted jointly with the Morehouse-Spelman-Atlanta University Summer School, the courses in the School expanded to include specific courses on the Negro not offered in any other School of social work and all courses made semester courses which permits students to enter at the beginning of any semester.

"The school was admitted into membership of the American Association of Schools of Professional Social Work, December 29, 1928.

"In September, 1932, the beginning of the school year 1932-1933, the School moved into a separate building. Up until this time it had always shared quarters with tenants in the Herndon Building, Auburn Avenue."
A Year of Inter-racial Co-operation. 1922 was an eventful year in which there was splendid inter-racial co-operation between city officials and the Neighborhood Union.

Miss Edna Lamson of Spelman College Agreed to Lecture in Conjunction with the Activities of the Neighborhood Union Center. As the Union continued to accept students from the School of Social Service for Community and Club work, it was necessary to secure lecturers from time to time. Miss Lamson agreed upon delivering a series of lectures and submitted her subjects to the President of the Union.

Some topics submitted were: Native equipment of children; Habits and habit formation (Discipline); Play; Moral and religious nature of children (Training); Cross section of a child of 11 years of age; Cross section of a child at 5 years of age; the brilliant child and the slow child; the problems of adolescence. As I work along I may find that I can combine somewhere and thus have fewer lectures.

At this time the Neighborhood Union had begun to serve as a laboratory for Community and Club Work for Social Agencies in Atlanta.

The Social Service Institute in 1922 was gaining in influence, and Mrs. Hope was still active in its direction. She had succeeded in securing Miss Lamson, Dean of Spelman to deliver a series of lectures. Mrs. Hope submitted the following tentative program to Miss Thompson for Neighborhood Class Work:

1. Letter from Mrs. Edna E. Lamson to Mrs. Hope (January 19, 1922) suggesting a series of lectures.

2. Letter to Miss Edith Thompson (March 6, 1922) in which plans are given for the Neighborhood Union Community Organization Course.
I am sending as I promised what I had planned for the Community Organization Course at the Neighborhood House.

I am requesting that the students of the Social Service training school, be permitted to give four hours per week field work and be given credit for same. I wish them to do—

1st. — House to house visiting in the community about the Neighborhood House, making sufficient study of the Neighborhood to have an idea of the needs and resources.

2nd. To interest the people in the work that is being done in the Neighborhood House.

3rd. To thereafter visit special cases.

4th. To assist with the Mother's meetings.

5th. To assist with the Clinics for the sick adults— for well babies and sick babies.

6th. To receive instruction and demonstration in Recreation and play.

7th. To have each student conduct a club of girls or boys.

All work to be supervised.

Miss Thompson refers Neighborhood Outline to Miss Pendleton of Welfare Organization. Miss Thompson, after considering the outline, considered it too heavy for a student's laboratory work period, and recommended that Miss Pendleton, Executive Secretary of the Associated Charities as the latter was more experienced. An excerpt from Miss Thompson's letter shows the splendid co-operation of the agencies:

I have read your outline of the community course you have planned and am very much interested in it. It seems to me to offer a great deal that will be useful to the students but I am wondering if it would not be better, in the limited time you have (four hours a week) to devote your time to the work as described under headings 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th.

I would suggest that you talk this over with Miss Pendleton. She has had a wider experience in this sort of thing than I

1. Letter to Miss Edith Thompson (March 6, 1922) acknowledging outline of Community Course and suggesting that the matter be discussed with a Miss Pendleton.
have. She has been helpful to the Associated Charities
and will, I am sure, be glad to see that the students
get from some other part of the field work the things you
see the need of, but cannot cover. I think that what she
has already arranged covers your third heading.

If I can be of any help at any time you must let me know.
I am deeply interested in the School.1

It may be well to say here, that the Neighborhood Union Center
has been in constant use for laboratory purposes by schools and agencies
since its organization as a study of its records reveal.

The Neighborhood Union had now become a department of the
National Federation of Women's Clubs, and they had written asking for a
program suitable for a round table discussion. An interesting point of
the recommendation in considering the actions of the Union in 1933, 1934,
1935. They felt they did not have time for a discussion of Child Welfare
and Race Co-operation. The following is an excerpt of the recommendation:2

I think your suggestion of a "round table" is fine and
since we hope to be able some day to send the National
Federation's propaganda through this department to every
home, I believe sufficient time should be given to ex-
plain the plan of operation, so that people may have a
clear vision of the correlation of the Clubs and Neighbor-
hood work. This correlation can be brought about without
disrupting the Clubs, yet the Clubs through the Neigh-
borhoods can reach every home.

The two Departments of the Neighborhood work which to me,
seem at present to be most essential are the "Health,
Hygiene and Care of the Sick"and "Citizenship". If we
can through our Neighborhoods, get our women to register
and take on the duty of citizens—the "National Federation
of Colored Women" will be one of the strongest powers in
this country. So we must look forward to the time when
every Colored family in this country will be tied up to
the National "Federation of Colored Women". My suggestion
for the program of the Neighborhood Union Department is
this--

1. Letter from Miss Edith Thomson to Mrs. Hope (March 10, 1922) acknowled-
ging outline of Community Course and suggesting that the matter be
discussed with a Miss Pendleton.

2. Letter to Miss Myrtle Foster Cook (June 4, 1922) in which appears ac-
knowledgment of suggestions and outline of program for the Neighborhood
Union.
1. (a) General plan and scope of Neighborhood Union work.
   by Mrs. John Hope, Atlanta

2. Health Hygiene and Care of the Sick of Neighborhood
   by Mrs. Ludie Andrews, R. N.

3. Development of Citizenship in the Neighborhood
   by Mrs. Julian W. Lyons, Wash., D.C.

Some other departments are very important such as Child's Welfare and Race Co-Operation, etc. but I am quite sure there is not time for this. Should be pleased to know what you think of the Department Program and how much time can be given it.

American Red Cross Co-operates with the Social Service Institute, (1922). One of the main courses of the Social Service Institute was Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick. Many copies of this class work, which was under the direction of the American Red Cross, may be found in the files of the Neighborhood Union.

It is to be noted that the Red Cross had from the very beginning not only co-operated in the furtherance of the Social Service Institute, but had given definite assistance by supplying a supervisor for the school and giving a salary for the same.

In the announcement of the Atlanta School of Social Work 1932-1933 we read:

In June, 1921, the American Red Cross generously appropriated funds for the employment of a full time field work supervisor. This filled a gap in the program and greatly increased the effectiveness of the work.

A duplicate copy of the American Red Cross Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick Report dated July 22, 1922, signed by Nurse Ludie Andrews, who was a teacher at the Social Service Institute at the time, is in the files for that year and is evidence of the co-operation of the Red Cross with the School. The Neighborhood Union supplied a member of the faculty of the Neighborhood Union.

1. From announcement of the Atlanta School of Social Work 1931-32.
Institute, Mrs. Andrews, who still directs the Clinic work of the Neighborhood Union and is a member of its Executive Board.

Inter-racial Activities. The President of the Neighborhood Union who was also Chairman of the Board of Directors, was member also of the Woman’s Division of the Inter-racial Commission, and a pioneer in inter-racial good will. She often spoke of her work at Atlanta, when attending Social Welfare Conferences in other states. At a splendid meeting in Dallas, Texas, she heard Mrs. A. H. Dyson who addressed the White Interdenominational School of Missions, "Our (Negro) Women and Their Clubs." Among other things Mrs. Dyson said:

Like any other group, we have clubs of various types.

There are clubs for Culture, Art, Music, Social, Charity, Business College, Athletic, Church, Parent-Teacher, Health and Mission Work. The Activities of the clubs often interlace each at some time extending into the activities of another line of work. I shall not attempt to tell you of all the useful things our clubs are doing, but will select a few and outline their accomplishments.1

From her address Mrs. Dyson showed that though many activities overlap yet many gave effective information and training beneficial to group life very similar to the work done by the women of the Neighborhood Union.

Mrs. A. V. West addressed the same group of white women, the White Inter-denominational School of Missions, September 24, 1922, at Dallas, Texas. She spoke on "Negro Education--Its Trend". An excerpt from her address is significant:2

"We meet today in a cause which interests the entire Nation--education. The interest of one in this cause,

1. A copy of the complete address is in the Neighborhood Union files for 1922.

2. Copy of NEGRO EDUCATION--ITS TREND. An address before the white Inter-denominational School of Missions, Dallas, Texas, delivered September 24, 1922 by Mrs. A. H. Dyson.
is the interest of all. Therefore, we are moved by a single impulse—the common good of all. A nation can be no stronger than its most illiterate group, just as a chain is no stronger than its weakest link. The great body politic is endangered by the illiterate group just as a sore on the finger may injure the body by developing blood poison. Ignorance is a curse and it is a bane to progress and a hindrance to the commonwealth.

She showed that where Texas had been 37th in a rating on illiteracy, it had begun to improve Negro education. A full report of her speech is found in the Appendix. It is valuable for its brave attack on educational discrimination by a Negro woman addressing a group of white women.

**Interracial Group of Women of the Church South Invites Colored Women to Outline Some Recommendations for the Negro Public Schools.** At a meeting of the committee appointed to make recommendations for Negro Public Schools, this committee sent a report to Mrs. Luke Johnson. An excerpt from the findings show that emphasis was placed on the professional health supervision, adequate examinations and their proper facilities; classes for retarded children and some other modern projects among which were "Proper examination of school children; convenient rooms for examination; adequate compensation for physicians and nurses; uniforms; two classes for backward children; and an open air school."¹

**Public School Situation—1922.** At the Board Meeting of the Neighborhood Union, called for the purpose of attending to the park situation, other civic matters were discussed, and recommendations for their remedy made. Among these were some already sent to Mrs. Luke Johnson.² Quoting

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¹ Part of a committee report. Addressed to Mrs. Johnson; dated October 18, 1922.

² Minutes of the Board of Directors Meeting, Neighborhood Union—1922.
from the minutes we get a fuller account of what the women desired:

We desire for the schools, proper examination of the children; convenient room for examination; sufficient supply of nurses; uniforms for nurses; classes for backward children; a sufficient number of schools; convenience of locations of these; so that the distance for some children will not be so great; abolition of double and triple sessions; fewer books to be carried by the pupils; introduction of books by Negro authors; truant officers; visiting teachers, and open air schools.

Other questions discussed were: The need for an educated ministry; members were urged to pay their poll tax, which were then due; the urge to qualify to vote; child welfare; and plans were made to give a play to raise funds for the boys of the clubs to join the Y. M. C. A. A mass meeting was planned for June, and the usual campaign for health and beauty was launched.

Quoting the Board Minutes again:

All are urged to burn, bury, and beautify. The Neighborhood Union will be called upon to assist in the work as heretofore. The paint and hardware stores are making out rates on their paints and tools for gardening as an inducement for the people to clean up. The campaign will go through four weeks as heretofore, in honor of Mr. Washington's birthday.

Committees appointed to Visit the School. We read from the

Minutes that:

The president appointed a committee to visit the schools: Mrs. I. B. Hall, Mitchell Street; Mrs. Craig, Summer Hill; Mrs. Irwin, Houston; Mrs. Jones, Gray; Mrs. Cook, Roach; Mrs. Andrews, Young; Mrs. Irwin, Storr; Mrs. Wilkins, Ashby; Mrs. McKinney, Taylor; Mrs. Sutton, Carrie Steele; Mrs. Harrison, Pittsburg. They were asked to report at the next meeting.

1. Ibid.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
The Park Survey: Survey of a Hundred Families Surrounding Washington Park: In 1922, like other years, the Neighborhood Union had a grave civic problem brought to it for solution. Repeated requests from citizens living nearby the Washington Park sought its help. Hence, during the spring of this year, the Neighborhood Union made a survey of conditions surrounding Washington Park (a municipal park for Negroes). As a result of this survey the city authorities and members of the City Council were urged to use their influence to protect the youth who visited the park.

How It Was Done: They went about getting results in their usual way. The Board Managers of the Neighborhood Union met and discussed at length the horrible conditions. A petition to the Mayor and Park Commissioner was prepared and read to the group. Attention was called to specific grievances as follows: Damaging influences which prevailed at the park, such as: joint bath houses, conducive to immorality; ill effects of bi-weekly dances; immoral practices that took place in the park required stricter oversight; that well housed lavatories were needed; police protection; removal of garbage needed; that playgrounds be enclosed with chains; that seats be provided, and that concessions for cafeteria be well built in and food cooked according to sanitary laws of the city.

Members were commissioned to find out what the zoning laws were for this part of town. (West Side).

Co-operation of City Officials. On October 14, a letter was received from the office of the General Manager of the Department of Parks saying:¹

This will acknowledge receipt of communication of

¹ Letter from Miss Lillian Everitt, Secretary to the Manager of the City Department of Parks, October 20, 1922.
October 14, which will be presented to the Board of Park Commissioners at their regular monthly meeting Wednesday, November 1, 1922.

A copy of the Petition was sent also to outstanding citizens. Among these was Mr. John Eagan, founder of the Inter-Racial Commission, and deeply concerned with the welfare of Negro citizens. Mr. Forrester B. Washington made the survey.

PETITION TO MAYOR KEY AND THE PARK COMMISSION
From
The Neighborhood Union

To the Honorable Mayor of the City of Atlanta,
Dear Sir:

The Neighborhoods in close proximity to the Washington Park do respectfully call your attention to the very damaging influences which prevailed at the Park during the past summer. We plead with you to have such conditions at this Park as will tend to elevate our people.

1. We wish first to call your attention to the bath-house, now in course of construction, and urge that, because of the opportunity for immoral conduct, separate bath-houses, differently located for men, and for women be built; and further that a separate bath-house be built for boys and one for girls.

2. That the permit of Arthur Lewis who lives on Lena Street, facing the Park, be revoked. The ill effects of the bi-weekly dances given by him, on the community and on those who frequent the Park is very noticeable.

3. That stricter oversight be kept at the pool and over the entire Park, because of immoral practices indulged in.

4. That there be lavatories well-housed.
5. That a committee be appointed to pass on the class of music rendered at the Park.

6. That the police protection be increased, and that police-men remain in Park until closing time.

7. That garbage be removed at least once a day from every part of the Park.

8. That the water in the pool be changed oftener than every eight days because of speed of contamination of water.

9. That the playground be enclosed with chains, or some other appropriate marking.

10. That seats, well-built, be placed over Park at convenient points, and especially on playground.

11. That one concession, and that one conducted along the lines of a well-organized cafeteria, be allowed in Park. That all foods be cooked within this well-built cafeteria.

Anti-Lynching Crusade. In 1922 an Anti-Lynching Crusade was launched. A form letter with the caption "A Million Women United to Suppress Lynching" was released. Key women throughout the country were invited to do the crusade work in all cities. The campaign began December 31, 1922. An excerpt from the letter gives the directions and suggestions for the crusade:

"1st: Gather about you as large a group of women as possible. Object: To unite one million women to suppress lynching. Membership: Every woman and girl in your locality. Sunrise Prayer Meeting: October 1. Noonday prayer: "Pray daily without ceasing". Special Sermons: October 1--November 5--against lynching by every pastor in your city. Sacrifice Weeks: First week of October,

1. Form letter from Mrs. Mary B. Talbert (September 20, 1922) extending an invitation to become a key promoter for Atlanta with the Anti-Lynching Crusaders.
November, December. Help in this crusade to make the Dyer Anti-Lynching Bill a law. Let every woman give of her sacrifices at least $1.00, every cent of which goes to help end lynching and mob violence. Buttons can be secured either from your State Director or the National Director at a cost of $10.00 per thousand. Sell none for less than 10 cents. Let every woman wear her button daily. Read enclosed pamphlet and talk about the 83 women known to have been lynched. Announce your meetings through the press.

Among the leading Negro women in this movement were: Mrs. Mary B. Talbert, Mrs. Helen Curtis, Mrs. Butler R. Wilson, Mrs. Lillian Alexander, Mrs. Grace Nail Johnson, Mrs. Alice Dunbar-Nelson, Miss Jessie R. Faust, Mrs. Etnah Boutte, Mrs. Nina DuBois, Mrs. Genevieve Cannon, Mrs. Laura Rollock, Mrs. Lillian Ray Waller, Mrs. Mary Townsend Seymour, Mrs. Sadie E. Fitz Allen, Mrs. Grace Henderson, Mrs. Lucy Carr Brooks, Mrs. Lottie Cooper.

The Neighborhood Union was invited to take charge of the crusade in Atlanta under the direction of Mrs. Hope.

Accomplishments of the Center, 1922. A large Social evening for the members and their friends was planned to be given on Morehouse Campus. One Neighborhood was organized and affiliated. The Mass meeting set for the fourth Sunday was a feature. All were urged to attend. This mass meeting had been planned in the interest of the Bark Survey. Mrs. Chadwick was granted permission to have her girls play on the Neighborhood Union grounds, also to use the grounds to plant gardens. Decision to sell the Center was reached, and a committee was appointed to handle the transaction. Registration was urged, a Book Shower was outlined. This closed the projects for the year. Free books of today for public school children form quite a contrast to those days.

Noted Philanthropist Praises Neighborhood Union. Mary Antin, returning from the conference at Tuskegee Institute wrote concerning her impressions of the meeting and congratulated the Union. She compared the
of the Negro with that of other disadvantaged groups. A brief quotation from her letter is given for its gracious charm in speaking on a delicate question:

More strength to you in your neighborhood work. That there should be such need is pitiful. That there should have to be a militant organization to beg for lights for the people! In this respect I suppose your Colored people are no worse off than the great masses of white people who live in uncared for sections of the Southern cities. I can assure you that they are in no degree worse off than thousands of immigrants living in the borders of many rural communities in the North. In every case, the communal authorities will do nothing unless civic crusaders clamor for their rights. But it is good to know that where there is need there do arise agents to meet the need.

That was a wonderful gathering at Tuskegee. I for one was very happy to meet all the good people from North and South, yourself among them.

The attitude here expressed is different in flavor from the "just to help you" type. It breathes a sympathy, yet withal carries more of the feeling of racial equality than any expression coming from the other group. Plainly she expresses the opinion that questions such as ours are peculiar to any minority group. The letter also has such a personal flavor, that the superiority complex attitude of the other group so often hidden, yet felt after all proceedings have been concluded, is not intimated.

Bond Issue for Schools. In 1922 a Bond Issue was floated, a part of which was to be allocated for school improvement. The Neighborhood Union worked with other citizens to get the Bonds floated. The Negro vote was the balance of power at the time, and authorities worked zealously to

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1. Letter from Mary Antin (1922) congratulating and comparing the plight of the Negro with that of other disadvantaged groups.

2. Testimony of Principal of Bailor Street School who was stationed there (1922).
get Negroes to vote as one element of whites, constituting one-third of the ballot power in Atlanta, were against the bonds. Mass meetings were held everywhere and at all hours of day and night; in churches, lodges, clubs, and even in the night schools, in fact, in any place where large masses of Negroes were assembled. On the day when ballots were cast, both whites and Negroes were stationed at voting precincts to see that the election was legally carried out and to give any legal aid necessary. This was unusual; both equal in number, two whites, two Negroes. The principal of Baylor Street School was stationed at a precinct opposite M. Rich's Department store in the heart of the most aristocratic district.
Grave school problems occupied the Union and other citizens the entire year. The difficulty was increased because of the new Bond Schools had been erected and were occupied with the exception of the New Senior-Junior High School, Booker T. Washington; and the Junior Elementary School, David T. Howard. Seating Capacity was the problem, and there was one 16 room beautiful brick school for whites in the West Side, Walker Street School, with very few pupils enrolled and another large wooden structure in the North section, the Negro "Lightening district" in which were very few pupils. These schools the Negroes wanted, and they fought until they got them. It occupied a year, for Council and the Education Board had done what the Bond Issue had promised. Hence a Scientific Statistical Research and Survey had to be made, and that discreetly. It is without doubt the most valuable document on record available to Negroes for comprehensive information on seating capacity in Atlanta Public Schools, in a compact readable form.

To get this school meant a hard, long fight; courage, patience, and perseverance. This effort lay aside a human appeal, but figures talk. Because of the recent survey of schools by the Columbia University Group, Dr. Strayer and Dr. Englehardt, some data was already available. Dr. Hope, D. P. James Bryant, Mr. Bell, The F. T. A., Women's Clubs, Neighborhood Union, Churches, and All organizations, got behind the movement and carried it to a victorious end.

Petition on Schools: ¹

Atlanta, Georgia,
September 29, 1923.

To His Honor, the Mayor of Atlanta; Honorable Walter A. Sims and the

1. Petition to Mayor Sims, City Council and President Board Education 1923.
Members of City Council,
To the Honorable W. W. Gaines, President, and Members of the Board of Education,
To Professor W. A. Sutton, Superintendent of City Public Schools,

Honorable Gentlemen:

The City of Atlanta has, according to a census conducted under the direction of the city school officials in the spring of 1923, a public school population of 52,000; of this number 34,250 are white children and 17,750 or 34% are negro children. It is estimated that the city now has a school population of 54,000: 56,000 white children and 18,000 Negro children.

For the instruction of the 17,750 Negro children the city has provided twelve public school buildings. Two school buildings, David T. Howard and the Junior-Senior High School, are now in process of erection, and one, the David T. Howard, will very soon be ready for occupancy; these two buildings will bring the total to fourteen public school buildings for Negro Children.

At the close of the public school day Friday, September 28, 1923, the twelve school buildings in use for Negro Children had a total seating capacity of 4,877. The total enrollment in these twelve schools for the same day and date was 11,469. The pupils who are to attend the David T. Howard School, which will combine the former Storrs and Houston Street Schools, have not been enrolled.

The seating capacity of the public school buildings now in use for Negro children is only 42% of the total enrollment. It is, therefore, apparent that all the children enrolled cannot be accommodated even for part
time instruction by the use of the unsatisfactory and baneful double session. Many of them are of necessity victims of what is called the triple session which means that three separate groups of children are handled during the day and necessitates the extension of the school day to four-thirty o'clock in the afternoon.

In the twelve school buildings considered, there are 114 rooms. In order to seat for a regular school day the present enrollment, one hundred pupils would have to be placed in each room. Including the half-day teachers there is a total of 159 teachers for the 11,469 pupils enrolled or an average of 72 children for each teacher employed. For the 159 teachers engaged, there are 217 separate grades to be taught.

9,028 children are in the double session, 727 children are in the triple session and 895 children get a school day of 2 1/2 hours including a short recess. In the entire public school system for Negro children, only 205 pupils are getting a full day of school work, which number is less than 2% of the total enrollment.

It might appear upon first thought that some appreciable relief for these conditions will result when the two school buildings now being erected are completed and occupied. Such relief is not likely to be experienced. For the school year 1921-22, Storrs School had a seating capacity of 375 and an enrollment of 771; Houston Street School had a seating capacity of 688, and an enrollment of 1,088. The combined seating capacity of the two schools was 1,063 and the combined enrollment 1,859. Their enrollment exceeded their seating capacity by 796. Both schools had double and triple sessions. It is reasonably certain that more children in the area served by the Storrs and Houston Street Schools last school year will enroll for this school year than did for the last school year inasmuch as all the
schools show an increased enrollment for this year. The David T. Howard School building will, when it is completed, replace the old Storrs and Houston Street Schools. The unit of that school now under construction will, we are informed, have a seating capacity of about 900 which will be a number less than the total enrollment of Storrs and Houston Street Schools last year by 959 and about the same general conditions will prevail there as exist in the schools now in operation. However, no high school pupils will be taught in the David T. Howard School when it is opened this year and that will reduce the excess of students over the seating capacity to a number which will probably not require the use of the triple session in that school. This eventuality is considered likely wholly on the basis of last year's enrollment.

The completion of the Junior-Senior High School will help some but even that will not afford any very great relief for the conditions herein enumerated. At present there are scattered throughout the various schools of the city 1,172 pupils who are doing high school work and who will be transferred to the Junior-Senior High School when it is ready to be occupied, but this number will be offset by students who are at present and will be in the overflow or triple session group, and the double session will remain for all the schools, as at present is the case, and for some the triple session will likely continue of necessity.

The foregoing facts and statistics give the general situation existing in the public school system for Negro children, but taken separately the individual schools present special conditions and specific facts which could not be known except by a study of each school as a unit of the system.
Bailor Street School

Bailor Street School has two rooms with a seating capacity of 44 and an enrollment of 59. There are two teachers, four separate grades, 39 children in double session, and 20 pupils who get a full school day.

Carrie Steele School

Carrie Steele School has three rooms with a seating capacity of 94, and an enrollment of 195. It has four teachers for seven grades and 94 pupils in double session.

Dimmock Street School

Dimmock Street School has four rooms with a seating capacity of 106 and an enrollment of 269. There are five teachers, nine grades and 262 pupils in double session.

South Atlanta School

South Atlanta School has five rooms with a seating capacity of 231 and an enrollment of 347. It has six teachers and 120 pupils in double session.

Wesley Avenue School

Wesley Avenue School has six rooms with a seating capacity of 269 and an enrollment of 473. In that school are 390 children in the double session.

Bell Street School

Bell Street School has eight rooms with a seating capacity of 395 and an enrollment of 724. There, 673 children, in double session, and 51 full time pupils.

Yonge Street School

Yonge Street School has eight rooms with a seating capacity of
468 and an enrollment of 1,080. The seating capacity is 43% of the enrollment. 1,048 pupils are double session. It is doubled through the fifth grade. One teacher has a class in the mornings which has 147 children in it. This class is conducted in a room which has seats for 60 children.

Gray Street School

Gray Street School has ten rooms with a seating capacity of 642 and an enrollment of 1,210. Its seating capacity is 44% of its enrollment. There are seventeen teachers or one teacher for each 71 children. 369 of its pupils are in double session and 274 in triple session. 567 of its pupils get a school day of 2 1/2 hours including a short recess. Five grades are double and four grades triple. There is one regulation portable school building which, like the school building proper, is overcrowded. There is a serious deficiency in the number of free school books to supply the children in the grades where such books are supplied by the City.

Ashby Street School

Ashby Street School has 13 rooms with a seating capacity of 629 and an enrollment of 1,551. Its seating capacity is 40% of its enrollment. It has 22 teachers for the 1,551 pupils, six of whom are half-time instructors. 1,108 pupils are in double session, 223 pupils are in the triple session and for the whole school only 80 pupils get a full school day's work. For about two weeks after the school opened, two grades were without teachers in this school.

Edwin P. Johnson School

Edwin P. Johnson School is a new school and replaces the old Summerhill School. It has 17 rooms with a seating capacity of 633 and an enrollment of 1,700. Its seating capacity is 37% of its enrollment. There are
20 teachers in this school and if they were all full time teachers there would be 85 pupils to each teacher. 1,366 or 80% of the pupils of this school are in the double session and 205 pupils are in the triple session. Not a pupil in the school gets a full school day of work. The school operates the double session through the ninth grade which means, of course, that all high school pupils are in the double session making the entire school a double session one. There are 35 grades for 20 teachers employed, or an average of 1 3/4 grades for each teacher. In this school several children are seated on boxes and boards such as the teachers have been able to secure. We are informed that seats were sent to this school after it opened for the rooms which are without seats but were later taken away to a school for white children.

The Edmund Asa Ware School is a new school and replaces the old Roach and Mitchell Street Schools. It has 18 rooms with a seating capacity of 856 and an enrollment of 1,521 including 101 children enrolled for kindergarten. An unusual condition prevails in this school in that two distinct school organizations are being operated there. In the morning the teachers of what was formerly Mitchell Street School teach the children who were formerly of that school. In the afternoon the teachers of what was formerly Roach Street School teach the children of the old Roach Street School. It is thus seem that in so far as the children are taught at all they are all in the double session.

The old Mitchell Street School faculty number 19 has a total enrollment of 1,589 including 101 kindergarten children, but as the kindergarten is not in operation that leaves 1,488 pupils to be provided for in the mornings in a building with seats for the accommodation of 856 pupils. 652 children must report in the mornings for whom there is no seat in the school
whatever. In the afternoon when the 932 children of the old Roach Street School report 96 are without seats.

In the Mitchell Street School section of the Edmund Asa Ware School there is one class of 253 pupils; this class is assigned to a room that has seats for 50 children. When the roll is called by the teacher of this class and all children sent to the class room who can be accommodated for the day the others who could not be accommodated are dismissed for the day at 9:30 o'clock in the morning and told to return to their homes and report the next morning. The roll is called in the yard. Later on in the year weather conditions will prevent assembling the pupils in the yard for such a purpose.

William H. Crogman School

The William H. Crogman School is a new school and replaces the old Pittsburg School. It has 20 rooms with 630 seats at present and an enrollment of 1,540. Six of the rooms in this school are without seats, in three of them improvised seats, such as boxes and boards, have been placed about the concrete floors for the children to sit on. 75 pupils are thus seated in the kindergarten room.

In this school every one of the 1,340 pupils is in double session. One teacher has a class of 138 pupils, another teacher has a class of 128 pupils. The seventh grade has 66 pupils, one teacher teaches them and they are assembled in a room that has single seats for 46, which makes it necessary for the pupils to sit two in a seat.

When this school was opened there were no water connections made and as a consequence no lavatory or toilet facilities so far have been provided for the children which makes it necessary for them to seek such privacy as may be found among the nearby trees to satisfy the demands of nature. On
September the 19th a committee representing the Neighborhood Union and the City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs visited Mr. H. R. Hunter, Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools, and offered to make, at their expense, temporary provision for the relief of this embarrassing situation, but their offer was refused. They were told that within five days the water connections would be made, and that the period of time was too short for the work proposed by the Committee. The Service Company, a Negro Corporation, also offered at its expense to provide temporary toilet facilities for this school. Their offer was also not accepted.

Our information is to the effect that the same plan followed in the Edmund Asa Ware School of having two separate organizations will be operated in the David T. Howard School when it opens. That is, the teachers of the former Houston Street School will teach the children of that school in the morning of the school day and in the afternoon the teachers of the former Storrs School will teach the children of the old Storrs School. It is, therefore, planned to run the entire school on the double session method.

All of the new school buildings contain rooms to be used for cafeteria, library and manual training, but in no one of the new school buildings are these rooms being used for the purpose for which they were originally intended. The need for additional class rooms has been so urgent that all rooms have been converted into class rooms, at least for the time being. And even with these rooms pressed into service in each of the new buildings many of the teachers have to sit their pupils in relays because of the prevailing congestion.

It might be supposed that much of the congestion in our public schools arises from the presence of the children of migrants recently moved into the city. A careful checking of the schools shows that they have enrolled a total of 1,056 pupils who have moved to the city within the last twelve months.
This is but 9% of the total enrollment and such pupils, scattered as they are throughout the system, have not seriously aggravated the situation. As a matter of fact the congestion in the Negro public schools has been steadily growing worse over a period of years.

Ten years ago Negro public schools in the City had a total seating capacity of 4,102 and an enrollment of 6,163. At that time the seating capacity was 66% of the enrollment. At the beginning of the last school year (1922) the schools for Negro children had a total seating capacity of 5,545 and an enrollment of 11,145. The seating capacity at that time was 49% of the total enrollment. When the two new buildings are put into commission the ratio of 49% will not be very greatly changed, if materially changed at all.

The statistics just quoted show that in the ten year period from 1912 to 1922 the Negro public schools increases their seating capacity by 1,443 seats and increased their enrollment by 4,982 pupils. If we allow nine hundred seats each for the two school buildings not yet completed and take the combined attendance of Storrs and Houston Street Schools for the term of 1922-23, it will be seen that the seating capacity of the schools for this school year will be 6,677 and the enrollment 11,328. This will be a gain of 1,132 seats and an increase in enrollment of 2,186 for the one year period, making no allowance for increase in the enrollment of the Storrs and Houston Street Schools for the current school year. The seating capacity, under the above reckoning, will be for this school year 50% of the enrollment, a gain of 1% in seating capacity under the program of improvement made possible by the bond money recently voted for the public school system of the city.

The new buildings constructed are architecturally beautiful, splendidly equipped, modern in appointments and in every way admirably and adequately
suited to school work. The Negroes of the city are proud of them and grateful for them and congratulate the school officials upon the brilliant achievements in their construction. It is simply, in our judgment, that two great haste was made in getting rid of all of the old school buildings before opportunity was afforded to ascertain if the new buildings, under the restricted building program, would be adequate to provide the relief needed, and which we are sure was intended. Relief for the conditions now prevailing is imperative. 6,592 Negro children now enrolled in the public schools are not seated. 6,331 Negro children in the City of Atlanta are not even enrolled in the public schools.

Very little assistance in the primary and elementary training of the Negro children of the city can be expected from the private schools of the city. Morris Brown University takes no students below the sixth grade; Oglethorpe Practice School at Atlanta University is able to accommodate 180 children and takes no more than that number; Clark University begins its work with the seventh grade and Morehouse College has cut off the grades entirely.

The question of the education of his children lies close to the heart of the Negro, he is interested in securing school advantages for his children above everything else, and when he is unable to get his child in school and the child is unable to get a fair opportunity for training, a spirit of dissatisfaction and a feeling of restlessness immediately possess the parent. The lack of proper school advantages for Negro children is one of the main causes of the migration of such a large number of Negroes from the South to other sections of the country where their children are not deprived of the opportunity of securing education.

We are confident that these conditions simply need to be brought to
your attention to secure your sympathetic interest and active efforts for
t heir relief. We believe your desire and purpose is that all the public
school children of the city shall be properly and adequately provided for.
It is a difficult problem we admit but we have faith that you will find a way.

We would not presume to say how relief is to be afforded us nor
what you shall do, but that you may know we have studied the situation with
your difficulties in mind, we beg respectfully to suggest that among such
provisions of relief as you may consider in determining in which way you will
give aid, the following suggestions be considered:

(a) Transferring Walker Street School. This school is located in
a Negro community. It has 16 large class rooms and several smaller rooms
which could be advantageously utilized by our children. At present, the
school has 300 pupils in attendance and 14 teachers. This is about 22
pupils for each teacher, about 19 children for each of the 16 rooms and some
of the rooms are not in use. We are reliably informed that all but 18 of the
pupils at Walker Street School could be easily placed in other schools of that
section of the City.

(b) Transferring Davis Street School. This school is also in a
Negro community. It has 13 rooms, 14 teachers and 364 pupils. There are
26 pupils to the teacher and an average of 28 children for each of its 13
rooms.

(c) The erection of portable school buildings.

We submit our request for assistance, firm in the belief that you
will not fail us. 1

1. For information as to the signers of this Petition, see Neighborhood
Union File for 1923.
1923 Clean-up and Paint-up Campaign—There was no new or unusual feature connected with the Activity in 1923. The Community Chest had not yet effected organization so, as usual, agencies acted upon their own initiative. The Colored Division of the Atlanta Anti-Tuberculosis Association headed the movement. J. A. Robinson, of the Standard Life Insurance Company, was appointed Chairman; Miss Mary Dickinson, of the A. A. T. B. Association, Secretary. The release of literature and announcements came from the T. B. Headquarters at 23 East Cain Street. Form letters carried heading: 1

Some difficulty in launching the campaign was indicated in a letter sent from headquarters by Miss Mary Dickinson, Secretary, excerpts from which follow: 2

"We are very much disappointed that you did not attend the meeting of the Board last Thursday. Other interested people were invited and the Clean-up Campaign was launched. Mr. J. A. Robinson has been elected to the Executive Committee, headed by the Mayor and Mr. Benjamin Watkins. He will represent the Colored people, and the Clean-up Campaign this year is to be developed on a broader basis than last, we hope."

"All the Chairman and Zone Workers who were interested last year were sent a written notice, and as far as possible telephone calls were made. Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Irvin, and Mrs. Peters were the only Neighborhood Union people who were in attendance. It is possible that some of our Neighborhood Committees are not functioning. You were made Chairman of the Neighborhood Union work and will await further instructions from you."

"I am mailing you a list of the Zone Chairman that we used last year. The Central Committee is having stationary made and there will be another meeting here tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

1. See Appendix No. 11.
2. Letter from Mary Dickinson to Mr. John Hope (March 21, 1923) expressing regret that Mrs. Hope did not attend the Board Meeting and enclosing list of Zone Chairman of Anti-Tuberculosis Association (list not found).
We hope you will be present. The Central Clean-up Committee will meet every Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock at this place through the first Thursday in April. You, as a member of the Central Committee, will be very essential in planning activities and methods of procedure. It is high time we were well at work.

"Clean-up Campaign was launched. Mr. J. A. Robinson has been elected to the Executive Committee, headed by the Mayor and Mr. Benjamin Watkins. He will represent the Colored people, and the Clean-up Campaign this year is to be developed on a broader basis than last, we hope.

"All the Chairman and Zone Workers who were interested last year were sent a written notice, and as far as possible telephone calls were made. Mrs. Hill, Mrs. Irvin, and Mrs. Peters were the only Neighborhood Union people who were in attendance. It is possible that some of our neighborhood Committees are not functioning. You were made Chairman of the Neighborhood Union work and will await further instructions from you.

By 1925, the Atlanta Social Service School was well organized, and the students were doing their community work and club work at the Neighborhood Union. Two reports of this work by Miss Anna B. Raines, May 21, 1925, are significant in their findings especially the facts concerning the Gate City Free Kindergarten Day Nursery, and the Boys' Reformatory. They were made the year before the organization of the Atlanta Community Chest, of which both agencies became members in 1924, upon its organization, and justify the Chest's existence. Want and suffering of little children in the nurseries are shown from this excerpt of Miss Raines' Report:

"This Nursery for colored is supported by the Gate City Free Kindergarten Association. The building was donated by Mr. A. F. Herndon. There are twenty-five children in this home, ages ranging from six months to seven years.

1. Letter from Mary Dickinson to Mrs. John Hope (March 21, 1923) expressing regret that Mrs. Hope did not attend the Board Meeting and enclosing list of Zone Chairman of Anti-Tuberculosis Association (list not found).
Only three workers — a supervisor, matron, and kindergarten teacher. The matron is overworked, as she cooks, takes care of children, and at times does field work. Five loaves of bread are used per day. No milk is provided for children now, as funds were low. The building needs to be remodeled, so as to give a play room for children, a special room for babies, a room for the children to rest in. Each family is supposed to pay ten cents per day for children.

"The Leonard Street Orphans Home is an institution consisting of a board of Trustees; it is owned by the orphanage and is free from debt. The city provides free water supply, and exempts it from taxes. It is not under any organization, nor connected with any other institutions. It was founded in 1890. The object of this home is to provide a home in every sense of the word for colored girls who are homeless. This is an old building, yet clean and well kept. There are sixty-three children in the home. Each child is given daily tasks. The home is on three streets. Too public for a group of children. Yard too small, no garden space. One of the great advantages of the home is the nearness to Spelman Seminary. Children of school age attend Spelman. The Gate City Free Kindergarten provides a kindergarten for the smaller children. Most all contributions are voluntary; yet at times relatives give small sums of money for partial support. There are four paid workers.

Contrast the comfort of the quotation below on the Exposition Cotton Mill Nursery with the quotations above on the Negro Gate City Free Nursery and the Leonard Street Orphanage — the want and poverty on one side, and the facilities and comforts on the other:

"Its origin was a Mission Sunday School that was organized about twenty-five years ago. This nursery for white children has five paid workers, a cook, maid, nurse, matron, and two kindergarten teachers. Children enter from infancy to twelve years old for boys and ten years for girls. The building has many conveniences, for children as well as workers. It is a community center. Rooms are provided for two of the workers. A taxation of ten cents per day is charged per child. A large roomy kindergarten room is provided and a well supervised play ground."
No space has been given to the Battle Hill Sanitarium because the Health Department of the State fosters that institution, but a word concerning it is significant here because Negro Women of Atlanta under the leadership of the auxiliary of the Doctors' Association worked hard to supplement what was done for Negro patients, especially babies and children. Discrimination and unequal provision existed as is usual where the groups are concerned. These women raised hundreds of dollars for a recreation room and facilities otherwise needed by Negro patients. Mrs. Pattie H olmes was the director of these activities, and through her leadership much was accomplished. Quoting Miss Raines' report again we read concerning the Battle Hill Sanitarium:

"Any person living in Fulton County is admitted that has tuberculosis, or has been exposed to the disease. All patients entering receive thorough examinations daily. They are given food six times daily, rest at certain hours is compulsory. Fresh air and sunshine is plentiful. When patients are very ill they are placed in separate rooms. Very few colored cases are arrested as the patients usually wait until it is too late to go for the treatment."

There is another tuberculosis Sanitarium at Alto, Georgia. There Negro physicians have rendered splendid co-operation with the paid Negro physician, Dr. Thomas. We mention these agencies because in every instance where anything has been done for the Negro much has been left for him to do for himself gratis, and usually when the work has justified renumeration, the Negro volunteer worker has been replaced by a paid white worker.

As has been shown by records, through the direct efforts of the Neighborhood Union, the first Negro Juvenile Probation Officer was appointed in Fulton County, Georgia. Mr. Garrie Moore, Professor Bigham, and Professor Walter A. Chivers of the Sociological Department of Morehouse College and
Atlanta University worked until State and County provision was made for the separation of Juvenile Offenders from the hardened criminals in chain-gangs, stockades, and prison farms. The Boys' Reformatory is the result.

This report shows something of the limitations of the work in 1923:

"The institution is supported by Fulton County. Boys are accepted between the ages of eight and sixteen and are sentenced until twenty-one years old. Superintendent has worked twenty-three years at this sort of work. Only one teacher with ninety-five boys, teaching double session. Grades from first as far as high school. Boys are taught how to make brick. The work is carried on in the institution as shoe-making, farming, carpeting, laundrying, cooking, and dairying. There are six men and two women working as paid workers. No planned recreation for boys. At their leisure hour, usually voluntary games are had."

Some improvement has been made, but Mr. Wardlaw's Study 1934 shows that conditions there are far from satisfactory:

Continued Cooperation of Red Cross, 1923. Health classes were continued in the School of Social Service, the class work under the direction of Nurse Ludie Andrews. These reports on 1923 file show grades made, and causes of failures. No attention or remarks are found for remedial measures.

Neighborhood Center Activities. - The Board of Directors continued to pay the notes for the Center property. A City Hall tax representative had visited the Neighborhood Union on business concerning taxes. It was shown that checks covering the full amount had been returned without sufficient explanation and the President and Secretary were appointed to adjust the matter. Miss Kendall of Spelman paid a note on the property for which they thanked her. Mr. Heman Perry of the Service Company offered to Budget the Center through his Service Foundation for a certain amount.

The usual Club Work for boys and girls, parents' meetings; educational
meetings; Child Welfare, and recreational activities were functioning. The strain was less because by 1923 agencies suited to carry on these Social problems were functioning. The difficulty for all concerned was money.

Survey of Health in Public Schools, 1923. In 1923 a survey was made again of the health condition of the public school pupils in the Atlanta Schools. It was recalled at this time that although the new bond issue schools had been added and over half million spent in the constructing of modern school buildings and equipment the physical accommodations was still extremely inadequate due probably to the rapid influx of people from the rural districts moving in within the year. Of an enrollment of eleven thousand four hundred twenty-four (11,424) there was a seating capacity for only 4,877 pupils. For the 208 classes to be taught there were only 23 full time teachers who met classes in 114 rooms. Attempts were made to offset these inadequates in a set-up which caused 727 pupils to be thrown into triple sessions and 8,990 in double sessions. The evil of the situation was augmented by 898 pupils being thrown in two and one-half hour grades and only 203 full time pupils in the entire system. With the citizenry becoming cognizant that such conditions obtained that there was need for full time health instruction in Negro Schools, the Red Cross established Health Science classes in all public schools.

$500,000 New Bank Account Drive. - The New Bank was in a healthy condition, and a drive was on to get a $500,000.00 New Bank Account among new patrons. Mrs. Hope was in charge of the thrift department, and she secured the backing of the Neighborhood Union using its plan to secure depositors. A splendid personnel of citizens headed this Drive. The Drive was to end January 1, 1924.
An outline of the plan was somewhat as follows:

1. PLAN

Educational Thrift Campaign (a) Films from American Thrift Association, (b) Lectures by competent speakers.

Personal Talks (a) Ministers, (b) Heads of Insurance Organizations, (c) Labor organizations, (d) Lodge Heads, (e) Women's Clubs, (f) Depositors, (g) Directors, (h) Stockholders, (i) Standard Life Agents, and (j) Selected Lists.

Contest among employees of Citizens' Standard Service divided into teams, covering city and supplemented by others where city is uncovered.

Group Meetings of (a) Laborers, (b) Shophands, (c) Citizens Trust Building, (d) Churches, (e) Teachers of City, and (f) Lodges and Clubs.

1. GOAL: $500,000.00 by JANUARY 1, 1924.

1. Proportion this among (a) Schools, (b) Lodges, (c) Churches, (d) Business, and (e) Individuals.

1.1 Coordination of Methods and Media. Speakers instructed on campaign, (2) Literature worthy of its aim, (3) Films (as in 1 A), and (4) Prizes for contestants.

Some other plans were: to write letters to Principals of schools, Pastors of churches; cards to parents; and to place portable blackboards in public places announcing the progress of the drive. The portable moving picture machine was to be utilized.

The full amount of the Goal was not reached, but a larger number of depositors were secured than they had expected.
The Neighborhood Union Enters the Atlanta Community Chest: An up and down hectic existence pursued the organization over a space of thirteen years in its struggle to finance its work and to carry out its program. In the waning days of 1923 the City of Atlanta decided to give combined support to its worthy Social Service Organizations— the Neighborhood Union was included and a budget of fifty-five hundred dollars was voted for its support during 1924.

Co-operation Between City Officials and Negro Private Social Agencies: One of the most encouraging signs of a brighter future for Social Betterment in Atlanta was the spirit of co-operation that had developed between the city officials and the Negro Private Social Agencies, and the interest which public officials have shown in the development and operation of the Negroes' programs for social betterment.

The report for the first five months of the Neighborhood Union's activities after it entered the chest amply justified its admission along with other agencies. As soon as it was admitted, a new spirit was created. It was now able to undertake its program of expansion. The Board of

1. Full details of this organization in the Chapter "Community Chest."

2. Survey of Neighborhood Union - W. Chivers, Executive Secretary, Office Report to the Board of Managers and the Executive Committee of the Neighborhood Union June 6, 1924.
Managers now decided to attempt to realize its dream of effective city-wide organization. This work was to be directed from its centrally located office, on Auburn Avenue, Odd Fellows Building. Neighborhood Houses with cases finding clinics were to be opened eventually in every section of Negro Atlanta. As many have not the exact information concerning this expanded program of the Union after its entrance into the Chest, we quote the entire report of the first five months of its membership:

From the fifteenth of January to February 1, we were actively engaged in lining up the various clubs in the city.

Substantially equipped offices were opened. The staff consisted of an Executive Secretary, two field workers, and one stenographer. The executive secretary was a recent graduate of the New York School of Social Work. Continuing the report we read:

During the first month 111 visits were paid to the various homes and clubs; 223 pieces of postage were sent out, and about 800 individuals were touched.

In February there were 95 visits paid, 15 cases investigated, 11 meetings held in the office, 197 pieces of postage sent out, and there were 155 visitors, and in cooperating with the Health Trail 725 public school children were weighed and measured. Touching for the month of February outside of the clubs 1,196 persons, and through lectures and talks on health and sanitation given in special meetings and churches by office staff and volunteer workers 5,958 through house-to-house visitation, families, 156; persons 632.

In March there were 217 visits made, there were 144 cases investigated and helped; 6 meetings held in the office; 132 pieces of postage sent out; 51 visitors; 1,495 persons reached through lectures and talks on

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1, Report to the Board of Managers and the Executive Committee of the Neighborhood Union, June 6, 1924.
Health and Sanitation and demonstrations given in special meetings. This month our office staff also worked from March 27 to April 3 on 3,000 Community Chest Cards giving full time in the office.

In April 215 visits were paid to various homes on work of the Union; 5 meetings were held in the office, 145 pieces of postage sent out, 12 visitors, 1,211 persons reached through talks on Health; 4 demonstrations given; 180 persons helped through the attendance at the cooking school conducted in two different sections of the city by the Union; 100 patients were examined and helped at four of the clinics held in the public schools; through talks at 8 churches advertising the Clean-Up Campaign, Clinics and Cooking School, 325 persons were reached. Total number of persons reached the month of April were 3,169.

Activities of the Neighborhood Union and Supplementary Report of the Clean-Up Campaign By the Neighborhood Union - 1924; During the month of April 5000 copies of literature were distributed by the Neighborhood Union from its office to different schools and clubs. This literature was donated by Congressman Upshaw and the local Seed stores.

Supplementary Report of 1924 Activities. - Four clubs gave Easter Egg Hunts for the children; at which there were 509 children in attendance. Medicine was given to destitute mothers; fruit to the destitute sick; and flowers to dead members of these Neighborhood clubs. Cash was given to aid in the communities to the amount of $23.70. In addition to this supplementary report of the work of the Union, there was sent to the Board of Directors an OFFICE REPORT by the Executive Secretary, Mr. Walter Chivers. From records after the entrance of the organization into the Chest, it was shown that the main office, Auburn Avenue, had three paid workers, two in addition to the Executive Secretary. This summary of the entire work is perhaps one

1. Supplementary report on activities of Neighborhood Clubs (April 1, 1924)
2. Office Report for June, 1924 (5 pages)
of the best covering the whole that has been recorded. Splendid work was possible because funds were sufficient to carry on the program efficiently, and while more workers could have been utilized, there were trained workers that year to direct the work. Quoting from the report we read:

During the month of June there were 196 visits made to homes, clubs, churches and individuals.

One baby center was obtained in a very thickly settled community where babies are weighed, measured and treated and where parents are given the necessary information and instruction by doctors and nurses.

During the month of July there were 135 visits made to homes, clubs, churches and individuals. Our Baby Center is becoming very popular and mothers are anxious to get the necessary instructions and information regarding their little ones.

The pre-school age clinic held in Edgewood this month was a success. Fifty-two patients were instructed in rules of better health and referred to their physicians, Grey Clinic, Anti-Tuberculosis Clinic and to Grady Hospital. The "follow up" work of this Clinic will show that 99% of these patients have followed the instructions given them in the Neighborhood Union Clinic this month.

The playground work is proving very beneficial to the children in the neighborhoods. They are taking advantage of all that we are able to offer these warm days at our playgrounds. The story-telling hour is very popular, and we feel that these little children are being inspired after hearing of the struggles and victories of successful men and women.

Fifteen meetings have been attended by the Neighborhood Union Office Staff advertising the Clinics, Playgrounds, and conferring with individuals regarding the work.

There have been several cases investigated through this office during the month. They consisted of: Aged 6, Insane 1, Sick 82, Deserted 1. Total 80 cases.

The Neighborhood Clubs are quite active; they spent for relief in the different Neighborhoods and for playground equipment, eighty-five dollars.
It is encouraging to note also, in this connection, that the Atlanta Community Chest Organization, itself, called upon the Neighborhood Union Office to aid it in its progress. Says the June Report: 1

Far from being least among the many activities of the Neighborhood Union has been the Community Chest Collections. Knowing that this office was interested and that there was someone in the office each day from 9 to 5 P.M., we were asked to receive and report payments of pledges. Since the ninth day of February, 157 persons have availed themselves of our services and have paid up to date through this office $502.06. This work has a system that was sent down to the office each day. There has been no complaint from the Chest office regarding the handling of this money.

The report of the first five months closes with statistics of the five months as follows: 2

Number of visits made 848; cases visited 248; meetings held in office 55; pieces of postage sent out 796; visitors 361; pieces of Clean-Up literature distributed 52,000; amount of money spent by the various clubs in assisting their unfortunate neighbors from January to June $594.44.

This City-Wide Health and Clean-Up Campaign brought cheering results. In August a letter of thanks was sent to each doctor who had assisted in the Clinics of the Health Campaign of May, also a report of the findings. Thirty different ailments are shown in the diagnosis, and a total of 180 persons registered, 71 male and 68 female children and 41 adults. 3

1. Office Report for June 1924- To Board of Management and Executive Committee June 6, 1924.

2. Ibid.

3. Copy of report on accomplishments of thirteen Clinics; also extension of appreciation to physicians who assisted, dated August 9, 1924. (4 pages).
CLINIC REPORT

<table>
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<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>Adults</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<td>Johnson School--------------</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rush Memorial Kin.----------</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock St, Kindergarten-------</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wesley Avenue School--------</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>71</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>181</td>
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</table>

Thirteen clinics were held, twenty-five Physicians and ten Nurses were used. The ills in these clinics ranged thus: Enlarged Adenoids, Catarrh, Gastro-Enteritis, Defective teeth, Senile Changes, Enlarged Cortical Glands, Nasal Catarrh, Normal, Ophthalmia, Female Disease, Gastroitis, Otitis Media, Abnormal size stomach, Bronchitis, Defective teeth, Nephritis, Worms, Mumps, Rash on Face, Gonorrheal Ophthalmia, General run-down condition, Tonsilitis, Anemia, Acute Cystitis, 4 bridges needed in mouth, bad posture, feeble-minded, high blood pressure, Auto Intoxication, lung trouble, skin eruption, normal and kindred ills.1

It is remarkable how these women had the patience to continue this work and to secure the cooperation of the leading physicians free of charge.

1. Neighborhood Union Clinic Report 924.
Then, too, the Board of Education was splendid in permitting the use of the school buildings. It certainly is deserving to note that the professional people did not try to commercialize on these.

Mrs. Indie Andrews, Chairman of the Health Department of the Union, was in charge as Director. A staff report and a Table of these Clinical Findings can be found in the Appendix for further study and details.  

Metropolitan Insurance Company Furnishes Nurses to Clinics. - As a result of this work, two permanent clinics were established. Miss Virginia Belle Hodges, Secretary of the Union, had submitted a schedule of these clinics to the Metropolitan Insurance Company with the request that their nurses give the Neighborhood Clinics their services. In replying, the Director of Nursing Service, Emma E. Habenicht, said:

We will instruct our Nurses to be present at these Clinics on the days scheduled. We are enclosing pictures which were taken of the various Clinics during the Clean-Up Campaign. If you care to have more of these developed, you may do so, at the rate of 5¢ each, as we have the films.

This was again not only an evidence of cooperation on the part of a nationally known concern, but it is evidence that service, as usual with the Negro organization, being studied, was reciprocal.

Regular Publicity through Atlanta Independent in 1924. - There was inaugurated a weekly report to the Atlanta Independent concerning the activities of the Neighborhood Union. A release to the paper September shows that Mr. Stribling, Director of the Southeastern Fair of Atlanta, was requesting the Neighborhood Clubs to get in touch with his office with reference to their exhibits. He announced that prizes amounting to $1200.00 would be distributed among Negroes. We learn, also, that a new permanent organization

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1. Letter to Miss Virginia Hodges (August 9, 1924) from Emma E. Habenicht outlining cooperation to be expected from the Metropolitan Insurance Company Nursing Service during clinics sponsored by Neighborhood Union.
was effected in the Edgewood District, at which time the Principal of the Public School, Wesley Avenue, was present.

As a result of this health activity of 1924, a water main was put in that section of the city by City Council, and the wells filled up.

Further Results of the 1924 Health Campaign - The following figures will give an idea of the work done by the Neighborhood Union. In the house-to-house visitation one hundred and fifty-six families were visited and a total of six hundred and thirty-two persons contacted. Persons reached through lectures, talks and demonstrations on Health and Sanitation were six thousand one hundred and thirty-eight. It assisted in examining children in seven hundred and twenty-three public schools for the Red Cross Health Trail. From the report of the Executive Secretary of 1924, we note that the emphasis of the work of the Union was placed on the needy.2

The Neighborhood Union is one of the agencies at work in the city for the good of the whole people. This organization devotes all of its time in working in the homes of the needy people, through its special agents, such as nurses, special investigators and recreational directors. Through the zones which include the entire city, the Chairmen and their committees seek to help in every way possible the sanitary conditions and seek to improve the housing of the great mass of the people who must look to the Christian forces for light and leadership. One of the biggest features of Union in the past is the promotion under its leadership of "National Negro Health Week" in Atlanta.

The Report of June carries the results of the Neighborhood Union in completing the work of the Clean-Up Campaign in May. From this we find:

1. Neighborhood Union Weekly Notes to Atlanta Independent, September 15, 1924.

2. Paper on the Neighborhood Union by Virginia Belle Hodges, Executive Secretary of the Neighborhood Union, Dated March 19, 1924.

3. Report to the Board of Managers and the Executive Committee of the Neighborhood Union June 6, 1924.
During the month of May the Neighborhood Union Staff completed the work of the Clean-Up Campaign, whose colored work was fostered by this organization. We were able to reach the entire Colored population through advertising, house-to-house visitation, and through the thirteen clinics held in the Medical Units of the Public Schools; through talks at 8 churches and kindergartens, 181 patients were treated for various ailments, and 18 doctors and ten nurses and several hostesses assisted in making the Health Clinic successful.

National Better Homes Project. - One of the most outstanding features of the work done by the Neighborhood Union in the past was the effort to improve the home life of Atlanta Negroes. Through education of these themselves; through attacking the problem through City Council, the Health Department, churches and schools, these women worked persistently to make Negro Homes in Atlanta not only comfortable, but beautiful. To this end a Better Homes Project sponsored by the United States Government was put over by this organization. This was the first large effort after the Union’s entrance into the Chest. It conducted a Model Home as a part of Atlanta’s interest in the National Better Homes Week Contest.1

The "Better Home" No. 3 was located at 45 B. Street during the recent Better Homes Campaign. Owing to the program of the Neighborhood Union, we were asked to foster this movement. For seven days and nights this ideal little home was on exhibition demonstrating to the public that a very comfortable home could be purchased for $3700.00 and that every Ideal Home is furnished with one-fifth of the cost of the house and lot. Two programs were given each day there in Home Economics and lectures by experts upon every phase of home life. Three thousand five hundred and twenty-five persons visited the home during the week of the 11th through the 18th, and many expressed themselves as being benefitted, hoping to become owners of "Better Homes." (For further details see Appendix).

This undertaking was most encouraging. It gained national mention.

The National Better Homes Committee has used a picture of this home for publicity purposes.

1. June Report to the Board ofManagement and the Executive Committee of the Neighborhood Union June 6, 1934.
The school children of Atlanta took an active part, as usual, in the Clean-Up Activities. Through a circular questionnaire submitted by the Committee the entire Public School System cooperating was recorded as doing one of the biggest pieces of successful cleaning in the history of the city. The children were told:

This is the week of intensive cleaning and each of you are requested to do your best in this work and make your school lead. The Contest in the schools will last two weeks and all papers must be filled in and returned to this office by Monday morning, April 28th, so let's make this year's Clean up and Paint up the best ever.

As a result, so many tin cans and so much rubbish were collected from back yards, under houses, back alleys, and vacant lots that the debris was banked so high and so vast that it was impossible for the Sanitary Department to haul the material away, and it was kept busy months after the Clean-Up campaign trying to rid the streets of ugly mountings of rubbish collected by these school children, both white and colored. Some of the vacant lots cleaned were immediately turned into playgrounds which the children took over at once.

Epidemic of Typhoid Fever Discovered.-- The Neighborhood Union always made some form of Survey every year during the Health Campaign. In 1924, its workers were asked to come into Edgewood, a suburb of Atlanta, to organize a Neighborhood. The Social Workers making their house-to-house visits, soliciting the cooperation of the neighbors, were greatly surprised to find so many sick people. The workers called the Health Department to send the City Physician. Investigation showed an epidemic of typhoid fever caused by open wells.

1. Bailor Street School report for Clean-up and Paint-Up Campaign April 16, 1924.
2. Minutes of the Neighborhood Union, 1924.
3. Mrs. J. T. Hill, Investigator, Chairman of Zone of the N. U.
Smallpox Epidemic Brought to Attention of Health Department by Neighborhood Union. - During the Health Campaign a mass meeting was held in a Church behind Spelman College. The gathering was smaller than usual. Upon inquiry from the pastor, it was learned that many in the vicinity were sick. After the meeting the case worker of the Neighborhood Union and her husband, a graduate of Atlanta University, went among the audience shaking hands. Upon inquiring of one "sister" why her husband was not present, she said: "He is at home with the small-pox. I just slipped away tonight. You see nearly every one in our district has been down with it. All who are not dead are getting well. We just tended to this ourselves and kept those city officers from carrying us to the "pess house." I'm just telling you. The Neighborhood Union is our friend." Of course, the Union just reported the matter to the Health Department and had all the houses fumigated.

Student of Atlanta School of Social Work Reports. - We have shown that after the organization of the Atlanta Social Service Institute, classes in Community Organization and Club Work was done through the Neighborhood Union as a laboratory. We have a very splendid record of the Boys' Clubs organized by a student in 1924 by J. Menelick Jackson, later one of the best Social Workers employed by the Recent Government set-up under the N.R.A. A club of twelve boys was organized. In his report, Mr. Jackson said:

I was supposed to take charge of an existing club in this district, but there was no such club in existence there. I got the club started; we were able to iron out our difficulties; and at the close of my work, there was held a get-together meeting of all the community workers and their boys and girls. A program of typical club numbers was given and the pompetitions between the Neighborhood Union boys and the Central M.E. Boys was keen. I have enjoyed this type of community work, and I think that I may say of the boys that they have enjoyed working with me.

1. List of Neighborhood Union Boys' Clubs, found with the 1924 material.
Official of Georgia Race Relations Seeks to Aid Negroes. The work of the organization continued to receive recognition from agencies nationally known. For instance a letter from the Georgia Committee on Race Relations Department of Public Welfare came from Mr. T. J. Woofter, Jr., September 6, 1924, stating that the organization had been trying to organize a bureau for work among colored people. The representative of the Neighborhood Union was invited to discuss the project at which time action was expected to take place. The Department was charged by law with the supervision of orphanages, jails, almshouses, and juvenile delinquents. Mr. Woofter said:

This is the newest State Department and up to this time has not received sufficiently liberal support from the legislature to warrant any specialization on colored work. Nevertheless, its staff has visited colored and white institutions alike and endeavored to be useful. The need has been for some one to specialize on colored work as Mr. Walter Hill has done in the State Department of Education.

The situation needs to be discussed by colored leaders and important action taken soon.

Thus we see an awakened attitude in the State Officials to aid the Negro in solving his problems, not very evident in earlier years. There is no doubt a correlation between the success of the Negro's solving his own problems in the past having some weight at this time in inviting him to help himself at this time. However, it was a step in the right direction, a representative of the Georgia Committee on Race Relations to outline a hope to inaugurate a bureau for work among colored people similar to the State Colored Educational Department was a racial achievement. That was one

1. Letter from T. J. Woofter, Jr., (September 6, 1924) outlining hope of Georgia Committee on Race Relations to inaugurate a bureau for work among colored people.
thing particularly encouraging, coming from a Southern Sociological Student of human problems, his frankness concerning the failure to do anything on the part of the Statement Department, and his faith in the ability of the Negro to help himself.

Union Representative Aids Persons Seeking Employment.— While the Union made no effort to place persons in gainful occupations, it regularly instructed people in improving their industrial fitness, and encouraged them in lectures to insist upon receiving fair wages for their labor. Occasionally it was able to be of service in obtaining employment for some worthy person. A letter of appreciation to the Executive Secretary, Mr. Chivers, thanking him for having filed an application for her for a position, shows this side of the many things the Union was called upon to do outside its regular field.¹

Child Welfare Activities of 1924.— In keeping with the program for health and child betterment the Neighborhood Union sought aid, and Miss J. L. Stark submitted an outline for Child Welfare from the Atlanta Department of Health for Negroes, for which she is Chairman, to the group at the beginning of the year. Miss Stark recommended that the parents be educated on: Hours for children to be used for sleep, recreation and study; ventilating; food value, and the preparation; their baths; and their clothing. In her recommendation were rules for personal cleanliness through the day, emphasizing care of the teeth. Public School children are still awarded a Sutton Button every year for perfect teeth. Miss Stark expressed the with that every Neighborhood Union would see that these suggestions were carried out.²

¹. Letter from Miss Mabel Louise Hood thanking Mr. Chivers for filing application September 17, 1924.
In the Health Trail 723 Children Were Examined Through the
Atlanta Junior Red Cross 1924. — The Atlanta Chapter of the Red Cross had
been successful in securing the cooperation of the Neighborhood Union in
introducing the Red Cross project, the Health Trail, into the Public Schools
through its workers. The Chairman of the Junior Red Cross, Mrs. Lewis L.
Elsas, was so impressed with the splendid work done by the Neighborhood
Union that she wrote the President, saying:

Due to the valuable help of you and your assistants
723 children were examined for the Health Trail. We
have sent notification of physical deficiencies to
the parents of each child, when physical deficiencies
were of an outstanding nature. Further tabulations
of the examination are being made.

The Junior Red Cross wishes to thank you heartily for
your services in this undertaking. The children will
undoubtedly form better health habits, and the parents
will give more attention to the physical condition of
their children. We are confident that the community
will derive great benefit from this Health Trail.

In about eight weeks, a second examination of the same
children will be made. Based on this examination, the
child who has made the greatest improvement will be
given a prize.

Such statements as these, coming from the pen of white social
service workers of nationally known organizations, are encouraging when we
consider that the white of Atlanta, in earlier days, showed no spirit of
cooperation, but rather looked down on all Negro social problems as due to
their own shiftlessness, ignorance and crime, for which there was little
or no hope, and on their own, on the other hand, was due to misfortune.
It is significant also that these white agencies not only looked to the

1. Letter from Mrs. Lewis J. Elsas to Mrs. John Hope, February 20, 1924,
extending appreciation for aid in examining 723 children for the Health
Trail.
Negro agency now for aid, but even depended upon the Neighborhood Union to carry out their plans as just cited, and in the case of the Atlanta Tuberculosis Association's Health Program.¹

The Atlanta Clean-Up and Paint-Up Campaign of 1924. - As usual, the annual Clean-Up Campaign was launched in Atlanta April 14, 1924. The campaign was directed this year with headquarters at the Chamber of Commerce Building, Atlanta, Georgia. Mayor Walter A. Sims was Honorary Chairman.

While one does not claim that supervised recreation will offset all evils of leisure, experience and records are abundant where such provision has made for a deterrent to the evils of the "gang." The provisions for supervised play by the Union in June, 1924, speaks well for the officers and directors. Quoting them further for June, we read:²

Three locations were secured this month in sections where there is no provision of any kind for amusement of the children in these localities.

Other activities engaged in June 1924, were so valuable that we quote the report from this point in full:

Twelve meetings have been attended by the office staff, reaching more than one thousand persons. We have given instructions in Better Homes, Better Babies and Better Health.

This month we have also featured the "follow-up" work of the thirteen clinics, which we conducted the month of May in the different sections of the city. Each one of the one hundred eighty-one patients examined, weighed, measured and treated at the clinics last month have been visited this month and the necessary instructions given and referred to other organizations: referred to other offices, 35; back to their family physicians, 21; to Grady Hospital, 1; Gray Clinic, 4; and the Anti-Tuberculosis Association, 9.

Through the Neighborhood Clubs twenty-one dollars was given for relief to destitute neighbors.

1. Office report for June, 1924.

2. Ibid.
During the Spring of 1924, the Neighborhood Union made a survey of conditions surrounding Washington Park. The trouble had arisen because of the selling of concessions to men who cared more for gain from commercialized recreation than for the pleasure and education which a park should afford. It had been reported that whiskey was being sold, and that the dance pavilion was being used to the detriment of the youth. Again, the complaint had come that the water in the swimming pool was stagnant and conducive of disease. Mr. Chivers, Executive Secretary of the Neighborhood Union, mailed to Professor E. Franklin Frasier a letter November 6, 1924, giving the names of the streets around the park which the Union had asked him to survey, with a view to making recommendations or sending a petition to the City Council requesting that the evils, if complaints were found true, might be corrected. From the survey, certain facts were revealed which were presented to the city authorities, who were asked to use their influence to protect the youth who visited the park. Some of the facts found in the investigation were:

General Remarks, Concerning the Survey.-- In addition to the opinions expressed above, we have the following additional general remarks:

Dance hall should be closed. The Park is too dimly lighted. Would suggest a tennis court. Moved from Lena Street on account of the park. The crowd that passed the street is awful. Chief objections: Lights are poor; conduct bad; crowd in streets is awful rough; conduct terrible on edge of park grounds; both night and day; the disorder is terrible, cursing and throwing rocks. I regret I'm in this neighborhood. Several fights have occurred which make it unsafe on the streets for residents on the West Side, by men who have been to the park from other side of town. We suggest Colored stands only. Such amusement as tends to uplift. People do need some place for recreation, but seems like to present condition of park is worse than none.

Conclusion.— From the foregoing analysis of the opinions of the residents on the West Side respecting Washington Park, we are in a position to draw some certain conclusions.

First, we note that there is a rather general agreement that on account of its physical condition the park is a highly undesirable place for recreation. We note this opinion repeated concerning the pool; the absence of lights and seats. Moreover, it is claimed the ground needs grading.

Secondly, there is a general agreement that the amusements are unwholesome. To be sure they are contradictory opinions, but it is natural that some people on the West Side, especially those who take pleasure in the park, will find no fault with it. The majority of the people, however, are desirous of maintaining the character of this neighborhood. We know, for instance, that vulgar dancing goes on; the pool is an unhealthy place, and there are no proper amusements for children.

Third, there is insufficient police protection. We find this opinion supported by the majority of the residents. The lawlessness just cited is sufficient evidence.

Fourth, we find the park an undesirable place for both children and adults.

Fifth, an overwhelming majority were convinced that the effect of the park on the neighborhood was bad. If the city really desires to give the colored people a place for recreation, they should make it truly a place of recreation; and not a rendezvous for hoodlums and thugs from all sections of the city who use the park as an area outside police protection to carry on their anti-social practices.

In spite of the objection from one or two that people need recreation, there is a general agreement that the park does not afford recreation, but permits people from many sections of the city to form irresponsible mobs that otherwise could not easily be formed within the city proper. There is a general complaint that the neighborhood has been menaced by fighting and shooting, and ruined for a place of residence of self-respecting citizens.

Sixth, we note also that the park has a bad effect upon the schools. This is not brought out as clearly as the effect of the park upon the neighborhood in general, since the park is not opened but two weeks during the school term. Likewise, we find a substantial number holding the opinion that the park did have some bad influence on the church.
Seventh, we find that only a small number, in fact one-tenth of the people approached, thought, unconditionally, that the park should be maintained. Over half of them were of the opinion that the park should be closed; especially if it were not made a proper place of recreation.

The general sentiment of the residents on the West Side is apparently expressed in the opinion of one who said that while people need recreation, the present condition of the park is worse than none at all. 1

National Better Homes Campaign—1924, Brings to Atlanta Second Prize.—The Neighborhood Union participated in the first National Better Homes Project that was conducted in Atlanta in 1924. After a week's exhibit the Neighborhood Union's Home was selected by the committee as one of the three model homes suitable for Americans, and was awarded the Second Prize. In the National Better Homes Bulletin it was designated Home No. 3, and received the same compliments as the other two homes for white chosen from the National exhibit designated as homes 1 and 2. Space does not permit a full report of the details of the Better Homes Campaign in Atlanta, 1924, but a few items are given here that the reader may get a general idea of the campaign. Fuller information can be found in the Appendix; in the files of the Neighborhood Union; or by writing National Headquarters, United States Department of Interior, Washington, D. C. 2

The Neighborhood Union won 2nd prize in 1924.

Concerning the reasons why we had a "Better Homes" demonstration in Atlanta, the National Bulletin in its report states: 3

1. From a Survey Respecting Washington Park (December 1926) made for the Neighborhood Union under the direction of the Atlanta School of Social Work.
2. Minutes of the Neighborhood Union 1924.
"WHY WE HAD A 'BETTER HOMES' DEMONSTRATION IN ATLANTA"

1. To show the advantages of thrift for home ownership. Only 48 percent are home owners. Ownership encourages responsibility. 2. To overcome the present shortage of homes—America needs 800,000. 3. To strengthen home life and make it attractive. 4. To assist and encourage home-makers and home builders. Ninety-two percent of the women of America do their own home work. 5. To improve the home environment, thereby strengthening the child. 6. To increase the efficiency of the wage-earner of the house. 7. To stimulate sensible and valuable purchasing for home improvement. 8. To mobilize community pride for a common objective—Pride of Home.

The future history of America will be shaped in great measure by the character of its homes. If we continue to be a home-loving people we shall have the strength that comes only from a virile family life. This means that our homes must be attractive, comfortable, convenient, wholesome. They must keep pace with the progress made outside the home.

Concerning the three "Better Homes" themselves, the National Report states:

The three "Better Homes" were chosen for specific purposes; first, because they were adapted in style and price for the class of people living in those neighborhoods. Secondly, they were well built for long service.

Home No. 3 for colored people is decorated in putty color, making rooms appear larger and lighter. Good fireplaces in two rooms, in addition to Arcola heater. Additional electrical wiring. Built in china closet in dining room, roomy back porch—convenient arrangement of rooms—large closets in back bedroom.

Concerning the value of home life, Fletcher Henderson, a graduate of Atlanta University, said:

After all, the family is the bedrock of our civilization. It is in improvement of the family life that we must go forward.


In a pamphlet "Atlanta Demonstration Better Homes in America" gotten out by the Atlanta Committee, is found this Foreward:

"Better Homes in America" constitutes one subject which is free of all propaganda; it serves no group interest, nor has it any commercial tinge.

To the many organizations and individuals that have assisted in making Atlanta's Better Homes Week a demonstration of the highest American ideals of home life, the Atlanta Committee wishes to express its thanks, in behalf of our city.

The future history of America will be shaped in large measure by the character of its home life.

AS IS THE HOME, SO IS THE COMMUNITY AND NATION

The Colored home No. 3 was situated on Newcastle Street. It was under the management of a Colored Committee headed by Mrs. John Hope and Mrs. Charles Johnson. Home No. 3 cost $3,750.00. The budget allowed for this home was $885.00. The Demonstration (Col.) house No. 3 was loaned and built by Service Realty Company (Colored), Auburn Avenue, School Practice, Apartment No. 3, E. T. Washington High School, Spelman Seminary, Atlanta University.

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1. Foreword of pamphlet "Atlanta Demonstration BETTER HOMES IN AMERICA" - National Better Homes Week, May 10-17, 1924.
Neighborhood Union Center Sold.—

While this sale of the center of the Executive body of the Neighborhood Union did not take place until February, of the year 1925, it is well to begin the history of this period with that event. The transaction was good. As usual, Mrs. Whittaker, who had held the office of treasurer longer than anyone else in the organization, and who had been active in buying and selling property and borrowing money from the banks for it, had charge of the transactions this time, and made a splendid bargain for the Union. Miss Chadwick, of the Leonard Street Orphanage bought the property. She paid the sum of $4000.00 for it. With the money received, the Union bought a new lot on West Fair Street for $1750.00. After all expenses had been paid, there remained a balance of $1750.00 to be used solely for building purposes.¹ On April 1, an itemized account of the sale of the property was presented.

On February 9 a proposal was made to reorganize. After this had been done, there was a discussion of the work of the Union. The question was raised as to whether or not the program of the Neighborhood Union could be carried out on the budget allotted by the Chest. The Neighborhood Union had done relief work prior to the entrance into the Chest, but had since received instruction to turn over all relief work to the Family Welfare Organization. The Board of Directors agreed to abide by the regulations of the Community Chest.

¹ Minutes of the Neighborhood Union 1925.
² Ibid.
By this time\(^1\) the Summerhill Neighborhood Union District was in excellent condition and was doing a fine piece of work. The members of the Union decided to let the Summerhill Neighborhood House use the furniture of the Leonard Center, with the understanding that they should pay for any damages that might occur.

\[\text{A Loan of } $100.00 \text{ is Made The Organization.}\]  
This loan was made to the Executive Branch of the Organization. An agreement was made that the money would accrue an interest of three and a half percent. Since entering the Chest it had become necessary to have a modern form of recording the activities of the Neighborhood Union. Long strides were being made rapidly in this field, and to keep abreast of the times, the Executive Secretary, Mr. Walter Chivers, had pointed out that modern methods did much to inspire confidence and make for efficiency. This loan, he said, would place the office on a basis with other Chest agencies.

\[\text{Work Begins On the New Center.}\]  
On June 23, 1926, receipts were presented for work done on the Fair Street Property. There was nothing to retard the progress of this work, nor to prevent its rapid completion, as the money left after buying the lot was ample for building purposes at the beginning. The group agreed to begin to work on a building fund, using the old methods of previous years.

For a number of years, certainly until the Atlanta School of Social Work and the Urban League began files containing information concerning the Atlanta Negro, the Neighborhood Union was the authoritative source for such

\[1. \text{ Minutes of the Neighborhood Union 1925.}\]
\[2. \text{ Ibid.}\]
\[3. \text{ Ibid.}\]
information as the local colleges were not asked to give. Hence, it was not surprising that Mr. Attwell sought this information of the Union:

I should appreciate very much some word from you as to whether there is any playground available, or any community centers or programs in your city that include recreational activities for colored people.¹

It is well to state here, again, that it was becoming nationally known that the Neighborhood Union took the first steps to provide recreation for both children and adults in Atlanta; both of which were expanded by Atlanta City Officials afterwards, and by the Federal Government still later. It is pertinent to note just here that Mr. Attwell gave a course in Recreation at the Atlanta University Summer School in 1934.

From the files of the Atlanta Independent comes this splendid report of the Neighborhood Union activities for the month April 16, 1925:²

During the month of March preliminary work was begin on the local campaign for the observance of National Negro Health Week. The organization was formed and general plans initiated and through the efforts of this organization city council appropriated three hundred dollars for this work.

The skeleton plans for the "Better Homes Campaign" programs were outlined and work started on their development. The institution for Mid-Wives was held at the Summerhill Neighborhood House under the joint auspices of the State of Georgia and the United States government. Four Dental Clinics have been held at the Neighborhood Union Headquarters, at which time many extractions, temporary fillings and general examinations were made.

Number of letters sent out from this office-248; number of telephone calls-118; number of conferences attended-12; number of meetings held in office-8.

¹ Letter from Ernest T. Attwell, (January 31, 1935) to Mr. Chivers relative to playground and community programs for colored people.
Mrs. I. B. Hill, District Visitor, stated that the number of visits made during the month was one hundred and seven; number of persons visiting the Summerhill Neighborhood House three hundred; number of instructors eight; Miss McGruder's domestic science class of Booker T. Washington High School visited the Neighborhood House in Summerhill doing extension work. Attendance in Mid-Wife's Conference was one hundred; attendance of Adult Class, thirty; attendance at cooking class, twenty-eight. Mr. S. Andrews and W. Blythe, volunteer workers, have been assisting at the Neighborhood Union Headquarters during the Clean-Up and Health Campaign. Miss Isabella Wilson, District Visitor, reported that the visits made during the month was one hundred and fifty. She assisted with classes at Summerhill Neighborhood House and also with work in office during the Clean-Up and Health Campaign.

After the marriage of Miss Hodges, Executive Secretary of the Neighborhood Union, Mr. Walter Chivers, Professor of Sociology of Morehouse College, and an active Board Member of the Executive Board, as well as the Board of Directors, was asked to take over the work and duly elected to the position. He had done a vast amount of work for the organization, having made surveys for it; and working constantly in every phase of it, he was familiar with the work, its policies, its principles, and had the spirit of the Neighborhood Union. Hence, he kindly assumed the duties of the position and to him is due the splendid files of matter relating to the works:

Kindly find attached hereto what I consider a fair criticism of the Constitution as it now stands. Because of this criticism, I would suggest that the Constitution be amended and the Neighborhood Union so organized as would fit the amendments.

He found that after some years, the Constitution could not be revised to meet the present conditions better, and undertook to aid the organization at this point.

1. The Atlanta Independent for April 16, 1925, containing Neighborhood Union monthly report.

2. Letter from Mr. Walter R. Chivers to Mrs. Hope (October 10, 1925) enclosing criticisms of the Constitution of the Neighborhood Union.
Other outstanding Results of the Work of the Neighborhood Union

1925. - An intensive drive was made to have every man and woman register and vote. Notwithstanding the attitude of the Community Chest, practically a month was given over to the annual Community Chest Campaign. At least fifty percent of the work of this campaign was done by the Neighborhood Union. A voluntary donation enabled them to give ten baskets to needy people at Christmas time.¹

The Neighborhood Union continued to be a laboratory for the students of the Atlanta School of Social Work. Supervision was needed, and a visiting teacher's time in directing the work. Mrs. Hope requested Mr. Chiver, the Executive Secretary of the Union, at the time, to give her some notes on visiting teachers' work. On July 18 Mr. Chivers wrote her as follows:²

The Routine work of the organization has consisted of club work done by our junior worker, Mrs. L. M. Gaines, and a Neighborhood House supervised by our senior worker, Mrs. I. B. Hill. A statistical report will be given later, which will give an idea of what the women of the Neighborhood Union have done. It does not show, however, the spirit and earnestness with which they have gone about their duties.

Attached you will find some notes on "Visiting Teachers' Work." I am using Mr. Howard Nudd, Chairman of the National Committee on Visiting Teachers, as my authority. This is the best I can do on short notice.

The outline which Mr. Chivers sent covered the purpose of a visiting teacher; function of the visiting teacher; types of problems; kinds of children handled; and some types of treatment. A copy of this outline can be found in the files of the Neighborhood Union.³

1. Minutes of the Neighborhood Union, 1925.
2. Report of Executive Secretary of the Neighborhood Union, 1925.
3. Letter from Mr. Walter Chivers to Mrs. Hope relative to attached notes on visiting teacher's work, July 18, 1925.
The Work of the Dental Clinic. - The dental clinic, in spite of the fact that it has had to depend upon voluntary service, has met a definite need in the community as the statistical report will reveal.

The Neighborhood Union Dropped from the Community Chest, 1925.-The year 1925 was one of the most eventful in the history of the Neighborhood Union. During this period, through the success of the "Better Homes Week", activities, it won national honors. But it was destined to suffer reverses, for late in the year it had a financial set-back. The saddest event of the year was the experience with the Community Chest.

The Organization was subjected to a one-sided survey which resulted in the organization's being dropped from the Community Chest Budget for 1926.

The problem had been critical. The Neighborhood Union had chosen to remain independent of the Urban League affiliation. Efforts to have the Union put out of the Community Chest resulted in the Union's being dropped. The Neighborhood Union then carried its case to the public in the form of a drive. Citizens led by Mrs. Willie Daniels and Mr. Charles Green, succeeded in establishing the usefulness of the Neighborhood Union, independent of other organizations, and the Neighborhood Union put on a drive to vindicate itself.

When the drive of the Community Chest was launched, the Neighborhood Union launched an independent drive. Literature describing the work of the Union was distributed; among which were pictures of the Free Dental Clinic at the Neighborhood Union Headquarters on Auburn Avenue, the Herndon Building; showing the dentist active and parents and children present. Another picture of the Medical clinic, with a graduate of the Atlanta School of Social Work
assisting the doctor and nurse in the free pre-school-age clinic, which should have to be discontinued because of a lack of funds. This clinic was in the Summerhill District. There was a group of five babies from the "Better Babies Clinic." Strange, but this same form of appeal is used by the Community Chest today when making its chest drive.

Other campaign material was a Pledge Card for soliciting funds. There were five sections to this card, an exhibit of which is found in the Appendix. Some pertinent statements on this card were: "Actually Improving Home Life By Direct Contact"; "The Neighborhood Union Is Not a Member of the Community Chest." The card carried stubs as follows: "Paid....October 1, 1926; July 1, 1926; April 1, 1926; and January 1, 1926".

Moreover they had a scientific Survey made of the organization which cost them $5.00; pictures for the campaign, cost for engraving $17.06; besides there was the annual expenses of the housing, overhead, books, linen, house rent, office rent, telephone, and salaries for four paid workers, amounting to $1071.00, excluding the campaign funds. Friends had made the organization a loan for this purpose of $243.00, and the drive was going strong, to the extent that it was hindering the Community Chest Drive.

Atlanta was agog over the situation. The question everywhere was "For whom are you pledging?" There was a feeling of race pride. Up to this point there had been perfect inter-racial cooperation; local cooperation with agencies and civic organizations; as well as with Federal agencies and agencies outside Atlanta. At no time had the Neighborhood Union refused or waited to be asked to give a helping hand to any worthy enterprise, regardless of race, color, or creed. Consequently, it was easy to be seen just what the outcome of the campaign would be.
The results the Union was getting vindicated the organization in the public eye, and caused the Community Chest to reconsider its ultimatum to the Neighborhood Union to withdraw. But while it was pending as to whether the Neighborhood Union should come back in the Chest or not, it was suggested by Mr. Roy Gates that if he could make the plans he hoped to make, a survey would be made of the health conditions in Atlanta, and when the health program was developed that part of it relating to Colored people would be turned over to the Neighborhood Union, and the Neighborhood Union would again be in the Chest. A copy of Mr. Roy Gates' letter to the President of the Neighborhood Union is quoted in full below as it gives the entire situation at this time:

I have been talking with Mr. Davis and several other colored people regarding the program of the Neighborhood Union, and they have pointed out to me the difficulty of the Neighborhood Union to continue unless some plan is worked out whereby you can be assured of money with which to operate after January 1st, when your Chest appropriation will normally expire in accordance with the action of the Community Chest Budget Committee.

I recognize the fact that unless you make some provision for your budget after the first of January, it will be necessary for such workers as you now have employed to seek other employment.

In view of this situation and in view of the fact also that should you put on a campaign at this time, it will affect detrimentally both your work and that for which the Community Chest is responsible. I ask you not to conduct your campaign at this time and that you rely on the Community Chest to continue the appropriation after January 1st until such time as other and more definite plans can be devised.

In this connection I anticipate that Dr. Haven Emerson will be asked to make a health survey in Atlanta during January 1926. It is my opinion that this survey in Atlanta will result in a recommendation that more definite health measures be undertaken for colored people in Atlanta.

1. Survey of the Neighborhood Union, 1926. Mr. Walter Chivers, Executive Secretary of the Neighborhood Union.

2. Form letter from Roy P. Gates (November 9, 1925) to Mrs. John Hope relative to the Chest.
Mr. S. W. Walker, of the Atlanta Pilgrim Life Insurance Company, also deeply interested in the welfare of the Neighborhood Union, and likewise a member of the Executive Board and a member of the Board of Directors, joined with those leaders named, in vindicating the Neighborhood Union. These leaders agreed to consider the communication from Roy Gates, Director and Treasurer of the Community Chest, and advised that a meeting should be called of the Board of Managers, at which time proper and official consideration might be taken of the Community Chest offer. Consequently, a meeting was called and the following letter to the Community Chest, discloses the disposition of Mr. Gates' Offer:

The Board of Managers of the Neighborhood Union met on Tuesday, the 10th, at 12:00 o'clock, to consider the proposal made by you in your letter of November 9th, in which you asked that we discontinue our campaign for raising funds at this time, and rely on support from the Community Chest to continue our appropriation after January 1st and until such a time as more definite plans can be devised. You will realize that the campaign to raise funds for the Neighborhood Union for 1926 was started on November 2nd, and is fairly well under way at this time. However, after the Board discussed the matter from every angle, having in mind a desire for full cooperation in anything that affects the city of Atlanta, it was unanimously decided to accept your offer and withdraw their workers from the field. You may rest assured that the organization, as already perfected for the raising of funds, will be 100% in assisting in the Community Chest Drive.

However, the board realized that contrary to your belief, it will be immeasurably harder next year to raise funds after the public has already contributed the desired amount to the Community Chest, and I therefore believe and hope that such plans may be worked out that will render such a campaign unnecessary.

A Committee has been appointed which will take up with you personally the best method of disposing of the subscriptions already in our possession, and taking care of the expenses incurred in launching our campaign.

1. Letter from Mrs. J. Hope (November 11, 1926) relative to the Community Chest, as President of the Neighborhood Union.
Before receiving notification from the Community Chest that the Neighborhood Union had been dropped from membership in the Chest, the organization had written to Dr. Wallace Butterick, President of the General Education Board, asking aid. The Center had its activities, which required a vast amount of funds, and as the Union was now a part of the Chest, its activities for raising funds were restricted as well as were other activities, among which was a health program. Quoting the Executive Secretary again we learn:

Health work was pushed vigorously by the Union until it went into the Community Chest. After going into the Chest, its work was more or less directed, and to a certain extent limited, by the Community Chest, so that some of the health work previously done was not continued. But some new things were done, among them a free dental clinic for colored children, the first to be supplied by any organization in this city.

Now the President wrote again to Dr. Butterick informing him of the action of the Community Chest as follows:

Since writing you several days ago, I have received a letter from the Community Chest which makes my plea to you for support more urgent. I am taking the liberty to quote below several of the most interesting paragraphs of this letter:

"In considering the social service needs of Atlanta for 1926, the Community Chest is faced again with the problem of trying to finance the programs of thirty-five organizations. To do this adequately and without partial failure, as has been the case heretofore, the Budget Committee has found it absolutely necessary to reduce the total amount the public is requested to give for 1926 a decided minimum.

1. Survey of the Neighborhood Union, 1926, Walter Chivers, Executive Secretary.

2. Letter from Mrs. Hope to Dr. Wallace Buttrick (September 21, 1925) seeking aid for the Neighborhood Union.
"With this impartial point of view in mind and with the ideas uppermost that nothing truly great can be accomplished without great sacrifice, the Budget Committee requests that the Neighborhood Union discontinue its activities which require financing after 1925."

Mrs. Hope, continuing her letter, said:

We are indeed anxious to raise a budget of about five thousand dollars ($5000) before January 1st, 1926, in order that we may guarantee the existence of our organization for the year.

In closing this unpleasant discussion, we have reserved excerpts from a folder used in the Neighborhood Union's Vindication Campaign. Here is seen again a Leaflet Form which is used until today by the Chest Agency in its Annual Drive. It is carried in full in the Appendix, because of its value in reviewing the achievements of the Neighborhood Union in brief form to that date; and a copy of that valuable document is found in the files of the organization.

The Negro Exhibit of the National Better Homes Campaign, 1925, Brings to Atlanta First Prize.—Some Official Attitudes: Federal officials following the Great World War were more insistent in their demands for a fair recognition of the Negroes' part in winning the war, not only at the front, but also in the Land Army at home in Cantonments and in the hostess houses.

And again when the "Better Homes in America" movement, May 10-17, 1925, was launched, having as Chairman Calvin Coolidge, Chairman of the National Advisory Council, James Ford, Executive Secretary, and Herbert Hoover, President of Board of Directors, the Neighborhood Union was asked to sponsor the Negro Exhibit at Atlanta.

The Neighborhood Union won for Atlanta, the first prize in 1924.
The final outcome of it all was that the Neighborhood Union remained a member of the Atlanta Community Chest, but with a greatly reduced budget, and the work of the center restricted to a Pre-School-Age Clinic.\(^1\) Of course this was simply courtesy to all concerned, because with its charter secured in 1911 it is privileged to function according to the grants of that document. But it has been the policy of the organization from the first to carry a need until an organization was found fitted to take it over, and this is well done at present by the Atlanta Community Chest. However, in a crisis as in the case of the "Unemployment Situation," The Neighborhood Union feels no hesitancy to function according to the grants of its charter.

The Reasons given for conducting a Better Homes Campaign in Atlanta in 1925 are about the same as those for 1924. Some Additional Reasons given, however, were: \(^2\)

To prove that it is possible for the family in moderate circumstances to own and furnish a home, inexpensively but sensibly and artistically, if care is taken in preparing a budget and in study and selection of equipment and furnishings.

To encourage Atlantans to believe that it is better to put money and thought into the home rather than into passing pleasures.

The Neighborhood Union had sensed the need for better homes, and realized the influence of these and family life since its earliest organization. Constantly it had approached city officials with respect to laws governing the building of Negro homes, and a Survey of Living Conditions Among Negroes as early as 1923. Thus we see that Negroes at this very point had taken the initiative for the betterment of their home conditions.

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1. Minutes of the Neighborhood Union, 1925.

A splendid showing was made by the Negroes in this campaign in 1925, because the group was better organized; plans were more definite and systematized than in 1924, as a report found in the Appendix of the Minutes of "Better Homes Campaign" for 1925 Negro Division shows.

The Home Economics Department of the following schools and colleges cooperated with the Neighborhood Union: Morris Brown, Booker T. Washington High School, Atlanta University, and Thayer Home at Clark University.

There was a Better Homes General Committee, which cooperated with the Board of Managers of the Neighborhood Union. They were:


The Board of Managers of the Neighborhood Union were:


In addition to this aid, the Negroes had advantage and assistance of all agencies, furnished the white, such as furniture dealers, electrical associations, builders, police force, telephone company, art stores, food dealers, automobile dealers, and the Georgia Power Company.

The Home was furnished by the following business concerns: -

Bed Room, Master's, furnished by Sterchi, Carroll, and High's, at a cost of $125.00; Bed Room, Children's, furnished by Mather, Universal (Colored) and
272.

High's, at a cost of $113.21; the Bathroom was furnished by High's, Yates & Milton (colored enterprise) and Atlanta University; the Kitchen was furnished by Swift, Mather, High's, Sterchi, Crumly-Sharp, Carroll, Hardware Store and Atlanta University, at a cost of $113.97; this included a gas stove and refrigerator; the Porch, at a cost of $19.50, was furnished by Universal; the Living Room was furnished by Sterchi, High's, Atlanta University Students, Morehouse College, and Carroll, at a cost of $197.06. The Atlanta Police Force furnished police protection, Councilman John A. White furnished the paving on Currier Street; G. C. Bowden provided the Telephone Service; the Georgia Railway and Power Company donated the car-poster advertising and gas; E. R. Enlow of the public school system, provided a school film; Atlanta Retail Food Dealers furnished the food.

Pictures of the Home No. 3, on Currier Street, were used by National organization in its nation-wide campaign. Some of these pictures are now in the files, and many films, still to be developed.¹

The Better Homes Campaign Negro Division Committee was highly commended by Mrs. Lela Lorenz for their cooperation during Better Homes Week.

Quoting the letter we read:²

We wish to thank you for your kind cooperation in the Better Homes Week which was held May 10th to 17th.

Without your hearty cooperation, it would have been impossible for us to put it over.

We wish to thank you as chairman and your committee for the splendid work which you did at house No. 3.

1. Exhibits and documents of the Neighborhood Union on File 1925.

2. Letter from Lela C. Lorenz (May 27, 1925) to Mrs. Hope, expressing appreciation for cooperation during Better Homes Week.
From the Annual Report of the Neighborhood Union for the year 1925 we read: 1

The Better Homes Exhibit on Currier Street, which, according to the report from the national headquarters, aided Atlanta materially in getting the first prize of $250.00. $25.00 of this prize money was turned over to the Neighborhood Union by the colored Better Homes Committee to be used as it saw fit.

Cooperation of City Officials. - Currier Street, on which the Negro Home, No. 3, was located, was paved as a result of this campaign, according to the National Report, which stated that "The Better Homes Committee" is indebted to Councilman John White (among others) for paving on Currier Street. 2

Some Reasons Why They Won The Prize. - Better Home No. 3 was the direct influence which brought the first prize to Atlanta. Some facts concerning it follow:

Better Home No. 3, for Negroes, located at 248 Currier Street, was a delightful adaptation of Architects' Small House Service Bureau, four-roomed house, adapted by Thornton Marye, architect. Combination living-room; fine side porch with lattice; good closets, built-in cupboards in kitchen, sick of right height. Back porch used for laundry, latticed and screened half-way up, leaving it light. Heater in hall heats entire house. Vegetable garden and play space in back yard. This home was built at a cost of $3000 and furnished at a cost of $750.

Better Home No. 3 had economical and cultural advantages over Home 1 and Home 2. It was a combination of economy, compactness, and convenience.

1. Annual report of the Neighborhood Union for the year 1925.

It provided for recreation for children by setting aside ample playground, a feature that none of the other homes had, with the following equipment: Child's garden set, wheelbarrows, rubber ball, wagon, reins, sand pail and shovel, jumping rope, two windmills, sand box and sand. It was built and furnished at a lower cost than any of the other two, but it had a better equipped kitchen and a better bathroom, which included a medicine chest and toilet articles which the other houses did not have. Its builder was W. C. Carson, Architects' Small House Service Plans used, Supervising Architect- Thornton Marye. Hostesses of School Practice House No. 3 were girls of Booker T. Washington High School.

The Neighborhood Union Courageously Faces 1926 and Plans Program.

Having been restricted to Health Activities by the Community Chest, the Neighborhood Union found no difficulty in planning what to do; for it had developed such a program, so comprehensive in its scope, and so effective in its operation that the city of Atlanta and other organizations had not only cooperated with the Neighborhood Union in putting over its programs, but had also sought the aid of the Union in launching similar campaigns, and had given the leadership to this organization for the furtherance of such projects. Consequently, the Union had only to carry on its usual Health Program. But the grave problem here again was "maintenance." Funds were lacking. Chest appropriations had been out. Nevertheless a splendid outline for 1926 was laid out as follows: 1

Neighborhood Union Program for 1926.-

A free Dental Clinic was to be attempted by the organization; Free Medical Clinic in various sections of the city held; Health Talks and Demonstrations were planned to be given as usual throughout the city, as in previous years, in: Public Schools, Churches, Clubs, Secret Societies, Colleges

1. Neighborhood Union program for 1926.
and Home Groups, Neighborhood Union Clubs. First aid classes at Headquarters and wherever desired.

The House-to-House visiting and the same work in the home that had been done the years before could be done now because the volunteer workers were more anxious than ever to prove what they could do for social betterment. Summerhill Neighborhood House was to be operated, and the West Side Neighborhood House as well.

Fire Insurance Company had sought the aid of the Union for a new project of its own, having become acquainted with the organized Zone Plan of the Neighborhood Union. In the early years, as a further preventive measure, the Neighborhood Union Clean-Up Campaign was instituted—which soon became city-wide and today is nation-wide, and a project that must be done yearly.
Clean-Up Campaign and National Health Week, 1926. — It will be remembered that when the Community Chest dropped the Neighborhood Union from its organization in 1925, its Chairman, Roy Gates, wrote the Neighborhood Union that a Survey of Health in Atlanta would be made in 1926 and as the Neighborhood Union had the "Set-Up," it would be called upon to direct the Survey, and that in itself would bring the Neighborhood Union back into the Chest. It will be recalled also that the Chest requested the Union to call off its "Vindication Budget" Drive for 1926. After these hectic experiences the Union found itself directing an outstanding National Negro Health Campaign, and was reinstated in the Atlanta Community Chest.

Zones and Chairmen. — In 1926 there were sixteen zones as usual and two additional zones, which were white sections, but in which lived a few Negroes. While the campaign was under the management of the Neighborhood Union and was called the Atlanta Negro Health Week and the Atlanta Health Clean-Up Campaign, the Literature showed the cooperation of the CITY OF ATLANTA jointly with Negro leadership.

Red Cross Certificates Awarded in Health and Care of the Sick — Neighborhood Union Makes a Splendid Showing for 1926. — Notwithstanding the obstacles and difficulties of the year, the Neighborhood Union closed a successful year not only from a point of view of sustaining its national place as an outstanding social agency, but in its regular city-wide program for the improvement of the districts of its organizations, splendid results were secured. From a statistical report for the year 1926 we find revealed from their fact find clinics for instance: 1

In the Office, 2495 pieces of mail were distributed; 1734 telephone calls were made; 135 conferences were held; 80 meetings; and 37 clinics. In the Dental Clinic: 94 patients had been treated; 13 visits made; 140 extractions; 30 fillings; 12 treatments; 8 examinations; and 59 doctors had cooperated. The Health Department: figures revealed these facts: Two regular classes in Home Hygiene had been conducted; 10 talks to mothers; 18 women attended classes for mothers; 30 Red Cross Certificates were awarded in Morehouse Summer School; and 100 people were reached in lectures on communicable diseases, lectures being given by Mrs. Ludie Andrews, Director of Neighborhood Union Preschool Age Clinic.

We find from a continuation of this statistical report that the West Side District, under the supervision of the District Visitor, Mrs. L. M. Gaines, had done a fine work in a section of the city which did not need very much a social betterment program. Here facts reported revealed: 904 visits were made; 24 clinics attended; 46 conferences held; 14 cases handled; 3 clubs organized; 59 clubs attended; 1 class organized; 5 boy and girl clubs visited; 22 classes directed; 20 meetings attended; and a total of 652 persons attending classes and clubs.

On the other hand, the Summer Hill District was such a one that too much could not be done for its betterment, or here the Negroes were thickly settled, a great number of them owned, and the city was slow in making the necessary improvements commensurate with the value of the small holdings of these colored citizens. Hence, they needed active operation of a social center in Summer Hill. Mrs. J. T. Hill, very experienced in this nature of work, was the active District Visitor.

The report reveals that she made:

904 visits; attended 110 conferences; attended 56 clinics; handled 6 cases; held 167 classes at the Neighborhood House; and 2457 children attended clubs, classes, and socials.

1. Ibid.

2. Ibid.
424 adults attended classes; making a total of 2,381 attending the Neighborhood for the year.

There was always an effort on the part of the Neighborhood Union to make children happy at Christmas Time. In these early years, there was no concerted movement for supplying the poor among Negro children at Christmas outside the church Sunday School. Many waifs looked with longing to the season for the little things the Neighborhood Union would do. Of course, the Union had to depend upon small gifts. This was in the period before there had existed a civic responsibility for this phase of child-life. In 1926, small as it may seem, the donation of $5.00 by the "27 Club"; $1.25 by Mr. J. F. Thomas; $2.00 by Mr. J. A. Robinson; $2.00 by Dr. D. D. Crawford; $1.00 by Mr. E. M. Martin; $2.00 by Mr. W. R. Chivers; $2.52 by Mrs. J. T. Hill; 25¢ by Miss Ola Walker; 25¢ by Mrs. R. Holmes; and the contribution of a bushel of oranges by Mrs. S. M. Johnson was a generous remembrance for the children.

The year closed with encouraging results. Splendid files were used, and records in correct form from which comparisons could be made and facts found from the clinics by trained social workers or agencies seeking information with which to formulate plans for improvement of the citizen's welfare.

A nation-wide recognition of the Neighborhood Union's Plan and Program helped to vindicate its worth not only to Atlanta, but to the nation at large, and was but a fore-runner of the use of the Plan by the National Government in 1927.

I. Ibid.
Anti-Tuberculosis Association Executive's Letter of 1926 Establishes a Concrete Evidence of Inter-Racial Cooperation, Without Discrimination.

It is evident that the Negroes made possible the carrying out of the Anti-Tuberculosis program in Atlanta, and it was equally apparent that the colored aid was appreciated.

The third Thursday has come again. According to the summer custom, there will be no meeting of the Board of Directors of the Colored Branch of the Tuberculosis Association, but, just to help you keep up, please note some of the facts below:

At the first of the month all debts were paid, and current bills met and a small sum carried over in the bank.

On the first day of June, our open files carried 1,014 patients who are being treated by our doctors and visited by our nurses, 464 of these were colored people.

During the month of May, the Colored Branch of the Tuberculosis Association held open house. There were 26 people present, among them five ministers, who took notes on the talk which was given by one of our doctors, Dr. Redd. A patient, who had been arrested many years, was presented and expressed great appreciation for the service rendered.

You are in a position to be a real missionary in the Health Field in your city. A recent study of the death rate from tuberculosis shows that among our white people during 1925, ninety-nine died out of every one hundred thousand, but when we came to study the figures for the colored population, we found that tuberculosis took almost three times as many people, or two hundred and sixty-six out of every one hundred thousand.

The colored education secretary had manifested great interest in the tubercular cases at Battle Hill. Colored women had raised funds to make the patients there happier. The case in question had aroused great interest, especially the arrest of the disease, and the patients' ability to work again. It attracted wide attention in the medical field.

The Alto Georgia Tuberculosis Sanatorium was established to aid in checking the great death rate among Negroes. Dr. Mark Thomas, an Atlanta
University Graduate, was the first Negro specialist to be employed there.

Indiana Social Worker Seeks Neighborhood Union's Health Program

1925 "Health Week Plans."- In 1926, as in other years, appeals continued to come from other cities and states, asking the Neighborhood Union to send the plans which it used in National and Local Health Week Campaigns. In May, 1926, Miss Harriet E. Shepard, Executive Secretary of the Vigo County Tuberculosis Society of Terre Haute, Indiana, wrote Mrs. Hope, asking for her Health Week Campaign Plans. She wrote:

Since coming to this City recently, I have found a group of representative Negro women who are interested in developing a health program. Of course it may seem a little early to begin now for next year, but as health work is an all year round job, I shall appreciate all the information you can give me about the work you are doing for health and especially about your last health week, and any plans you may be developing for the next one.

It was the policy of the Neighborhood Union to send literature and other material to all persons desiring such information, and in this instance, care was taken to send ample material for a suggested campaign.

Atlanta Wins Second National Prize for Negro Health Week 1926.- Again, the Negroes brought to Atlanta the National prize for its successful Health Campaign. A letter from Mr. Albon Holsey, July 23, 1926, informed the Union of its victory:

1. Letter from Miss Harriet E. Shepard seeking information concerning a health movement for Terre Haute, Indiana. May 7, 1926.

2. Letter from Albon L. Holsey to Mr. J. A. Robinson (July 23, 1926) stating that the second prize for Negro Health Week was awarded to Atlanta.
I am writing to give you formal notice that the Committee on Awards for the National Negro Health Week has made its report and Atlanta receives second prize.

The prizes will be presented during the twenty-seventh Annual Meeting of the National Negro Business League which convenes in Cleveland, Ohio, August 18, 19 and 20, and the presentations will be made Friday morning, August 20th.

On behalf of the officers of the National Negro Business League, I wish to congratulate you and your associates upon the excellent work done in your community for health improvement.

Congratulations were received from many sources.

Mayor Sims Congratulates Neighborhood Union Upon Honor Brought to Atlanta. - Atlanta was very proud of the distinction of winning the National Health Campaign Prize. Its Mayor, the Honorable Walter Sims, wrote a congratulatory letter to the Neighborhood Union saying:

The Neighborhood Union, 193 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia, has done a splendid work among the Colored people of Atlanta during the four years of my administration as mayor. During this time it has brought two national prizes to Atlanta in recognition of the work it has done in the Clean-Up Campaigns.

I wish to commend most heartily the Neighborhood Union and the work it has done among the colored people of Atlanta.

1. Letter from the Mayor of Atlanta (December 30, 1926) commending the work of the Neighborhood Union.
The year 1927 found the Neighborhood Union making a hard drive to improve health conditions in Atlanta. It was not necessary to vindicate its claim to being a useful necessary social agency. The local and national recognition of the achievements of the organization had done that for it.

But it was important to educate parents to the advantages of prevention in handling health problems. And the Neighborhood Union planned to broaden its health program for this year, by building up its clinic in all sections of the city. This included a statistical report every two months, to show from the findings the best line of procedure for remedial measures.

Some Aspects of the Health Program of 1927.— Many activities were included in the Health Program of 1927. In searching the files of that year we found a report on the Neighborhood Union Health Program for 1926-27. Quoting we read: ¹

Health Hygiene and care of the sick and Demonstration in the home, schools, churches, lodges, societies, clubs, public meeting -- wherever people assembled -- were given. There talks would include children's clubs also; as well as information which concerned grown-ups. House-to-house visitation to find conditions in the home and be able to help them or advise them at home were made. Many of the most needy people could not be reached anywhere but home.

Instruction was given to groups in the Departmental Clinic - Prenatal for prospective mothers. Free dental for children, pre-school students, and adults. Well baby centers were held. Classes in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick. Little "Mothers' Clubs", Institute for Key Workers. Recreation -- playgrounds and health plays.

One views Atlanta as it is today, a college center, having well organized social agencies of every description supplying the needs of social life, if not in a large way, at least providing a beginning. But retrospect would surprise the most skeptical; for an intro-view of a retrospective view would

¹ Health Program for 1926-27.
disclose conditions unbelievable, and would cause one to wonder how those years people got along without all these helpful agencies. They function so well and so systematically, it seems that Atlanta was never without them. But a few women, most of them living today, know the struggle, the patience, the fight, the disappointment, the misunderstanding, even within the group, the persistent hammering, that brought about these splendid results.

The Medical Clinic for 1927.—Dr. Powell was active in this year in conducting a Medical Clinic. For two months, January and February, a splendid showing is made. From the report the following facts are shown:

283 patients were treated; 7 volunteer workers, 19 days service. Both males and females were treated. From these facts, not only of the reports of 1927, but the long period from 1908 to this year, no better evidence could be desired to prove that the Negro through cooperation and mass effort contributed a vast amount of service, without pay, of the most technical and professional nature. Thousands of dollars worth of clinical work was done by this organization by securing the services of trained workers who were willing to sacrifice time and means.

One Health Center Report of the Neighborhood Union showed: ¹

The Neighborhood Union Health Department was established in 1908 for the purpose of promoting the health of Negroes in the city of Atlanta.

Although handicapped by financial difficulties, the report² for 1927 shows much progress. For instance—

54 Clinics were held, 518 patients were weighed, measured and examined; 176 families were represented in the clinics; 1122 visits were made to patients, students of the Atlanta School of Social Work cooperated; 236 children given medicine without charges; 32 children received milk regularly for the entire year; 6 children received clothing and shoes

¹. Minutes of the Neighborhood Union 1908.
in order that they might attend the clinics; 3 health classes were organized; 16 women received Red Cross certificates; Mothers' Clubs met twice per month; 10 new clubs have been organized with the cooperation of the students of the Atlanta School of Social Work and the students of Morehouse College.

When one takes into consideration how poorly Negro doctors are paid, and the amount shown in this study of their unselfish work for the health of their race, without remuneration, there is need for a blush for those who delight to dwell upon the shiftlessness, neglect, and lack of race consciousness.

Orienting the Program to Meet Needs of Changing Social Order.

The work planned for the Case Finding Clinics for 1927 and the Laboratory Work in Community Organization and Club Work for the Atlanta School of Social Work Students was outlined with a view not only for the training of Social Workers in the skills necessary to meet the problems of a changing social order; there was the definite aim to serve the community in the cultural and inspirational trends that make for a complete family life. A larger place was given recreation than had been undertaken in the last few years, and clubs for boys and girls were concentrated upon. This phase can be seen in the outline of the Neighborhood Union -- Programs for 1926-27 --

Health Education and Child Recreation.

1. Talks on Health. Hygiene and care of the sick Demonstration in the same were carried into church and school. Red Cross work was firmly established in schools.

2. Departmental Clinics were held in different sections as usual, and types of results can be found in the appendix. Prenatal care for prospective mothers, medical clinics for adults, Well Baby clinic, preschool age clinic, Free Dental clinics for children, found a new treatment and an attractive appeal. Campaigns had educated.

3. Classes for instruction in Home Hygiene and care of

1. Minutes of the Neighborhood Union 1908.
the sick and demonstration in the preparation of balanced diet, were built up and the Little Mothers Club became popular.

4. Recreation -- that is so essential to the proper development of the child -- play-grounds and health plays were now a regular part of school programs, and city supervision, made so by the effort of the Union.

5. An Institute to develop key women to work in the zones under the direction of the staff or a short course in the Social Work School had become a necessity and found a ready response.

Programs to be operated through the homes, schools, (Public and private), churches, lodges, societies, clubs, childrens clubs, public meeting, college student and wherever else opportunity presented, were planned to aid people in doing those things they would do anyway, but directed for the good of themselves, and the betterment of the community.

A Problem Case of the West Fair Clinic 1927.- Throughout the history of the Neighborhood Union, it had handled some very unusual cases. Imbeciles, mental defects, deformed and crippled, as well as some of light criminal aspects. But upon the opening of the Center at 706 West Fair Street in 1927, a case came to the care of the district worker, which would have interested a psychiatrist. It concerned the history of an adopted child who drifted from a court sentence for failing to have a light on his bicycle to a sentence for murder. Quoting the case from the record in the file, we read:

His name was Henry Grier (Gray), aged 32, whose mother was Mrs. Emma Gray of 876 Hobson Street, aged 65. She had lived in Atlanta 30 years at the present address. She is a widow and is supported by two nephews, Spencer Shepard and John Trimble.

Henry Grier or Gray was adopted by Mrs. Grier or Gray at the age of 3 years.

He came to Atlanta at the age of 17. Never attended

1. Statistical review of work of Union for 1927.
school in Atlanta. Attended two years in Jackson, Georgia, his former home. Henry Gray was arrested at the age of 17, for not having a bell on his bicycle. Was released by paying a fine.

Was arrested for stealing brass on Peters Street. Fine was paid.

Was arrested third time and sent to chain gang, and escaped. He was caught and was given two years. The fourth time he was sent to the Federal Prison for stealing cigarettes. Gray left Atlanta and went to Detroit, and was given seven and a half years to fifteen years for murder. He has served nine years of that sentence. The mother is very interested in getting him out and the nephews didn't show any interest whatsoever.

Red Cross Awards Certificates - May and June found case visitors and Clinic Directors busy. The Center was new, and this of itself attracted new cases, and caused old visitors to return. There was renewed effort on the part of the Board of Directors, and heads of Districts secured their neighborhoods for children. The Club work for boys and girls prospered and the health classes for women increased. The Red Cross agency not only paid for the operation of the health classes, it also granted certificates upon recommendation of Mrs. Andrew, Instructor of the classes that the prescribed course had been completed. A Statistical Report shows:

36 clinics were held for pre-school children, 468 patients were weighed, measured and examined, 149 families were represented in the clinics, 201 children received medicine without charge, 26 children received milk without charge for the entire year, 928 visits were made to patients, 6 children received clothes and shoes in order that they might attend the clinic, 4 health classes were organized, with an enrollment of 96 women; 1 health class was students from the Atlanta School of Social work, 16 women received Red Cross certificates, 5 women reported that they received better jobs because of these certificates; Mothers' Club met twice a month, 82 mothers are enrolled; 2 boys clubs have been organized in disorganized neighborhoods, 6 clinics were held during National Negro Health week for school children, 531 children were examined, 6 doc-
tors assisted in the school clinics, and total number of children examined during the year was 999.

The Neighborhood Union also furnished field work in community organization and health work for the students of the Atlanta School of Social Work.

Neighborhood Union Announces the Opening of Its Fair Street Center.

On May 11, 1927, an announcement of the opening of the new center was made. The old property of Leonard Street had been sold to Miss Chadwick, as has been shown, and the money spent to buy the Fair Street property, on which the organization erected a new Neighborhood Center. From the announcement we read:

Meet at Quarles Hall, Chestnut Street, Morehouse College, Tuesday the 17, at 4:00 P.M., to make plans for the opening of the new Health Center, 706 Fair Street, D.W. This house is paid for and belongs to you, but must be dedicated to the health of the children in the community. Come and plan for the "Grand Opening". Everything pertaining to the development of the child is our responsibility. Come and bring a neighbor.

Mrs. Ludie Andrews, the President at that time, made plans for a grand opening. Mrs. Booker T. Washington came to the dedication. She had been generous in encouraging the Founder, and had even tried to secure a grant of money from some of the "Foundations" through her husband for this work of which she approved. Mrs. Georgia Douglass Johnson, noted author, and political leader, came and delivered the main address in Sale Hall, where the exercises were held, with an appropriate program. Hundreds of citizens gathered from all parts of the city, and both white and colored friends joined in felicitations upon the occasion of the dedication of the new Center.

After the program, friends were invited to visit the center, where

1. Statistical review of work of Union for 1927.
open house was held and the citizens given an opportunity to inspect the building. The four room building was modest, but ample for the care of the child clinic, and for operation of club and community work as mapped out in the Neighborhood Union Program.

It might be well to state here that the center was but a phase of the work. The city-wide work, tying up agencies, the public schools, the colleges, businesses, and social life of the city of Atlanta, as had been done by the Union, could be operated through the offices of these agencies, including City Hall, where the workers sometimes attended meetings.

The Health and National Negro Clean-Up Health Campaign. 1927.

Plan of Operation.—The Chest required the Neighborhood Union to restrict its activities to the Health Program for the child; nevertheless, Atlanta and all agencies were willing enough for the organization to head-up and use its plane in the national event, The National Negro Health Week. Consequently, in mapping its program for the year, it kept this in view and divided the city into zones, as was the custom. This year, there were 16 zones. The plan was to have each Zone an easy basis for an instructive and constructive program in which would be found all the Colored people in the city. The part-time physician, Dr. Alfred Jones, was to cooperate in mapping out the clinic program for the campaign; and the one part-time nurse, Mrs. Ludie Andrews, R.N., would head up the portable clinics, as well as those of the center. The Neighborhood was to be the headquarters for clinics and classes, except the portable clinics. It was planned to use colleges and churches when space was needed for mass meetings and other large assemblies. Nurses and doctors organizations pledged support.

Director of the Drive.—Mr. A. M. Carter of the Atlanta Life Insurance Company was the director. A full outline of the 1927 campaign can
be found in the file of the Neighborhood Union. The barest outline of the campaign is here, because the space is needed for the results. The same Plan was used as in former years, which both city and Federal authorities had found effective.

**Results of the 1927 Health Campaign was Bringing the Third Prize of the National Award to Atlanta.** - A letter from Dr. R. R. Moton was received by Mr. A. M. Carter. Dr. Moton was President of the National Negro Business League which sponsored the Health Week. The letter was to the effect that Atlanta had won the **Third Prize**. Quoting the letter from Mr. Holsey, Secretary to Dr. Moton, we read:\(^1\)

> By direction of Dr. Robert R. Moton, President of the National Negro Business League, I am writing to notify you that the judges in the National Negro Health Week contest have awarded the third prize to Atlanta.

> I take this opportunity to congratulate you and your associates and to express the hope that you may have a representative present at the annual meeting of the Business League which meets in St. Louis, Missouri, August 10, 11 and 12, to receive the award. The Health Week session will begin at 10 o'clock Thursday morning, August 11th, and will be held at the Maccabee Temple, 911 North Vandeventer Avenue.

The Atlanta Constitution in a news article concerning the award to Atlanta, made by the National Negro Business League, said:\(^2\)

> "Atlanta has been awarded the third prize and a silver trophy cup in the national Negro health week contest, according to an announcement received from Dr. R. R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute and president of the National Negro Business League. The first prize went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and the second prize to Louisville, Kentucky."

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1. Letter from Mr. Holsey to Mr. Carter (July 29, 1927). Notice of Atlanta's having won third prize during Health Week.

2. The Atlanta Constitution (clipping) 1927.
Atlanta Social Worker Called to Colored Commission of Mississippi Flood Disaster. - The Mississippi Flood of 1927 was one of the greatest catastrophies in the history of the South. Artificial dikes were devised to save cities. The United States passed the Five Million Dollar Goal for Red Cross aid. The Founder of the Neighborhood Union contributed to adjustment of the problem arising in the Flood Area.

Dodgers Released Calling for Colored Volunteers. - A call for 500 Colored men was made. The "Dodger" announced:

"Colored Men Wanted! At the foot of Main Street, Sunday morning June 5, 1927, at 6 o'clock. This number of men must be had at once to avoid compulsory action. Volunteer your services today. All men employed by the various concerns of this city are included in this number, make your selection. Volunteer at 6 o'clock Sunday morning or be forced to go at 6 o'clock Sunday evening. Positively we are in urgent need of 500 men. (Signed) Colored General Committee, C. E. Young, Chairman, Levye Chappelle, Secretary."

This method was resorted to because the danger and disagreeable aspect of the work had caused many to fail to aid in the situation.

The Plan of the Neighborhood Union Receives Recognition from the United States Government. - In 1927, the Plan of the Neighborhood Union came to the first as such rather than a big project of the organization as in some other years. It is this event that aids in establishing the claim that the Plan is workable, not only in an agency, in large civic and local affairs, but also in state and in Federal crises. Hence, some place will be given here for a discussion of an event, which but for that reason might appear to some to be irrelevant.

The Neighborhood Union Plan Used by the Honorable Herbert Hoover in the Mississippi Flood Disaster. - The question has been asked: "What has

1. Dodger found in Neighborhood Union Files, 1927.
the organized social work of Atlanta to do with the Mississippi Flood Dis-
aster?, and why include in a study of Atlanta happenings in Mississippi?"
This study would be incomplete should the part the Neighborhood Union played
in that great crisis be omitted. The best workers from three states were
appointed to handle that grave situation which concerned the welfare of
thousands of Negroes. The President of the Neighborhood Union was appointed
a member of the Colored Advisory Commission of the Mississippi Flood Relief
of the American Red Cross by the Honorable Herbert Hoover, Secretary of the
Interior. Mr. Hoover's reason for appointing this Georgia representative
may be summarized thus:

"Unrest among Negroes over their plight."

She was chosen the representative from Georgia to go to the Flood Area on
the Flood Commission because she represented an organization which had
evolved the Neighborhood Union Plan, which plan had been used effectively
in the Great Atlanta Fire by the Red Cross organization for systematizing
relief work for both white and Colored Atlanta. The work of the Union was
also nationally recognized and had received commendation for national work
of which President Calvin Coolidge was National Chairman.

In securing the services of the Georgia Member of the Commission,
Secretary Hoover sent many telegrams and other communications urging ac-
ceptance. This was perhaps one of the highest recognitions of the Neigh-
borhood Union Plan accorded the organization.

The problems of neglect and discrimination which the Negro Com-
mission had to handle are fully discussed in the Appendix.

In securing the Georgia Member of the Commission, the following
telegrams were received: Telegram from Herbert Hoover stating that the
Committee was to be formed;\(^1\) second telegram from Herbert Hoover inviting Mrs. Hope to serve on the Committee;\(^2\) third telegram from Herbert Hoover stating that he had asked Dr. Moton to act as Chairman;\(^3\) telegram from Dr. R. R. Moton, telling Mrs. Hope to report at Birmingham.\(^4\) Quoting them we read:

WE DESIRE TO ESTABLISH AN EFFECTIVE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF REPRESENTATIVE COLORED CITIZENS ON QUESTIONS AFFECTING THE CARE OF COLORED POPULATION IN OUR REFUGEE CAMPS TO RECEIVE SUGGESTIONS AND COMPLAINTS AND MAKE NECESSARY INVESTIGATIONS SO AS TO GIVE COMPLETE ASSURANCE OF PROPER HANDLING OF THIS QUESTION BOTH MR. FIESER VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE RED CROSS AND I WOULD BE GLAD IF YOU WOULD SERVE UPON HIS COMMISSION WE HAVE ASKED DR. MOTON TO ACT AS CHAIRMAN AND CALL FIRST MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ANY OUT OF POCKET TRAVELING AND LIVING EXPENSES WILL BE MET BY THE RED CROSS ON SUBMISSION EXPENSES PLEASE NOTIFY MYSELF AND DR. MOTON OF YOUR ACCEPTANCE\(^5\)

WE DESIRE TO ESTABLISH AN EFFECTIVE ADVISORY COMMITTEE OF REPRESENTATIVE COLORED CITIZENS ON QUESTIONS AFFECTING THE CARE OF COLORED POPULATION IN OUR REFUGEE CAMPS TO RECEIVE SUGGESTIONS AND COMPLAINTS AND MAKE NECESSARY INVESTIGATIONS SO AS TO GIVE COMPLETE ASSURANCE OF PROPER HANDLING OF THIS QUESTION BOTH MR. FIESER VICE CHAIRMAN OF THE RED CROSS AND I WOULD BE GLAD IF YOU WOULD\(^6\)

SERVE UPON HIS COMMISSION WE HAVE ASKED DR. MOTON TO ACT AS CHAIRMAN AND CALL FIRST MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ANY OUT OF POCKET TRAVELING AND LIVING EXPENSES WILL

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1. Telegram from Herbert Hoover to Mrs. Hope, May 28.
2. Telegram from Herbert Hoover to Mrs. Hope, May 28.
3. Telegram from Herbert Hoover to Mrs. Hope, May 28.
4. Telegram from Dr. R. R. Moton to Mrs. Hope, May 30.
5. Telegram from Herbert Hoover advising that the Committee was to be formed, stating that the committee is to receive suggestions and complaints, asking her to accept. (May 28).
6. Telegram to Mrs. John Hope from Herbert Hoover dated May 28, inviting her to serve on Committee of Flood Commission.
The Atlanta representative was invited to join the party making up the Commission at Birmingham, Alabama, Wednesday of the week of May 30, after having accepted a place on the Colored Commission of the Mississippi Flood Disaster.

AM SURE YOU HAVE RECEIVED SECRETARY HOOVER'S TELEGRAM IMPORTANT WE MEET AT ONCE THEREFORE I AM URGING YOU TO ATTEND FIRST MEETING OUR COMMISSION WHICH WILL BE HELD AT RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS MEMPHIS TENNESSEE THURSDAY MORNING JUNE THE SECOND AT TEN O'CLOCK SUGGEST YOU MEET TUSKEGEE PARTY AT BIRMINGHAM WEDNESDAY EVENING IN TIME FOR FRISCO LEAVING ELEVEN PM AM MAKING RESERVATIONS

Mrs. Hope was given a letter of recommendation by the Assistant Director of the American Red Cross. A copy of the letter follows:

To Red Cross Chairmen and Representatives:

The bearer of this letter, Mrs. John Hope, is a member of the Colored Advisory Commission of the Mississippi Flood Relief, appointed by Secretary Herbert Hoover to assist the Red Cross and advise on relief to Colored flood sufferers.

At the request of Secretary Hoover, may I ask that you extend such facilities as are needed to expedite the work of this representative of the Commission, including admission to camps?

Secretary Hoover Commends the Work of the Commission.

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1. Telegram from Herbert Hoover to Mrs. John Hope telling her that he had asked Dr. Moton to act Chairman. (May 28).

2. Telegram to Mrs. John Hope from Dr. R. R. Moton telling her to report at Birmingham to join the members of the group. (May 30).

3. Form letter from Robert E. Bondy, Assistant Director American Red Cross, Mississippi Valley Flood Relief, to Mrs. John Hope. (June 2, 1927).
were very bad in the Flood Area. Merchants and others were taking advantage of the situation; both as to the quality of food, and the relief given. The task of the Colored Commission was a difficult one.

At the completion of the work, Secretary Hoover wrote the following letter:

"Mr. Fieser and I are extremely obliged for your letter and the fine service which the advisory board has performed. As to the detailed recommendations I have asked Dr. Clark to designate capable Colored advisors for recreation, etc. for the Louisiana camps and anticipate that these will be in action at all points by this time. We understand that an advisory committee has been set up at Greenville and we will at once take in hand the matter at Vicksburg.

"Some days ago we directed that an entire construction of the Negro camp at Opelousas be undertaken in an endeavor to place it on an acceptable and sanitary basis. I do not believe it desirable to move this camp at the moment as it is likely to be in existence only another ten days and it has now been placed on a satisfactory footing. We have disbanded the camp at Monroe. The national guardsmen are being demobilized as rapidly as possible, although it is necessary to maintain some police authority in order to protect people in the camps from petty thieves and bad men.

"We are putting in all the cots available for the Negro camps. You are perhaps aware that many of the white camps have no cots. They represent an enormous expense and practically useless for subsequent service. We are shipping in ample supplies of clothing.

"As to the other recommendations of coordination, we have suggested to the state and reconstruction committees that they should appoint a Colored Advisory Committee to each commission and we believe this will be accomplished in the course of a few days. Generally we are asking the various organizations by telegram to the fullest possible degree."

In connection with this Special Survey, Secretary Hoover sent a telegram to the Colored Commission. The telegram follows:

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1. Letter from President Hoover to Dr. R. R. Moton. (June 17, 1927).
PRIOR TO OUR DETERMINATION OF POLICY WHICH
SHOULD BE UNDERTAKEN TO CARE FOR THE COLORED
POPULATION DURING THE FORTHCOMING WINTER IT
WOULD BE VERY HELPFUL IF YOUR COMMITTEE COULD
AGAIN SURVEY THE ENTIRE SITUATION AS TO WORK
ACCOMPLISHED AND MAKE RECOMMENDATIONS AS TO
METHODS OF ADMINISTRATION AND AS TO MAJOR QUES-
TION OF WHAT PROVISION SHOULD BE MADE FOR WINTER
SERVICE TO DESTITUTE THIS WORK OF COURSE TO BE
AN EXPENSE OF RED CROSS AND REPORT MADE TO COVER
ENTIRE PERIOD OF FLOOD UP TO DATE.

Plan of the Neighborhood Union Called Use of the Questionnaire.

When the representative of the Neighborhood Union was invited to aid in the
compiling of the Final Report to Mr. Hoover, she suggested the use of a
questionnaire for this was the method of procedure of the Neighborhood Plan.
It was the policy always, in gathering data, to make the investigation,
tabulate the data, then analyze the findings. This part of the plan was sug-
gested to the Commission, but from the letter below, it appears that at that
time a better method seemed advisable. Quoting the letter sent to the mem-
bers of the Commission we read:

I am sending you herewith copy of a letter from
Dr. L. M. McCoy of Rust College, Holly Spring,
Mississippi, which is self explanatory.

Mr. Holsey spoke to me about the suggestions made
by you concerning the questionnaire. My own feel-
ing is that if the members of the committee first
consult with the white and Colored Directors of
Rehabilitation in the several states, they will se-
cure from them all the necessary information. We
are asked to look into the question of housing, work,
health, and prospects for the 1928 crop.

Mr. Hoover is telegraphing the State Chairman that
the various committees are coming which, in my opin-

1. Copy of a telegram from Secretary Herbert Hoover to Dr. R. R. Moton.
   (November 7, 1927).

2. A letter from Dr. R. R. Moton to Mrs. John Hope enclosing a letter from
   Dr. L. M. McCoy. (November 22, 1927).
ion, will give you an introduction wherever you wish to go.

I suggest that you and Mr. Campbell arrange to proceed to Holly Springs so as to arrive there the night of December 2nd. This will enable the three of you to get an early start the morning of the 3rd.¹

Hoover Orders Colored Commission to Make Second Survey of Flood Area.—The Secretary of the Interior requested the Colored Commission to revisit the Flood Area for the purpose of making a second survey after which he requested that they assemble at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, for the purpose of compiling the final report on the flood disaster. Details are found in the letter following:²

I am asking the members of the Colored Advisory Committee to reassemble in sub-committees as was done last June and make a second survey of the flood area and study the conditions relating to Colored people as of today and to make recommendations based upon their observations.

You were appointed last July to represent our committee with the State Rehabilitation Director, therefore making some rearrangement in the personnel of the Mississippi Committee. Mr. T. N. Campbell and Mrs. John Hope who covered the Mississippi territory last June will proceed to Holly Springs for a conference with you to get from you first hand information as to places they should visit and places they should see. Following this I hope you will arrange for the three of you to see the State Rehabilitation Director for a conference. Secretary Hoover is notifying the State Rehabilitation Director of our plans.

It is our further plan to have all the members of the Commission to assemble after the survey of Tuskegee on Tuesday, December 6th, so that we may get together and formulate our next report to Mr. Hoover.²

¹. Letter from Dr. R. R. Moton to Mrs. John Hope enclosing a letter from Dr. L. M. McCoy. (November 22, 1927).

². Letter to Dr. L. M. McCoy enclosing copy of a telegram from Secretary Hoover. (November 17, 1927).
Colored Commission Plans to Revisit Flood Scene Before Compiling Report.—To make an acceptable report it was found very necessary to cover the Flood Area in a tour to determine DETAILS of the activities. The members of the Colored Commission lived in the following states: Georgia, Tennessee and Alabama. Hence, it was necessary to re-assemble. The letter below explains suggestions of the Commission for re-assembling. Quoting we read:

I am wondering if it would be possible for the committee made up of Mrs. John Hope, Mr. Campbell and myself, to begin work of covering the Mississippi flood area not sooner than the 3rd of December. We can cover the whole district by train or automobile in time for the meeting at Tuskegee. My reason for suggesting the above is I am due to be in Little Rock, Arkansas from the 30th of November to the 3rd of December.

I can get Bishop Jones to release me from the Little Rock meeting on the 2nd so as to be ready to begin with the committee on the morning of the 3rd of December.

Please state the day Mrs. Hope and Mr. Campbell are to arrive in Holly Springs.

I have completed a trip through the Mississippi territory within the last few weeks.

Whatever arrangements are necessary to make with Mr. Crosby, I will do so.

The President of the Neighborhood Union was appointed on a Committee to Make the Final Report of the Colored Advisory Commission to Mr. Hoover.—At the conclusion of the field work of the Commission, the President of the Neighborhood Union was appointed on a Committee to report to Mr. Hoover. The point is: The Neighborhood Union Plan was used effectively in this calamity. It was originated by social service workers in Atlanta in seeking to better their condition, and was found so effective in getting results from systematized effort in so many crises here in Atlanta, Georgia, that when the

1. Copy of letter from Dr. L. M. McCoy enclosed in a letter to Mrs. John Hope. (November 19, 1927).
United States Government wanted such a Plan for the work at the Flood Area, this effort of Atlanta Organized Social Work was called into use.

**Colored Commission Makes Excellent Final Report May 21, 1927.**—The work was effective and received commendation from John Barton Payne, Chairman of the Flood Commission and Secretary Hoover; the report consisted of a printed bulletin gotten out by the Commission. Ample data will be found in the Appendix to substantiate the claim that the Neighborhood Union representative had a large share in the preparation of that report.

In the Final Report of the Colored Advisory Commission appointed to cooperate with the American National Red Cross and the President's Committee on Relief Work in the Mississippi Valley Flood Disaster of 1927 is a letter to Dr. R. R. Moton which we quote in full:

> The final report of the Red Cross Colored Advisory Commission on their work during the Mississippi Flood Relief Operation of 1927 and 1928 sets forth with clarity and discernment the nature of the service rendered and your Commission is to be congratulated on this excellent presentation of the essential facts.

> We will be glad to publish this report for general circulation as it contains material of the greatest interest to all those who have the welfare of the Colored Race at heart.

> In behalf of the American National Red Cross, I wish to express our sincere appreciation of the wholehearted and devoted service rendered by the members of your Commission. Their efforts contributed largely to the promptness and effectiveness of our relief operations throughout the area and constituted an important step in the development of inter-racial cooperation in the United States.

Financial Difficulties.- The year began with the organization's finding itself in need of funds with which to carry on its activities. The form for soliciting money which was gotten out was a card. This carried some of the activities sponsored by the Neighborhood Union which made it necessary to go to the public at this time, seeking money with which to operate. The card states that:

In consideration of the services of the Neighborhood Union, Inc., 706 Fair Street, SW, in conducting Free Classes in Home Hygiene and care of the sick with demonstrations, Pre-School Age Clinics, Dental Clinics, Health Conferences for Mothers, Neighborhood and Boys' Clubs for Community Improvement -

Patrons were asked to contribute one dollar for the year 1928.

Of course, funds became a problem more severe after the Union entered the Chest, for it never became clear that the activities of the Union required money. It was true that some agencies had taken over projects, but it was also true that property needed for the center in which to operate even the Pre-School Age Clinic, had some obligations which required funds for operation and which the appropriated funds did not adequately meet.

Many years had been required to educate the public as to social obligations, even the Municipal Government had realized this obligation after much had been done by the Negroes for themselves. It is not strange, then, that the public was slow to see that the entering of the Union curtailed some of its duties and made its obligation to perform some of these unbinding.

1. Minutes of Neighborhood Union, and circular forms in files 1928.
In 1928, Superintendent Willis A. Sutton wrote to the Secretary of the Neighborhood Union that he planned a Summer Activities Program and wished her cooperation. He enclosed a copy of the suggested activities for elementary, junior high and senior high schools, as well as a form letter to "The Friends of the Boys and Girls of Atlanta." His appeal was made in interest of worth while use of leisure of school children during the vacation, and he was appealing to all agencies interested in the welfare of children to cooperate with him in putting over his program. Knowing that the Neighborhood Union was an organization that had a regular program for the boys and girls, he included that organization in his list. In his letter he said:

For years I have felt that every effort possible should be exerted to keep our boys and girls profitably and pleasurably employed during the summer in order to stimulate the right kind of activity. I have outlined the enclosed plan of summer activities.

I would deeply appreciate your giving this wide publicity in adding your word of encouragement to young pupils to carry out this program.

Your comments and suggestions will be appreciated.¹

Many of the suggestions made in the list of the Superintendent of Atlanta Public Schools were used in the work of the Union during the summer for the boys' and girls' clubs. Talks were made to the mothers encouraging them to cooperate with the project. Many boys and girls received Sutton buttons and Certificates in the fall when they returned to their respective

¹. Letter to Friends of Atlanta Children from Superintendent Willis A. Sutton of the Board of Education to the effect of summer activities for boys and girls of Atlanta. (June 18, 1928). An enclosure to Miss Ida B. Hill, Secretary of the Neighborhood Union; letter to Miss Hill dated June 26, 1928.
schools for completing tasks as outlined in the Summer Activities Program of Dr. Sutton.

This showing is very well compared with those of other years. The women put forth every effort to keep the work at the high point of achievement, and though there was much for discouragement, the interest of the community, especially the children, was kept foremost and the work carried on. It is very unusual, but true nevertheless, that the amount of work in no year could be accurately estimated; for the work was done on the neighborhood plan, each neighbor being held responsible for the well being of the other, so that a vast amount of social work was done by the people within each Zone which was never reported to the Zone Chairman, because it was not thought to be worth while reporting. Hence the community work report always fell short of what had actually been done.

Cooperation of Atlanta School of Social Work and the Sociological Department of Morehouse College in 1928. - The students of the Atlanta School of Social Work continued to do their community and club work at the Neighborhood Union. The Sociological Department of Morehouse College had assisted the school in making some sort of survey from time to time since the organization of the Union. This year both agencies did special work at the Center which the report shows:

"The Neighborhood Union Health Department was organized in 1908 for the purpose of promoting the health of Negroes in the city of Atlanta. Although handicapped by financial difficulties, the report for six months of 1928 shows some progress.

"27 medical clinics were held; 192 children weighed, measured and examined; 12 dental clinics with 54 patients; 63 families represented in the medical clinics; 71 children received milk regularly without charge;

1. From a Health Report (January 1 to June 15, 1928) regular report of the Neighborhood Union."
8 children were referred to Grady Hospital for further treatment; 2 children were ordered sent to the Battle Hill T.B. Sanitorium by the examining doctor; 3 health classes were organized for the women in the community; 76 women were enrolled in these classes, and 10 women received Red Cross certificates in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick; 1 class in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick for the students of the Atlanta School of Social Work was taught at the Neighborhood Center by the nurse in charge; 2 boys clubs were organized, the enrollment of which was 112, which met weekly; 2 girls clubs with an enrollment of 96 and 2,876 pieces of literature were distributed.

"Community work: The students of the Atlanta School of Social Work organized a Neighborhood in the west side, stressing health as their main project; 68 families were included in a survey made by the Sociology Class of Morehouse College directed by Professor Chivers. This was a housing survey emphasizing health.

"National Negro Health Week was sponsored by this organization. The Annual Clean-Up Campaign and a Health Exhibit at Spelman College during the State Teachers' Association. 8 clinics for school children were held during health week; 23 doctors assisted in the examinations; over 800 school children were examined and many defects were found and reported to the teachers and to the Health Committee."
Clouds began to loom on the horizon in 1929 in spite of the period of prosperity generally enjoyed throughout the country. Ample funds were available at this time for the furtherance of social activities. There had been developed a civic consciousness towards community betterment, and the State of Georgia had created a department for the improvement of the life of the child within the state. Bulletins and periodicals issued from that department at that time, several of which are in the files of the Neighborhood Union, attest the fact that both the State and Atlanta had assumed their rightful obligation, to an extent at least, towards the organized social activities in their borders.

Perhaps that very fact made it hard now for the Union to maintain its place as a foremost agency. For there had arisen organizations fitted to take over many of the activities of the Union; the city had assumed some part of its obligation to the Colored citizen (in recognition of his own effort); the state had made some provision for supervising such work; and now that the Union had apparently given freely and submitted to having its activities restricted that it might hold the prestige which membership in the Chest gave the organization as a recognized force by the Chest, there was certainly, in 1929, a grave problem. To operate a health clinic, as mapped out, required funds and the apportionment granted the Union from the Chest was but a pittance, and but scant provision for the demands of the organization. Besides, people accustomed to seeking advice and aid from the Union were hard to convince that it was now no longer the function of the Neighborhood Union to care for all their wants.

A Survey of the Work of the Neighborhood Union for 1929.—Splendid
work was done in 1929 in spite of the gathering storm of the Depression. Naturally there was plenty of work to be done for the babies. We turn to the Clinical work and note the results there. According to the report for that year, we learn that:

280 patients were weighed, measured and examined in the clinic; 147 children were furnished with medicine; 27 children were furnished with milk without charge; 9 children were recommended to other clinics for further treatment; and 782 follow-up visits were made to the homes of patients. Doctors Sherrard, the examining physician, and Carter, assisting, noted the unusual amount of cases that had to be followed up and special treatment given. Mrs. Ludie Andrew, R.N., supervised the Health Work of the year.

Community Work for the Year.—It will be seen that the community work for the year was greatly influenced by the times. Large place was given to the work with boys, especially those who loitered in the streets and who were giving trouble to the neighbors by breaking windowpanes and doing other annoying little things. So special effort was put forth to curb these tendencies, and to furnish wholesome recreation for them. To this end, says the report:

1232 children attended sewing and recreation clubs. These clubs met at the Center and sometimes in the homes of the members. Mrs. Francis Peeples, a student of the Atlanta School of Social Work, and students of Spelman College were in charge of the work.

In this connection, splendid work was done by Miss Howard, a teacher of Morehouse College, who volunteered her services to the boys' problem. She organized a club of boys from the streets. She held these meetings at Morehouse College, in the building which is now the home of the Atlanta School of Social Work. She entertained them and served refreshments every meeting day.

She tried to show them some of the finer things of life. They responded and when steps were taken later to corral these street urchins into neighborhood clubs for boys, the task was not so difficult. She found that boys hated "being preached at" and she assured them that none of that would be done at her club. They were made happy and were helped. Other boys' clubs will be discussed later.

The Red Cross Activities.—The Red Cross classes did well in 1929. Fourteen women received Red Cross certificates in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick. Regular graduating class exercises were held at the Rush Memorial Church and a great impetus was given to trained work among the sick. At last people had outgrown the nursing of the sick by the inexperienced and especially by those claiming to be midwives. This education had been begun as far back as 1908, and at last a consciousness towards education in the care of the sick had been awakened. Many excellent nurses have come from these classes of that year, and are doing effective work among the sick. They were among the first to be called when the demand for nurses came in the "New Deal Period" when Home Nursing was given a greater place in the program of rehabilitation after the great Depression. Other activities for the Health Program included lectures in Home Making which were held in some of the churches among the women at their church clubs.

Domestic Art Classes.—Fine work was done this year by some of the Atlanta Public School teachers who volunteered their services to the Union. Mrs. T. C. Jones of Booker T. Washington High School, taught classes in cooking. Many adults and girls attended. Mrs. R. B. Jackson of the Crogman Night School taught sewing. These classes were popular also among both women and girls, especially the artistic needle work classes, and the making of plain garments.
Steps to Organize Boys' Clubs.—We have spoken of efforts to take boys from street corners and from mischief generally throughout the neighborhoods. A special effort was made in this direction by the classes of Professor Chivers in his work in Sociology at Morehouse College, which was making a survey of Negro Churches in Atlanta at that time. An impetus was given to this phase of life of the young people. As a result, many clubs were begun and the workers of the Neighborhood Union encouraged them in every way possible. Mr. Wardlaw has made a splendid study of "Leisure Time Activities of Negro Boys in the First Ward of Atlanta, Georgia," and in his study a fuller account of this club work will be found. In this study, an account of the activities actually engaged in by the individual boy; his access to supervised leisure time activities; the play centers frequented by him; his activity in unorganized play groups; and the extent of his gang and vandalistic activity. From this study also we learn that there is inadequate provision for recreation for Negroes, which in itself increased the demand for something to be done for Negro Youth who would naturally loiter in streets during their leisure time because of this lack of municipal appropriation for recreation for Negroes. The full play of the gang factor was evident at this time more so because of the unrest resultant from the War of 1914. As everyone knows, "The boy with time on his hands, especially in a crowded or slum environment, is almost predistined to the life of the gang, which is simply a substitute, although a most unsatisfactory one from the boy's point of view, for activities and controls not otherwise provided."  


The conditions of Beavers Slide situated about the Union were worse than ever and even with the extra effort, 1929, for wholesome recreation and club life, these boys continued aloof and practiced their usual gang life until the Federal Emergency Act which replaced the huts of these slums tore the ill dwellings down and replaced them with the Government Housing Project. Some good was done, however, for the beginning of several clubs was made and they continue until today, when the Scout and other movements have provided recreation for boys. Some gains were immediate resulting from Mr. Chivers' activities at this time.

Work among the girls was not so pronounced as that among the boys, yet some valuable work was done under the direction of Miss Ethel McGhee, Dean of Spelman, who had herself been one of the children of the early years of the Union. The records of the Neighborhood Union for 1929 show that Miss McGhee was very active in the special project of working with the girls.

National Health and Clean-Up Week.- As usual, the Neighborhood Union directed the Colored work of the National event and won the Third Prize in that year. As usual also, all of the Colored schools, churches, social agencies and businesses of the city took part. Mr. Cyrus Campfield was Chairman and splendid work was accomplished. This was the last year that an award was given. From now on there was planned a Trophy to be awarded for the best out of a series of winnings. Each year thereafter a gold certificate was awarded the city until a sufficient number of honors warranted the Trophy. This year closed then the leadership of the Neighborhood Union in the National Health Week Activities. It had enjoyed a long period of leadership and a successful career. Honors had come through it not only to the Negro, but to the city of Atlanta as well. Much good had come to the citizens in better living conditions, municipal supervision of sanitation, health con-
ditions, and child welfare through the direct work of the Neighborhood Union. It is not to be understood that the Union ceased to work — it still directs the Clean-Up part of the Campaign — but other organizations headed the National Project in Atlanta after 1929.

Thus an eventful year passed, with initiative in the right direction, that of caring for the leisure time of the boy, for whom little or no municipal provision had been made, and the good to result in the near future from the organization and enlargement of the "Boy Scout" movement.

Again, the white women decided to take over the leadership of the National Health Movement;¹ and while Negroes still headed the Colored part of the work, the summarizing of the questionnaires which school children took home to be filled out and the general summing up of the work was taken over by the whites, even the Colored work. Of course, they accepted the reports from the Negroes, but the work is now in the hands of the whites with headquarters at the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, with Mrs. Frank Miller in charge. It is interesting to note just here that the selfsame forms, reports, and questionnaires used by the Negroes are still in use. Also are the same methods used for the white women had the Center worker of the Neighborhood Union, Mrs. John T. Hill, meet their group and explain in detail just how the colored women put this campaign over. Her information was effective and while the Negroes protested having Colored children's reports sent to the Chamber of Commerce, the Supervisor of Colored schools agreed with the whites and the change was made. This was not done because of any deficiency, as the winning of the National prizes every year show, but just the desire to have the activity directed by the Chamber of Commerce and naturally whites would be in charge. Some of the work was paid for now and a

¹. On the authority of Mrs. J. T. Hill, Secretary of the Neighborhood Union, who explained the work to the white women.
Negro worker, Professor Chivers of the Board of Directors of the Neighborhood Union, was asked to help and he with a core of boys from his classes in Sociology, aided in summarizing the work one year.

**Attitude of the State Officials Towards Neighborhood Union Clinic**

State of Georgia Requires Report (Financial-Parks 1922 Supplement Sec. 2158)

The Neighborhood Union Pre-School-Age Clinic - Georgia Code. Georgia, after creating a Child Welfare Department, required of all agencies a fiscal financial report. In accordance with that law, the Executive Secretary of the Neighborhood Union received the State Blank for that report on January 12, 1929. Thus, after years of effort to improve the condition of the child, the State attitude towards child welfare is established and cognizance taken of the Negro child. It will be noticed here that the Director of the Division of Children and County Organization (1929), Miss Gay B. Shepperson, became one of the most outstanding representatives of the "New Deal" in Georgia, during its life. Miss Shepperson's letter follows:

As the last fiscal year of your institution ended December 31, 1928, we are sending you the enclosed blank for your financial report under the provision of the Georgia Code (Parks 1922 Supplement Section 2158).

If your organization already has an itemized income and expense report compiled for its last fiscal year, it will be perfectly satisfactory for you to send us a copy of it; and if it is accompanied by a service report for the same period, we shall be very glad to have that included. In addition, we would like the first two pages of the enclosed blank (Administration and Staff) filled out for your organization and returned to us with your financial report.

In case you have no regular report compiled for your last fiscal year, the pages on Income and Expense of the enclosed blank can be used by filling out the items that are applicable and ignoring the others.

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1. Letter from Miss Gay B. Shepperson of Atlanta Department of Public Welfare to Mrs. Ida B. Hill, enclosing blank on which financial report was to be made in accordance with Georgia Code (January 12, 1929).
Students of Atlanta School of Social Work Get Excellent Results at Center.—An unusually good piece of work was done by the students of the Atlanta School of Social Work during the year. Every aid was given them by the Director of the Center and plans were laid out by which the students not only could work, but were flexible enough for them to use their own initiative. Clubs were organized, meetings held, special programs put on, and contacts made with agencies working for social interests among Negroes in Atlanta. In a joint report, the students gave a fair report on the work of the year. As an example of the value of the Union to the School in serving as a laboratory for actual experience, we quote:

"The Report of Work at Neighborhood Union, 1930":

"I have done what I could to keep all clubs already organized active. I visited the homes, had long talks with the children and their parents. When talking they all seemed very cooperative, but the ladies especially would not cooperate or at least come to the meetings.

"Each holiday and national or statewide celebration, we put on a program. We celebrated Negro History Week, Valentine's, Negro National Health Week, Easter, St. Patrick's Day, Washington's, Lincoln's and Douglas' Birthdays.

"For Negro National Health Week, there was sponsored by us at the Union a Baby Health Show. Three doctors were giving their services to examine the babies with Mrs. Andrews in charge, assisted by nurses. Several businesses of the city gave the prizes to be awarded. There were over 50 persons present.

"That night we held a Health Mass meeting, at which time Mrs. Andrews spoke on Communicable Diseases. The doctor who was to speak did not get out. The West Side

1. Health Report made by Helen Foster and Willie Moore; dated February 26, 1930. Students of the Atlanta School of Social Work, doing community and club work with the Neighborhood Union.
Harmonizers Quartet rendered four selections; the children rendered a song and a Health Play on "What Children Should Eat". It was carried out very effectively. All clubs were invited to this meeting and also other people. Children from each club were in the play. There were 25 present.

"Health Survey: A survey was made of the new district assigned to us. Regular visits were made to the people in this community. They had a consciousness of need. There was only one club in the neighborhood and it was a prayer meeting club. Only 3 persons in the respective community were found to be members.

"We have been able so far to organize 3 clubs in this community: one Boys Club, one Girls Club and one Ladies Club. They all seem to be doing nicely and are increasing their membership at almost every meeting.

"When I found people in the community with children of pre-school age, and babies, they were urged continuously to carry them to the clinic. Often when they seemed not interested, or if interested and could not go, or negligent, I would go down and urge them to attend, and often go to the clinic with them. By getting a few interested, they in turn have tried to interest their friends and neighbors. I tried to show them how it was better to have the children examined to prevent them from getting sick, rather than wait until they were too sick to carry them to a physician. After getting these people started to bringing the children to the clinic, we would follow up our work to see that they continued to bring them.

"When it was possible to be off on Thursday afternoon, I went to the clinic and Mrs. Hill, the Director, very kindly showed me what to do and how to conduct a clinic. This training was very good and will always be a help to me. I appreciate Mrs. Hill having shown us how to hold a clinic, and all other information along this line given to me.

"Activities during Georgia Health Week: I was assigned by Dr. Reeves and Miss K. M. Davis to assist at the clinic held at Reed Street Baptist Church, during Georgia Health Week. It had not been announced at this church and the people in the community did not know about it. I got out in the street and asked all the children who were out there playing to come in and let us weigh and
measure them; and to let the doctors examine their teeth, tonsils, and adenoids. I had, in all, 15 persons examined.

"May Day Festivities: I have been practicing the children since Easter for the May Day Festival that is to be held May 24 at Washington Park. They are to have races, folk dances, singing games, and the May Pole Dance. I have put in a great deal of extra time in training the children. I have taken afternoons that were not my field work time and practiced.

"Cooperative Attitude Toward Work by Student Social Worker: I have enjoyed very much my work from the Neighborhood Health Center, and I hope I have done something constructive. The information I have gained at our conferences every Friday morning has been very helpful and interesting. Mrs. Hope has given us some very interesting material.

"Cooperation with Other Social Agencies: When my clubs meet at night, I attend them also if Mrs. Hill has not some outside work to do, when asked by her I would keep the office for her.

"I attended the Family Welfare Annual Meeting, Spelman Founders Day Exercises, Mrs. Carter's Baby Health Show, the Atlanta Tuberculosis Institute. I made announcements at Central Church about the Baby Health Show and the Mass Meeting. I asked Rev. Hubert to have it announced at his church."

Miss Foster's work is but one typical case of the work of many students from the Atlanta School of Social Work who do their practical club and community work at the Neighborhood Union. Other reports are on file at the Pre-Clinic Center, and a study of these alone would furnish valuable material to the student of Community Life.

The various organized agencies, doing social work in Atlanta offer splendid resources for practical experience under specialists in organized set-ups doing expert work. And since the beginning of the Atlanta School of Social Work, these agencies have cooperated by permitting the students of the school to do their laboratory work in their respective organizations. The Neighborhood Union furnished the first class as well as the first dir-
sector and faculty of the school. And it is not surprising, then, that this organization received such commendation from the student who was able to make such a splendid report of the club and community work of the Union. It is worthy of note also that the workers felt the atmosphere of harmony, encouragement and opportunity for self-experience.

Miss Foster's work is but one typical case of the work of students of the Atlanta School of Social Work, in cooperation with the Union.

Neighborhood Union Zone Plan Used - Cooperation in Taking the United States Census - 1930. - As usual, when city-wide activities, which included the entire population were to be undertaken, the Neighborhood Union was invited to cooperate by furnishing the Plane of Zones, and volunteer workers go to put the projects over. In this project which concerned the United States Government, where persons working would receive remuneration, the volunteer workers were not utilized, but the Zone Plan was. The President of the Neighborhood Union was asked by Dr. Broache, State Director of the 1930 Federal Census, to aid in making plans for a thorough census of Negroes. A new Zoning of Atlanta was made to provide for those Zones which had been abandoned by whites and taken over by Negroes since the Neighborhood Union had made its division of the city for the School Survey in 1915 and again in 1917 - 1918. Dr. Broache was so well pleased with the division of Atlanta that she used the Neighborhood Union Plan for both white and Colored, in collecting the figures of the census in Atlanta, Georgia. Dr. Broache also praised the Plan very highly.

How it Was Done. - Nothing was ever undertaken by the women of the Neighborhood Union without first a carefully planned program being devised. Hence, for the purpose of effecting such a program, a meeting was called for the purpose of outlining the procedure for this undertaking, not only for the
sake of a perfect method of approach for the state, but that a correct re-
turn of the census of Negroes of Atlanta might be made by the United States
Government. The President of the Neighborhood Union called together for a
meeting some of the leading women of Atlanta to meet with her for the pur-
pose of planning the Census Survey.

The proceedings of that meeting were reported as follows:

On March 10, 1930, Mrs. Hope and twenty four other women
of Atlanta met to discuss plans for a pre-census campaign
in order that every person of Atlanta might know in ad-
vance about the census so that there will be no misgiving
about imparting accurate and definite information. In
the words of Mrs. Hope, the ambition is to have the people
run to rather than from the census enumerators because they
are so interested in their own social welfare. Upon the
information which they give depends the record of vital
statistics (births, deaths, marriages) as well as informa-
tion concerning education, health and living conditions,
employment, agriculture, manufacturing and industry. Mrs.
Hope reported that a national committee had been appointed
by President Hoover through Dr. Moton to conduct this cam-
paign. The Colored districts have been mapped out by the
Atlanta School of Social Work and this will facilitate work
considerably.

The President’s proclamation was read by Miss McGhee and
the history of the census was read by Mrs. Norris. In
this report it was made clear that the enumerators are
trained in advance; that they have preliminary tests of
eligibility; that the job of a census enumerator is a
very technical one requiring tact, conscience and under-
standing, and that anyone doing this work is under heavy
bond not to divulge any information whatsoever. This in-
formation is to be used only for the census reports. It
is to be made clear to every individual that in no case
will it be used for taxation, legal action, or any other
unfavorable action.

The following representatives were requested to visit the
Ministers Union or churches in cases where there were no
Unions, and explain the importance of cooperation in giv-
ing census information: Seven Day Adventist - Mrs. Brit-
tain; A.M.E. - Mrs. Fountain; Ebenezer Baptist - Mrs. R.
Carter; Episcopal - Mrs. Shaw; Evangelical - Mrs. Whit-
taker; Holiness Church - Mrs. Brittain; Lutheran - Mrs.
R. Carter; M.E. - Mrs. Brooks; Church of God - Mrs. Whit-
taker; Undenominational, Cappadocia, Holy Church of God
and Americus, Church of God in Christ - Mrs. Whittaker;

1. Pre-census Educational Committee meetings designed to familiarize Ne-
groes with purpose of Census.
Congregational Churches - Mrs. Norris; C.M.E. - Mrs. Ferguson; Presbyterian - Mrs. Wimbish; Sanctified - Mrs. Matthews. Each church is to send three representatives to the next meeting which is Thursday, March 15.

Other places and persons to be reached later were: Insurance companies, Public Schools, Night Schools, F.T.A., Fraternities, Sororities, Laundries, Mills, Carpenters, City Federations, Secret Societies, Court of Colantho, Knights and Daughters Taber, Heroines of Jericho, Daughters of Isu, Eastern Star, Elks, Knight of Guiding Stars of the East, Daughters of Sphinx, Good Samaritans, American Woodmen, Household of Ruth, Benevolence Society, Knights of Pythias, Masons, Brick masons, Railroad porters, Railroad Mail Agents, maids in stores, chauffeurs Union, barbers, undertakers, hotel men.

Those present at the meeting were: Mrs. Hope, Mrs. Bryant, Mrs. Norris, Mrs. J. P. Hamilton, Mrs. Henderson, Mrs. Whittaker, Mrs. Brittain, Mrs. Brooks, Miss Lettie Williams, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Virginia Wimbish Cannaday, Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Matthews, Mrs. C. C. Wimbish, Mrs. McGrew, Mrs. Ellsberry, Mrs. Sonire, Mrs. Robb, Mrs. Dobbs, Mrs. M. R. Hamilton, Miss K. M. Davis and Miss E. E. McGhee.

Classification of Negro Churches: Seventh Day Adventist - 1; African Methodist Episcopal - 15; Baptist - 84/ Episcopal - 2; Evangelical - 1; Holiness-9; Lutheran - 1; Methodist Episcopal - 20; Undenominational - 3. Total - 136.

With this program and the assistance of the women herein represented, a splendid plan was formulated as indicated, and a new Zoning of Atlanta made which was used by the United States Government to take the 1930 Census.

The Educational Program: From the proceedings of this meeting, it will be seen also how the women gave instruction to be given to those who would take the census, and the sources through which this instruction was given. A careful reading of the report shows that churches, businesses and clubs among Negroes were given this information, which results in such a splendid report being made by Atlanta.
The Neighborhood Union Calls Attention to Neglect in Acknowledging Assistance in the Taking of the Census. Some publicity had been given the work done by the Neighborhood Union in the taking of the 1930 United States Census by request of the Associated Press. Full information had been sent in and published. It seems that the Assistant Director, Dr. Joseph Hill, active head of the Census Bureau, had not sent any acknowledgement of the work, as had been his intention after receiving the press reports. The Director of the Associated Negro Press, Mr. Claude A. Barnett, wrote the President of the Neighborhood Union when he failed to hear from her concerning Dr. Joseph's appreciations as expressed by him in a letter to her.

Mr. Barnett wrote:

Have you had a letter from Dr. Joseph Hill, Assistant Director and active head of the Census Bureau? He meant to write and express appreciation of your activity as set forth in the story we sent out after your last letter to me. He was impressed with your effort.

It had occurred to me that you might write after you had heard from him and I suspect that is one reason for my tardy reply to your informative letter of some weeks ago.

I trust you felt satisfied with the final results. They were excellent most everywhere.

This was not the first instance where it was difficult to give full credit for the big worth of the Neighborhood Plan.

Neighborhood Union Cut to $25.00 per Month. Meagre apportionment made the Neighborhood Union in 1930 not in keeping with the splendid financial yearly report of the Chest. After 1926, the yearly allowance to the Neighborhood Union from the Atlanta Community Chest was indeed very small.

1. Letter from Mr. Claude A. Barnett to Mrs. Hope, dated June 23, 1930, complimenting her on her activities relative to the preparation for the Census.

2. "A Financial Memorandum to the Agencies" sent out by T. Guy Woolford after meeting of Budget Committee of the Chest, December 15, 1930.
The amount was insufficient to employ the proper clerical force to make the work effective. Repeated efforts were made to have the amount increased, but no favorable response to the appeal was received. It is true that all collections for the Chest are never complete, also that every agency had to cut during the Depression, but the following report seems to justify a belief that some increase was possible in the allowance made the Neighborhood Union by the Chest.

"The Chest is now in a very much better financial condition, that is, at the end of the year, December 31, 1930, than it has been for several years past. It has paid off during the current year $28,000.00 of its own deficit and has paid the agencies the amounts promised them at the beginning of the year in full to December 31, 1930. At the close of the fiscal year of 1929, the Chest owed the agencies $31,000.00 and the Clearing House banks $29,500.00, a total of $60,500.00. This year it owes the banks $40,000.00. The prospect is during the year 1931 this entire deficit might be retired and a solvent Chest could raise a much larger fund next year with which to finance the agencies."  

In spite of the aid from the Family Welfare, many infants suffer because of insufficient provision for their needs and not only more visitors could be utilized, but a proper office staff to facilitate the work is needed.

Whites find it difficult to appeal to Negroes in social work. Another appeal comes from White worker seeking the Neighborhood Union method of handling social problems among Negroes. Since the effort to establish the Community Work by Reverend Buford of the Presbyterian Mission in 1908, at which

1. Minutes of the Neighborhood Union, 1930.
2. "A Financial Memorandum to the Agencies" sent out by Mr. T. Guy Woolford, after meeting of Budget Committee of the Community Chest, held on December 15, 1930.
3. Ibid.
4. Letter from Miss Pearle C. Renfroe to the Union, dated November 9, 1930, seeking information relative to "types of appeals that bring response from Negroes".
time he said that he had ample funds and a suitable plant, but his "chief
difficulty was he did not know Negroes"; and he sought the cooperation of the
Neighborhood Union workers to help straighten out his Presbyterian Mission
in the Summerhill District; a careful reading of the records show that the
Neighborhood Union was constantly sought to aid some agency of whites in
mapping plans to work with Negroes. In 1930 another such appeal came, but
in writing. Quoting the letter, we read:1

I do not know the exact nature of your organization,
but I am sure you could contribute something, at least,
as to the types of appeals that bring response from
Negroes.

The success of the project is entirely dependent upon
the cooperation of community organizations.

It seems evident that the difficulty was not so much the understand-
ing of the approach to the Negro as a lack of a plan for community organiza-
tion, which the Neighborhood Plan so well fits any large community under-
taking. It is evidently this Plan which the writer sought for putting over
her project.

In December, 1930, the American Inter-Racial Peace Committee held
its third Annual Popular Assembly, a department with the same fundamental
principles of the Inter-Racial Commission. It is significant that Dr. W. E.
B. DuBois, at that time "Guest Professor" of Atlanta in Atlanta University,
whose conferences were at the basis of social thought in Atlanta, and from
which conferences had grown a Social Consciousness for Inter-racial good
will, was presented in a lecture - "Negro Author's Week", along with other
noted writers. The Editor of the Bulletin issued by the American Inter-
Racial Peace Committee, December, 1930, said:

1. Letter from Miss Pearle C. Renfroe to the Union, dated November 9, 1930,
seeking information relative to "types of appeals that bring response
from Negroes".
"That was a fine idea of Dr. R. R. Wright - to inaugurate an annual Negro Authors' Week. Jones Tabernacle A.M.E. Church at 20th and Dauphin Streets was filled each night of the week of December 8 - 12 with a highly appreciative audience. The program given each night was something to make an audience appreciative, for the best writers of the race were presented in readings or lectures. On Monday night, the 8th, James Weldon Johnson; on Tuesday night, the 9th, Kelly Miller and Arthur A. Schomberg; on Wednesday, the 10th, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois; on Thursday, the 11th, Dr. Carter G. Woodson; on Friday, the 12th, Georgia Douglass Johnson, and Langston Hughes. Assuredly A feast of reason and flow of soul unprecedented in Philadelphia."¹

Many notables were present at this assembly. Among them were:

Mr. Pickens, Alice Dunbar-Nelson, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Dr. George E. Haynes, Miss Katherine Gardner, Mrs. Helen Curtis, Mr. Charles A. Andrews, Rev. Beeton, Dr. Hill and Rev. Porter.

As we have shown before, the Neighborhood Union took the initial steps in the founding of the Negro Women's division of the Interracial Committee, and had not small influence in shaping the initial policies of the Georgia Interracial Commission, which organization expanded into national proportions.

Thus 1930 ended as it started, with inter-racial cooperation.

And the year had seen much work done by the Neighborhood Union working with the other race unselfishly, without reward, seeing its activities find the right haven; still dissatisfied with conditions as to child welfare, especially as related to Negro boys, for whom so little had been done by any agency, whether municipal or state. The little efforts for club organization had been very ineffective because of a lack of necessary funds, but a

¹. Copy of "The Bulletin" - issued by the American Interracial Peace Committee, December, 1930.
step had been taken with the hope that the coming year would bring something to light that would make things for Negro boys better than in the years preceding.

The efforts of the club workers had aimed to offset the "Street Corner Gang" which was growing in the First Ward in which the Neighborhood Center is located. Concerning this group, Mr. Wardlaw says:1

Another prominent type of congenial group in the First Ward is the "Street Corner Gang". In the strict sense, these groups are not gangs. They have no definite organization, no leaders and no plan of action. A particular location simply attracts a group of boys who use it as a "hang-out". Such groups are usually on edge for something of interest to occur - the speeding car of a whiskey runner or a man "picking up" lottery numbers; a fire truck; an ambulance; a fight; or a police raid will receive in such a group a ready and enthusiastic audience.

Quoting Mr. Wardlaw again as to places where boys of the West Side could relax, we find that:2

Boys gather on their own accord at a number of localities for outdoor activity. The more prominent of these places are the Morehouse College Athletic Field, the Booker T. Washington High School Athletic Field, Oglethorpe School grounds, Ashby Street School grounds, Washington Park, and numerous open fields, vacant lots and plots of woods.

This problem did not only concern the Neighborhood Union, but church and religious institutions had given thought to it since 1928, and two splendid social centers where recreation and relaxation were provided for Negro children were Rush Memorial Church and Central Avenue Church, both situated in what is known as the West Side, where the Neighborhood Union parent organization is located, and had its birth.


2. Ibid.
It might be well to state in this connection that plans were on foot to perfect an organization of Negro Boy Scouts. As early as 1918, Edward Hope, a member of the Neighborhood Union Playground held on Morehouse campus had written to headquarters at California asking that a Scout Troop be set up for Negro boys in Atlanta, Georgia. Nothing was done, however, and he grew to manhood without realizing his wish. But definite steps were taken in 1930 to that end and were realized in 1931. We will speak of the Scout Movement in that chapter.

Suffice it to be said here that a great part of the activity of the Neighborhood Union from 1908 to 1930 were given over entirely to the welfare of the club life of Negro boys and girls.

Neighborhood Union's Attention Called to Ill Treatment of International Y.M.C.A. Secretary by Terminal Station Restaurant. —As a social agency, interested in the welfare of the Negro of Atlanta, the Neighborhood Union was often appealed to for adjustment of inter-racial problems, especially when the case seemed one of injustice and unfairness, and there was no other avenue of redress. A study of this type of appeal to the organization, alone, would furnish interesting data. Dr. Tobias evidently wrote to the President of the Neighborhood Union as a representative of the Inter-Racial Commission, rather than as an officer of the Neighborhood Union. But as many such cases had come to the attention of the Union, we insert this as a typical case of some of the problems which the Negro meets, not only here, but throughout the United States, and it was for this reason that the women fought so valiantly in the Y. W. C. A. controversy, that justice be given its rightful place regardless of race, color, or creed. Quoting Dr.
On September 30th, I arrived in Atlanta to attend a conference at the Central Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, and thought that I would stop in the Station Restaurant for a meal so as to save time. I was somewhat surprised when the waiter told me, after I ordered theollar fried chicken luncheon, that I would have to give him the money first. I did so, however, but with serious question in my mind. When he returned with the luncheon, I found that the half chicken was dry and tough. I simply cut into it without attempting to eat it. I called the waiter and told him that I saw on the bill that there was a choice of lamb chops or chicken and I would prefer to have him take back the chicken and bring me some chops since the chicken was dry and tough. Rather reluctantly, he carried the chicken over to the kitchen, but very soon returned with it stating that the steward would not exchange it. I then told him to ask the steward to come over to the dining room. In a few moments the steward came over and I explained the situation to him. He said: "We cannot afford to take this back." Whenceupon, I told him that it was difficult for me to understand a restaurant policy that would require a patron to eat something that was not satisfactory. He stated that they had served several pieces of chicken that day and that no complaint had come. I replied that the chicken was tough, that he would have to take my word for it or attempt to chew it in order to find out. He then stated that nothing could be done about it and left. I asked the waiter to see if he could locate the general manager.

He endeavored to do so, but I believe you at your own dinner. It was necessary for me to leave before you finished, so that I did not have the opportunity of seeing you and taking the matter up with you in person.

I am sure that I must have been right in the assumption that the manager of the Terminal Station Restaurant would not sustain the action of the steward in refusing to make the exchange. A line from you concerning this would be very much appreciated since I am keenly interested in the question on account of the principles involved.

1. Letter sent by C. H. Tobias to Manager of the Terminal Station Restaurant (October 17, 1930), complaining of poor food and ill treatment. A copy was also sent to Mrs. John Hope, Member of Inter-Racial Commission and President Neighborhood Union.
Many cases could be cited in which steps have been taken to see that justice was done, but this case is typical and serves the same end. It is the other side of a pleasant picture of attitudes and strikes deep at the social problem, the angle of which is most disagreeable to the average Negro, to say nothing of one in the position which Dr. Tobias holds. It gives a basis for activity on the part of the Inter-Racial Commission, and offsets the assertion that the Negro craves social intermingling.
The economic crisis that reached its highest peak in 1927-1928 then had a great slump in 1929-30, brought to Atlanta in 1931, like other sections, one of the greatest tragedies in human suffering that ever hit the city.

Crime was hand in hand with want. Coal was stolen by the ton from peoples' coal houses. The act of tearing down vacant houses for fuel became so acute that the city at the request of real estate dealers had a law passed and tacked this penalty for violation of all empty houses. Families moved every month rather than try to pay rent. Thugs struck down and robbed men, women and children of food, money and even clothing taken from peoples' backs.

Prior to the Depression, the Associated Charities or Welfare Organization had requested all other agencies to delegate Family Welfare to this organization and only as sickness or legal matters interfered, this was to an extent complied with, but as the Neighborhood Union had always arisen to crises, hundreds sought help and daily the number increased. At first they were referred to the Family Welfare organization, but soon their pitiable plight drove the Executive Board to appoint a Committee of Relief, and the 1931 campaign for relief was launched in which over 10,700 people were contacted and around 7,884 received direct material aid.

This time the Union tried to restrict its activities to the West Side. As usual, we made a survey of this section. Professor Chivers of Atlanta University and his students in Sociology made the survey for the Unemployment Committee.
Professor Chivers' "Survey of 424 Families" gives such valuable information concerning unemployment conditions that the entire Survey is included here in the body of the thesis. Quoting the Survey, we read:

SOME FACTS DRAWN FROM 424 QUESTIONNAIRES

ON UNEMPLOYMENT

The immediate stimulus of this survey was the desire of the Atlanta Neighborhood Union, Incorporated, to gather accurate statistical data concerning three types of families residing in the section of Atlanta, Georgia, known as the West Side. These family groups were differentiated thus: (1) Families actively seeking charitable aid; (2) Families in need, but too proud to be sensitive to seek such aid; (3) Families neither offering or asking aid; (4) Families able and willing to aid their less fortunate neighbors.

A. Families in Need.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TABLE A</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Families in need. Number of dependents - 3.14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average income</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; rental</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; for food</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; for clothes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; for insurance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; for fuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$10.49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Less than a half dozen of the 59 families classified as belonging to this group admitted ever having made application to any type of relief agency. Granting their statements to be true, it might be said that the remainder are "poor but proud". While to some observers this attitude is creditable, the investigators rather view it with alarm. Any group of fam-

1. Survey of 424 Families, By Prof. Chivers and Class in Sociology of Atlanta University, 1931.
ilies attempting to subsist on an average income of $4.17 per week is undergoing a most severe test of strength of character. Hunger has a tendency to demoralize many erstwhile social beings to the extent that they resort to crime, particularly the theft of food. For many of the individual families in this group, a weekly income of $4.17 would be gratefully received. The various assistants in the field of this study were nonplussed upon having heads of families insist that their families maintain themselves on $1.50 per week. The paid workers in relief organizations have faced the identical story numerous times during the past winter.

Families placed so far below the marginal standard of living are subject to the various wasting diseases that readily and greedily take hold upon malnourished bodies.

Perhaps one might get a more graphic picture of the condition of these families when told that, excluding the family heads, each family has 3.14 dependents upon a weekly income of $4.17.

The 59 families under discussion have obligated themselves to pay a weekly rental of $2.74. The fact is, however, that the majority of them are not paying their rent. They resort to various subterfuges such as moving into vacant houses without authority, moving out in the night, and so forth.

Naturally the largest item of expense is for food. This averages $3.34 per week, which, in itself, is wholly inadequate. This sum does not begin to indicate the food difficulties of these families. It is too, to a large extent, this group of people which has caused an enormous number of independent neighborhood grocers to fail in business. For instance, they have been unable to pay their bills and in many instances have made a "professional game" of securing credit from a new store each time an account is
exhausted.

Just six families admitted any expenditures for clothes. The average of $1.33 per week spent by them refers to more prosperous days. At present practically none of them have the basic necessities in clothes.

The entire group claims an average weekly insurance premium of sixty five cents. However, judging from reports given by local insurance debit collectors, many of the policies are in arrears if not actually lapsed.

The average weekly expenditure for fuel of $1.93 refers to the very coldest period of the winter and even then, it indicates rather shallow and part-time fires.

E. Families who are willing but not able to give aid to the Families in need.

TABLE B

Number of dependents 2.75

Average income . . . . . . . . . $12.78

" rental . . . . . . $3.45
" for food . . . . 4.52
" for clothes . . . 1.30
" for insurance . . . . . . . . . 85 $10.12

The chief significance of this group is its philosophy of life. They are representative of the true spirit of altruism. They possess much less than is generally allowed by economists as necessary for the minimum essentials of an average family. Their average income is $12.78 per week. Yet they are willing to divide with a more unfortunate neighbor. In this group there are a few families who earn sufficient income to enable them to give a "wee bit" of aid to a needy neighbor, but apparently they are too interested in self to "loosen up". Other members of this identical group are almost on a level with the needy families.
Another factor which slightly lightens the pressure on these families is that the average number of their dependents is approximately .39 smaller than in the needy families.

These families have promised to pay an average weekly rental of $3.45 which is 71% more than in the case of our needy families. It is probably true that a larger percentage of this group make an effort to pay their rent. But when one views the large rent lists in real estate agencies, the impression is gained that a considerable number of all the marginal groups are failing to meet their rental obligations.

While the amount expended by these families for food exceeds that spent by the needy families by 68% per week, it is hardly sufficient when carefully and wisely used to secure proper nutrition.

The expenditures for clothes of $1.30 is a rough approximation, but probably indicates that the family budget is too limited to allow the proper clothing for severe weather conditions.

The insurance premiums of this group are figured to be 85% per week. Granting that their policies have been kept in force, which in many instances is doubtful, they are not by any standard sufficiently protected from the inconvenience of illness and injury.

C. Families neither offering nor asking aid.

TABLE C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of dependents</td>
<td>2.93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average income</td>
<td>$16.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; rental</td>
<td>$3.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; for food</td>
<td>5.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; for clothes</td>
<td>3.10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot; for insurance</td>
<td>.60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$12.89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Great Depression of 1930.- Distress reigned everywhere. Atlanta was also hard hit by it. No one would consider, for a moment, that the "Depression" could be hailed as a blessing in disguise, yet, in the light of all things concerned, it could be interpreted as again serving the purpose of establishing the fact that an old organization, rather than having outlived its usefulness, was to take the lead and devise a plan which the city was quick to adopt - that of marshalling all forces in one concerted move to relieve a situation such as this country had never experienced before. Again, it was the action of the Union which gave the very campaign name to the city's program. The Neighborhood Union in taking steps to aid the desperate people who fairly stormed the Center, organized, and took the name - "UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF COMMITTEE". That title was adopted unconsciously throughout the city in all of its activities, and remains today the stamp of the work done during the height of the "Depression".

Organizing to Meet the Great Depression, 1930.- No one knew that the country was about to be thrown into one of the greatest periods of depression that it had ever known. There had been the high point of prosperity of 1928 and 1929. People had plunged and had risked; not only the rich, but even the poor had expanded and raised their standards of living, buying furniture and automobiles, and other luxuries and when the depression hit them, they were dazed and did not know what to do. Many thought that the hard times were temporary and would soon blow over, so as usual, they turned to those agencies that had helped them in previous times. Large numbers of such people began to apply to the Neighborhood Union for relief, stating that it was but for a little while and they would be on their feet again. The number of such applicants increased, so much so that the Union called the Family Welfare about it, and this organization asked that all such persons
these families. For the most part, those families who declare themselves able and willing to give aid are surrounded by rather comfortable conditions and are earning more than enough to maintain ordinary American living standards.

It is only fair to take into consideration the fact that the maintenance of such standards often creates such an unbalanced status between income and outgo or expenditures, as to render giving by this group precarious.

But granting such a condition to be true, in some cases, these people are by every artificial means of life equipment the superiors of groups A, B and C, and must be expected to more fully realize the social dangers of unemployment and be more willing to make the sacrifice necessary to correction or prevention of such evils as are attendant upon unemployment.

E. Summary.

Groups A, B and C live in the same general environments. The chief differences between group A and groups B and C is that the first are already definitely poverty-stricken and the other two are potential social dependents because they have no possible way of accumulating economic surplus and very little opportunity of securing an adequate degree of educational development.

The conditions of these people should be a living example of the necessity for all people conditioning their living standards to their incomes and at the same time, providing a surplus or reserve fund to meet unexpected emergencies.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Thus the Survey ends.
This group is characteristic of a blatantly selfish and far too numerous group of society. They number 213 families. The life philosophy of this type of people is that they "don't ask favors, don't give any, and don't expect any". This cynicism is conditioned upon varied life experiences which are not pertinent to the object of this thesis.

The average income of $16.44 per week and the fact that only 2.95 persons are dependent upon this income, places this group in a position of considerable advantage over the group whose philosophy is more altruistic. Some of the salaries in this group are as high as $50.00 per week, while others are practically negligible.

The majority of this group are renters and the fact that they only pay $3.88 weekly rental indicates that they live in the same general neighborhoods as the group discussed in Section B. Their expenditures for food and clothing tend to signify a slightly higher standard of living. The budgets as estimated allow $3.31 for food per week and $3.10 for clothes. This group subscribes for less insurance than A and B groups, but it is likely that the arrears on their policies are smaller than on those of groups A and B. Sixty cents a week for insurance does not promise the same security during illness that can be gotten from the inadequate wage.

D. Families who can and will give aid.

There are 101 families in this group. The type of information returned on the questionnaires of this group was so obviously filled with vague estimates, inaccuracies and misleading information that no effort was made to draw from them the identical type of information presented under A, b and C. There are, however, certain objective standards such as general appearance of neighborhoods, physical condition of homes, types of occupations, that might be considered as rough indices to the economic status of
be sent to them. Besides, that agency complained that the Neighborhood Union was overlapping their functions and asked that no aid be given to anyone until they had been sent to the clearing house of the Family Welfare Agency. This the Union did, but the hungry continued their appeal to the Union. People would be waiting on the steps of the President's home when the doors were opened, ready to beg for aid. Things had become desperate.

Some Desperate Cases of the Depression as Brought to the Attention of the Neighborhood Union at this Time.- The Union called a special meeting of the women to plan what could be done for the people. One case reported by a member was that she had bought a ton of coal and stored it as usual in her coal house that faced the alley. The next morning all of the coal had been taken. Another member reported that her coal had been taken from the coal house - she had put it under the front porch, and that when she arose the next morning, the ton had been removed. Others reported that the fence had been dragged away; and one, a large renter, stated that every vacant house was fast being burnt up, so she had to let tenants remain in the houses to keep them from being destroyed. Many hungry and sick people were reported. It was plain that something had to be done. Every person connected with the Union was constantly sought by the sufferers, until it became annoying. Meeting after meeting was called and discussions as to the best move to relieve the sufferers were engaged in. The city was not yet awakened to the situation. Other agencies were busy caring for the ills of those already under their supervision.

Work of the West Side Unemployment Relief Committee of the Neighborhood Union - 1931.- A. It has been the custom for twenty three years for the Neighborhood Union to lend assistance in any community crisis. Therefore
when the present economic depression began to have telling effect upon family life among Negroes on the West Side of Atlanta, the Union immediately set to work to build the proper machinery necessary for coping with the immediate needs of families affected by unemployment and developing programs for rehabilitation of such families in the future.

B. The scheme of organization of this new auxiliary was as follows: The various people on the West Side who had been made to feel the ill effects of the unemployment situation asked the Neighborhood Union to do what it could to relieve conditions. The Union was called upon because it has become customary for it to act in cases of emergencies that affect the West Side. The preliminary meeting to discuss the unemployment question was called on January 2, 1931. It was decided at this meeting to refer the matter to the Board of Directors of the Union. The Board of Directors of the Neighborhood Union appointed Mrs. Hope, on January 20, 1931, as a committee of one to perfect the organization of this auxiliary body. The West Side was then divided into four divisions which were subdivided into four districts each. Each division was placed under the supervision of a chairman. The Executive Committee was then formed including two members from each of the sixteen districts. The Staff of Officers included a general chairman, four vice-chairmen, secretary, corresponding secretary, assistant secretary and the following committees: (a) Educational Committee, (b) Clinic, (c) Special Case and Medical Relief, (d) Unemployment, (e) Garden, (f) Ways and Means, (g) Finance, (h) Health and Sanitation.

All of these workers are on a strictly volunteer basis. The philosophy behind the organization of this committee is based on a realization that as time goes on and people have given until it "hurts", their standard of living, they will resist more and more any financial drain which tends to affect this
There was also a consciousness that often the most effective unemployment work can be done by heading off families before they actually get into the "Bread Line." The Committee as a result of this type of thinking decided to strive to have neighbors interest themselves in the welfare of their less fortunate neighbors.

Below is a summarized report of the efforts of these volunteer workers:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A.</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Number of workers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Staff Conferences</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Individual Conferences</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Neighborhood Meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Number of persons present in neighborhood meetings</td>
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<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Mass meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Persons present in mass meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Number of homes visited</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Number of families cooperating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Number of persons cooperating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Number of adults unemployed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Number of children employed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Number of families aided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Number of individuals aided</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Food supplies distributed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Money value of additional food supplies distributed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Garments distributed</td>
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<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Shoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Fuel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Household goods distributed</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

B. A special study of families in the community covered by the unemployment committee was made through the cooperation of the colleges in the community and directed by Professor Walter R. Chivers of the Department of Sociology in Morehouse College. A questionnaire drawn to cover the family life in detail was used.

Method of work of Unemployment Committee.- This committee sought to furnish a small number of families with sufficient work to enable them to become self supporting. With this idea in mind and in spite of the
increasing difficulties met in placing Negro workers, this volunteer committee placed many people in employment of more or less permanent nature.

Below is a list of the types of employment furnished by more fortunate neighbors as a relief measure for their less fortunate neighbors:
Preparation and care of gardens; painting of homes inside and out; repairing of leaks in roofs; repairing of broken cement walls, remodeling of interiors; such as cutting of doors, windows and flues; cutting of hedges.

It is the policy to have the workers refer to the committee all persons who beg in their various districts. In this way begging is reduced and duplication of aid is prevented.

This community interest in the welfare of those in want has had a splendid effect upon all concerned. The appearance of the community is improved.

A Few Sample Cases Demonstrating the Rehabilitation Work of the Unemployment Committee Follows:

Case 1:

Family A had been known to a Social Service organization since 1925. Because said family refused continuously to cooperate with it, the organization withdrew its workers from the case. This family was located by the investigators during the course of the unemployment survey. The family consisted of a husband and wife and seven children ranging from one month to sixteen years of age.

The committee furnished temporary relief for this family and found the man a job. He worked three days and quit, notwithstanding that this was the first work he had had in fourteen months. The committee lost patience with the man and ceased to help the family. This caused the family to send the children into another district to beg. The committee discouraged resi-
dents in this new district from aiding this family. Their begging efforts blocked, the man went back to work and stayed.

The pre-school children are attending the Neighborhood Union clinic regularly. The mother is being given needed dental treatment.

Case 2:

Family B, consisted of 11 persons and moved to the city from a nearby town. School advantages for the children prompted them to move to the city. They lived well in their home, but sold their belongings to start a home in Atlanta. When referred to the committee they had paid $1200 on a home. The depression caused the father to lose his job and as a result, he missed seven notes on his house. The owner of the house refused all pleas made by the committee to give this man an extension on his past-due notes.

A widowed daughter who lived in another town moved into the home with her parents. Her child was taken very ill and after some days died. The mother in her effort to care for the little one contracted pneumonia and in four days after the baby was buried, she died.

The husband of another daughter who lived outside of Atlanta was unemployed. He brought his wife and baby to live with Family B. This family was dispossessed in the midst of this series of misfortunes. The committee moved this family into a small house and paid the rent until the father could get work. Two of the daughters had secured jobs and were helping the family to get on their feet when they lost their jobs. Soon after this, regular employment was secured for the father. Shortly after going to work he was overcome by heat and died within a few days.

The Following Cases were Given "Verbatim" by Volunteer Workers.

Case 3:

I was making a survey one day and came upon this family. It was
a family of three. The mother was sick and the father too. The furniture
was taken because they had borrowed money on it. A white family let the
mother have a bed but kept after her to return it, so I got her a bed with-
out any mattress or springs. She was using old coats and rags for a mat-
tress. I first sent her a mattress of my own that I had over the garage.
I sent her food and bedding.

Every day since that time the little boy has been here for food.
I got together much food among the neighbors and kept her supplied. Our
club got some small church interested in the case and they sent a doctor
out to see her. The next day she sent the little boy over to my house to
ask me to call the doctor. He came. He said he couldn't do any charity
work -- said he must have pay. I told him he could afford to work for
charity as well as I could. He said if I could get up seventy five cents
he would send her a bottle of medicine. I told him I could not get up any-
thing right then. I then told him that her husband had been to the War and
he was going to get his "bonus money". He said, "Oh, well, then, I will
drop by to see her", which he did. The Church Committee was there when he
came and paid him three dollars.

Her husband is an ex-soldier. He did not know how to get his money.
I told him to go to the Red Cross and find out what to do. He thought he
must wait four years. He had his papers tied up and did not know that the
Government had provided for the World War soldiers in hard times. The lady
at the Red Cross headquarters said that he would have to wait and could not
get his money right away because he had waited so long. She said that it
would be in July or August before he could be paid. His papers called for
eight hundred dollars. We also looked after the bonus. He is supposed to
get it for being disabled. He looked so well and hearty we thought he ought
to work, but after knowing him, we found that he had spells which prevented his working.

This family still needs help and I am still helping them. They have promised to help our community club as soon as they are on their feet.

Case 4:

A family of nine. The mother and eight children live by themselves. The father is dead. He died with tuberculosis. Her little seven year old boy seems to have tuberculosis now. When I went to see her, the lady next door said that she didn't want anyone to help her. She talked very meanly to me, but I kept talking to her and finally found that she knew my mother and father real well. I then spoke to her about giving milk to the children every day and she promised she would. We supply them with eggs and this former lady who seemed unkind now supplies her with milk every day. Mrs. Tatnall, of our club, calls this little sick boy "her baby". The mother is very thankful for our sympathy and aid.

The mother works out every day. We give her carfare. She doesn't make much money where she works, but the white lady is very nice about helping her with the children. She buys cod liver oil for them. This is a lovely mother. She comes home and washes and irons at night. She leaves the children in the back yard when she goes to work and they do not run out but remain at home and obey their mother. We have given them a lot of clothes, shoes, stockings and other things. They look very nice now. We have dressed them up.

Case 5:

This was a mother with three small children. Her husband left her because he could not get work to do and just walked off, leaving her in want. This case was also reported to Reverend Burrus. Mrs. Burruss, her son and
her sister went to see them. They found them in a very bad condition. She had used the last food she had and she was sitting there reading her Bible. She was very glad that we came. We had brought her good food and clothing and she was so glad that she wept. She told us that after her husband left her the children had to leave school for their feet were naked and bare and the winter had been very severe. She was afraid they would get pneumonia. We dressed these children up and put them back in school.

Further Efforts Against Unemployment.—A city-wide "Unemployment Committee" was formed and Mrs. Hope received a letter from Mr. Frank Miller of the Community Chest asking her means and her workers for the task of the city-wide Committee.

The work of the Neighborhood Union Employment Committee of 1932 may be found in Appendix No. 12.

An excerpt from a Report seeking the appropriation for the Neighborhood Union Clinic increased, states: 1

We raised $600.00 and we paid $100.00 to the Emergency Kitchen in the Auditorium armory. With this money in cash and the regular contribution of groceries amounting to $300.00, 1890 garments and 13 tons of coal were dispensed. These figures give a quantitative measure of the relief distributed by the Unemployment Relief Committee of the Neighborhood Union during the year beginning March, 1931 to April 1, 1932, inclusive.

The contribution of the $100.00 to the Community Kitchen made a speedy provision there for Negroes. Continuing the report, we read: 2

The Emergency Committee under Miss Ansley called for volunteers to do relief work. The Neighborhood Union sent twenty four after a few instructions by the Atlanta School of Social Work. Many of them served through the year or whenever called upon. Practi-


2. Ibid.
ally all of the volunteers under Mr. Weisiger and working with Miss Bardley were from this community. These, if not active workers of the organization, have become socially minded through the activities of the Neighborhood Union over a period of twenty four years.

Summary of Unemployment Situation.- The employment conditions of the past year have been of such a nature as to effect Negroes in the West Side thus:

A. These few months of effort have rather convinced the Unemployment Committee that the Negroes who fall within its territory belong roughly to four groups — (a) Families in need (b) Families who are willing but not able to give aid to the families in need (c) Families neither offering or asking aid (d) Families who can and will give aid.

B. That the large majority of these people have such a tremendous lack of balance between income and outgo as not to allow the building of a surplus and therefore, may become poverty-stricken with the slightest industrial difficulty.

C. The resources for employment belong to two main classes: (1) People who are willing to create work as their contribution to the unemployment situation, and (2) People who are willing to have needed work done because labor can be secured cheaply. Therefore, the wages are very low.

D. Because of conditions portrayed in Paragraph 3, the Unemployment Committee decided to use its efforts in giving a certain number of families sufficient work to maintain them rather than secure part-time work for an increasingly larger group. It is obvious that low wages would not materially aid part-time workers in need of employment.

E. The future program of the employment committee must emphasize (a) morale, (b) economic and social readjustment of the families. It is
especially concerned with the child health problems involved in family rehabilitation.

St. Matthias Episcopal Church Fed 1000 Children, Widows and Dependents at a Community Thanksgiving Dinner at the School to Aid Relief Workers.- The community service work of Father Rogers is in the class of the oldest agencies working for underprivileged Negro children. For years he, his wife and daughter carried on the work of St. Matthias. In 1931, 1000 Community Thanksgiving dinners were given away free to children, widows and dependents by the St. Matthias Community Service Work and Training School, located at 349 North Ashby Street, the Reverend Wilbur Q. Rogers in charge.1

This School maintained a Health Service Department for administering sanitary needs of the community, supplying semi-annual free medical examinations, and gave special instructions in the care of homes and checking of communicable diseases.

As references, the School maintained the following persons: His Honor, the Ex-Mayor Asa G. Candler; City of Atlanta Health Officer; J. F. Kennedy, MD; the Bishop and Clergy of the Church.2

Hunger at this time was one of the chief ills of the Depression, actual hunger. The West Side community, at any time, had at the doors white suppliants, both men and women, who begged Negro families for food. A white man went regularly to a Morehouse College Professor's home and asked for a square meal, which was given to him. Reverend Burrus, of the Bethlehem Church of God, was the donor of many meals to white sufferers. Hence Father Rogers felt that one of the best ways to serve the needy was to make

2. Dodgers in the files of the Neighborhood Union.
them happy with a good meal on Thanksgiving. Two such dinners were given by churches on the West Side during this period - Reverend Burruss' church and Father Rogers' Episcopal Church. While the community service activity was not so large and far reaching as the other, 1000 persons satisfied with a generous meal presented a vast amount of service toward solving the problem of relief.

Booker T. Washington Students Thanked.- The President of the Neighborhood Union and the Chairman of the West Side Unemployment Relief Committee thanked students of Booker T. Washington for assisting in sponsoring the Carnival and for giving Thanksgiving baskets. Students of this school built booths, acted in the features of the Carnival, gave dozens of jars of canned fruit to be sold, linen art articles and hats from the Millinery Department. The letter reads:

To the Students of Booker T. Washington High School, Atlanta, Georgia

My dear young friends:

It is with much regret that I learn that you have not received a word of appreciation from the West Side Unemployment Relief Committee for the very fine cooperation given to both the Carnival Committee and the Thanksgiving Basket Committee.

We thank you for the gifts, but more for the beautiful spirit of cooperation. On behalf of the Committee, I thank you.

Wishing for you a very Merry Christmas and Happy New Year, I am

(Signed)

Other contributions by the students of this school other than attending and spending money were these: they acted as patrolmen; they put on a whole show that took in one of the largest amounts of money raised;

1. Letter from Mrs. L. E. Hope to Booker T. Washington School students, December 9, 1931.
and acted as aids generally, so the records show. The fine spirit was a reward for the efforts the Neighborhood Union had put forth for years to make young people happy. They had been told also by their parents of the good work the Neighborhood Union had done for the schools.¹

In connection with this carnival, the Union got Mr. Arkwright to put a permanent light at the corner of Beckwith and C. Streets. Here again was repeated the work of earlier years. The records show that it required hard work for the committee to get this light at this time.² But the urge and necessity for light for the carnival helped in effecting it. This was a very dark and dangerous corner. Many had been held up by robbers when the crisis was at its height.

Merchants Respond Generously to Letter from the Union Soliciting Merchandise for the Carnival.- For the various booth of the Carnival, merchandise was needed. A letter was sent to the merchants of Atlanta. Many dollars worth of valuable merchandise was given: many gallons of cream, valuable hardware, furniture, food, drinks, linens, silver, electrical appliances, indeed all that was sold to raise the $500 was donated by Atlanta merchants. Quoting the letter, we read:³

The Neighborhood Union is a social service organization conducted by Negro women in the city of Atlanta for more than a quarter of a century under the motto "And thy neighbor as thyself". It has sought to cooperate in every crisis affecting community life in Atlanta by assisting in the phase most closely involving Negro welfare.

In keeping with this policy, the Neighborhood Union

1. Personal testimony of a teacher of the Booker T. Washington High School, a member of the Board of Directors of the Neighborhood Union.

2. Minutes of the Neighborhood Union, 1931.

3. Form letter to merchants of Atlanta, asking for merchandise for the Carnival, from Mrs. John Hope, Chairman of the West Side Unemployment Relief Committee, dated October 7, 1931.
is aiding in relieving the grave unemployment situation through its permanent auxiliary, the West Side Unemployment Relief Committee.

As a means of raising funds, this committee is sponsoring a street Carnival on October 15, 16 and 17 in the streets facing Booker T. Washington High School, proceeds of which will be used to aid families suffering from unemployment this winter.

Will you kindly contribute merchandise to this effort?

Among those responding to this appeal were merchants who had donated such merchandise since 1910 when the Track Meet required prizes: Rich, King Hardware, Davison's, Sterchi, and others.

Some of the gifts were so valuable and attractive they were used to have a bridge meet contest at which additional funds were raised.

Mrs. Murphy Heads Women of West Side in House to House Canvass.- As President of the Women's Auxiliary of the NAACP, and a Director of the Neighborhood Union, Mrs. Murphy had splendid support. All members of the Board and friends of the Center helped.

Neighborhood Union Assists the Atlanta Community Chest in Putting Over its Annual Drive.- The Neighborhood Union gave its usual support to the Atlanta Community Chest drive. The following headed the drive: H. G. Voorhis, General Chairman of Campaign Organization; T. K. Glen and Hal Hents, Chairman, the Advance Gifts Division; Mesdames H. Murdoch Walker and Humphrey Wager, Chairmen of the Women's Division; Jackson P. Dick, Chairman of the Groups Division; Charles J. Currie and Rev. C. T. Stauffer, Chairmen of the Individual Subscribers Division; J. W. Dobbs, Chairman of the Colored Division; Roy LeCraw, Chairman of the Speakers' Committee; Turner Jones, Chairman of

1. Form letter to the merchants of Atlanta asking for merchandise for the Carnival from Mrs. John Hope, Chairman of the West Side Unemployment Relief Committee, dated October 7, 1931.
the Publicity Committee; Kendall Weisiger, Chairman of the Information Committee; Rt. Rev. Raimundo deOvies, Chairman of Church Committee; Milton W. Bell, President; Roy LeCraw, First Vice President; Rev. C. R. Stauffer, Second Vice President; I. H. Hoxx, Chairman of the Executive Committee; T. Guy Woolford, Chairman of the Budget Committee; Frank Miller, Executive Director; and Miss Mary Ansley, Assistant Director.¹

These persons represented the white and Colored group and among them were members of the Board of Trustees of Atlanta University, outstanding leaders of civic Atlanta, as well as heads of the Southern Bell Telephone Company and concerns headed by representatives of corporations like the Coca-Cola Company. A finer group of citizens never headed any activity in Atlanta than the 1931 Chest Committee.

Inter-Racial Attitude.—Throughout the social work in Atlanta, Georgia, the work has been inter-racial. Not that any set plan was formulated that it should be so, but unconsciously and directly the best thinkers from both groups have lead the social movement since its beginning. Social work in Atlanta was given birth by the cultural group, both white and black, and its leadership has remained so until today. Men and women representing the highest type of character and achievement of both groups have joined hands and worked for the social welfare of this city.

From first hand experience, social workers have discovered the factors which make it almost impossible for the Negro family to function as a normal American family should. Inadequate income forces the Negro mother to work, as well as her husband; the wretched, crowded conditions under which many Negroes have to live make it impossible for the members of the family,

¹ Literature, Ninth Annual Campaign Atlanta Community Chest, October 19 – 29, 1931.
especially the adolescents, to have the privacy which is absolutely essential to the attainment of sound moral standards. The almost utter lack of opportunities for wholesome recreation, both for children and adults, is a probably cause of much preventative crime. Many degrading types of amusements are open to them; the most wholesome avenues of recreational opportunities are closed. Unfortunately, this applies not only to the less privileged type of Negro, but also to the economically independent Negro to whom municipal provision for recreation is closed.

The social problems of the Negro can be best approached by the Negro social workers. But this means that such workers must possess adequate knowledge of the people they serve, their traditions, customs, handicaps, and their aspirations. These workers must speak the language of those with whom they work. These social workers have also observed that the need for sympathetic scientific social service is very great in the South. Truly, "The harvest is great, but the workers are few".

The Neighborhood Union has been forced to become a center of social service for the South. This has been brought about because of the following: (1) the number of trained Negro social workers and also opportunities for training in such work in the South are very limited in this section; (2) large sections of the South are without the services of welfare agencies. The Neighborhood Union's service has often filled in the gaps of a welfare program for Negroes until such a time as a local set-up could be established to promote the progress of work.

Atlanta, because of its strategic position, has become the center of the economic and cultural life of the South. Its social problems are in keeping for both white and Negroes. For this reason the Neighborhood Plan has a wide range and broad scope for the uses of zoning. Its possibilities
as an essential factor in securing scientific data for finding agencies provides a happy combination of theory and practice.
Neighborhood Union Work for 1932.- The 1932 Clinic Work for the year was trying.

From 1924 the work of the Neighborhood Union was limited to health activities by the Chest agency. Health had always been one of its paramount objectives and as other agencies had arisen and taken over some of the civic departments, the Union, to avoid overlapping, restricted its activities to the Pre-School Age Clinic, and club and community work in its laboratory for the students of the Atlanta School of Social Work, although by grant of its charter, it has authority to operate according to its provision. And in crises, when its aid has been sought, it has responded to human suffering.

As an aftermath of the Depression, one of its gravest evils was sick babies as a result of exposure, insufficient food, and improper care. Older children fared better, for the public school cared for them. There were insufficient Day Nurseries to care for all the needy babies. Hence, the Medical Staff at the Neighborhood Center was increased. Dr. Kelley, Dr. Sherard and Dr. Carter had their tasks. Dr. Carter, Dr. Reddick, and a paid social worker, Mrs. J. T. Hill, put in extra time to prevent what serious illness they could.

The records for 1932 show very successful results, as these figures from the Clinic report indicate:

Mrs. J. T. Hill:

"The Program rendered by the pre-school age clinic is as follows: There was a complete examination of the children, vaccination against smallpox, inoculation against

1. Mrs. John T. Hill - a graduate of Meharry Medical College, Pharmaceutical Department. Mrs. Hill has been connected with the organization as a paid worker for sixteen years.
typhoid fever, Wasserman tests made and treatment given, Schick tests can be given, and tonsil cases referred to the city hospital. Dental work is done by our dentist. Classes are taught in Red Cross Home Hygiene. Pre-school Mothers' Health Circles are also conducted. Follow up work is done by our field workers and by students of the Atlanta School of Social Work.

"The Staff is composed of three M.D.s, two dentists, one ear, nose and throat specialist, one registered nurse, and one special social worker. These doctors have given four hundred thirty two hours of service and made visits to homes of patients when necessary.

"The number of children treated in clinic was 763; 1,800 visits were made by children to clinic; 2,376 visits were made to the homes of the clinic children by our field worker and the students of the Atlanta School of Social Work, and 80 students enrolled in the Red Cross classes in the last two years.

"This work was made possible not only by the Community Chest, but also by the Neighborhood Union's Unemployment Relief Committee, which was organized to do a specific piece of work during the year 1932."

Unemployment Relief Activities - 1932.- This Committee organized in 1931 continued to function in 1932. Grave problems still existed notwithstanding the city, all civic and social agencies had organized to meet the disaster of the Depression. The city had established a Relief Center where food, soup, and temporary lodgings were provided for the worst cases, operated in the City Auditorium Armory. Funds contributed had been pooled and were disbursed by a committee headed by Mr. Kendall Weisiger, Bell Telephone executive, and member of the Trustee Board of Atlanta University, assisted by an army of volunteer workers.

Yet suffering from want did not abate. Suffering was at its height. Hence the Unemployment Committee doubled its efforts and raised funds to meet

the crisis. By its Zone and Neighborhood Union methods, hundreds of dollars worth of clothes, fuel and shelter were provided. According to the records, the Family Welfare, when questioned, raised no objection to case aid, many applicants for aid from the Union being referred to that body. Again referring to the Minutes for 1932, we find a mass of data showing financial aid given the poor and the morale of the needy sustained. Quoting from the 1932 Report of the organization, we see that: ¹

In preparation for the gigantic task of caring for the needy of this community, we have had seventy four regular workers, held 1,259 individual conferences, seventy two neighborhood meetings, with the number of persons present in the neighborhood meetings totalling 659, the number of persons present in the neighborhood mass meetings 5,282, and the number of homes visited 1,769. Each district had a sub-committee appointed by the chairman of the district. The district was divided into streets, and a person whose business it was to visit each home in her district, asked the cooperation of each family and at the same time found the needy families, many of them who would have starved rather than ask for alms.

Through these efforts, every person in the community was interested and willing to cooperate in whatever way he could. The churches, grocery stores, clubs and all were willing and did lend a hand. It was truly a community project, families giving what they could afford - a cup of sugar, cup of corn meal, something green, canned goods, etc. Each family was cared for by its own district, kept in good cheer, and efforts were made to find work for their people. Of course, there are some people who will not work but expect to live on alms. These families were handled differently. We would get work for them and when they refused to work, the District Committee refused to supply their needs. They would go or send children out to beg from house to house. One of the laws of our organization was "No feeding

¹ From the 1932 Report of the Neighborhood Union, Mrs. L. D. Shively, Secretary.
people at the door". Therefore, a beggar at the door meant only the giving of a name and address. If he lived in this particular neighborhood, he was sent back to the district in which he lived and given aid there. Should this family need extra aid, he was assisted by the general committee. This method kept the imposters out of this neighborhood and made the needy families try to be satisfied on what could be given them and also try to get work.

Now these special needs were handled by the general committee and the necessary funds were raised by special entertainments fostered by the whole neighborhood. The value of these entertainments was more in keeping the people happy and entertained than in the actual cash raised.

For instance, there was a carnival\(^1\) on New Castle Street in which we used each house on the street in two blocks. The chairman and committee of each district operated one of these houses and decided on the attraction to be used. There was an admission fee to enter some and others were free. This Carnival was more for children - dancing, acrobatic stunts, food as punch, peanuts, cookies and fish sandwiches. It rained and the affair did not approach the 1931 Carnival.

Another outstanding feature was a city-wide Bridge\(^2\) Whist tournament. They invited fifty hostesses from different parts of the city to participate. They were to invite their friends to play each Monday night for four weeks. Some hostesses had as many tables as five; other one, as the hostess felt disposed. They played from seven until nine o'clock. The scores were telephoned in to headquarters each night. Scores were kept by each hostess and at headquarters for each hostess. Every participant was recorded. The highest score from each hostess qualified for the finals, the

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1. Minutes of Neighborhood Union.
hundred participated and the people enjoyed the novelty of knowing that each Monday night in fifty different homes friends were playing in order that others might be made happy.

After many efforts to raise money, they were able to accomplish much. They aided 1,187 families, provided 1,800 garments, and 13 tons of coal and also distributed over $300.00 worth of groceries which were given by neighborhood people. A young ladies' club gave 750 pounds of groceries by having a pound party dance. Many Thanksgiving and Xmas baskets and toys for the children were given by this committee. This emergency relief also included medical attention for children and adults during the days of depression.

So keen was the spirit of helpfulness that twenty seven volunteered to help at the City Relief Center. Eighty six worked in the Community Chest drive, together with the regular Neighborhood Union workers.

The Neighborhood Center found it necessary, in order to help keep up the morale of the community, to offer a regular community program which supervised the recreation of the children; for the young people - music, debating societies, discussion groups and club work; while for the adults - classes in home making, Red Cross Home Hygiene, Mothers' meetings and classes in adult education.

It has been the policy of the Union to discover the needs of a community and handle these until an organization best suited to the need has taken it over.

The present program of the Neighborhood Union is "Health Work" among Pre-School Age children, the operation of a Health Center and promotional, constructive cooperation with other social agencies of Atlanta.

School Children Clothed at Christmas.- Public schools cooperated
with the Neighborhood Union in collecting clothes for the needy school children. Clothes, shoes, toys and fruit were collected. These were distributed, also 156 pairs of shoes; 50 sweaters; 65 pairs of stockings; and the number of children so helped was 263.

**Miss Rhoda Kaufman Complains of Overlapping.** — Mrs. McGhee, member of the Board of Directors and Dean of Spelman reported to the Executive Board of the Neighborhood Union that Miss Rhoda Kaufman had reported that she felt that the Neighborhood Union continued to overlap other agencies. She thought that the Union lacking prepared social workers and not being able financially, should discontinue relief. It was reported in the regular meeting that, as had happened in 1931, the wretched condition of the suffering people could not be ignored when sickness and suffering was brought to the door of the Neighborhood Union, and many women and children sick and hungry applied for aid, they could not be turned away. But that it was the policy to give first aid, then refer the applicant to the city relief headquarters. Cases were found by the District Chairmen that were so pitiable, women whose furniture had been taken by collectors and they left on naked floors without bed or bedding, hungry and sick, and the children out of school and uncared for. These cases they gave immediate relief and reported the matter to the proper authorities. It took some time to clear cases, as a study of the situation revealed. However, the Neighborhood Union felt that the Welfare Organization had the right of way and mapped out a program restricting activities for the rest of the year to pre-school age children only.¹

**Clinic Work for the Year.** — The annual work of the clinic was heavy.

¹. Report of the Neighborhood Union Clinic to the Atlanta Community Chest, August, 1932.
143 cases of children were brought from the preceding month, this year; 128 families remained from July; never previously known to clinic, 19 cases of children and 17 families; old (last known to clinic some previous year) 11 cases of children and 11 families; old (last known to clinic some previous month of the year) 23 children and 19 families; total visits to clinic in August, 53 children and 47 families; total physicians' hours this month, 12; visits made to homes, 67; total mothers attending Health Circle, 22; other relief given, Dryco 16, cases of children and 16 families; cod-liver oil to 9 children and to 7 families; eleven women were recommended for Red Cross Certificates in August; and the number of cases cleared in August through the Social Service Index was 4. Reports for the entire year are in the files of the Neighborhood Union clinic and may be seen upon inquiry for further information.1

A Brief Summary of the High Points of Achievement of the Unemployment Committee for 1932.- Therefore, it can be seen that the work of the Neighborhood Union has been very far-reaching.

Before the Community Chest was established in Atlanta, the work of this organization covered the whole city, the city being divided into sixteen zones which included all sections where there was an appreciable number of Negroes.

The Community Chest requested that we give up the broad program and confine our efforts to the health work. We received $25.00 per month toward the support of the clinic.

Many times our organization has been called upon to do some special work in the community; such was the case when so many Negroes lost their jobs and there was so much suffering that a committee of neighbors requested the

1. Ibid.
Neighborhood Union to look into the question of unemployment and help to relieve the suffering. The committee was called into action, its membership increased from fifty to seventy four women, and with the assistance of the Department of Sociology under Professor Walter Chivers, every family in the neighborhood was visited, not only to find the needy, but to solicit aid. Each district group supplied the needs of the sufferers in its district. These families were kept out of the bread line and the children kept in school. By the end of that year, many of our workers were forced to join the ranks of the destitute. But others were anxious to fill up the ranks. Heretofore, we had not been calling on the people for money, but so many families were affected that we had to raise money to carry on our work. For this purpose, the Unemployment Relief Committee gave a street carnival that not only helped to supply funds to "carry on", but helped to keep the sufferers in good cheer which at a time like this, is very necessary. We raised over $800.00 and turned over to the Emergency Kitchen $100.00. Those hundred dollars were spent for clothing and shoes whereby 1200 garments and 300 pairs of shoes were given to the children of the four public schools and their families on the West Side of Atlanta. (See Exhibit II for the report of the first half of the year 1931-32).

This work was continued until the last of March, 1932. Over 1189 families were affected; $300 worth of groceries purchased; 1890 garments; and 13 tons of coal.

The Emergency Committee under Miss Ansley called for volunteer relief workers. This organization sent 24 women to assist in relief work and they worked as long as they were needed.

The Neighborhood Union has worked in every community Chest drive and all other efforts for the improvement of Atlanta at large.
The students of the Atlanta School of Social Work assisted with the boys and girls clubs, aggregating over 200 children. For instance, a property owner with two plots of houses in our immediate community, one plot with 64 families, the other with 27 families, became very discouraged with the condition of her houses and their occupants, and asked the Neighborhood Union to help improve both the condition of the families and the children and so a survey was made by our secretary touching every family. A young woman was called who had grown up in the Neighborhood and who is at present a student of the Atlanta School of Social Work, to assist our secretary. The places were cleaned up and beautified, rents were adjusted and a vacant lot playground established. The outcome was contentment on the part of the tenants. The owner got a larger percentage of the total rent bill for her property, and the houses kept in good conditions. This is only one instance where the Neighborhood Union has helped the citizens of Atlanta.

The Neighborhood Union Clinic was re-organized in 1926. Atlanta's leading physicians were on its staff, giving medical care from weighing and measuring the pre-school age child, to giving the necessary biological tests and dental care. Health talks and devotion in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick have been given since 1908.

There are northern health circles in the churches at the Center and in the homes. Red Cross classes are conducted in the Center by Mrs. Ludie Andrews, R.N., who had made a tour of inspection in the North and East to find the latest methods used in pre-school clinics. The best medical services were secured. Dr. Powell has charge until pressing duties in his own hospital caused him to give up the work.

More than 400 children have been treated in the clinic and more
than 1800 visits have been made to the homes by the clinic officials, students of the School of Social Work, and the members of the Emergency Committee.

The breaking down of the health of the children, especially of the families of the unemployed, is now more evident than ever before. One special effort is to keep in touch with these children to have them vaccinated and inoculated against contagious and infectious diseases because we know well what the result would be should some epidemic break out. Not only would the under-privileged children be affected by this, but the whole community would suffer. This thought is appalling. So, to the best of our ability, we send health education to the homes that the people may know the value of vaccination, inoculation, rest, sunshine, correct posture and cleanliness.

The food order given to the underprivileged families contains nourishing and strengthening foods.

The program of expansion includes an additional room which is being built on the Health Center -- a community project. It is beautiful to know how everybody seems to be helping to put this over. The medical staff has been increased. The staff consists of: Dr. B. M. Shearard, Chairman; Dr. D. H. Kelley and Dr. Hightower; while Drs. R. M. Reddick and A. L. Kelsey are dentists and Dr. R. R. H. Carter is eye, ear, nose and throat surgeon.

The services of Mrs. Ludie Andrews, R.N., are made possible by the interest of Atlanta University, Morehouse College, and Spelman College.

Our staff is composed of excellent officers who do a fine work for the Negroes of Atlanta.

Money Efforts made Because Unemployment Situation of 1932 Critical.

The Neighborhood Union joined in aiding the relief work at the community
Volunteer workers were secured. A movie was sponsored for the benefit of the needy, severe rains prevented a large return, but some money was raised. Later the organization secured a share of the money from Sunday movies at the Colored Theaters. Mayor Key granted as an emergency measure permission for movies to operate on Sunday, the proceeds to go to relief. The Neighborhood Union took up the matter with the proper authorities and the organization was granted the money taken in at the following movie houses: Lincoln, Westside and Royal. A Post football game arranged through Mr. Chivers brought in some money.

In searching the records we read: 1

"Relief work at Community Center at Christmas was reported. Application for three hundred tickets was asked of Mr. Nix, Chairman. They were referred to Mr. Beck, who told us to get as many as we needed. 200 tickets were secured.

"Mrs. Hope and her committee, cooperating with Mrs. Charles Johnson, Chairman of Kitchen, were the workers who had charge of the Colored children. A tree was laden with boxes. Toys were given and more than 600 boxes were given out to children and many men in the bread line were given boxes for the children."

Negro children Receive a Share of the Gifts Provided at the Community Center Through Neighborhood Union.- Tickets were issued to the needy children of the city. They had overlooked the Negro children. By contacting Councilman Beck, 200 tickets were secured for Negro children. This admitted them to a great Christmas party at the City Community Center. Toys and fruit were distributed.

The principals of the city public schools were asked to sponsor a "Stunt Night" for the benefit of the Unemployment Relief Committee. A previous plan to give a "Charity Ball" prevented the project's being carried out

1. Minutes of Executive Board of the Neighborhood Union, January 11, 1932, Mrs. L. D. Shivery, Secretary.
as a letter following shows: \(^1\)

As you may know, we secured the Auditorium Armory on Friday, February 19, for the Public School Stunt Night. However, we learned that not only is this a time of great activity for the teachers on account of semester changes, but that the Charity Ball was contemplated by them at about the same time; and that no Friday date was available.

We therefore ceded February 19 to the Charity Ball and secured Friday, March 4th, which we hope will meet with your approval.

It will be necessary for us to get together to settle several things such as judges, prizes, etc. I would appreciate it if you would meet at my home Thursday at 2:30 P.M.

However, a contribution of $13.00 from the proceeds of the Charity Ball went to the committee from the principals.

Cooperation Between the City and the Neighborhood Union - Mayor Key and Council\(^2\) Grade and Wall Fair Street Center Property. Remarkable progress was made at the new Center and a large increase was seen in the attendance at the clinic. But the hill on which the house is situated made entrance difficult for children and mothers, especially during wet weather. The rain also was washing away the soil. The organization brought to the attention of the Mayor this condition. He carried it to Council and steps were taken to remedy the matter. The Neighborhood Union had brought honor that was appreciated to the city repeatedly and had proven its worth, so it was not difficult to get consideration. The lot was graded and a cement wall and steps were built at the Center.\(^3\)

We quote a copy of the letter sent by the Neighborhood Union to

2. Records of the City Council, Atlanta, Georgia, 1932.
3. Minutes of the Neighborhood Union, 1932.
Mayor Key requesting the grading and the wall. ¹

We, the undersigned Officers and Members of the Neighborhood Union (a charitable organization affiliated with the Community Chest and doing work among the underprivileged Negroes of Atlanta), request your assistance in preserving the piece of property which we own and operate as a Health Center at 706 Fair St. SW.

Because of the rolling condition of the lot on which our Health Center is built, much of the soil is carried into the streets and thus lost. This comes as a request to you to build a retaining wall on the street side of this property and to grade the lot in a way to make it suitable for a playground for the children whom we are trying to aid.

Hoping you will see a way to remedy this soon, we are

Yours for a better Atlanta

(Signed)

¹ Copy of a letter to Mayor Key and Council from the Neighborhood Union, February 24, 1932, in files of Union.
NEIGHBORHOOD UNION -- 1933

Celebration of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary. This year marked the twenty-fifth year of service of the Neighborhood Union to the people of Atlanta, Georgia. Beginning with the purpose at first to get acquainted with people of the neighborhood and to mutually protect its common welfare; where the boys and girls might develop into the men and women they were fitted to be; the community developed such a purpose and organization; so far reaching in the unfolding of its possibilities, that a more remarkable career could hardly be imagined as coming from a group, unskilled in the science of the social order, and so neglected by every existing human agency as well as unnoticed by municipal and federal authorities. One of its chief assets was, it was left alone, unhampered to work out its own salvation. In doing so, it worked out the betterment of the entire city, aiding and abetting all other agencies in their effort to function, not for the Negro, but for themselves. The year 1908 was truly a historic epoch in the social era of Atlanta, and well might the city at large have turned aside to pay respect to the small group that had brought to it so many occasions for pride and improvement. Perhaps it would have, had the women of the organization announced the intention of the organization to celebrate its Silver Anniversary. Perhaps this would have been done, had it been a planned affair. But this grew, like the growth of the organization - a celebration loomed on the horizon, large in its proportion, for gratitude that some good could be discerned out of the chaos of long years of effort, and that too, not for the Negro alone, but for Atlanta, and the nation at large.
The Exhibit was viewed throughout the week by hundreds of visitors. Silver Loving Cups, National Awards for Health Campaigns from 1914-1928; Posters, portraying the high points of achievement of the Neighborhood Union, pictures of the Clinic Activities, and Health Centers, pictures of the vacant lot playgrounds, and surveys made over a period of twenty-five years were included in the exhibit. The President of Bethune Cookman College, Mrs. Bethune, said that she had never seen a Social Service Center exhibit to equal it. The Director of The Sociological Department of Howard University, visiting the exhibit later stated that it was marvelous that hundreds of dollars in Surveys had been made by one organization without expenditure in dollars; and stated that it was valuable material for the student in the field of Social Research. The Director of Negro Education of the Virgin Islands said that he was profoundly impressed with the exhibit. A full description of all features of the Exhibit is found in the Appendix. This exhibit was prepared and directed by Mrs. L. D. Shivery, Secretary of the Executive Board of the Neighborhood Union.

On Monday afternoon, the Health Play was presented on Spelman Campus. The children participating were the grand-children of the Organization. It is significant that the event took place on the first playground offered for the girls of the Neighborhood Union, Spelman Campus.

A testimonial Banquet honoring Mrs. Lugenia Hope, for twenty-five years of social service through the Neighborhood Union was held at Morgan Hall, Spelman College, Tuesday night, July 11, 1933.
at 8:00 P.M., for which cards were issued. The Steering Committee was composed of the following members: Mrs. Ludie Andrews, Chairlady, Mrs. C. B. Pittman, Secretary, L. B. Milton, Treasurer, Mrs. S. H. Archer, Miss Cora Finley, Mr. Charles W. Greene, Miss Carrie Taylor, Mrs. Willie Daniels, Mr. S. W. Walker, Mrs. L. D. Shivery, Mr. A. T. Walden, and Mrs. E. E. McGhee.

A very interesting Program was rendered. The Program was opened with Mrs. Ludie Andrews as Toast Mistress. Three Minute Toasts were given to Mrs. Hope. The first number was Greetings by Miss Read; second, "As a Founder of the Neighborhood Union" by Mr. S. W. Walker; third, "As A Civic Leader", Rev. D. H. Stanton; fourth, "As A Friend Of The Public Schools", Mrs. J. A. Brittain; "As a Friend of the Children", Dr. S. H. Archer; "As A Promoter of Interracial Goodwill", by Reverend R. W. Riley; seventh, "As A National Character", by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune; eighth, Presentation of Gift from the Citizens of Atlanta by Mr. W. A. Robinson, and lastly, a Response from Mrs. John Hope.

A delicious menu was served consisting of Grapefruit Cocktail, Fried Chicken, English Peas, Creamed Potatoes, Tomato Salad, Hot Rolls, Iced Tea, Cream and Cakes.

The celebration ended with a banquet honoring the founder sponsored by the Citizens of Atlanta, held in Spelman College dining hall. An appropriate program and supper were the features. Amid flowers and music, a silver pitcher, and tray were presented as a token of appreciation from the Citizens to the founder, for twenty-five

1 Program and invitation in the Neighborhood Files, 1933.
years of service to the Social Progress of Atlanta.

Among the out-of-town speakers at the banquet was Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, President of Cookman College and lifelong friend of the founder of the Neighborhood Union. A full account of the banquet is found in the Appendix.

Much publicity was given to the Neighborhood Union's Twenty-fifth Anniversary by the Atlanta Daily World. A feature article appeared almost daily for a week carrying stories of the history activities of the Organization.

Public School Teacher Organized West Side Community Club. - The Union continued its drive for Boys' Clubs. The problem in 1933 was greater than ever because boys could not find employment, and boys of high school age were not able to keep in school and the corners and the streets were filled with loiterers. Splendid cooperation was found in the schools and the churches, as well as in all agencies working for social betterment.

Mr. Chas. Clark, a teacher of the Booker T. Washington High School, assumed the leadership and voluntarily organized a club of boys, known as the West Side Community Club, in 1931. This athletic club had a very definite effect on the boys of the neighborhood. According to a study made by James Wardlaw, the purpose of this club was to keep boys off the corners and consequently out of trouble.” Quote this study further:

"This club held its meetings in the Morehouse gymnasium, where groups played winner-stay-on basket ball. The meetings usually consisted of about forty-five youths whose ages ranged from eight to twenty. The majority, however, were between thirteen and seventeen. According to Mr. Clark, two hundred or more boys on the West Side took part in this activity."

1. Atlanta Daily World, June 1 - July 8, 1933.

Conditions were not improved by the N. R. A. Code. On December 8, 1933, approximately 150 codes had been adopted under the National Industrial Recovery Act, prohibiting the employment of persons under 16 years of age in the manufacturing industries, mines, banks, hotels, et cetera. The act also provided that the minimum age for employment shall be 17 and 18 years, and that such employment shall not exceed 3 hours daily, shall not conflict with school, and shall lay between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. The Act further provided that part-time employment of minors between 14 and 16 years is permitted in certain establishments, namely; department and chain stores; hardware; drug; food and grocery stores.

Charity Ball Sponsored for the Benefit of the Union. The Xi Kappa Xi Fraternity gave a Charity Ball to raise funds for the Union. This gesture was voluntary, and much appreciated, as the clinic demand for free milk increased. More tomatoe juice was being used for the enemic children and more cod liver oil. Some direct aid had to be given immediately for clothing and other necessities before the cases could be cleared by the Welfare Association. Mothers just could not be educated quickly in the proper care of infants and made to see that a routine must be gone through before family aid could be given. Often the clinic was full of waiting mothers who said they did not have time to go down town and wait until their turn came for investigation. Often much annoyance was the result of insistance on their complying with the regulations of the relief centers.

The Junior League Agrees To Place the Clinic On Its List. The Junior League in 1933 by request, agreed to share the funds it raised with the Neighborhood Union Clinic. Hundreds of dollars were
raised yearly by these young women, who recently secured a charter for operation for Charitable Purposes similar to a like organization among young white women who used their social activities for civic improvement.

Clinic Report to the Atlanta Community Chest. The February report to the Chest was a definite revelation of the cases in need. As early as February 127 cases, carried over from the preceding month had been treated, and 119 families included. New cases, never previously known to the clinic totaled 26, and families 22; old cases, last known to clinic some previous year, was 43 children and 37 families; old cases last known to clinic some previous month of 1933, 19 children and 16 families. Total visits to the clinic in February, 88 children, 75 families; total physicians' hours this month, 22; visits to homes, 193; families contacted, 97; total mothers attending Health Circles, 47; other relief given was Cod Liver Oil; Dry Milk, and Medicine. This report at the beginning of the year was duplicated throughout the remainder of 1933 which easily totaled the thousand mark in most all instances and shows the great need for all the volunteer aid given the organization during that period. Many of the Junior League girls were teachers and felt the strain because of the problems they had in helping the older children whom they taught in the schools; young men of the fraternities, majoring in sociology, were awakened to a consciousness of the human aspects of social experiences and took the method mentioned of contributing to the advance of social adjustment. These funds were handled directly by the Committee headed by

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Clinic Report to the Atlanta Community Chest February 1933 by Mrs. J. T. Hill, Director Clinic.
Mrs. Richardson for welfare, and Housing. For a year, the organization paid rent and fed many families of those represented in the clinic. In one family alone there were three deaths, eight children, only one daughter at work, and an imbecile about five years old. This was one of the worst cases, but the chairman of ways and means got the rent together somehow and kept a shelter over the heads of this family until the organization found employment for the members of the family. This was done by asking people in the neighborhood to give the work of the families to this needy one, which had come from the country where it had lived well to meet reverses in the city. Another tubercular family was kept alive by food furnished by a cafeteria operator who got the concerns with which she dealt to furnish food, until most of them were gotten into Battle Hill by the Tuberculosis Association. For the whole year of 1933, Mrs. Lucius Brown fed this family. Inspite of all that the Government was doing, want was by no means checked, and people were turning to every avenue to relieve their hunger and suffering. Crime and evil were among their resources, and it was not yet safe to be abroad at night, lest a highwayman hold one up. The "Number Racket" was increasing in proportion inspite of the law.

Schools Act as Deterrents. Booker T. Washington High School Activities Aid in Supplying Recreation and Grounds for Boys. Under the N. R. A., and P. W. A., assisted by the County of Fulton, grounds belonging to the Booker T. Washington High School have become regular playgrounds, supervised and unsupervised. Ball games, Track, and Tennis are the amusements most generally engaged in by the boys. Marbles and other simple recreational activities are past times of the boys. (While girls have similar opportunities, their problem for recreation has not been so acute during the strenuous times of the "Depression",
as found from a questionnaire during that time, as was that of the boys. Added duties at home, and increased work due to the inability of parents to pay for domestic service appears to have solved this problem, and they were kept off of the streets, with worthy activities for use of leisure which did not appeal to boys).

**Hi-"Y" Club Another Agent for Boys’ Leisure.** Booker T. Washington was the seat of the organization of Mr. Bullock’s move in organizing the Hi-"Y" Club. This has expanded, and so great is the interest, that the boys attend all State Conventions, and have carried their principal meetings to the Y. M. C. A. building, tying up with the Senior idea as was intended they should do. It has a tendency to furnish pleasure, but its greatest force is in character building.

**Other Activities At Washington High School Which Have A Broad Recreational Value.** This school has the most comprehensive extra-curricular program of any secondary school for Negroes in Atlanta. Debating, Dramatics, Student Government, A Student Paper, Bands, Glee Clubs, Educational Tours, Competitive Athletics for which Trophies are awarded, Fashion Revues, Musical Festivals, Oratorical Clubs, and in addition to the Hi-"Y" Club, the Boys Scouts' Club. Booker T. Washington High School is the seat of the Colored Scout movement in Atlanta, Georgia. The Educational tours are of great value; in 1933 this trip was to the Chicago World's Fair; in 1934 Booker T. Washington Honor pupils went to Washington, D. C.

**Other Schools.** David T. Howard has done much along the line of furnishing provision for boys' recreation. Here it is chiefly athletic. The Laboratory High School of Atlanta University has an expansive program
also. Scouts, Athletes, Hikers, share the honors those who prefer to compete for Noon Hour "winner-stay-on arrangement".

Yet, withal, the provision for recreation still remains the Negroes' own problem, and the proper facilities have yet to be provided from the municipal source to become in any way commensurate with the population. Figures are on file in the Board of Education of Atlanta, Georgia, in the Department of Census and Attendance to show how great is the disparagement between the provided facilities and the number of boys to be provided for. Yet every study of child behavior and child welfare advocates a large place for recreation as a deterrent to vice and crime among boys, and a mass of material is published showing the correlation between a lack of proper recreation and crime.

Other Agencies Provide Some Recreation. Inspite of the gloomy picture, there has been great progress in provision for recreation for Negro children in Atlanta over what it was in 1908. Splendid strides have been made by agencies, schools, churches, and even the municipal government has co-operated with the Church Commission, the Federal Government and other agencies, but there is still so great a need for proper recreational and other facilities for the betterment of Negro Boys, that the present achievements seems as nothing.

Lectures on Budgeting by Blayton Sponsored by the Neighborhood Union. Continued Work for Relief. In planning to give real assistance in aiding people in want to re-establish themselves in self-support, rather than depending upon dole, the Union decided to give a series of lectures on Budgeting. Professor Blayton, Public Accountant, and professor of Economics of Atlanta University consented to give a series of lectures. The worker of the Union rounded up in women's meetings hundreds of women.

TABLE APPENDIX No. 15.
who attended these lectures. Cases were brought to the attention of the workers where relief was given to needy families which they used to begin new bills which they were unable to pay. In some instances, larger houses were rented; in one case a new range and some useless over-stuffed furniture was bought by a family in which the father had died and left a small insurance, and the family was still on relief. These were not the worst cases. It seemed that some education in the handling funds was necessary if these needy people were to get the best results with the aid given. The lectures were confined to the small wage budget and the correct division of the income to insure the food values and necessities before spending for luxuries. Much good came from these lectures. As many as 200 attended these lectures and 64 families were reached.

Plans to Rent the Center to Social Clubs. The Center had been remodeled and was now complete for the service of a Social Center. A large assembly room, suitable for club meetings was beautifully furnished by the founder; a kitchen with all necessary equipment for service, and a dining room was complete for use, having all necessary furnishings. Requests had been made for the use of the center for Bridge Parties, Private dances and some other club activities by fraternities and sororities. The Board of Directors decided to have these clubs use the center with a small fee for the up-keep and for aiding the clinic fund. Much good was done the public for the year in providing such service to the community.

Regular Routine Unhampered. It is to be noted here, that the regular routine of the Center was not interrupted. It is true that the idea to do something marking the journey grew, yet the work had to be done, and though some relief had come to the sufferers from the Depression from the administration, this in itself created new and grave problems for the
Negro, and with these difficulties the organization concerned itself.

Survey of Appointment of Relief Given To Negroes. It had been brought to the attention of the organization that Negroes in Atlanta were not receiving a just proportion of the relief which was allotted for those in need. Nothing definite could be done about it. Indeed, it might be doubtful as to whether there was a basis for the claim. It had always been the policy of the organization to make a survey of any social problem; to find the facts, and study the data for a basis of action. This had always been done in a scientific manner, under expert supervision, assisted by the women of the organization.

Dr. Nathan of Atlanta University's Sociological Department consents to make the study. A request was made of Dr. Nathan to do this work for the organization. He consented, and a study was made of one hundred families on relief to ascertain the share of the Negro in Atlanta's Relief Program. With his classes in sociology, Dr. Nathan undertook the investigation and completed the study which was compiled and the findings recorded later by the classes in Statistical Research in the Atlanta School of Social Work under the direction of Miss Ginnsberg. 500 families were interviewed, but they moved so fast only 100 families were used for the study.

Miss Ginnsberg's Report of the Survey. Negro Families in Need. This is the caption under which the Survey, compiled by Miss Ginnsberg and her pupils of the Atlanta School of Social work, released. Quoting the opening thought of the findings, we read:

"When hard times come to the Negroes, who are the marginal workers, the last to be hired and the first to be fired, are the ones who feel its effects soonest and most severely.

Negro Families In Need, A Survey Prepared for the Neighborhood Union by the Students of the Atlanta School of Social Work, Directed by Sarah Ginnsberg, Department Research, Atlanta-1933.
For the man of some substance the depression means re-
trenchment. He does not buy a new car, nor many new
clothes. Perhaps he does not go away for a summer vaca-
tion. He may discharge his chauffeur, and his wife may
let the housemaid go and do her own housework. Even if
his income should cease for a while, he may have some
credit and savings to tide him over. But what of the
Negro chauffeur and cook? Most Negroes' earnings, even
in the best of times, are barely sufficient to meet their
daily needs. The loss of their jobs means almost imme-
diate destitution."

There could be no better defense against wage differentials as prescribed
for the Negro than the excerpt just quoted, and to those who advocate the
low standard of living of the Negro as a justification for the minimum
wage, from the hard facts just stated, they live at ebb, and the slightest
change for the worse causes a flow to utter loss.

To the argument that he fails to establish his economic independ-
ence, that he is shiftless, irresponsible, happy-go-lucky, failing to pro-
vide for a rainy day, the marginal wage seldom warrants large savings ex-
cept at the risk of broken down health and the sacrifice which the Negro
makes of getting a cultural education that he might accumulate property.
And every effort put forth to standardize the Negro wage scale meets with
rebuff, his discharge, and his exclusion from organizations that demand
equalization of wages for all members.

Hence, there is no doubt but that the Negro, already at the foot
in economic status, was the greatest sufferer during the great crisis.

Large Numbers of Children Make the Situation Deplorable. One of
the gravest of the phases of Unemployment was the effect on child life.
In the formative period of physical development, mental and moral change,
to be hungry, naked, cold and unsheltered forced them to meet changes of
growth handicapped at the start. Poor results could be hoped for after the
depression passed, and adult life reached. Quoting:

"Two hundred and thirty-five families had children. There were 846 children in these families, or an average of 3.6 children per family. The median number of children per family was 3, which means that more than half of the families had three or more children. Forty-eight families had six or more and 15 families had eight or more children. One family had 14 children. The children ranged in age from under one to over 20. Almost 60 percent of the children (483) were under 14 years of age.

From the same survey we read:

"Unemployment was the chief problem in nearly all of the 277 families that were visited".

And again we find stated:

"The business depression and sickness were the two chief reasons given by these unemployed wage-earners for the loss of their jobs".

Some Findings from the Study. When the Neighborhood Union made its study of the unemployment crisis in 1931, so much sickness was found that where in former years relief could be secured within the neighborhood and conditions bettered, they were forced to seek medical aid and nursing facilities for the needy before the food and clothing given became effective. Conditions had not changed in 1933. A great amount of sickness resulted from conditions.

"Sickness seems more often to have been a cause of unemployment among women than among men".

There seems to have been no reason found for the condition cited. The survey is carried in full in the files of the Neighborhood Union and is available for those who wish to make a deeper study of the findings.

1. Ibid, p. 2
2. Ibid, p. 4
3. Ibid, p. 4
4. Ibid, p. 5
Reading further we find that:

"One hundred and fifty-five families had no incomes. Some existed on what they could earn occasionally at odd jobs. Lodgers were sometimes a source of income, but often they were another liability."

This situation was provided for in 1931-1932 by families in the neighborhood giving some little job to the family in need. In one instance, each member of the Board of Directors pledged to give a half day's work once a week, and canvassed the neighborhoods for volunteers to do the same.

And again:

"One hundred and thirty-six families were receiving relief from social agencies, 122 from the Unemployment Relief Headquarters, 12 from the Family Welfare Society, 1 from the Red Cross and 1 from the City Warden. Others were being aided by relatives, friends, neighbors, or the church."

Of 277 families in need the figures show that a fraction less than half would receive relief, from all sources, which left another 50% upon the public to suffer or steal.

Reasons for the Survey. Every year since its organization, the Neighborhood Union has made some form of survey. Some years the study has been very comprehensive and of great importance to the entire city of Atlanta. Again, it has been restricted to some aspect which effected some Negro section. Again, it has concerned the Negroes' welfare only. The quotation following gives the reason for the 1933 study:

"The plight of many of these Negro families is constantly being brought to the attention of the Neighborhood Union. Because of their complaints the Neighborhood Union instituted this study. The names of persons and families who were known to be in need were obtained from various sources, ministers, neighborhood workers,

1. Ibid, p. 8
2. Ibid, p. 8
3. Ginsberg, Sarah. Negro Families In Need, p. 2"
and other individuals. A group of students from the Atlanta School of Social Work and from the Negro colleges were sent out with schedules to visit the homes of these people. Students of the Atlanta School of Social Work tabulated and analyzed the data concerning these families."

As we have shown, Dr. Nathan had made a study of 500 families. He had been assisted by the women of the Neighborhood Union, by the students of Atlanta University, Morehouse College, Spelman College, and the students of the Atlanta School of Social Work. There was a tremendous shifting of families during the crisis. Some of the reasons for the shift will be disclosed later.

"Two hundred and seventy-seven families were visited, and 131 men and 146 women were interviewed."

The 277 families selected for the study represent the stationary ones available for checking and counter checking to those engaged in the study. The others were discarded, as not being worth including in the study.

Sufferers Felt That There Was Neglect On Part of Relief Administration. The excerpt which is quoted below, following directly after this statement, is a partial explanation as to why the Neighborhood Union requested that this investigation be made, and did what it could to carry it out. There had come repeated complaints that Negroes were not receiving what they should, and that they were neglected:

"Forty-six persons who were interviewed said that they had asked for relief but had not received any. Twenty-one said that the agency had promised to send some one out to see them but no one ever came. One of these, a deserted woman with three children, 7, 5, and 3 years of age, said she was given relief once and told to go home and some one would come to see her, but no one ever came. She goes down to the Unemployment Relief Headquarters twice a week, and each time she is told the same thing, that some one will

1. Ibid, p. 2
2. Ibid, p. 10
come to see her. Four others said that no one came to see them until after they had visited the headquarters several times. As the unemployment Relief Headquarters has been swamped with people applying for relief all winter, it is not surprising that the workers never get around to see all of them. But often these families are in urgent need of this relief. One of these families consisted of a woman with 6 children, all under 13 years of age, all ragged and hungry. The mother had been a wash-woman, but as a result of an accident which had incapacitated her for several months she had lost all her customers. Seven old women were told that relief was not given to lone persons. Others said that they were always told to come back later, or that the visitor did not have sufficient time to talk with them at the time. One family was refused relief because they owned their home. Four people were told that the agency was over-burdened and that food was limited."

Certainly this fact had to be borne in mind, that there was an insufficient staff to handle the situation, and the calamity came so suddenly, in sufficient number, trained workers were not available.

The Housing Problem Becomes A Calamity. The destruction of vacant property had in past times been done by vandals, but the deliberate tearing down of perfectly good houses and lugging the lumber away for fuel fairly terrified property owners, laws were passed carrying punishment for offenders, but the sufferers went right on burning them.

"Because of the loss of fear of losing their homes, the inability to pay rent and the consequent fear of eviction, housing was a very grave problem for many of these families. As has been shown 158 were behind in their rent. The social agencies were feeding some of the families but were unable to pay their rent. Some families moved about often to avoid paying. Some had been evicted and were living with relatives, or friends."

Many landlords permitted tenants to remain in the houses many months without paying rent just to keep the property from being destroyed. It is to their shame, but when rent was provided for these, many moved to different quarters to keep from paying the old landlord anything.

1. Ibid, p. 15
2. Ibid, p.
"Living in over-crowded and unsanitary homes, often going without sufficient food, seldom getting a balanced meal, seldom having any milk for the children, it is not surprising that so much sickness was found among these people. Two hundred and seventy-five persons had been sick in the past three years, or an average of one person per family."

Sickness was one of the gravest resultants of this era. Everywhere physicians were over-worked and not paid at all, until late in the period some little provision was made for the remunerating the medical profession when it was found right here in Atlanta Negro physicians were ejected because they could not pay their office rent, and his family went on relief. It is known that he had given freely of his skilled services, gratis, but could not collect at all when the crisis came as most of his patients came from the group hardest hit.

Conclusion of the Study. In reading this study, one is convinced more than ever, that the problem of unemployment struck the very vitals of the Negroes' social status. The victim of discrimination in the economic world, shunted from gainful occupations which assured protection against wage differentials, he was ill prepared for mild reverses, and certainly not in a calamity which struck those in the highest economic levels. Says the report:

"Such are the conditions revealed by this study: insufficient food, lack of clothing, cold, over-crowded, unsanitary living conditions, fear of eviction, disease and ignorance. The picture is not a pleasant one to contemplate. Entire families subsisting on two or three dollars a week. A $2.00 grocery order expected to feed a family of 5 or 6, or even more members. Social agencies swamped with pleas for help, forced to turn needy persons from their doors. Destitute families who are not being reached by relief agencies. Children retarded in their physical development by lack of proper nourishment, denied educational opportunities for want of sufficient clothing. Men and women eager to do the least desirable and most unpleasant work, but unable to find any work, discouraged by the loss of their small savings and homes, demoralized by enforced idleness. The

1 Ibid, p. 17
under-nourished children who are out of school today will be the diseased and ignorant men and women of tomorrow. Hunger breeds crime - they who are hungry will beg and steal. It is essential that those who are in need be cared for more adequately. It is still more important that men and women be given an opportunity to earn a living for their families, at a wage which will provide them with necessities."

The survey fully satisfied the Neighborhood Union as to the results, and the organization used the findings for a guide in remedial measures, for the amelioration of the victims of the Depression. The survey has abundant tables from which can be read quickly and easily interpreted a mass of data on "Sex", "Marital Status", "Number of Children", "Ages of Children in Families", "Number of Children Living at Home", Children Away From Home Showing Occupation and Whereabouts", "Number of People in Immediate Family", "Number of Relatives in Household", "Lodgers in Families", "Birthplace", "Length of residence in Atlanta", "Religious Denominations", "Associations to Which Heads of Families Belong", "Employment Status", "Former Occupation", "Unemployed Male and Female", "Wages of Female Heads", "Agencies Withholding Relief", "Reasons for Withholding Relief", "Amount Spent for Food", "Types of Insurance", "Families Who Lost Homes", "Sleepers", "Methods of Heating and Lighting", "Toilets", "Location of Water Supplies", "Water Supply", "Types of Homes", "Rent Per Month", Number of Sick Persons in Families", "Ages", "Types of Sickness", "Payment of Treatment", and many other tables which reveal interesting data. A copy of this survey is in the files of the Neighborhood Union available to those wishing to study it further.

Aids Community Chest Drive. The last big task of the year was the Union's participation in the Community Chest Drive. There was every reason to make this the most successful in the history of the organization. The city was divided into districts, again using the Neighborhood Plan,
and under the leadership of captains, a "Pep Rally" of Chest workers was called November 12, at the Butler Street "Y", at which time the General Director, Herbert Porter, was expected. The Drive was launched, November 9, 1933. It was successful from every point of view. The Negroes raised more than their quota.

From this study, "Negro Families In Need", its tabulation, and analysis, and the deductions drawn, we have the color from another nationality, and an entirely different racial group from that studied, and from that group giving the relief. The tone of sympathy is evident, though there is no effort to superimpose that atmosphere, and is without a doubt an unconscious one, for the director of this statistical research, is scientific and practical.

"Within the last three years literally hundreds of Negro families have become destitute. Although the advantages of prosperity may have reached a few at the bottom of the ladder, and somewhat higher wages enabled them to make payments on a home, or put by a few dollars for a rainy day, in the past three years they have lost their homes and exhausted their savings. Many of those Negroes, whose earnings have been slightly above the average are now living in want and distress. Some of them have turned to the Unemployment Relief Headquarters for assistance. There they are given grocery orders which provide them with at least a minimum quantity of food. Shelter and clothing are still problems. There are others who do not receive even this assistance. The Unemployment Relief Headquarters, deluged with demands for help cannot get the time nor the wherewithal to care for all who come."

The excerpt quoted is a plain straightforward statement of the Unemployment situation when that crisis was at its peak, and every available resource was being drained for the barest relief of the suffering. This plight was felt the more keenly in Atlanta, Georgia because Negroes of this city are progressive and have tried to keep their standards of living as high as conditions permitted. Progressive and race conscious, they have ventured into many fields of business, education, and civic
life which the more timid in some other sections have shunted. This
clearcut statement from the survey gives a graphic picture of the situa-
tion when this study was undertaken in 1933.

The Neighborhood Union undertook the investigation of the large
number of boys replaced by whites due to codes at this time, and condi-
tions were well known as to the dismissal of Negroes, especially boys when
the N. R. A. raised the wage scale. Rather than solving the problem, it
was increased. Not that the West Side is worse, but because more Negroes
are located here than in other parts of Atlanta made this problem graver.

Knowing this, steps have been taken to offset this situation:

"There are in the First Ward fourteen institutions which
serve in one way or another as play centers for boys.
These centers were observed with regard to the nature of
the activities which they offer. Six agencies were dis-
covered which sponsor supervised activities."

Yet it is not encouraging to note that:

"Out of 180 boys detained at the Fulton County Industrial
Farm (Reformatory), there were on February 15, 1934,
twenty-three who came from the First Ward."

It seems safe to say that the Unemployment Crisis, the various codes, and
the natural "Gang" spirit went far to make this condition possible. More-
over the failure of municipal authorities to supply proper recreational
activities also serve to increase the number of Negro boys left to loiter
in the streets, to be caught up in the swirl of the "Number Racket", and
other evils of the period. The West Side has its slum districts around
Peters Street; Vine City, and West Mitchell and Davis Street centers, and
it is impossible that the boys would fail to be effected by the influence
of these Neighborhoods.

The only relief for the street congestion would come through
municipal provision for recreational centers other than the few play
grounds operated in summer with volunteer workers. To the end of parks and play grounds, the Neighborhood Union worked for years, being the first agency which the Board of Education permitted to use the schools for this purpose. Yet the city of Atlanta has made meager provision for recreation for Negro boys.

Inadequate Municipal Appropriation for Recreation. Ample data is on file in the various agencies interested in the welfare of Negroes which substantiate the above assertion. Of the $319,000 park appropriation of 1928, providing 66 parks, of 1,800 acres with a valuation of $4,648,895; with provision for tennis of 63 double courts, 12 base ball diamonds, 6 swimming pools, 3 nine-hole golf courses, and two basketball courts. The Negroes have a meager park of 21 acres, valued at $33,000, containing one swimming pool, three double tennis courts, no golf course, and one base ball diamond. Yet the Negro constitutes one third of the population of Atlanta, having a total of 90,075 inhabitants according to the 1930 United States Census. The meager equipment of the one park is wholly insufficient for the number of patrons. In 1933, it was estimated that the average number of boys who took a swim daily ranged around 185. Tennis cannot be played on certain days because the insufficient facilities make it necessary to close the courts for relining on certain days.

State and Y. W. C. A. Steps to Adjust the Boy Problem. Mr. Ralph W. Bullock of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association as a result of exhaustive research work affected an organization known as the Georgia State Council for Work Among Negro Boys at a meeting in Atlanta.

1. Urban League Bulletin, Atlanta, June 11, 1933; Municipal Provision for Recreation of Negroes in Atlanta. A questionnaire in the files of the Research Department of the Atlanta School of Social Work; Secretary to the Director Parks, City of Atlanta, Georgia
April 1, 1938. The late Dr. Hope, of Atlanta University headed the group. Others cooperating were, Professor H. A. Hunt, President, Fort Valley High School; J. M. Childs, Secretary, Butler Street Y.M.C.A.; and Mr. W. A. Robinson, Principal, Laboratory High School. The purpose of the organization, said Mr. Bullock was: 1

"It is not the purpose of this organization to replace any local group catering to the interests of the youth of the community but rather to coordinate the working of such groups where they exist, help them map out their program, and establish groups where none are in existence. It was found that much of this work will, because of economic conditions have to be performed by volunteer workers and we are anxious now to contact all persons wishing to do this type of work."

According to data collected by Mr. Bullock, statistics show: 2

There are 129,444 Negro boys in Georgia between the ages of 10 to 19 years of age. Of this number, slightly more than half are in the class of 10 to 14 years of age. Only 28,691 of this large number, just about a fifth, are city residents the remaining 100,753 living in the rural section. Nearly 80 per cent of the rural youths live on farms; the other 20 per cent live in small towns.

A checkup of the boys enrolled in the four agencies working among Negroes in the state of Georgia reveals that only 5,545 of this number are registered with these groups. The groups interested in boys' work are the 4H Clubs, the Y. M. C. A., Hi-Y Clubs, the Boys' Clubs of America, Inc.

It is known fact that, in comparison with white boys, the opportunities for Negro boys for wholesome recreation and general cultural development through publicly provided facilities were exceedingly limited and that their opportunities for education as provided through the public schools were considerably less and inferior to those for white youth. It was also discovered that in addition to the regular program of the schools and churches very little was being done for the development of Negro boy life.

1. The Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Georgia, July 2, 1935.  
2. Ibid.
Commenting on the results, the Atlanta Daily World stated that: 3

As a result of the survey in Georgia, Mr. Bullock is very hopeful that some good reactions will come and that there will be an awakening interest on the part of the citizens of Georgia, of all races for a general program that will include a better all around development for the Negro youth of the State.

1933 Playgrounds Opened with Volunteer Workers. The meagre provisions in six Public School grounds did prescribe an age limit. No information was given as to additional or new equipment. The Press did state, however, that the call for volunteer workers came from Mr. Simon, Miss Kathleen Ford, and Mrs. Beulah Strickland of the Park Department, City Hall. The Atlanta Daily World commenting stated that: 1

The city playgrounds open tomorrow. Additional centers will be located at Washington Park and Gray Street School on the West Side, David T. Howard Elementary Junior High School on the Fourth Ward; E. P. Johnson School of Summerhill; and W.H. Crogman School in Pittsburgh and Mechanicsville.

The playground season this year will last for eight weeks. The leaders comprise capable volunteer workers of the city who answered the call of Mr. Simon, Miss Kathleen Ford, and Mrs. Beulah Strickland of the Park Department, City Hall, a few weeks ago.

The Park Department representatives expressed much satisfaction at the response of the workers. A recreational institute for the final preparation of the workers was held at the City Hall (sixth floor) last Thursday afternoon at two o'clock. They will assume their respective posts tomorrow afternoon.

Unselfish Interest of City Officials: 2

Ask Parents to Help. -- Parents and young people, the city over, are asked to cooperate with the various playground officials who have shown such an unselfish interest in keeping open some place other than the public streets for colored children to play.

1. Ibid.
2. Atlanta Daily World, Atlanta, Ga., Sunday, July 2, 1933.
3. Ibid.
The question naturally arises: is the claim that there has slowly evolved an educational system in Social Service in Atlanta within the past 25 years? If so, to what extent has it met "Human Needs Essential to Social Service?" To what extent did the early efforts justify their continued existence and worthwhileness? To what extent was there also education in Interracial Good Will and Cooperation for the Welfare of Society?

The Organization of The Atlanta Community Chest: -- The answer is the agencies themselves functioning under the right direction, in striving, each independently to raise funds for its maintenance some having activities which cross sectioned others kept a constant flood of drives on in the city such as Tag Days for every agency also activities for begging and soliciting funds. This, of course, in itself was annoying and sometimes embarrassing to those who wanted to help, but could not afford to give large sums to every agency, yet felt embarrassed to refuse any agency.

Thus the demand arose for a pooling of funds and activities for raising funds, a budgeting of the operation of all worthy agencies, the elimination of cross-sectioning activities, the discontinuance of exclusion from the pooled group of any agency that did not justify its existence -- and thus by meeting and agreement of the heads of all of the Agencies for Social Service for Human Needs in Atlanta, the aim is perfected and all share the funds of the Chest according to their budgets. All agencies are members and a chartered organization, the Community Chest was born in 1924. Every year a city-wide Community Chest Drive is launched headed by two groups, -- White Group -- and Negro Group. The expenses of the entire agencies are budgeted -- and the total amount necessary to run the agencies is allocated.
The white group is given its quota to be raised and the Negro group is given its quota. A woman led the 1932 Chest for the Negroes and for the first time raised its quota. It is difficult to determine exactly how Negroes actually contribute because many industrial plants require their employees to subscribe 100% and do not indicate white or Negro — This question has come up time and again during the campaign when the Negro group has not gone "over the top," but nothing has been done to settle it, since contributors are interested in relief, and the disbursement is left to the Chest. The Chest Organization has both White and Negro members and officers.

It is significant to note that every social agency started by Negro women in Atlanta, as well as every social movement begun by both Negro men and women have justified their existence and are members of the Chest.

Tremendous progress has been made in Social Service in Atlanta within the past 25 years. From small unsuccessful beginnings made by the whites prior to that time, 1876, and nothing at all prior to the inauguration of the Sociological Conferences at Atlanta University in 1896, and no organized Social Service for Negroes at all until 1905, tremendous gains have been made by 1933.

To give the operations of the Community Chest alone for 6 months convinces students of human relations of the immense scope and marvelous growth of Social Service, in Atlanta, and the broadmindedness manifested in the race relations for such service. So true is this, that in conducting this study it was difficult to get separate figures of any kind for Negroes from some agencies, and in many reports for the general public there is no distinction of races, except as the name of the organization implies.
From Mr. Frank Miller's community the 1933 Chest report for the first six months we get: The Agencies of the Chest are classified or grouped according to the service rendered -- as follows: Care of Dependent and Neglected Childhood and Youth, Guidance and Training for Childhood and Youth, Health Service, Care of Aged and Handicapped, Family Welfare Service, Lone and Homeless, and Other Social Services for the community.

In the care of Dependent and Neglected Children and Youth in Atlanta for the first six months of 1933, through eleven agencies have given 135,940 days care to substantially 6,937 children that is, fed them, put them to bed, bathed them, clothed them, directed their education, supervised their play, prevented their sicknesses, nursed them in illness, sheltered them in institutions, boarding homes, free foster homes, and placed them in adoptive homes. They ranged in ages from infancy to sixteen years -- high school age.

This aid and service was ministered through the following agencies:

* The Child Welfare Association, The Children’s Service Society of Georgia,

* Atlanta Child's Home, Florence Crittenton Home, Carrie Steele Logan Home,

* West Point Milk Fund, Gate City Day Nurseries, Hebrew Orphan's Home, Hillsdale Cottages, Leonard Street Orphan's home, and the Sheltering Arms Day Nurseries.

For the guidance and training of Childhood and Youth for the first six months of 1933, the Chest makes a splendid report. An average of 10,340 boys and girls of school age participated in educational, recreational, religious, and social activities under supervision; an average of 201 homeless girls per month were housed and in supporting themselves; 5,263 older boys and girls had the benefit of health education, life problem classes, discussion clubs, and other numerous activities under trained supervision; from March 15th, to June 30th, 9,851 adults have met at eight centers for social relaxation and recreation -- The agencies under whose direction this splendid work was done were: Y.W.C.A., Churches, Home for Girls, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts

* Negro Institutions  x For both white and negro ( * - x ) are my indications the report does not indicate white or negro.

The important phase of Social Need -- Health Preservation, the Cure of Sickness and Community Hygiene was cared for by the Clinic of the Tuberculosis Association, The Morris Hirsch Clinic, and The Neighborhood Union. An average of 2,453 persons per month have been given the expert attention of physicians, nurses, and visitors. When one takes into consideration the tragic problems young people of the present crisis face, having leisure as never before forced upon them, an army of young people between 1929-1933 have wandered and migrated aimlessly from place to place wondering what is wrong, feeling that nobody cares at questioning to themselves -- what is wrong with the world -- He is a tremendous task for Social Agencies, with which they may make life significant to the young by laying plans for the long future.

During the first six months of 1933, 792 persons aged and handicapped were given necessary aid and service. Among these were blind, aged, and incurables. The Agencies through which this service was rendered were: The Goodwill Industries, Community Broom and Mop Shop, the Home for Old Women, and the A. G. Rhodes Home for Incurables.

Family Welfare Service originally termed Associated Charities Organizations is among the oldest agencies doing social service -- It perhaps had less difficulty in establishing itself (among whites) for they accept aid when they need it more readily than Negores because the integrity of the American family had a human appeal. During the first half of 1933 9,482 families embracing 53,768 persons in Atlanta were aided. They were fed, warmed, sheltered, and encouraged to self help. The agencies performing this essential service were: The Atlanta Chapter, American Red Cross, DeKalb County Chapter, American Red Cross, Family Welfare Society, Federation

* Negro ---- x Both white and colored.
of Jewish Charities, and the Salvation Army; Clearance to prevent duplication was made by the Social Service Index which averaged 32,250 cases per month.

The number of Lone and Homeless cared for over the same period was 6,055. None are so forlorn as lone people. Without kin and home they appeal for care. In to these there are those who wander through the streets of Atlanta seeking work, hungry, and homeless. The Salvation Army and the Travelers' Aid Society give experienced service to these people. (The latter organization as is known, was organized by a Negro Woman of the W.W.C.A.)

Other funds of the Chest for the six months was disbursed through agencies listed as "Other Social Service for the Community". The Legal Aid Society, Helping the needy, ignorant of their lawful rights, the Community Employment Service, (a free registry finding work for many unemployed) and several organizations such as the Urban League, The Atlanta School of Social Work, and the Social Welfare Council rendered services to 4,790 persons per month, totaling an average for the year of 9,580 persons for 1933.

In the light of existing circumstances, when the United States Government faces a crisis; when there is greater national progress than ever before in its history, more food, grain, and products in Gov't. storage; yet millions hungry and unemployed it is evident that these cooperative social welfare programs meet essential needs, none of which can be abolished, or destroyed.
Dedication of the New Building. - This was a busy year. The twenty-fifth Anniversary had just been celebrated and the Executive Board was about to dedicate the Center which had recently been improved to the amount of $400.00, the contribution of Barge Thompson, Contractors and Builders, as a contribution to the Neighborhood work. ¹

A Tea and Reception Honoring Friends of the Neighborhood Union Given. - Appropriate exercises and a program of speeches on the history, achievements, and program of the Neighborhood Union by the Founder, Mrs. Hope, the Secretary of the Executive Board, Mrs. Shivery, a Charter Member's Reminiscences, Mrs. D. B. Whittaker, a friend, President John Hope, and a worker, Mrs. J. T. Hill, made a very interesting evening interspersed with music furnished by the student worker of the Atlanta School of Social Work, Miss Latimer. Mrs. Connaly had a short play, presented by children of the Neighborhood Center; Mr. Russel and Lawyer Allen, who secured the Charter, were among the other speakers. ²

Distinguished Guest Founder of the N.A.A.C.P. and Editor of the Crisis Present. ³ Very significant was the presence of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Guest Professor of the Atlanta University, for the Union had just completed a drive, assisting the N.A.A.C.P. in its membership drive and in the organization of the Women's Auxiliary. Indeed, Miss Daisy Lampkin, who directed the drive, gave large credit to Mrs. Hope and the women of the Neighborhood Union who took the leadership in this successful drive in which the sum of a thousand dollars was raised and a strong auxiliary was organized. Mrs. Murphy,

¹ Minutes of the Neighborhood Union, 1934.
² Ibid.
³ Ibid.
Chairman of the Program Committee, who presided at the reception, had been recently elected President of the Women's Auxiliary of the N.A.A.C.P.

**Neighborhood Union Sponsors a Series of Lectures** - in Cooperation with the Adult Education School. Under the directorship of Miss Mae Hawes, an Adult School of Education had been operating in Atlanta for more than a year. This year the Neighborhood Union sponsored a series of lectures, and through Miss Hawes, Dr. DeOvies delivered a lecture on Adolescent Psychology. More than fifty Women were present to hear Dr. DeOvies, and interesting Round Table discussion by interested mothers proved the worth of this educational activity of the Center. Other lecturers for the year were:

- **Mr. Hastings** of the Hastings Seed Company and Nurseries, who spoke at length on "Beautifying the Community". This course was arranged by the Garden Club of the Neighborhood Union. **Professor Bullock** of Atlanta University lectured on "Gardens, Flower and Vegetable", Miss Wilson's Club; and a lecture by **Dr. Harold Bixler**, Director Research and Vocational Guidance, Board of Education, Atlanta Public Schools. Dr. Bixler lectured on "The Place of Vocational Guidance in the Present Crisis". This lecture was arranged through Mrs. Shivery's committee, Publicity. All lectures were attended by large numbers of women. More than 400 attended in the series.

**C.W.A. Situation Discussed.** The Neighborhood Union appointed Mr. Walter Chivers of the Sociological Department of Atlanta University to in-

1. Minutes Neighborhood Union, 1934.
3. Ibid.
4. Ibid.
5. Ibid.
investigate the wage differentials as being practiced on Negroes in the C.W.A. project and report what steps should be taken to aid in the adjustment of the same. It was reported that Negro teachers were not being employed and that white nurses were working with Negro doctors. That Atlanta, Macon and Savannah had the same problems of relief. Mr. Chivers recommended that Negroes contend for Negro assistants in all Government supervision in the state to get a square deal.

Investigation of Discrimination in Business Wages Under the NRA.-
A survey was made by the Neighborhood Union of the business concerns of the West Side as to refusal of stores to pay Negroes the wages prescribed by the NRA. Also an investigation was made of the complaint made to the Neighborhood Union that Negroes were being replaced by whites rather than pay the NRA wage. Upon investigation of every store on the West Side, which were principally Jew stores and small Negro concerns, with the exception of Rogers and A&P, it was found that: small delivery boys had helped their parents by working for small wages, but were dismissed because they attended school and were not worth the $12.50 nor could the business afford that wage. In some cases, relatives had been taken on to work rather than pay the wage. Every imaginable subterfuge was resorted to rather than pay the NRA wage. No definite cases could be found sufficient to appeal to the law enforcement officials, though several hundred employers were interviewed. The findings were not such as to warrant intensive tabulation and interpretation. The facts were apparent - evasion in every legitimate way possible. Other NRA problems in other businesses were investigated by a house-to-house canvass to ascertain to what extent Negroes were displaced by whites, with the same result.
Worked with Consumers Canvass of NRA Under the Chamber of Commerce. In August the Neighborhood Union was requested by the Chamber of Commerce to cooperate with the Consumers Canvass. The organization had 500 cards filled out and returned them to the Chamber of Commerce. This activity was put on to get folks to trade with NRA concerns. This housewives' card was returned to the Chamber of Commerce where the findings were tabulated and studied.

Junior Auxiliary Organized. In September, a Junior Department of the Neighborhood Union was organized. It was composed of twenty young ladies whose objective was to work for children. It is known as the "Child Welfare Committee". It pledged a hundred dollars a year and by sponsoring a "Baby Contest" in 1934 it raised its first $100.00, which it gave to the clinic of the Neighborhood Union. The President of the organization is Miss Hallie Beecham, Librarian of the University Laboratory High School. In order to have a round hundred dollars to give the Clinic, they gave bridge parties to raise money for the prizes and other expenses connected with the contest.

Other Methods Used to Raise Money. A Rummage Sale was sponsored by the Neighborhood Union in which 100 garments were sold; this also helped the needy to get good garments at a trifling cost. All garments were collected and given by the women of the Union. More than a hundred persons were aided through this project.

Cooperation with Family Welfare Society. The Neighborhood Union agreed to aid this organization in clearing cases. The Union called a meeting of ladies and appointed representatives from every public school, both elementary and high schools, as well as from the Laboratory High, Spelman College and Morehouse College who volunteered to aid in doing this work. The representative from the Family Welfare Organization met with the members.

1. Minutes of the Neighborhood Union, 1934.
of the Union and distributed names of families on relief and gave to each
volunteer a list which was to be checked and rechecked. It had been found
that some persons were trying to get aid several times, which was not legal.

Activities in Citizenship School of N.A.A.C.P.—Through the in-
fluence of the Neighborhood Union, splendid cooperation was secured from the
professors of History and Government at Atlanta University for the School
of Citizenship. Mrs. Hope was still Chairman of the Citizenship School Com-
mittee of the N.A.A.C.P., and the Neighborhood Union backed her by securing
scholars and by attending themselves. They brought the school to the West
Side and conducted it in the West Hunter Street Church for the period of
six weeks, after which graduating exercises were held. At this school,
"Mock Registration" was conducted and an election. The discussion of these
Citizenship Schools and their influence is treated fully in the activities
of the N.A.A.C.P. organization.

Thanksgiving Baskets Provided for the Needy Children and Old People.—
Many baskets of food were distributed among the needy at Thanksgiving. Be-
cause of the want and distress of the Depression, this food was welcomed by
those to whom it was given. All schools cooperated in furnishing these bas-
kets to be given to the needy. Booker T. Washington, Spelman College, Wal-
ker Street, Ware School, Ashby Street, and the Laboratory High School gave
baskets. Three hundred were received. Many garments were also given to
needy children. The Laboratory High School gave a lovely quality of dothing,
food, and a cash donation of $15.00. A Thanksgiving Party was given by
Spelman College girls. Children were dressed for the party. Miss Clara
Stanton, Senior of Spelman, was Chairman.

Christmas Festivities Were Provided for Needy Children.—All of
December was occupied by the workers of the center in preparing for Christmas.
It was felt that little children would feel more keenly neglect at this time because of the want experienced throughout the year. Spelman seniors helped with a Christmas party, to which sixteen Neighborhood Union children were invited. All received presents.

The Intergraduate Club of the City Gave a Pound Party. - 700 pounds of food were collected and given to the Neighborhood Union to be distributed to the poor at Christmas.

Federal Attitude - Neighborhood Union Clinic Report for 1934. - As usual, reports of the clinic are made to the Community Chest, but these reports are now sent to the United States Department of Labor, Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C. On a form headed "Clinics and Medical Health Conferences", Form H-2, Social Statistics, 1934, a different report is required; hence this report of the work of the clinic will differ somewhat from previous reports. The attitude of the Federal Government towards the welfare of its children, Negro children as well as white, can be judged by the inclusion of every agency in which child life is effected, regardless of race, color or creed. It was during the Hoover Administration that this Federal Government consciousness took form, when women from all races were called to the White House to confer on child-welfare. The report calls for the name of the agency, address, city and state, as well as the name of the person filling out the report. From an excerpt we get the following information from the report:¹

Different individuals served, 64; new during the year, 64; never previously served, 16; last served prior to calendar year, 48; cases served and patients visited by type, 88; general medical and surgical, 8; psychiatric, 0; tuberculosis, 2; venereal, 1; other medical

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¹ Directory Free Clinic and Hospital Service in Fulton and DeKalb Counties, Georgia. Revised March, 1934.
and surgical (First Aid), 3; prenatal, 2; pediat-
tric, 9; child health, 47; infants under one year,
7; pre-school children, 37; dental, 3; Professional
Staff: physicians - volunteer, 16; nurses - paid,
20; dentists, 1; radiologists, physical therapists,
and other specialists - paid, 160; volunteer, 36.

State Attitude and County Attitude.- A report is also sent from
the Community Chest to the Fulton County of Georgia offices. The Neigh-
borhood Union is an agency recognized by the Free Clinic and Hospital
Service in Fulton and DeKalb Counties, Georgia, a Directory which carries
all recognized agencies doing clinical work in the state. Recognition by
this directory gives prestige to the Neighborhood Union as does membership
in the Community Chest. This bulletin is compiled through the Social Wel-
fare Council, of which Dr. J. R. McCain is President. Quoting from the
Bulletin, we learn that: 1

The Council is a "Cooperating and Coordinating organ-
ization of social welfare agencies of Atlanta and vic-
inity." Some of the agencies carried for whites are:
White Clinics, Baby Health Centers, Prenatal Clinics,
and the same types for Colored.

It is an excellent directory and furnishes any information which
could be desired as to hospitals and support, day nurseries, clinics of
every description, health centers, and lists a set of clinics giving the
time of treatment of special diseases - hours, days, and places where held.
It certainly means something for the Neighborhood Union to be listed in so
valuable a directory. It serves as a credential for out-of-town purposes.
Quoting the Directory, we get some idea of the significance of a place in it: 2

Colored Baby Clinics:
Neighborhood Union Health Center, 706 Fair St., SW.
Mrs. Ludie Andrews - Director - Main-0611.

1. Free Clinic and Hospital Service in Fulton and DeKalb Counties, Georgia.
2. Ibid.
Supported by Community Chest; Neighborhood Union
Eligibility: Colored pre-school children unable
to pay.
Age: Infancy to 6 years.
Clinic Hours: Thursday, 1 - 4:30 P.M.

There is no difference in the listing of white and Colored agencies. They are simply separated as to color and are indicated as to which can be used by white and Colored. We see from this that the Neighborhood Union has held its place and is recognized among other organized social agencies wherever such recognition has significance. It has had to work hard to gain this recognition and has had to fight equally as hard to maintain its place. Yet it is a sign for encouragement that this effort of the Negroes themselves has such scientific method that the most modern service for directed social agencies for health include this first clinic ever held at all in Atlanta.

Federal Slum Clearance Project Culminates Years of Effort of Neighborhood Union to Improve Beaver's Slide Slum - Federal Government Takes Steps to Buy Center. - In 1934 the first mention was made at the regular meeting of the Neighborhood Union of the possibility of the Union's having a chance to sell to the Government the property of the Neighborhood Union on Fair Street. It was not so much the opportunity to sell at an advantage which interested the organization as the fulfilment of their dream and work of years to clear this section of the slum section known as Beaver's Slide. The vilest dump of hovels well described by Mr. Wardlaw in his study as:

For the most part, the dwellings in Beaver's Slide are cheap tenements, built closely together, ranging in size from one room shacks to flats of eighteen apartments. The population of this community is stationary, consisting of many feudalistic kinship groups. Evidences

of poverty abound. The people are literally living on top of each other, while at the same time, many houses are unoccupied. During the winter of 1931-32 and 1932-33 before the "providence" of Federal aid relieved the situation, many of the unoccupied shoddy houses were openly torn down and carried away for fuel, despite offers of rewards for the apprehension of such offenders. A hand-to-mouth existence permeates the community.

Quoting Mr. Wardlaw further, we see the opinion of the effect of the efforts of the Neighborhood Union Clubs on the boys of Beaver's Slide.¹

The records of the Neighborhood Union, which is situated in Beaver's Slide, reveal that the Clubs organized at this agency have little effect on the boys who reside in this immediate vicinity. An idea prevalent among the boys who reside in this neighborhood is that the programs sponsored by people from other communities are not for them. Thus their activities are almost entirely unsupervised....Congested conditions throw the unkept children into the streets and alleys, on corners, and into the "hangouts" for diversion.

At the time of this study there was a group of boys from Beaver's Slide detained at the County Reformatory. One of these boys is the recognized leader of a strongly organized juvenile gang.

The operations of this gang have by no means ceased because its leader is at present detained at the Reformatory. The boys rather, are carrying on, looking forward to his parole.

Thus one sees that the clearance of the slum, not the sale of the property, meant much to the Neighborhood Union.

Secretary Ickes, in speaking at the dedication of the New Federal Housing project, said:²

This section was chosen for the initial move in the Federal Housing Project because people in this section were better organized and had done systematic work towards improvement of housing conditions over a long period of years.

¹. Ibid., pp. 29 - 30.
². Atlanta Constitution, 1934.
That was an historic statement for the Neighborhood Union, for certainly it was the one organization in this section known as the West Side that worked for twenty five years to improve living conditions among Negroes, taking its fight to city council, to churches and finally to the real estate agents themselves through a survey of their property. Hence, to the Neighborhood Union is due the credit of being responsible for the choosing of the Federal Government of the Beaver Slide Slum District for its first national housing project.

President Roosevelt on his visit to Atlanta said that he had included in his visit to the city the inspection of the new housing project in the Beaver's Slide section. He said he wanted to see everyone living in a comfortable home.

Neighborhood Board of Directors Agrees to Sell Property.—At a special meeting called for the purpose, the offer of the Government to buy was brought to us by President Florence Read of Spelman College, member of the Board of Directors of the Neighborhood Union. She stated the price at which she said the property had been offered and the Union voted to sell. She brought to us also a proposition to have a Center in the Government project. It could not be known just then what arrangements would be made, but the organization after having had several preliminary meetings, asked that the Atlanta University take over the Neighborhood Union.

It was indicated that if the University took such a step, that the full management of the Neighborhood Union would be under the direct charge of the University. President Hope and President Read said that they were not in a position to say just then if the University would take over the Union.

Amount of Cash Received for the Property.—The total amount received
for the sale of the Fair Street property was $6,370.00. Before the complete transaction could be made, the charter was reviewed and the Secretary signed the papers to the deeds of other property and other legal papers, while Mrs. John T. Hill was called upon to add her signature to the legal papers of the sale. The following persons were named to transact the deal and to handle the funds after the transaction: (See Appendix 21).

Among those present at this meeting were: Members of the Executive Board - Mrs. Ludie Andrews, President; Mr. S. W. Walker; Dr. Florence Read; Mrs. John Hope, Chairman of the Board of Directors; Dr. Crawford; Mrs. Whittaker; Mrs. John Hill, Secretary of the Clinic; Mrs. L. D. Shivery, Secretary of the Executive Board. Absent were: Mr. Walter Chivers, Dr. John Hope, Dr. Reddick (Treasurer), Mrs. Jones and Miss Feger.


Further information concerning the sale of the Neighborhood Union property can be read in the files of the Neighborhood Union when there is a

1. A mass of material and documents deposited in safe of the Neighborhood Union President and in the hands of the University.

2. Minutes of the Neighborhood Union, 1934.
further record desired.

The new Housing Project provided in the West Side by the Government will furnish comfortable, modern homes at low cost to people with wages, rather than to the salaried group, stated Secretary Ickes. A brief excerpt from a Government Bulletin explains briefly how it is possible for the West Side to have such elegant quarters for the poor in which they may live comfortably:

Low-cost housing has changed within a surprisingly short time from an attractive ideal to an administrative reality, chiefly because housing has become part of a Federal program to put men to work. Under this impetus, newly constituted boards of officials and groups of citizens of diverse outlook have striven for speedy accomplishment, struggling over day-to-day problems without adequate opportunity to formulate policies that would help to give direction and point to immediate efforts as parts of a long-term housing program.

With the direct purpose of aiding its constituent officials in their practical problems and with the hope that guidance on basic policies might be gained, the National Association of Housing Officials was able to bring to the United States in August, 1934, three distinguished European housing experts, to meet with Federal, State and local housing officials from nearly forty cities and to survey personally problems and conditions in fourteen. The Honorable Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Public Works Administration, gave his honorary sponsorship to this undertaking.

The members of the party were Sir Raymond Unwin, formerly Chief Technical Officer for housing and town planning of the British Ministry of Health, Past President of the International Federation for housing and town planning, and of the Royal Institute of British Architects; Mr. Ernest Kahn, economist, banker and formerly Manager of Public Housing projects at Frankfort-on-Main; and Miss Alice J. Samuel, Manager of the housing of the (British) Society of Women Housing Estate Managers. On the tour, they were accompanied by Mr. Henry Wright, FAIA of New York, planner and designer of

pioneer low-cost housing projects; and Mr. Ernest J. Bohn, Chairman of the Housing Committee of the Cleveland City Council, and President of the National Association of Housing Officials.

Clearly the emergency housing measures taken for the prime purpose of increasing employment and stimulating industry are developing into a long-term program to provide better housing for the low-income groups of the community and to remove the slum areas that form serious blots on most cities.

The provision of low-cost housing and slum clearance, however, although forming parts of any complete housing program, must not be confused. They are different parts of the program, and, as explained later, only under special conditions do areas cleared of slums offer the best opportunity for doing low-cost housing.

The Founder of the Neighborhood Union Has Conference with Mrs. Roosevelt. - In a conference with Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Hope was given an opportunity to speak of the work of the Neighborhood Union, and especially the Community Plan. It was evidently well received, for later in the year a special representative from the Education Department of the Virgin Islands was sent to Atlanta, Georgia by Mrs. Roosevelt to investigate the system and plan of the Neighborhood Union. He was given full details as to the organization of a community, with the emphasis that community work was not best done through clubs, but through Neighborhood organization, with the house-to-house visitation.

Steps to ask for Colored Policemen. - In 1934 the Neighborhood Union decided to take as a project in the near future, steps to secure Negro policemen for the West Side. Reports had come to the organization that women and girls going to and from work were attacked and robbed. Neglect of this section was disgraceful, as seldom was there police protection when needed. The solution seemed to be to secure Negro policemen. Mrs. Hope was appointed Chairman to look into the matter.
A Year of Planning for Government House. Nothing but the work of the clinic could be done in 1935. This was done in the routine manner as usual under the direction of the Clinic Directors, Mrs. Ludie Andrews and Dr. Sherard, with Mrs. Hill, Clinic Secretary, cooperating. The Union was without a home.

Report of the Clinic. Vaccine was given to 125 children, ages three to five. Dr. Kelley and Dr. Thomas assisted. Clinics were held as usual on Thursday, and children already registered attended and were treated.

The Report of the House Committee. This committee could do nothing after cleaning the new temporary quarters but keep an eye open to hear from the Government just what steps would be taken to house the Union after the Federal Housing Unit was completed. By a motion of the Board, Mr. Chivers was appointed to form a committee which would keep in touch with the proper authorities until the building was completed and the Union was again housed.

Discussion as to Plans to get Negro Policemen. Mrs. Hope had been appointed Chairman of a committee to take the proper steps to bring before the City Police Commission the matter of getting Negro policemen for the West Side. The matter had been reported that women were being robbed on their way from work, and homes were being robbed. She reported that she had not been able to contact the proper authorities.
Health Campaign. In 1935, the National Health and Clean-up Campaign was under the direction of Mr. Reginald of the Urban League. The Union had charge of the Clean-up activities as usual. The Urban League had charge.

Report of the Campaign. Quoting the records, we read:

"National Health Week was again observed in Atlanta. This was headed by Dr. Peters. The Neighborhood Union reported work as follows:

"Houses and yards cleaned, 3,947; Houses painted or decorated, 1,463; flowers, shrubbery, etc. 2,211; instances of trash burned, repairs made, trees trimmed, insects places destroyed, 4,039.

"Under the speakers' bureau, 25 addresses were delivered to school and college students and 19 health addresses delivered in churches. Health movies were shown to 4,000 school and college students and more than 5,000 persons visited the various health exhibits on display.

"The United States Public Health Service awarded to the citizens committee of Atlanta a Certificate of Merit for the excellent work done by the Committee." 1

Union Works with the Citizenship School of the N.A.A.C.P.

Again the work of the School of Citizenship was carried on. The school was held at the Warren Memorial Church. Several hundred were enrolled, and both interest and enthusiasm continued. The best educators again cooperated. Prof. Logan, Mr. Bacote, and Mr. Blayton, all of Atlanta University, were still active in the furtherance of the work. Lawyer Walden, as usual, gave his time. Miss Feger, Mrs. Murphy, Mrs. Hope and Mrs. Hill did the secretarial and publicity work. Mrs. Hill kept the members of the Zones informed and active. At the close of a successful session, the Secretary, Miss Cosby, had certificates prepared.

1. Minutes of the Neighborhood Union.
again, and those attending the school and finishing the course were awarded certificates. Many of the directors of the Board received certificates. Mrs. Shivery, Corresponding Secretary, made the press reports.

Quoting the records, we find a splendid commendation of Mrs. Hope's service as Chairman of the Citizenship Committee of the N.A.A.C.P.: "Again our chairman has put over a fine piece of work, and the Organization wishes to thank Mrs. Hope for her unselfish service in this project. She has worked zealously from the beginning, and the school owes its success in a large measure to Mrs. Hope."
CONCLUSION

PRESENT STATUS OF SOCIAL AGENCIES FOR NEGROES IN ATLANTA

Present Status of Negro Health Work in Atlanta. The Negro population of Atlanta is approximately 90,075. (1928). It is estimated that the number of Negro children of school age is about 16,000. The Negro public school enrollment (grammar and High) is 13,874. There are one part-time physical and three Health nurses (who also have other duties) to care for the health of the Negro children of Atlanta.

The present provision for public health work among Negroes is as follows:

1. City Health Department (for work with Negro school children).
   1 part-time doctor
   2 part-time nurses (these nurses also work in the City Warden Department)
2. Atlanta Tuberculosis Association
   3 nurses confined to tuberculosis or suspected tuberculosis cases.
3. Metropolitan Nurses
   Bedside nursing for members of Metropolitan Insurance Company.
4. Urban League
   1 nurse for Well Baby Clinic
5. Gray Clinic at Grady Hospital

1 part-time nurse is given for instruction in midwifery.

6. Neighborhood Union Health Center

1 Dental Clinic (One dentist gives his time two hours a week, but is irregular in keeping scheduled hours. This makes dental appointments difficult).

1 Pre-School Clinic (Two doctors give services, sometimes four or five hours per week, sometimes less).

Parks and Playgrounds. One large park, fairly well equipped, was operated after a grant of land on the West Side was secured. Here swimming, ponies, tennis and a dance pavillion were provided. Because of evils arising when advantage was taken by persons buying concessions, a survey was made of this part, at the complaint of 100 families living around it, and some vice was eliminated and the unhealthy unsanitary conditions were remedied.

The Neighborhood Union continued to work on the park officials until ample lights were installed to prevent vice and crime, and today these women have the satisfaction of seeing their pioneer work, begun in a small way, grow to five municipal playgrounds and a large well-equipped park.

There is now in addition to the five municipal and church playgrounds, Boy Scouts, organized into seven troupes in Atlanta, one in Decatur and one in Marietta, with a camp for recreation out from Atlanta in its suburbs.

There is a Scout Master for each troop and each troop has an assistant Scout Master. There are thirty-two boys to a troop. There
are four patrols to each group and each patrol has a patrol leader.

It is interesting here to note that 25 years afterwards, his father had the honor of participating in the rites of the first boy scouts who started their life on this same camp at the setting-up in 1931, at the First Congregational Church.

The present status is far from satisfactory, either in scope or expenditures, when compared with facilities for recreation for whites, especially when the 90,075 Negro population is taken into consideration and the economic contribution of $31,000,000 yearly to the business of Atlanta. The provision in Parks - just one for all Negroes, compared to the many for whites, and the remaining 2 out of 5 supervised municipal playgrounds for Negroes as compared with many for whites, seems meager and beggarly; but from the viewpoint of the vacant lots, alleys, streets, and college campuses of a quarter century ago, marked progress has been made in the right direction, and needs only recreation.

1. Atlanta Community Chest.

"According to leaders in Atlanta's community service, the efficiency of all the colored agencies has been increased by from fifty to seventy-five percent through the Community Chest.

"According to this summary, more money has been available for carrying on the work of the Negro welfare organizations than ever before. Having a definite source of income, the workers of the various agencies are able now to devote their entire time to carrying out their program and doing the things their organization was created to do. More of the money raised has gone toward helping the unfortunate and unprivileged members of the race. The agencies have been relieved of the expense of conducting unfruitful and often unorganized financial campaigns.

"The Community Chest according to this same summary, has stimulated a spirit of broader cooperation among the colored agencies and has discouraged the competitive

1. Atlanta Community Chest Drive Report, November 5-12, 1924.
spirit that prevailed when their financial conditions forced them to campaign separately for their support.

"The Chest has stimulated the program of inter-racial cooperation in Atlanta. Sympathies have been quickened and mutual understanding has been encouraged."

WHAT THE COMMUNITY CHEST SAYS ABOUT THE FAMILY WELFARE

The Family Welfare Organization. The Family Welfare has cooperated with all welfare organizations of the city during those things which pertain to the advancement and comfort of family life. It has today five Negro workers to take care of the Negro department of the association: an Executive Secretary, three case workers, and an office secretary. Concerning the work of the organization, the Community Chest said:

"About four hundred Negro families represent the average constantly under care of the Family Welfare Society in its service to the Colored population of Atlanta. The Society maintains four family visitors for this purpose, all of whom are trained in their work.

"Exactly the same standards of supervision are applied by this Society to work among the Colored population as among the white population. The Society cooperates with each of the six Negro agencies, referring to them when it needs their specialised services and receiving calls from them for its own type of work. Every function of the society is closely co-ordinated with the programs of these agencies.

"Scholarships for deserving children are procured through the Society. Some of the holders of these scholarships are in Tuskegee and others are elsewhere. A number are studying in Atlanta.

"The Society's cooperation with the Negro agencies was manifested recently when members of the Society board and representatives of its working staff joined in the successful effort of the Atlanta Urban League for admission of the Opportunity School to the Atlanta school system. The approval of the city board of education placed the Opportunity School under city supervision and
will lead to the application of accepted standards to the phase of the Urban League work. It also made federal aid available for the League's Opportunity School.¹

Present Status of the Negro in the Family Welfare Organization. According to the records and documents of the Family Welfare Organization with which the Neighborhood Union has cooperated over a period of twenty-five years, the following status of the Negro in that organization is recorded: the first documentary evidence recorded by the Family Welfare Organization of Negro Workers is dated 1918. During the administration of Miss Edith Thompson, the first record of Negro case workers is recorded. In the earlier history of the organization there was the same cooperative relation as exists between the two organizations today.

In the early history of the Family Welfare Organization, Mr. John Logan held many conferences in the City Hall, Atlanta, Georgia, at which the representative of the Neighborhood Union and he attacked the problems that related to the social welfare of the Negro. Indeed, as we have before shown, he asked the Neighborhood Union to take over the Negro social work of the organization which he was then attempting to set up. According to personal testimony of representatives of both organizations, there is a record of the early employment of Colored workers in the Family Welfare Society dating before 1918.

Negro Family Welfare Workers, 1935. According to the files of the Family Welfare Society 1935, there are at present five Negro workers, distributed as follows: three Case Workers; one Secretary; and one Supervisor or Executive Secretary. Separate and distinct

¹. Personal Testimony of Mrs. John Hope, founder of the Neighborhood Union, 1908.
offices are maintained for Negro and whites. The offices of the Negroes are located in the Odd Fellows' Building, Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Georgia.

Splendid work is being done by the Family Welfare Society in solving the social problems of the Negro families and the two organizations, the Neighborhood Union and the Family Welfare Society, have cooperated clearing cases.

The Phyllis Wheatley Branch of the Y.W.C.A. This agency has had the hardest time of any organized social agency among Negroes in Atlanta to get on its feet.

It was organized by a splendid woman, Mrs. Hunter, years before it was recognized by the National organization; certainly between 1915—1916. But it could not have Branch Relationship until it was reorganized by the National organization by Miss Janie Ruffin during the World War.

It had many vicissitudes, both as to property and as to Secretaries. Upon its entrance into the Atlanta Community Chest, some problems were ironed out, and from then on progress has been made. Mrs. H. R. Butler, Mrs. Marie Taylor, Dr. G. R. Dwelle, Mrs. Stater, Mrs. Brooks and Mrs. Bowen are among those whose names are found in the records as officers who gave the best that was in them to keep the Blue Triangle alight to the Negro women of Atlanta. Mrs. John Hope's name appears in the record of those active in effecting Branch Relations at the time Miss Ruffin, National Secretary accomplished the affiliation.

1. Documents of the Family Welfare Society, Atlanta, Georgia.
2. Documents and records 1916-1917-1918-1919-1920 Neighborhood Union files; also personal testimony of Miss Marie Taylor, former president of the Phyllis Wheatley Branch.
New life is now injected, and a splendid Girl Reserve is now organized. Miss Bessie Lee is the Girl Reserve Secretary, Miss Lula Weedon is Executive Secretary. There are in Atlanta 500 Girl Reserves, representing Booker T. Washington High School, David T. Howard High School, and Atlanta University Laboratory High School.

Y.M.C.A. Butler Street Branch. The work of this organization which began in Atlanta in 1894 must be classed with the organized agencies of the nineteenth century. It has been the center of thought for men with ideas since its organization. Headed by men nationally and internationally known, it has had the good fortune of intelligent and cultured leadership. The late President Hope of Atlanta University headed it for years as President. Such men as Weatherby, Trent, Faulkner, McGrew, and Childs, who were leaders and promoters of every movement for social betterment attempted in Atlanta, have headed it.

The Executive Secretaries of the local branch headed committees, met City Council, aided churches and schools; using the organization as a background for their standing in the community; giving weight and influence to the movement.

The Butler Street Y.M.C.A. has served Atlanta Negroes in its own unique way. It has been the home and headquarters of conventions, State and National, the center and headquarters of all drives among Negroes, such as the Insurance Company membership drives, Atlanta Community Chest Drive, Business Enterprises, National Negro Health Week Campaigns, and many others. Schools of every description have been conducted there. It has served as a meeting for all organized social agencies. It has been Atlanta's Negro City Auditorium, City Hall, and

1. Personal testimony of Miss Helen Gray, Executive Secretary of senior Girls Reserves Club, Washington High School.
Chamber of Commerce. The doors of the Atlanta Y.M.C.A. have remained ajar. On its steps, at the dedication of the new building, the initial move for the Negro Women's Inter-Racial Group had its inception. Here, Dr. W. E. Burghardt du Bois, Atlanta apostle of faith in the highest culture of the Negro, talked over the matter.

The history of the Butler Street Branch of the Y.M.C.A. is written in the minutes of every organized social agency doing work among Negroes in Atlanta. Here the records when read reveal that resolutions were drafted, petitions were drawn up, drives were launched, schools were founded and operated at meetings at the "Y". And the Executive Secretaries of the "Y" were often not only host, but chairmen or guests as well.

To read the history of the Y.M.C.A. at Atlanta one need only read the history of Social Work Organizations for Negroes.

The "Y" now finances itself, and functions as an agent for social betterment for Negroes in Atlanta.

THE ATLANTA BRANCH OF THE NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE
1922-1935

There is not the slightest doubt but that the Urban League has rendered splendid service as a social agency for the betterment of Negroes in Atlanta. The chief field of the Urban League is concerned with the adjustment of industrial province and in the performance of this work the Atlanta Branch has gained municipal recognition.

The League was invited to come to Atlanta by the late Dr. H. H. Proctor in 1919. A Branch was established in Atlanta, however, in 1922. Since that year the Atlanta Urban League has cooperated with all agencies working for social adjustment among Negroes.
Among the first agencies to welcome the Urban League was the Neighborhood Union. This organization not only rendered service in the setting-up of the League, but offered the rental of its center for use by the League.

The director, Mr. Jesse O. Thomas, was active in promoting the education for trained social workers, and a study of the records show that he was made the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Atlanta School of Social Work when it was organized. The records also show that Mr. Thomas was one of the first teachers of the Atlanta School of Social Work. A mass of material in the files of the Neighborhood Union in the form of announcements and class schedules substantiate the assertions concerning Mr. Thomas' affiliation with the Atlanta School of Social Work. Mr. Thomas' affiliation with the National organization is classified as Director Southern Field; hence Atlanta has always had a local Executive Secretary who has directly supervised the Atlanta work and contacted the Atlanta citizenry.

During the organization's life in Atlanta it has cooperated with every social agency concerned with Negroes, and has helped put over every civic movement for the Negro's advancement. A very splendid report was made by this organization during the twenty-fifth anniversary of the National Urban League Regional Celebration.

A search of the records written in the "Urban League Mirror" we read in the annual report for 1935 the achievements of the League for that year:

"Participation in Recovery Program.- We have continued our intensive activity with the various alphabetic units of the government's recovery program. Early in the year,

when it was found that there were no Negroes used on skilled jobs by the Civil Works Administration, through the League's facilities, 125 qualified mechanics who were doing common labor work, were transferred to skilled occupations earning from 80¢ to $1.25 an hour. As a result, Negroes are being employed as skilled mechanics in their chosen trades on a number of jobs handled by the Relief Administration.

"We continued our secret connection with the National Recovery Administration in the adjustment of N.R.A. violations. Unfortunately, when the newspapers discontinued discussing wages and codes on the front page, it became extremely difficult to awaken interest in the reporting and filing of violations. Most of the reports that were made were on occupations that had either received an exemption or were not protected by a code in that particular industry.

"We have worked quite closely with the Emergency Relief Administration in regard to the securing of locations for offices, recruiting of trained workers, and the adjustment of many problems that affected the Negro population in Atlanta. We participated in the establishment of the Workers' Resident School at Clark University last summer and kept in close contact with all phases of the relief program in this area. As the year closed, plans were rapidly developing for a survey of the skilled and white collared Negro worker. We participated quite closely in the first phase of this survey which consisted of schedule testing, under Mr. Ira D. Reid, former Director of Research and Investigation for the National Urban League and now associated with Atlanta University."

Educational Classes for Janitors. The League did fine work with Janitors, says the report:

"The second annual Janitors' School was held during the year with an enrollment of 126 men. 76 completed the course and a number have secured jobs as a result of the work done. Our annual Janitors' School has now met with high favor from many sources and this year we were happy to receive an enthusiastic endorsement from the Atlanta Real Estate Board."

2. Ibid.
Red Cross, 80 women were enrolled in a seven-week course in first aid. 50 applications had to be refused in the course of first aid for women because we did not have the facilities for handling more than 80. This work was done under the direction of Dr. Georgia R. Dwelle and Dr. Raymond G. Carter. There was a total of 358 enrolled in all educational classes during the year.

The Atlanta Urban League Cooperated with Atlanta School of Social Work.

"In field work training, we had 11 volunteers, of which 10 were students from the Atlanta School of Social Work. Through a survey conducted by the Atlanta School of Social Work, data was collected which has been presented to the Board of Education for encouraging school expansion in certain sections of the city."

Civic and Municipal Activities of the Atlanta Urban League.

"A directory of Negro business was compiled during the year and a new publication issued by the Urban League, known as the Urban League Mirror, which comes out monthly. It is for the purpose of strengthening work with our groups and is edited by our field assistant, Miss Magnolia Latimer. In cooperation with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, we have devoted considerable effort in regard to the salaries of teachers in the county schools and the difficulties under which they work."

Statistics. Concluding, we find from the records, that the Urban League functioned well in 1935.

"Members of the staff attended 545 meetings during the year, made 56 addresses and handled 71 cases; 358 were enrolled in training classes, 40 gardens conducted and 545 quarts of fruits and vegetables canned. The League sponsored 325 meetings during the year with an attendance of 5,202. 150 of these meetings were held at the League's offices by other than groups affiliated with the League's program; there was a total of 238 meetings held in the League's offices, with an attendance of 2,928."

From the records we learn that the Urban League:

"Established Janitors' Training School, which enrolled in three years 507 janitors and graduated 282; secured union charter for bricklayers; organized first Big Brother and Big Sister Movement in the South; and conducted first survey on Negro infant mortality.

2. Ibid.
3. Ibid.
Aided Negro Education in C. C. C. Project:

"Under recovery program secured appointment of first
Colored educational director of C. C. C., served as
liaison agency to the National Recovery Administration
in the adjustment of NRA violations; secured placement
of Negroes in skilled and trained employment on CWA;
prevented wage differentials on PWA; improved relief
standards and secured increased employment of Negroes
in the FERA."

The records also show that the Urban League:

"Investigated and sought adjustment of problems affect-
ing Negroes under PWA, WPA, and FERA, and the A. & P.
trade boycott. Submitted projects for NYA, WPA, and FERA
and sought employment of Colored on respective staffs."

In the report of 1935, a statistical report occurs. We read:

"Eight thousand three hundred and sixteen persons at-
tended 416 meetings called by the League; annual Janitors'
Training School enrolled 219, graduated 174, and 75 were
enrolled in adult education classes.

"Under the direction of League's Neighborhood Department,
129 gardens were planted, furnishing food for 514 people;
500 quarts of fruits and vegetables were canned from
these gardens. Directed a program of home-crafts and
handicrafts for 163 members of groups in this department.
Total market value of this work, $1,157.50.

In reading the report of the Atlanta Urban League we see this state-
ment:

"Increased extent of union affiliation for Colored car-
penters, arranged for union affiliation of roofers and
secured union charter for house painters."

The Atlanta Branch of the Urban League has been headed by exceptionally
fine groups since its organization in 1922. It has now operated in
Atlanta for thirteen years with splendid results. Mr. Reginald Johnson,

1. From a booklet issued by the National Urban League, Dec. 12, 1935,
upon the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the League.
2. Ibid.
3. Ibid
4. Ibid
the present Executive Secretary, is responsible for the splendid work reported in 1935. One of the most outstanding features of his work was a symposium conducted in his home at the close of the annual meeting of 1934 at which time Professor Hunt, U. S. Agricul. Dept., delivered the main address. The nature of the entertainment was interracial, and a group of the most cultured men of Atlanta, both white and Colored, discussed the subject *Facing The Present Crisis, and the New World*. The Atlanta Urban League's Board of Directors are as follows:

Dr. John Hope, Honorary Chairman; Dr. D. Witherspoon Dodge, Chairman; Mr. A. T. Walden, Vice-Chairman; Mrs. Mary R. Mills, Vice Chairman; Rev. John C. Wright, Vice Chairman; Mrs. C. C. Wimbish, Secretary; Mr. E. C. Baskerville, Assistant Secretary; Dr. Charles H. Johnson, Treasurer; Dr. W. A. Alexander; Mrs. Willie Daniels, Dr. W. A. Smart, Mr. Julian Harris, Mr. Edward M. Kahn; Dr. Willis J. King; Dr. Arthur S. Raper; Mr. Jesse O. Thomas; Mr. William A. Bell; Mr. J. C. Dixon; Mr. Charles W. Greene; Dr. Georgia R. Dwelle; Mr. Jerome Jones (Honorary member); Professor Rayford W. Logan; Professor Samuel W. Wood; Mr. S. W. Walker.

The members of the Atlanta Urban League Staff are as follows:

Mr. Reginald A. Johnson, Executive Secretary; Miss Magnolia L. Latimer, Field Assistant; Mrs. Sophia Brown Lovelace, Office Secretary; Miss Florence Harris, Assistant.

Aims of the Organization.

"The National Urban League is an organization, or perhaps better, a movement in which men and women to whom the
cooperative basis of life appeals, endeavor to express this feeling in developing better relations between the white and Negro races in the United States. In this joint effort, members of the white race have become increasingly conscious of the valuable contribution which Negroes have made to our American life and of the greater contribution which they are not only willing, but eager to make in the future.

"Member of the Negro race have in turn become conscious of the earnest desire for better understanding by their white friends of the problems that confront the Negro, and together the members of the organization have found new sources of friendship and sympathy as they have explored the avenues of approach to the goal of a better and more exclusive democracy that we have hitherto envisioned."

HISTORY OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE — ATLANTA BRANCH (1922–1935)

The Atlanta Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was certainly definitely organized at the time of the "Jasper County Episode" for it was this event which gave an impetus to the membership which was increased from 300 members to 3,300 paid-up members for Atlanta. We fixed the date of the organization in Atlanta again with the coming of the annual NAACP Conference for the first time to the South. The records show that the membership increased to such an extent that an office was established with a paid secretary whose duty was to remain in the office all day and receive the people as they came in to join, renew or report a new case. Concerning the Jasper County Episode, the records say:

"During this period the Branch established a perfect railway system for helping the victims of peonage escape to other sections."

1. Minutes of the N. A. A. C. P. 1935.
The records state further, that:

"In the course of the time Williams was sentenced by the Court and things quieted down, slowly the membership decreased and the crows grew small at the meeting."

The question of the date of the Atlanta Branch has arisen because in 1922 Big Bethel was burned, all records were destroyed in the NAACP office which was established at that time. The death also of the first President, Rev. A. D. Williams, affected the attendance. Upon the election of Col. A. T. Walden to the Presidency, a new spirit was awakened and a new life started for the NAACP in Atlanta. He had the support of 3,300 members because of his work in establishing the perfect "Underground Railway System."

Activities of the NAACP. The "Underground Railway System" and the Bond Issue were the only activities for a long interval. Upon his election, a new issue arose - the attitude of conductors of the Georgia Power Company towards the Colored patrons. From 1925-26, the fight was waged with the result that a $1500 suit was won by this Branch for Dr. Spence. This accomplishment made it safe for all of us on the cars since which time motormen or conductors do not insult Negro passengers.

The Fight for Night Schools.

"The next major fight was in 1927. It was made against the closing of the eight night schools for Colored, affecting 4,193 pupils. A protest was also made at this same time against the way in which the first one-third of the last bond issue money had been expended.

"In 1930 the zoning loan was put on the statute books. This Branch fought that successfully and you know the result."

1. Minutes of the N. A. A. C. P. 1933.
2. Ibid.
This was a year of outstanding events. The Branch had come into its own. It had won the confidence of Atlanta Negroes in its fight for their rights. It should be borne in mind also that there were no funds available for these legal combats, and Lawyer Walden was generously giving his time and his talent to the Negro's cause. But the membership had dwindled in spite of these facts and it was necessary for the Branch to awaken new interests in the organization:

"In January, 1932, this Branch sent for Mrs. Daisey Lampkin to conduct a membership drive for us. This drive was a success, having secured around 750 members and over $1000.

"In 1932 the Women's Auxiliary and the Junior Branch were organized to work cooperatively with this Branch. During 1933 the following major fights were made and victories won:

1. Fight against the cruel treatment received by Negroes at the hands of policemen.

2. Fight against bombing of Negro homes.

3. Fight against the Peddlers ordinance.

4. Fight against the residential segregation law.

Political Efforts: Organization of Citizenship School:

"We have set out to bring about a feeling of race consciousness with reference to the ballot by establishing and operating a School of Citizenship. This school was begun on April 18, 1933. It has been the aim of the school to have the courses of instruction so simple, direct and plain that anyone of our groups with even a most rudimentary education shall be able to grasp them, thereby enabling him to have a comprehensive conception of the functions of our city, county, state and national governments. We hope to arouse in many an intelligent interest in the Government and a desire to participate in governmental affairs as often as possible by using the ballot.

1. Minutes of the N. A. A. C. P. 1933.
2. Ibid.
"In our first school we enrolled 152 persons. Of this number, 69 received certificates for having attended 7 or more of the 10 lectures.

"Eight other persons attended as many as six lectures, three others as many as five lectures, eight as many as four lectures. All others attended at least three lectures. The total lecture attendance for the school was 802.

"This school was under the directorship of Professor C. A. Baeote, an Atlanta University instructor. He was assisted by many of the city's best professors from the various colleges of the city.

"The results of this experimental term were quite gratifying. Everyone expressed himself as feeling well paid for having attended.

"On November 14, 1933 we began our second term of the school under the directorship of Professor R. W. Logan, an Atlanta University instructor. It was decided for the convenience of the people to operate the school in various sections of the city for six weeks each."

Important Cases Affecting Negroes Handled by the NAACP in 1933:

"Harper Case. The Association's legal department handled the case arising out of the wholesale arrest of respectable citizens at the home of a prominent Negro citizen during an entertainment. We were instrumental in securing the exoneration and discharge of all. The police court judge mildly reprimanded the officer on account of his hasty and ill-judged action.

"Poro Case. The Association extended its legal assistance to the young women who were grossly mistreated by policemen in the Poro beauty shop, but were unable to accomplish desired results on account of the lack of cooperation on the part of the majority of parties involved.

"The Wallace Case. The legal department of the Association gave assistance in the prosecution of the case of the white woman who killed her colored maid. While the jury declared said person not guilty, this branch released to the Negro press throughout the nation the

1. Minutes of the N. A. A. C. P. 1933.
story of the outrageous verdict rendered by the jury in a case in which all evidence showed it to be a cold blooded murder.

"The Scottsboro Case. This branch has donated $50.00 this year towards the defense of Scottsboro boys, and $25.00 towards the George Crawford Case."

1934 Membership Drive. Reading the Minutes we find that:

"In March a campaign for 1000 members was launched with Rev. W. B. Henderson directing it. The campaign was, as usual, conducted in the form of a rivalry contest between the women and men. Mrs. Murphy headed the women and Mr. Eugene Martin headed the men. As this was the first goal drive ever conducted by local extension, enthusiasm ran high with the churches, colleges and fraternal organizations cooperating. We fell short of our goal in memberships but we did succeed in getting around 800 members. We went over the top financially, having raised more than $1,000 which enabled us to fully meet our obligation to the National office. Our budget was set as $500 by the National, but we were very happy to report that we have sent about $550.

Miss Daisy Lampkin, national organizer for the N. A. A. C. P. did a great deal to aid the N. A. A. C. P. to again establish its fine enrollment. A tireless worker, she added to her activities in the membership drive, the organization of a Woman's Auxiliary. As a result of the inspiration of Miss Lampkin, a Junior Auxiliary was also established. Both these organizations give splendid support to the N. A. A. C. P.

Thus we close. We started with a Negro agency in the 19th Century and close with a Negro agency in the 20th century. Relating the struggles of an organized group working to better the specific need of Atlanta Negroes today, his political needs, as the 19th century agency sought to fill his family need. It could be truthfully said without a center, without funds, and a problem which the social agency

1. Minutes of the N. A. A. C. P. 1933.
of the nineteenth century did not meet, prejudice. The history of the Atlanta Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will mark the beginning of a new racial consciousness in the Negro, and test the value of fundamental laws of the United States, the Constitution. Its activities have attracted the attention of agencies in neighboring states, and the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, a National organization, has adopted for its national project the Citizenship Project started by the Atlanta N. A. A. C. P.

Atlanta Public Schools 1935. The million dollar bond schools of today, built under the administration of Dr. Willis A. Sutton, Superintendent and his Assistant, Professor H. Reid Hunter, are modern brick structures with the most modern equipment. The schools have better qualified teachers and have the most modern program of studies and an adequate curriculum especially adapted for individual differences.

In 1935 Negroes have two high schools, one Junior high, and one Senior high-Junior high school, on which is a $7,500 monument of Booker T. Washington, erected by students and teachers, one of the only two monuments in the country erected by Negroes.

The records show that during Dr. Sutton's administration to 1935 the number of schools and the enrollment of pupils was greater than the total of all schools and pupils before he headed the system.

Quoting the records:

"In 1924 there were 14 schools with an enrollment of 18,201 pupils. In 1935 there were 18 schools with an enrollment of 23,030 pupils. The estimated value of Negro public schools in 1935 was $1,240,598, with equipment valued at $174,783."

1. Records of the Board of Education of Atlanta, Georgia.
While conditions still require double sessions and, in some instances, triple sessions, there is a vast contrast between these modern schools, accredited by the Southern Association, and the dilapidated, ill-ventilated, poorly lighted fire traps surveyed and investigated by the Women's Social Improvement Committee of the Neighborhood Union, and Dr. Strayer and Dr. Engelhardt of Columbia University, who made the study of the schools for the Atlanta Board of Education. For further information on improvement of schools up to 1935, see statistical reports in the Appendix on status of Schools to 1935.

The Neighborhood Union has enjoyed the cooperation of Dr. Sutton and Professor Hunter as it did former superintendents of the Atlanta public schools. They have granted the use of their Negro high school, Booker T. Washington High School, for carnivals and for other purposes, and have encouraged teachers to help the Union carry out its projects.

During the half century which elapsed between the nineteenth century efforts of the Negroes and the twentieth century activities, there has been a change in the attitude of municipal officials and the few agencies of the other group that existed which was that of indifference or neglect.

Negroes have aided the city of Atlanta in its effort for the last half century to meet its problems of social maladjustment. They created a new order to meet conditions for which not a single step had been taken in the direction of, nor provision for, the chaotic condition of the Negro. It not only found the Negro's social need and carried it

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1. See Appendix for a Statistical Comparison, 1921-1935.
until the proper agency appeared to take it over with volunteer workers, but it also sensed the strategic time and need for the training of Negroes for professional social work, and conducted under its own auspices the first school for training Negro social workers, which formed a Social Service Institute, the nucleus of the Atlanta School of Social Work, which serves not only the entire South, but is recognized by County, State and Federal authorities, and is now functioning in cooperation with all agencies in Atlanta.

The Negroes of Atlanta sensed the need of organized social work among themselves for solving their problems of social disintegration, and began organized work on family disorganization, ill health and delinquency; bad housing conditions, facilities for recreation, influences for retarding the normal development of adults and public school and education. A center was established as a nucleus of city-wide promotional activities. Negroes cooperated fully.

From first-hand experience, social workers have discovered the factors which make it almost impossible for the Negro family to function as a normal American family should. Inadequate income forces the Negro mothers to work as well as her husband. Wretched, crowded conditions under which many Negroes have to live, make it impossible for the members of the family, especially the adolescents, to have the privacy which is absolutely essential to the attainment of sound moral standards. The almost utter lack of opportunities for wholesale recreation, both for children and adults, is a probable cause of much preventative crime. Many degrading types of amusement are open to them. The most wholesome avenues of recreational opportunities are closed. Unfortunately, this applies not only to the less privileged types of
Negro, but also to the economically independent Negro to whom municipal provision for recreation is closed.

The social problems of the Negro can be best approached by the Negro social workers. But this means that such workers must possess adequate knowledge of the people they serve, their traditions, customs, handicaps, and their aspirations. These workers must speak the language of those with whom they work. These social workers have also observed that the need for sympathetic scientific social service is very great in the South.

Negroes not only established an adjustment program in Atlanta; they also introduced an extensive promotional program and, in the last fifty years, have made a definite contribution in Inter-racial and Intra-racial efforts in organized social work among negroes in Atlanta.

Dating back to the efforts of Atlanta Negroes to the Nineteenth Century, a spirit of cooperation developed between city officials and Negroes as a result of the latter's sensing his own need; investigating to find the need; and carry it until the proper agency took it over.

There is no phase of organized social work that the Negro did not do. Nor was he led to it. The Negro took the initiative, and abundant material, documents, and records show how clear was his foresight and how comprehensive in scope these undertakings.

From the industrial adjustment of the laborer, to the founding of a school for the professional worker, the Negro provided for the adult. From the orphanage for Atlanta's pauper Negro children to the University for the child of opportunity, the Negro of Atlanta did his share.
This type of social philosophy fitted with the scheme not only of Negro welfare, but also for whites as well. It included the cultural as well as the practical; it aimed at the spiritual as well as at the material.

Since Negroes launched their program of social work in Atlanta, the technique of modern social work has been standardized, and social work has assumed the rank of a profession.

Negroes discovered their needs; did what they could to fill these needs; and attempted to place the responsibility where it belonged. The fact that there was a remarkable increase in organized agencies doing work among Negroes is not evidence that the proper authorities assumed their responsibility.

During the past half century, the interest of whites in Negro social welfare has increased; and the scope of cooperation has grown to momentous proportions. Appropriations in funds for putting over projects has also increased. The change in attitude is astonishing, as reflected in the spirit of cooperation. But concrete evidence reveals the fact that recreational activities are woefully inadequate; schools are still on double and triple sessions, and the political welfare of the Negro is still maladjusted.

This treatise proposes to show the Negro has been a factor in the community life of Atlanta, and that in spite of the evils of the War and the Reconstruction Period of the flagrant discrimination; the cruel and ruthless mob slaughter of its innocents, the "I am not able to carry you" -- the attitude of the social workers; the neglect of Negro sections, recreation, proper provision for Negro children, and adequate educational facilities in public instruction, the Negro
has within the last half century developed an educational program in social service and inter-racial cooperation that has improved not only the civic (community) life of the Negro, but has been a benefaction to Atlanta, the influence of which has reached National aspects. The Negro thus has become a social asset. The Bond Survey and Reconstruction of the Public School System of Atlanta; the Organization of the Inter-racial Commission; the Atlanta School of Social Work, and the Slum Clearance Project are evidences of Negro self-help in social uplift.

Recreational facilities are still inadequate, thousands of dollars have been expended for parks and other recreational centers but the discrepancies in the division of the funds are practically as great as they were half a century ago when the present situation in recreation is meager there is evidence of some progress in spite of the fact that still there is room for great improvement.

The greatest of the needs, still not met, is the political maladjustment of the Negro of Atlanta. The Negro represents one-third of the population, yet in very few instances has there been any recognition of his political rights in municipal government. The only organized social agency among Negroes for remedying political maladjustments and for furthering promotional political activities was excluded from membership in the Atlanta Community Chest Organization.
## APPENDIX NO. 1

### TABLE OF EXPENDITURES
(Kindergartens and Day Nurseries)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Food and Fuel</th>
<th>Salaries</th>
<th>Teachers</th>
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</thead>
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<td>1932</td>
<td>$1633.48</td>
<td>$1974.00</td>
<td>$475.00</td>
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<tr>
<td>1933</td>
<td>1189.29</td>
<td>1847.45</td>
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<td>1934</td>
<td>1472.69</td>
<td>2044.03</td>
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<td>1935 (First 6 months)</td>
<td>884.95</td>
<td>884.00</td>
<td>250.00</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
APPENDIX No. 2

SURVEY BY THE SOCIOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT OF
MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

BY

PROFESSOR WATSON and CLASS

AT THE REQUEST OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD UNION

1908
APPENDIX NO. 2 (Continued)

In this Survey by the Sociological Department of Morehouse College
by
Professor Watson, The Treatise States

"At the request of the President of the Neighborhood Union"

The latter part of 1908, by request of the Neighborhood Union a survey was made of the district at which time the students of Morehouse College and their instructor in the Department of Social Research, Prof. Watson, took part. This survey was interesting in its findings and gave a more definite program for the workers to continue their improvement of the Neighborhood.

The aim of the survey was to get definite data on the homes and the living conditions of the people who made up the community of the Neighborhood Union.

This survey covered sixty-three homes which were located on twenty different streets. Four hundred and fifty persons lived in these homes. It was disclosed from this study that the actual home life of three hundred and fifteen rooms furnished sleeping, cooking, eating and assembling for four hundred and sixty-nine people. Questions arose as to whether the children of these homes needed the free clinic service.

At the request of the President of the Neighborhood Union, incorporated, the department of Social Research of Morehouse College set to the task of assembling an aggregated picture of the homes and environment of the clients of the Neighborhood Union Health Center. The work was assigned to a beginner's class in City Problems. The schedule was simple and the investigators inexperienced. However, my intimate knowledge of the territory covered will testify that in the main the content of this study reveals accurate observation and a good sense of appreciation of neighborhood conditions.
APPENDIX NO. 2 (Continued)

This effort included sixty-three homes which are located on 20 different streets. These homes are occupied by four hundred and sixty-nine people. The actual home life of these people, such as sleeping, cooking, eating, and congregating is confined largely to three hundred and fifteen rooms. Based on this estimate there are seven and four-tenths persons for each five rooms or one and five-tenths persons to each room. The above figures are averages and might mislead one into believing that the actual living conditions of these people are more ideal than is actually the fact. In reality the greater number of these houses had from two to seven rooms, which of course tends to show that there are some over-crowded conditions. Fifty-six of these houses might be listed as private homes and seven as lodgings. Sixty-two of them face front streets and one faces an alley. The divisions according to families was as follows: forty-nine houses contained one family each, 12 housed two families and 1 three families. On a whole the families were small—twenty-one of them had only one child. From a standpoint of physical appearance the majority of these houses were in a rather poor condition internally—while on the other hand the external condition of about half of them is good. Most of these people are renters and live in what is known as "Negro Rent Property".

Slightly more than half of these homes are poorly kept. Some extenuating circumstances, however, are to be noted—for instance the majority of the women work away from home. However, some of those who remain at home give an impression of not having a domestic interest, while some others are interested in housekeeping but just do not know about the kind of mechanics that makes for an appreciated home life.

Only five of these houses had cellars and these were used for storage and were well-kept. A look at the backyards leaves one under the
impression that fences are built for the purpose of hiding a multitude
of faults, for our investigation reveals that the majority of the backyards
were only fairly or poorly kept. More than half of the front yards were well
kept and only five were really in poor condition. Of the sixty-three homes
in this study ten did not have front yards.

The roads in front of forty-seven of these houses are paved but
in twelve instances the conditions of these roadways is bad. The sidewalks
in front of forty-nine are paved but in only twenty-eight instances could
the condition of these be called good. The remaining sidewalks and streets
are not paved and are in poor condition. It is probable that the good
paving is due largely to the result of an effort on the part of the city in
very recent years to better physical conditions in neighborhoods essentially
negroid in population.

The general appearance of the neighborhoods surrounding the homes
subjected to specific study is from fair to bad—the weight of evidence being
in favor of fair. At least eight of the streets involved are integral parts
of the best neighborhoods of the first and seventh wards.

The moral status, judging from the general external appearance of
the several communities and their inhabitants is fair. Of course external
appearances can not be used as barometers of moral status but might give
some evidence of existence of conditions undesirable.

While the home conditions do not reveal a dangerous amount of
over-crowded living quarters—there is enough suggested by the figures in
the body of this study to warrant some attention from the executive of the
organization.

The large number of homes that were occupied by only one family
tended to show that the general economic status is slightly above the
Exhibit I Shows the questionnaire used in Survey.

HOUSING SURVEY

Street Morehouse College
House Brick
No. Rooms 46

No. Families Students of College standing
one child, age 7, 2 in family

College Dormitory Facing front

Total No. Persons 38

Physical Appearance, Internally:

The mother in this family is away in college leaving a two room
apartment to the father and small child, about age 8. The two rooms and
bath are rather systematically arranged in order that the father may be able to
find things when he put them down. Furniture is good but dusting is needed.
The front room is quite full of toys, etc., the playthings of Albert who is
kept in most of the time. Ten pictures and many books are in evidence.
One general appearance of the two rooms is neat with the touch of a man's
crude housekeeping. Meals are served in a common dining room which eliminates
cooking, etc.

Is house well kept, why?

Small-Simplicity. There is no external appearance because the
building is rather new and well kept by the college; plenty of light; that
is, the windows are large and well placed.

Cellar: Describe general condition. If used for sleeping quarters or other
purposes, explain use in full. Describe condition of yards: Back?

The basement of the building is used for the College dining room
average type of Negroes who attend free clinics. The fact that there
were twenty-one families with just one child strengthens the above state-
ment. These figures suggest some further phases of investigation that might
be profitable to the organization, namely: (1) Is the financial condition
of these families of such nature as to justify their attendance at a free
clinic; (2) Are these families practicing birth control for any purpose,
for instance, to raise the standard of their living, because they want more
freedom, by force of poverty, etc.?

The poor internal and good external appearance of the larger num-
ber of these houses leads one to feel that probably it takes home ownership
to create home pride—on the other hand the good external condition of such
a large per cent of this group of homes may be indicative of a growing
liberality on the part of landowners whose livelihood is drawn from "Negro
Rent Property".

The Community Welfare Worker does a more effective job when her
community contacts are used for a basis of diagnosing the internal condition
of home-making and its resultant effect on the mental reactions of her
clients—then uses this information for a guide in prescribing the right
therapeutics.

The investigators determined that the poor conditions of backyards
was due largely to the fact that parents force children to play in the yard
and allowed them to mess up things generally. This is probably true, but,
upon second thought the comparison of front and backyards might promote the
thought that there is a definite effort to put the "best foot forward". In
many instances the inner conditions of the homes revealed that the front
rooms were well-kept while the remainder of the house was badly arranged.

Attached exhibits give some idea of the plan and scope of the work.
seating some 300 students. The back yard is ill kept due to the fact of outsiders spilling solids over the yard.

The two rooms face the campus and are on the northwest corner of the building. Building faces north, campus usually pretty and well kept.

Streets: Paved? Yes
Sidewalk: Paved? Yes

Condition of Streets and Sidewalks: Most of the streets near by are paved and the sidewalks covered with bricks which are uncomfortable for walking.

Describe appearance of houses in neighborhood:
Well kept as to repair and paint.

What is your opinion of moral status of neighborhood?
Because of the location, the influence of the college shows itself. The general housing and alley conditions are average or above most districts of the city. No dance halls or pool room or vice makers are nearby.

Why did you form this opinion?
I believe the neighborhood is above the average due to the fact I have lived here 8 years and watched it grow and noticed the attitude of the people towards the college and the feeling of quiet and respectable well kept homes and the college allows the children to play on the athletic field, which prevents the bad gangs that are common in all neighborhoods.

A. Walter Childs 38
Investigator
APPENDIX NO. 3

THE

CONSTITUTION

OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD UNION
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD UNION: "We, the women living in the section bounded by Ashby Avenue, Walnut and Roach, Greensferry South, and Beckwith North, agree to organize ourselves into an association to be known as the "Neighborhood Union". The neighborhood should be divided into districts. The object, shall be to become better acquainted with one another and to improve the neighborhood in every way possible.

QUALIFICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP: Its members shall consist of any worthy family residing within said boundary.

OFFICERS: The officers shall be President, Vice President, Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Treasurer and Chairman of Board of Directors. The President shall preside over organization and shall be ex-officer over all members. The Vice President shall preside in absence of the President. The Secretary's duty shall be to keep an accurate record of all meetings and attend to the correspondence. The Assistant Secretary shall serve in the absence of the Secretary and keep enrollment of committee, circles, families, address, number of children and notify members when necessary. The Treasurer must be custodian of the money of the Union and keep a record of all incoming and outgoing money and get receipt of all expenditures, and report at each monthly meeting of Board. The Chairman shall preside at all meetings of Board of Directors and shall be responsible for success of same.

BOARD: There shall be a Board of managers consisting of president, vice president, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer and chairman of the Board, together with directors of each district. The directors shall be appointed by the President.

DUTY OF DIRECTORS IN CHARGE: It shall be the duty of the Directors in charge of districts, to visit and become acquainted with each family
in her district and organize the women and children into circles, and direct their work and play. It shall be their duty to make a report of the general condition of the district at each business meeting. The members of Board shall be elected by said body.

**ELECTION:** The annual election shall occur on the second Thursday of July each year.

**BY-LAWS OF THE PARENT NEIGHBORHOOD:**
1. Seven shall constitute a quorum.
2. Fees—There shall be a membership fee of 10¢ per month for all families residing in Neighborhood Union.
3. The second Thursday in each month is the Board meeting. The fourth Friday of each month is the Union meeting.
4. Any member who fails to meet three successive meetings without a lawful excuse shall pay a fine of twenty-five cents.

**AMENDMENTS:** Five persons shall constitute a quorum.
APPENDIX NO. 4

THE

CHARTER

OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD UNION
APPENDIX NO. 4 (Continued)

CHARTER

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.

TO THE SUPERIOR COURT OF SAID COUNTY.

The petition of Mesdames Lugenia Hope, Hattie Watson, Dora B. Whitaker, Hattie Barnett, Mary Stokes, Lucy Ware, Laura Bugg, Ella Crawford, Mary E. Fryer, Nellie Bryant, Georgia Winn, Jesse King, Annie King, Ellen Mathis, Mary Brawner, Emma Jones, Tennie Winfrey, Fannie Eubanks, Odelia Mormon, Lizzie Ports, Catharine Bullock, Mattie Chapman, Daisy Earley, Abbie Cook, Sophia Avery, Bessie Starks, Leona Johnson, Carrie Kelly, Pauline Johnson, Henrietta Hubert, Mary Wardlaw, Sallie White, and Misses Blanche Baugh, Alice Turner, Willie Blue, Charity Collins, Rosa Harris, and Maggie Williams, of said State and County, respectfully show, as follows:

1. That Mrs. Lugenia Hope is president, Mrs. Dora E. Whitaker is treasurer, Miss Maggie Williams is secretary and the other petitioners herein named are members and officers of a charitable organization known as "Neighborhood Union".

2. Petitioners desire for themselves, their associates, and successors to be incorporated and made a body corporate under the laws of said State, under the name and style of "Neighborhood Union"

with the usual privilege of renewal at the expiration of that period.

3. The aforesaid organization is not an institution for financial gain or profit, but purely charitable and benevolent. It will obtain its revenues from donations and freewill offerings of its members and other persons interested in charitable work.

4. The object of said organization is the moral, social, intellec-
tual, and religious uplift of the community and neighborhood in which the organization or its branches may be established; to establish lecture courses that shall instruct and help the mothers of the neighborhood in the proper care of themselves and their infants, to impress upon them the importance of fresh air, light, and cleanliness in and around the home and premises, to organize clubs and branch societies for the study of the needs and improvement of the neighborhood, to unite our efforts in breaking up dens of immorality and crime in the neighborhood, to aid the law of the land in suppressing vice and crime therein, to encourage wholesome thought and action in the community by disseminating good literature among the young, to encourage habits of industry by establishing clubs for cooking, sewing, millinery, and general housekeeping, to keep a census of the community by which we may know the full status of every family and individual therein, to provide for the harmless and beneficial sport and games for the young of the community.

5. The principal office of said corporation shall be in Atlanta, Georgia, but petitioners desire the right to establish branch offices anywhere within or without the State they may desire.

6. Petitioners desire the right to have a constitution and by-laws for the government of said corporation, to sue and be sued, to have and to use a common seal, to purchase and hold by gift, bequest, devise or otherwise real and personal property necessary for carrying out the purposes of said organization, to obtain and extend credit, to borrow money and to give its property in security thereof. Petitioners desire that all contracts and alienations shall be valid for all intent and purposes when signed by the president and secretary of said corporation, and that they desire such other franchises and privileges as are usually conferred upon
Wherefore, petitioners pray to be incorporated under the name and style aforesaid with the powers, privileges, and immunities herein set forth and as are now or may hereafter be allowed a corporation of similar character under the laws of Georgia.

Peyton A. Allen,
Petitioners' Attorney.

Filed in office, this the January 30th, 1911.

Arnold Broyles, Clerk.

ORDER

Read and Considered: It appearing to the Court that the application for incorporation by petitioners has been duly filed and published as requested by the statute in such cases made and provided and it further appearing that the purposes of petitioners as set forth in their said application are legitimately within the purview and intent of the Code of the State of Georgia, It is therefore Ordered and Adjudged by the Court that the prayers of the petitioners be and the same are hereby granted, and that the petitioners, their associates and successors be and they are hereby granted, and that the petitioners, their associates and successors be and they are hereby incorporated and made a body corporate, for and during the period of Twenty Years, with the usual privilege of renewal at the expiration of that time under the corporate name and style of:

"NEIGHBORHOOD UNION"

Ordered further that the petitioners pay............Dollars and
......cents cost of this proceeding.

This 16th day of March, 1911.

Geo. L. Bell,
Judge S. C. A. C.

STATE OF GEORGIA,
COUNTY OF FULTON.

L. Arnold Broyles, Clerk of the Superior Court of Fulton County, Georgia, do hereby certify that the within and foregoing is a true and a correct copy of the application for Charter and the order of Court granting same, of "NEIGHBORHOOD UNION" as appear on file and record in this office.

Witness my hand and official seal,
this the 17th day of March, 1911.

Clerk Superior Court, Fulton County, Ga.
An organization sought to be chartered by fifty or more representative negro women of Atlanta under the title, the "Neighborhood Union", deserves more than passing attention from the students of the Negro problem in its fundamental aspects.

The organization, headed by Lugenia Hope, wife of the president of Atlanta Baptist College, has already been at work for sometime in that section of the city bounded by Ashby, Chapel and Beok with Streets and Greensferry Avenue.

Having demonstrated the feasibility of the principle upon which they operated, the intention now is to found a central body which shall gradually create similar unions in every Negro neighborhood in the city.

The primary purposes of the organization are to elevate moral, social, intellectual and spiritual standards in each neighborhood; to lead mothers to better care of infants, cleaner and more sanitary care of the premises; to campaign everywhere against vice and disease, by appealing to individual members of the home, to organize classes for tuition in cooking, sewing and general housework.

The program gets at the very basis of the negro problem, wherever located. It is by the purity, virility and aspiration of the home that the white race has achieved and safeguarded its civilization. The same influences must be directed against the problems of disease, vice, crime, and inefficiency, if the Negro race is ever to solve its own problems.
APPENDIX NO. 5 (Continued)

It is to be hoped progress will be made in these directions by this new organization, which is not of a commercial nature. The Constitution has many times pointed out, co-operation from the superior race is called for in the degree that the white man is inevitably affected by the progress or retrogression of the Negro.
APPENDIX NO. 6

Plan of Organization

The Neighborhood was divided into districts. A leader was appointed to go from house to house and acquaint the neighbor and get the cooperation of every house. But soon other neighborhoods were requesting organization. Consequently a plan was made to embrace practically the entire colored population. The following plan was adopted for the city. The portions of the city inhabited by colored people were divided into 16 zones. Each zone was again divided according to its size and location into neighborhoods. Finally the neighborhoods were divided into districts. From each district a leader endorsed by the residents in the district, was selected by the organizer of the movement. The director of the district had a book in which were such facts as would acquaint her with the economic and social status of each family. The directors of the district elected one of their number president, who with her co-workers constituting a board of directors, directed the work of the whole neighborhood. There was a zone chairman elected by the neighborhood presidents, whose duty it was to organize neighborhoods and receive the reports of the neighborhood work. The city organization was placed under the direction of a Board of Managers composed of Neighborhood presidents, zone chairmen, and department heads, who organized and initiated such activities as recreation, health and sanitation, and child welfare, etc.

The accompanying diagrams show the organization of the city and the neighborhood.

Program

The program of the Union is entrusted to a number of department
heads who organize certain activities and devise methods for carrying out the program. The department of recreation helps each neighborhood to organize playgrounds. In fact, the first playground in the city was established on Morehouse College campus under the Neighborhood Union. The city provided school grounds later.

The literary department provides literature, especially by Negroes, and programs for the neighborhoods. It is natural that the department of music should be popular. For the neighborhood about the college, concerts have been held at the college. Negro music has been the central theme of these concerts. The Department of Health and Sanitation has exerted a tremendous influence on the health of the colored community. It has staged lectures on health, conducted classes in sanitation and forced the stores which supply Negro families to clean up. Lectures on health and demonstrations were held in every colored public school. Demonstrations of methods for caring for the sick were carried to the churches and even from street to street. In a clean-up campaign 40,000 colored people were reached. Child welfare is a special department. Clinics first held in the Neighborhood House inspired the creation of clinics in other sections of the city.

The religious life of the neighborhood, which has been the basis of Negro community life, is placed under the Department of Churches. This department secures the cooperation of the churches and sees that the unaffiliated residents are directed to the church of their choice. Community entertainments have been provided in the form of block carnivals when the houses have been the centers of different attractions. It is also a rule of the Union that ten persons in any neighborhood can be provided with instruction in any subject or art they desire. At present there are many girls who
reflect their instruction in dressmaking in the style of their clothes.

Although a neighborhood house has been maintained in one neighborhood, it is not necessary for the success of the program as it aims to improve the home.
APPENDIX NO. 6 (Continued)

Neighborhood President

Board of Directors


District District District

Neighborhood
BD. OF MANAGERS

Zone

Chairmen

Neighborhood Presidents

Bd. of Directors

District
District
District

Colored Population

Department Heads

Religion
Recreation
Health & Sanitation
Child Welfare
Literature & Music
Finance
Publicity & Investigation
Industry
Relief
Interracial
Home Economics

City Organization of Neighborhood Union
Aims of the Neighborhood Union:

1. To unite for their advancement the people of each section of the city into an organization, which shall be a branch of the Neighborhood Union; and to effect similar Neighborhood Unions in other cities.

2. To develop a spirit of helpfulness among the neighbors and to cooperate with one another in their respective neighborhoods for the best interest of the community, city, and race.

3. To provide playgrounds, clubs, good literature, and Neighborhood centers for the moral, physical, and intellectual development of the young.

4. To establish lecture courses, classes, and clubs for adults, for the purpose of encouraging habits of cleanliness and industry, promoting child welfare, and of bringing about culture and efficiency in general home making.

5. To improve the sanitation of homes and streets, and to bring to the attention of the city the needs of lights and of other improvements.

6. To abolish slums and houses of immorality; to investigate dance halls, pool rooms, and vaudeville shows; and generally to cooperate with city officials in suppressing vice and crime.

7. To cooperate with the Associated Charities and the Juvenile Court.

8. To make surveys of small communities showing the operation of factors and forces at work therein; and, at intervals, to take a census of the neighborhoods in Atlanta showing the status of each family and individual therein as well as to prepare maps of the sections inhabited by Negroes.

9. To bring about a better understanding between the races.

#### Officers

Mrs. Lugenia B. Hope, President  
" Hattie R. Watson, First Vice-President  
" Dora B. Whitaker, Second Vice-President  
" Hattie Barnett, Third Vice-President  
Miss Nellie D. Lewis, Recording Secretary  
Mrs. Clara Washington, Assistant Recording Secretary  
Mrs. Catherine Bullock, Treasurer  
Mrs. Carrie B. Johnson, Corresponding Secretary

#### Board of Directors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mrs. Dora Whitaker</th>
<th>Mrs. Walter King</th>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Lugenia B. Hope</td>
<td>&quot; A. A. Mathis</td>
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<td>&quot; J. A. Kelley</td>
<td>&quot; Hattie Barnett</td>
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<td>&quot; Ella Crawford</td>
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<td>&quot; M. E. Fryer</td>
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<td>&quot; A. Eubanks</td>
<td>&quot; Abbie Cook</td>
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<td>&quot; Sol Winfrey</td>
<td>&quot; Benj. Earley</td>
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<td>&quot; Walter Jones</td>
<td>&quot; Catherine Bullock</td>
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<td>&quot; Solomon Ports</td>
<td>&quot; Clara Washington</td>
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<td>&quot; Wm. King</td>
<td>&quot; Lillie Carter</td>
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<td>&quot; S. A. Ware</td>
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<tr>
<th>Mrs. Lizzie Conn</th>
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<td>&quot; Daisy H. Arnold</td>
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<td>&quot; Clara Howard</td>
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<tr>
<td>&quot; Sophia Avery</td>
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Standing Committees

Finance Committee: Misses Catherine Bullock, J. A. Kelley, Chas. Stokes, Miss Clara Howard.

Press Committee: Misses Whitaker, Washington, Maggie R. Howard.

Investigating Committee: Misses J. W. Bugg, Carter, Lugenia B. Hope, Barnett.

Entertainment Committee: Misses Carrie B. Johnson, Dora Whitaker, Daisy H. Arnold, M. E. Fryer, Miss Rosa Harris.

Improvement Committee: Misses Barnett, Chas. Stokes, S. A. Ware, William King, Carter.

Auditing Committee:

Sanitation Committee: Misses Ella Crawford, Walter King, G. Oxford, Mary J. Wardlaw, Comm.

Business meeting of Board of Directors: every second Thursday, 4 p.m.

Schedule of Departments

I. Literary

Officers:

Mrs. Catherine Bullock, Chairman
Miss Claudia T. White, Recording Secretary
Mrs. Annie J. Archer, Critic
Miss Helen McAlpine, Misses Lugenia B. Hope, Hattie R. Watson, Executive Committee.

Regular meetings: every second Tuesday, 8 p.m.

II. Art Department

Mrs. M. E. Fryer, Chairman.

Embroidery class: Every Wednesday, 4 p.m., 1 Parsons Street.

Instructor: Mrs. Fryer.

Crochet class: Every Saturday, 4 p.m., 140 Henry St.

Instructor: Miss Swann.

Dressmaking class: Every Monday, 4 p.m., 16 Chestnut St.

Instructors: Misses Catherine Bullock, Daisy H. Arnold, J. W. Bugg.
APPENDIX NO. 7 (Continued)

Cocking class:- Every Tuesday from 9:30 to 11 a.m., Spellman Seminary.

Instructor:- Miss Schelenberger.

III. Moral and Educational Department

Mrs. Lugenia B. Hope, Chairman.

Mothers' Meetings:- Every fourth Friday in the month, 4 p.m. The leaders for these meetings for the year 1912 are as follows:-

January-- Miss C. Howard  July----- Miss Nellie Lewis
February-- Mrs. J. A. Kelley  August----- Mrs. Carrie B. Johnson
March----- " Dora Whitaker  September " Solomon Ports
April----- " S. A. Ware  October-- " J. W. Bugg
May----- " Hattie Barnett  November- " Ella Crawford
June----- " Henry E. Bryant  December- " Mary J. Wardlaw

Visiting Committee:- Miss Charity Collins, Mistresses A. Eubanks, Sophia Avery, A. A. Matthis.

IV. Music Department

Mrs. Carrie B. Johnson, Chairman.
June 12, 1912.

Mrs. L. B. Hope, President,
Neighborhood Union,
Atlanta,
Ga.

My dear Mrs. Hope,-

The Park Board has charge of the Play Grounds of the city during the summer months. The Board of Education does not handle this question.

If at any time you desire to have a Neighborhood Meeting in a colored school house for civic purposes, notify me three days in advance and I will grant the authority and have a negro janitor on hand to open the house for you and lock it and return the keys after you leave. I am in sympathy with the idea of using the school houses as community centers for social welfare.

I return the editorials of the Constitution as requested.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Wm. M. Slaton
Supt. Schools
APPENDIX NO. 8

MINUTES OF THE WOMEN'S SOCIAL IMPROVEMENT COMMITTEE

OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD UNION

THE

INVESTIGATION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

1913
The eighth meeting of the Women's Social Improvement Committee to discuss the bettering of conditions of the colored school children of Atlanta met at the appointed place Y.M.C.A. building Tuesday afternoon, August 19, 1913. The meeting was called to order with prayer by Mrs. J. B. Watson. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The pictures of the schools were passed around. The report from the committee on petition was called for. Miss Ammadel King, the secretary of the petition committee, read the petition to the committee. The petition was complete and ready to go before the school board. It was full and conveyed in strong words the message to the Board. It was accepted. The report from the captains from the various churches was called for. Mrs. H. L. Clay was the only representative. She was from Butler St. Church. She reported that in her visits she found eight children out of school - two had been out for the past two years. She gave the parents some helpful suggestions as how to get them in school. Mrs. Cunningham reported for the 10th ward. She found four or five children not in school. Mrs. Alston also found a number out. Mrs. Cunningham gave some helpful suggestions. Mrs. Steers visited five homes and found children out of school. She also gave some help. Mrs. Cater made a report for the Press Committee. The Committee had printed 500 placards, and had also an article put in the Independent and is preparing to put one in the Constitution. The printing of the letters cost $3.00. $3.65 was taken up to finish paying for placards and the pictures cost $1.50. The committee was still in need of money. Mrs. Porter moved that we send a petition to each member of the Board of Education, Board of Council and the Mayor. This motion was seconded and carried. Miss King
moved that a committee of three go before the Board of Education to present the petition. This received a second and was carried. Mrs. Proctor made a motion that a committee be appointed to go before influential members of the board, council and Ladies Visiting Board and prepare their minds for the petition. The motion was carried. Mrs. Greenwood read the names of the members of the Board of Education with their addresses. Mrs. Porter moved that the chairman appoint a committee to visit the influential members of the Board. To save time it was suggested that a committee be appointed to go out and select ladies to visit each member. Mrs. Cater, Graves, Greenwood, Pattman and Proctor were appointed as the committee. By common consent the chair appointed committees on speakers and program for the mass meeting as follows: Speakers- Mrs. Ross, Cater, Crawford, Landrum, and Covington. Committee on Program- Mrs. Thompson, Johnson, Slater, Henderson and Miss King.

The fact was learned that permission would have to be secured in order to station committee at each school on the first day of opening. The following committees were appointed to be at the schools on the eighth of Sept. to see how many children could not secure seats and keep track of these children to see if they get in school: Summerhill-Mrs. Dowtell and Anderson, Pittsburh- Mrs. Johnson, Cunningham, Alston, Madison, Daniel and Kinesman, Roach Street- Mrs. Watson, Barnett, Crawford, Bugg, Whitaker and Shivery. Mitchell St.- Mrs. Cary, Holliday, Sterrs, McAlister, Anderson, Washington, Wynn and Sims, Gray Street- Mrs. Ross, Covington, Henderson, Craddock, Parson, Misses Eunice and Eva Arnold, Tate, Redd, Sims. The committee sent out to make up the visiting committees returned, so the appointing of other committees by the chair was postponed
APPENDIX NO. 8 (Continued)

until the next meeting. The committee reported as follows on names to visit members of Board: S. S. Shepard, M. M. Anderson, A. P. Morgan, Mrs. Sterrs, Wynn, Henderson and Washington; J. H. Harwell, Mrs. Dan Anderson and Mrs. Holliday; W. O. Stamps, Walter H. Rich, Mrs. Landrum and Graves; A. R. Coloord, Judge John Candler, Mrs. Cunningham and Carter; Dan W. Green, James Key, Mrs. Pattman and Clovers; W. R. Dooley, G. M. Hope, Dr. Van Dye, Mrs. Proctor, Cater, and Greenwood; Mayor, Mrs. Hope. To visit the ladies: Mrs. Stevens, McCullough, Miss King and Woolford; Mrs. Oxford, Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Ross and Watson; Mrs. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Pickett, Mrs. Gibson, Harper and Hardin; Mrs. Ersking, Miss Brown, Mrs. Porter and Bibb; Mrs. Kreigshaber, Mrs. Everett, Mrs. Covington, Slater and Reives.

Mrs. Cater told the committee that they could get letters from her home after Wednesday to take to the people they were to interview and that she would like to have them remain after the meeting. A collection of $1 cents was taken toward the amount owed Mrs. Shivery the Cor. Secretary. Mrs. Pottman moved not to send cards any more as all the ladies knew about the meetings. Mrs. Landrum moved that pictures of the school be sent to the Supt. of schools, Board of Education, Council and Pres. of Lady Board. The motion was carried. The record was broken for attendance by the ladies of the committee and by a large number representing the various churches which had not sent representations before. Those representing Liberty were Mrs. Pattman, Clovers, J. W. Jackson, F. B. Wright and I. F. Henderson, Friendship Church, Mrs. W. W. Holiday, E. R. Carter, J. F. Griffin, Sallie White, John Kelley, D. D. Crawford; Congregations- Miss Marie Wolfork, Mrs. A. L. Proctor; Neighborhood Union, Mrs. M. L. Fletcher, A. B. Cooke; Ebenezer- Mrs. D. Adams, S. Smith, F. Edwards; Providence, Miss Edna Williams. The chairman welcomed them and appointed each one as
captain to go out in their respective communities and appoint other ladies under them to canvass their communities and urge the parents to send their children to school on the first day with their vaccination certificates in their hand. All were asked to take placards. The meeting adjourned.

Mrs. L. B. Hope, Chairman

Mrs. H. R. Watson, Secretary
Following the visit of Miss Brown to the Committee, the organization went into its regular meeting with prayer by Mrs. P. J. Bryant. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. The reports from the committees who were to interview the members of the men's and ladies board were called for. They reported as follows: Mrs. Henderson, A. P. Morgan could not be reached, Mrs. Washington, M. M. Anderson said that the board would meet Thursday and he assured the ladies that he would carry the matter before the board. Mrs. Landrum and Graves went to see Mr. Rich but he was out of the city. Mrs. Catter and Cunningham interviewed Mr. Colcord. Mrs. Carter sent the report saying that Mr. Colcord received the message very favorably and said that he would do all he could to bring the matter up to the board. Mrs. Pattman and Cloves interviewed Mr. Key. He was delighted to know of the interest of the ladies and said he would bring the matter up. He said that he thought it better to have poor schools than have the children out of school. He also said that the girls were not compelled to teach the double sessions but that they wanted to.
The 10th meeting of the Woman's Social Improvement Committee for bettering conditions of Negro children in the Atlanta Public Schools met at the Y.M.C.A., Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 2 at 5:30 P.M. The meeting was called to order with prayer by Mrs. Thompson. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The reports from the committees to go to the churches were called for. Mrs. Shivery visited Shiloh and the People's Church. The people were highly pleased to know of the movement and thanked the ladies and pledged themselves to cooperate with the ladies. Mrs. Shivery told what disposition the ladies had made of the mass meeting in the first ward. The ladies decided not to have a mass meeting but to send the ladies to the different churches in the ward and tell the people to get the children ready for school. Mrs. Simms urged the people in her district to have the children vaccinated and enter them in school on the 8th of Sept. She explained to the people the meaning of the tax. Mrs. Redd spoke at the Cosmopolitan church Sunday morning. She explained to her congregation what the ladies were trying to do. She urged the people to pay their taxes and send the children to school. She gave an interesting account of her visit to the church. Mrs. B. F. Wright spoke for Mrs. Pettman who visited Liberty St. Church. The people were eager to receive the information given them. Mrs. Thompson said that Mrs. Rucker was not at the church but that she had previously spoken to her husband what the ladies were doing and that her husband preaches a sermon Sunday in interest of the work. The club on her street have visited 39 homes and found 8 children out of school— the reason was principally no clothes. They are going to see that they are fitted up and send them to school. Mrs. Holliday reported from Friendship. Dr. Carter made the talk to his congregation and explained to them the personal tax and the
necessity of vaccinating their children. She made a number of personal visits and found the people eager to receive information with reference to the taxes. Mrs. Carter reported that she had visited a number of homes and urged the people to get ready for the opening of school. Mrs. Hardin visited Mt. Pleasant Springfield and Macedonia. The people were eager to know about the taxes. She explained as best she could and the people thanked her and said they would get their children ready to enter. Mrs. Hardin had also made a number of visits to the home. Mrs. Hope made the report for visit to the Board of Education. Mrs. Hope and Ross met the board. The Board received their very cordially. The room was full of members. Because of the previous work of the ladies interviewing the men and sending out petitions the Social Improvement committee was given the first chance. After stating their mission, one man in the board arose and moved that the petition be filed, but two others arose to their feet and said they objected and that something ought to be done to relieve some of the conditions. The board moved to send out a plumber to investigate. They are going to build a new school for Pittsberry and South Atlanta. Mrs. Hope explained the meaning of the taxes before the children could enter school. She said that every one whether they owned property or not if they lived in Atlanta was due to pay a personal tax. The chairman of publicity met, four insurance companies the previous Sat. asking the agents to explain the tax assessment as they went around collecting. The committee of six appointed to each school the first day of school are to get the names and addresses of the children who are not vaccinated and follow them up and see that their parents have the children vaccinated and send them back the following Monday. Mrs. Slaton said that it would be alright for the committee to go providing we do not interfere or disturb the teachers or regular work.
The committee is to get a position which will not interfere and have the principals send all children to them no matter for what reason they are sent home. Mrs. Hope finished appointing the committee to the schools on the first day. Young St.- Mrs. Pottman, Bryant, Harper and Clovers. Starrs St.- Mrs. Porter, Graves, White, Miss Bessie Landrum and Mrs. Proctor. Gate City- Mrs. Cater, Reeves, Hamilton and Greenwood, L. and N.- Mrs. Washington and Wynn. The meeting adjourned to meet Sept. 16, 1913.

Mrs. L. B. Hope, Chairman

Mrs. H. R. Watson, Secretary
The seventeenth meeting of the Ladies Social Improvement Committee met at the Y.M.C.A. Tuesday afternoon, October 13, 1913. The usual order of business was dispensed with, and the reports were called for of the ladies who were to interview the councilmen. Mrs. Johnson and Cunningham had made an engagement with Mr. over the phone but when they reached his office they failed to see him because he was called out they understood on other business. Mrs. Greenwood visited Mr. Ashby and found him very pleasant. He said that he was a friend of the negroes and was already working on some of the conditions in the negro schools. He encouraged the ladies by telling them that he would do all he could for them. Mrs. Ross reported of the interview which she and Miss King made to Miss Brown in reference to relieving the congested conditions in Mitchell Roach and Grey St. Schools. Miss Brown said that they the Ladies Visiting Board had been trying to do and that the only way to accomplish anything is to keep after the men. If we could get Mr. Woodward impressed, it would be a great help to us. Mrs. Hope reported from the visit with Mr. Harwell which she and Mrs. Harris made. He said that he was anxious to know about the conditions of the schools and that soon. He made an engagement to interview the ladies later. Mr. Walter Rich was very much interested and thought it a very good movement. He had been somewhat disconcerted over the So. Atlanta situation because of the fight between two negro men over the school question. After hearing the report from the committee, he said that he would telephone the board and tell them to push the So. Atlanta school. Mrs. Hope interviewed Judge Tyndall and put the work before him. The Press Comm. made a report, they went to see Mr. Davis of the Independent. He printed the article and had a very interesting article on the negro
question. Mrs. Hope forgot Mr. Slaton's letter so she gave in a few words as much as she could remember. Mr. Slaton said in his letter that the movement of the ladies would count for much in the end. He expressed his appreciation of the letter of thanks for the ladies. At the next meeting the one in which the Ladies Visiting Board is to be present Mrs. Johnson was to talk of the condition of the school in Pittsbury. Mrs. Ross was to see if Mrs. Redd would come and speak of the conditions in her community. Mrs. Birch or Miss King would speak of Mitchell St. School; Mrs. Barnett or Watson, Roach St. School. Mrs. Greenwood was asked to speak about the home.

Mrs. John Hope, Chairman

Mrs. H. R. Watson, Secretary
October 28, 1913

The 18th meeting of the Women's Social Improvement Comm. met at the Y.M.C.A. Tuesday afternoon October 28, 1913. The meeting was opened with prayer by Mrs. H. G. Proctor. It was the hope of the ladies to have the Ladies Visiting Board present Mrs. Pickett, the chairman was with us. Mrs. Hope gave a review of the work of the Women's Social Improvement Comm. and how it originated. She spoke of the benefit of education on the life of the children. Mrs. Greenwood spoke of the home life of the children. Mrs. Johnson spoke of the condition of the school in Pittsbury. Mrs. Redd spoke of conditions in her neighborhood—so many children in her community are out of school because they have not room in school for them. Mrs. Price brought in a report from the school in So. Atlanta. She gave a brief history of the school in So. Atlanta. They at present have no public schools. There are 170 children in So. Atlanta out of school. Mrs. Cater gave a talk showing the pressing need of schools for colored children and of her visits to schools and aldermen. Mrs. Pickett gave a few remarks in reference to the board of education, negro schools and white schools. Arrangements had been made for the So. Atlanta school and in two weeks they will be ready to do something for the So. Atlanta schools. She said that she wished that she could do something but that she was handicapped. She congratulated the ladies on the movement and said that if they were willing to work and to work hard why they would be able to get results quicker. She gave the ladies the privilege of asking her questions. A number were asked and she did her best to answer them. She was going to go back and tell her board as well as the board of education about her meeting with the colored ladies. Miss Andrews was appointed to go out to
the Carrie Steele school to meet the mothers at their Meeting. It was moved and seconded that we meet every two weeks. Mrs. Crawford made a report to find out how many children were in the chain gang under twenty-one. She made the report that there were none under twenty-one in the chain gang. Mrs. Cater was appointed to see Dr. Belk in reference to bettering the conditions in the public schools. Judge Broyles was assigned to Mrs. Graves. Mrs. Philip Welmer, Mrs. Proctor; Dr. Orem Flynn, Mrs. Thompson; Dr. Moore, Mrs. Covington. It was moved that the mayor Mr. Ashly and Harwell be invited to the meeting. Mrs. Greenwood and Proctor to interview Mr. Marion Jackson; Mr. Eagen, Mrs. Watson; Dr. Wilmer, Mrs. Ross. Mrs. Hope invited the ladies to Mr. Jones lecture on the nineteenth.

Mrs. John Hope, Chairman
Mrs. H. R. Watson, Secretary
Mrs. Geo. R. Shivery, Corresponding Sec.
The W. S. I. C. met at the Y.M.C.A. building Tuesday. Mrs. Thompson opened the meeting with prayer. Minutes of the last meeting were read and received. Also minutes of the special committee were read and received. Reports were called for. Mrs. Johnson reported 77 teachers in school. Mrs. Hope reported on the committee who met the board. She said Mr. Rucker made an eloquent speech. The committee came away with the feeling that the edge was taken off on account of a committee for S. Atlanta having gone the day before. Miss Andrews suggested that we thank the Board for the recommendations and then appeal. Miss Watts suggested that the best way to get these schools is to build them ourselves. She suggested that we discard hats and spread the money for school. She says there are 75,000 people and probably 40,000 of those are women. Miss King said Rev. Wilmer said he would be glad to "strike while the iron is hot" and she thought this the time that we need him. She also suggested that we get the ministers of the white race to sign a petition. Mrs. Thompson reported an interview with Pres. Fountain. She said that M.B.C. does not want the children of the grades and that he would willingly do all he could to help us. Morehouse College was reported for by Mrs. Hope. The grade children are only taken to accommodate the out of town pupils and the 7th and 8th grades are cut off; they can not accommodate them. Mrs. Hope also reported for Mrs. Watson from Spelman and they do not want grades. A beautiful letter from Pres. Ware was read and a motion was made and carried that the Committee get permission to use a part of his letter, inserting a sentence stating the college presidents say they cannot accommodate the children. Miss King was
appointed to see Dr. Wilmer, asking him to write a letter which other
ministers would be asked to sign. Miss King says Dr. Wilmer says he
cannot do anything this week.
### APPENDIX NO. 8 (Continued)
**SUMMER HILL SCHOOL**

1914-1915.

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<td>Present enrollment</td>
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<th>B- 120 (Double Sessions)</th>
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<td>2nd</td>
<td>A- 120 (Double Sessions)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B- 53 (Double Sessions)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd</td>
<td>A- 120 (Double Sessions)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4th</td>
<td>A- 120 (Double Sessions)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5th</td>
<td>A- 120 (Double Sessions)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6th</td>
<td>A- 53</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7th</td>
<td>A- 30</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B- 41</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>C-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**No. of teachers teaching double sessions**...7

**No. of teachers**...11

**No. of pupils unseated**...12

6th Gr. Pupils 8 4th

24 3rd

6 2nd

**Total No. Unseated**...50
### Distribution of Patients Examined and Analysis of The Work Done at the Neighborhood Union Clinic Showing For each clinic the Number of Days Clinic was Held; the Number of Physicians and Nurses serving; the Number of Patients Examined and The Referrals (or recommendations) Made.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clinics</th>
<th># days Clinic was held</th>
<th># Physicians serving</th>
<th># Nurses Serving</th>
<th># Patients Examined</th>
<th>Atl. Med. College</th>
<th>No Med. treatment</th>
<th>South. Dental College</th>
<th>Grady Private Dr.</th>
<th>23 E. Cain St.</th>
<th>Other</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blanton's Hall Clinic</td>
<td>May 22-May 25</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Olive Baptist Church Clinic</td>
<td>June 4-June 9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock St.Clinic</td>
<td>May 28-June 3</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summerhill Clinic</td>
<td>May 14-May 18</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whites Alley Clinic</td>
<td>May 7-May 12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>All the Clinics</td>
<td>May 22-June 9</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>334</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(*) The dates given are for the periods covered by each clinic.
(o) Instances in which patients were referred to both Grady Hospital and the Southern Dental College.
(•) Instances in which patients were referred to both Atlanta Medical College and the Southern Dental College.
(x) Instances in which patients were referred to both Atlanta Medical College and Grady Hospital.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizations Cooperating</th>
<th>Amounts Reported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Churches</td>
<td>Captains' Names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. Providence Baptist</td>
<td>Mrs. R. H. Ingram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Reed Street</td>
<td>Mrs. G. A. Washburn, Mrs. E. P. Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. West Hunter</td>
<td>Mrs. Josie Turnipseed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. First Congregational</td>
<td>Mrs. A. F. Herndon, Mrs. Kate Graves</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. St. Paul A. M. E.</td>
<td>Mrs. C. H. Johnson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Big Bethel</td>
<td>Mrs. R. H. Singleton, Mrs. Ford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Allen Temple</td>
<td>Mrs. D. Alexander, Mrs. L. Johnson, Mrs. E. Baldwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Shiloh Baptist</td>
<td>Mrs. Trent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Boulevard</td>
<td>Mrs. Rosa Lee Senior</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Holsey Temple</td>
<td>Mrs. Lizzie McDuffie, Mrs. C. L. Harper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Liberty Baptist</td>
<td>Mrs. Hattie Barnett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Warren Chapel</td>
<td>Mrs. R. A. Farmer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Siloam Baptist</td>
<td>Mrs. Ludie Andrews</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Butler Street</td>
<td>Mrs. J. F. Demery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Fort Street M. E.</td>
<td>Mrs. Bond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Rush Memorial</td>
<td>Mrs. S. Bryant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Grant Chapel</td>
<td>Mrs. Lizzie McDuffie, Miss Griffin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Wheat St. Baptist</td>
<td>Mrs. Rosa B. Murray</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. St. Paul Episcopal</td>
<td>Miss B. E. Usher, Miss Jessie MaeJones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Mt. Pleasant</td>
<td>Miss Ruby Wise</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Macedonia</td>
<td>Miss C. E. Pullin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. East Point</td>
<td>Miss Ida Griffin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools</td>
<td>Miss Gertrude Williams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Pittsburg School</td>
<td>Mrs. I. M. Pitts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. Young Street School</td>
<td>Miss C. Chatman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. Roach Street</td>
<td>Miss Lizzie Wynn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. Houston Street</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. Carrie Steele</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. Mitchell Street</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29. Gray Street</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30. L. and N. School</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unknown</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31. Colored</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32. White</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### APPENDIX NO. 11

REPORT OF ZONE CHAIRMEN; On Housing

A Table Showing The Zones, The Number of Homes Investigated, The Number of Persons In These Homes and The Zone Chairmen-1919.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zones</th>
<th># Homes Investigated</th>
<th># Persons in Homes</th>
<th>Zone Chairmen</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zone A</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>Mrs. A. N. Price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone B</td>
<td>166</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>Mrs. Jas. Jones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone C</td>
<td>204</td>
<td>1020</td>
<td>Mrs. J. T. Hill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone D</td>
<td>914</td>
<td>3204</td>
<td>Mrs. J. B. Watson</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone E</td>
<td>620</td>
<td>1143</td>
<td>Mrs. H. W. Bennett</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone F</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>2400</td>
<td>Mrs. Tela Irwin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone G</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone H</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>1185</td>
<td>Mrs. M. A. Ford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone I</td>
<td>380 (church 4800)</td>
<td>1140</td>
<td>Mrs. Nannie Crawford</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone J</td>
<td>650 (persons 3150)</td>
<td>7950</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone K</td>
<td>Did not take part</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Craig</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone L</td>
<td>No report</td>
<td></td>
<td>Mrs. Peters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone M</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>2350</td>
<td>Mrs. Price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone N</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>Mrs. Bell Watts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone O</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>1325</td>
<td>Miss Walton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone P</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>Miss Buena Wilkes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone Q</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>975</td>
<td>Mrs. Douthard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone R</td>
<td>Did not take part</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Schools - -

- Taylor St. 743 Miss Lewis
- Gray St. 417 Miss Smith
- Storrs 470 Miss McHenry
- Roach 761 Miss Pullens
- W. Mitchell St. 679 Miss Pitts
- Pittsburg 600 Mrs. Pittman

475.
APPENDIX NO. 12

SOCIAL SERVICE INSTITUTE — MOREHOUSE COLLEGE.

BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 23 to 26th, 1919.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tuesday</th>
<th>Exhibit</th>
<th>Room</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6:30 - 7:00</td>
<td>Anti-Tuberculosis</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:00 - 7:40</td>
<td>Division— A&amp;M Mrs. Andrews, Subject: Home Nursing</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Division— N-Z Miss Lowe Subject: Child Welfare</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:40 - 8:20</td>
<td>Division— A&amp;M Mrs. Andrews Subject: Home Nursing</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-Z Miss Lowe Subject: Child Welfare</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30 - 9:15</td>
<td>Prof. Moore, Subject: Community Social Service</td>
<td>Chapel</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SOCIAL SERVICE INSTITUTE — MOREHOUSE COLLEGE.

BEGINNING SEPTEMBER 23 to 26th, 1919.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wednesday</th>
<th>Exhibit</th>
<th>Room</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6:30 - 7:00</td>
<td>Oral Hygiene</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Division—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A-M Mrs. Andrews</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subject: Home Nursing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Division—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N-Z Dr. Reddick</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subject: Child Welfare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:40 - 8:20</td>
<td>Division—</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A-M Dr. Reddick</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subject: Child Welfare</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>N-Z Mrs. Andrews</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subject: Home Nursing</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:30 - 9:15</td>
<td>Prof. Harvey</td>
<td>Chapel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subject: Community Social Service</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30 - 7:00</td>
<td>Exhibit: Educational</td>
<td>Room 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 7:00 - 7:40 | Division—
A-M Mrs. Andrews
Subject: Home Nursing | Room 5 |
|          | Division—
N-Z Mrs. A. D. Jones
Subject: Child Welfare | Room 7 |
| 7:40 - 8:20 | Division—
A-M Mrs. A. D. Jones
Subject: Child Welfare | Room 7 |
|          | Division—
N-Z Mrs. Andrews
Subject: Home Nursing | Room 5 |
| 8:30 - 9:15 | Prof. Moore
Subject: Community Social Service | Chapel |
### APPENDIX NO. 13

**ONE HUNDRED AND THREE HOUSES SURVEYED - 1921 - Neighborhood Union Chamber of Commerce List**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>OWNER</th>
<th>AGENT</th>
<th>COMPLAINT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>42 Johnson Ave.</td>
<td>C. C. Shanks</td>
<td></td>
<td>Need lights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 Johnson Ave.</td>
<td>Armstrong</td>
<td></td>
<td>2 families live in unhealthy basement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121 &amp; 123 Johnson's Row</td>
<td>Johnson</td>
<td></td>
<td>Toilets very bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>376 Auburn Ave.</td>
<td>Butler</td>
<td></td>
<td>No toilet; house needs repairs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>376 E. Auburn Ave.</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td>Street needs paving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 McGruder St.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Need St. improvements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 Solomon St.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No Lights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27 Solomon St.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>House in very bad condition. Road impassable. No lights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47 Solomon St.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Trash wagons irregularly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>462 B. Smith St.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Adair</td>
<td>No lights; open sewer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>462 A. Smith St.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No lights; open sewer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>460 B. Smith St.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No lights. Next to open sewer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>464 A. Smith St.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No lights. Home bad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>464 B. Smith St.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No lights or paving on street-no water-big hole in street dangerous.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>468 Smith St.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Foundation of house needs raising; walls sunken-hole in back yard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>239 Howell St.</td>
<td>Mrs. Geo. Tilley</td>
<td></td>
<td>Dumping ground near house; unsanitary.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>257 Garibaldi St.</td>
<td>J. A. Lindsey</td>
<td></td>
<td>Next to dumping ground. 3 people died here with T.B. in Dec.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 Gammon Campus</td>
<td>E. D. Hall</td>
<td></td>
<td>Surface toilet not according to regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADDRESS</td>
<td>OWNER</td>
<td>AGENT</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200 Old Wheat St.</td>
<td>Mr. Wimberly</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120 Randolph St.</td>
<td>Mrs. C. Wilder</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124 Randolph St.</td>
<td>Mrs. A. Harris</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97 Randolph St.</td>
<td>Mrs. R. Moore</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102 Randolph St.</td>
<td>Mrs. Murphy</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180 Rear Randolph</td>
<td>Adams</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8 Humphries St.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72 A-B-G-D Humphries</td>
<td>Sharp-Boylston-Day</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>252 N. Butler St. (W. Grove, tenant)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>244 N. Butler St.</td>
<td>Smith-Ewing-Rankin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260 Butler St.</td>
<td>E. Rivers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250 N. Butler St.</td>
<td>Smith-Ewing-Rankin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>246 N. Butler St.</td>
<td>E. Rivers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270 N. Butler St. (E. Gordon, tenant)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>262 N. Butler</td>
<td>P. &amp; E. Mercantile</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>242 N. Butler</td>
<td>Smith-Ewing-Rankin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>238 N. Butler</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>244 N. Butler</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>240 N. Butler</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td>&quot;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129 E. Cain St.</td>
<td>G. Sanders, tenant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134 E. Cain St.</td>
<td>M. Brown, &quot;</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153 E. Cain St.</td>
<td>E. Rivers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120 E. Cain St.</td>
<td>R. Johnson, tenant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>128 E. Cain St.</td>
<td>L. Lankin, tenant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130 E. Cain St.</td>
<td>Boyd, tenant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132 E. Cain St.</td>
<td>B. Harris, tenant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136 E. Cain St.</td>
<td>D. Hardy, tenant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 E. Cain St.</td>
<td>H. Wood, tenant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>155 E. Cain St. Rear(M. Williams, tenant)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157 E. Cain St.</td>
<td>E. Rivers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114 Tanner's Alley(B. Walker, tenant)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115 Tanners' Alley(Shorter, tenant)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120 Tanner's Alley(Harper, tenant)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127 Tanner's Alley(A. Kelsey, tenant)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125 Tanner's Alley(I. Walker, tenant)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**COMPLAINT**

- Toilet needs repairing
- Trash wagons fail to come.
- Do not call for trash.
- Toilet out of order.
- Toilet very bad.
- Toilets out of order.
- Water connection bad.
- No toilet.
- Water stands in back yard.
- Toilet pipe leaks.
- Toilets out of order.
- Water connection bad.
- No water in toilet.
- Toilet out of order.
- Toilet bad condition.
- Waterworks stopped up.
- Toilet needs fixing.
- Toilets out of order.
- Toilet bad condition.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ADDRESS</th>
<th>OWNER</th>
<th>AGENT</th>
<th>COMPLAINT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>145 E.Ellis St.</td>
<td>(Webster, tenant)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Toilet bad condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158 E.Ellis St.</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Smith-Ewing-Rankin</td>
<td>Toilet bad condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124 E.Ellis St.</td>
<td>(M.Freeman, tenant)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>No water connection.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160 E.Ellis St.</td>
<td>Mr. Quimby</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Yard always wet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>136 E.Ellis St.</td>
<td>(S.Byrd, Tenant)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Toilet bad condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140 E.Ellis St.</td>
<td>(C.Johnson, tenant)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>No water nor toilet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166 Houston St.</td>
<td>(R.Lee, tenant)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>No water nor toilet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152 Houston St.</td>
<td>(A.Redd, tenant)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>No water nor toilet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150 Houston St.</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Toilet bad condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125 E.Harris St.</td>
<td>(A.Wynn, tenant)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Toilet in bad condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>91 Randon St.</td>
<td>(F.Jackson, tenant)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Toilet bad condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rear 96 Randon</td>
<td>Jas. W. Reeves</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>No toilet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97 Randon St.</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Sharp-Boylston-Day</td>
<td>Toilet out of order.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>263 Piedmont Ave.</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Sharp-Boylston-Day</td>
<td>No toilet, walls and windows bad condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225 Piedmont Ave.</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Smith-Ewing-Rankin</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>66 Logan's Alley</td>
<td>(Sara Bell, tenant)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>No water nor toilet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52 Logan's Alley</td>
<td>(A.Harris, tenant)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>No water nor toilet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56 Logan's Alley</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>7 in family live in two rooms. No water nor toilet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51 Logan's Alley</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>7 in family live in two rooms. No water nor toilet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>34 E.London Lane</td>
<td>(M.Newell, tenant)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>No toilet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34 A.London Lane</td>
<td>(E.Hester, tenant)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>No toilet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32 A.London Lane</td>
<td>(B.Hester, tenant)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>No toilet.</td>
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<tr>
<td>32B. London Lane</td>
<td>(S.Smith, tenant)</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Need lights badly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Brown St.</td>
<td>Mr. Geo. Lee</td>
<td>?</td>
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<td>AGENT</td>
<td>COMPLAINT</td>
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<tr>
<td>575 Glenn St.</td>
<td>Mrs. Mollie Robinson</td>
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<td>Street work needed badly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 Ogden St.</td>
<td>Mr. Joe Caldwell</td>
<td></td>
<td>Street in bad condition-no lights.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 A. Bowie St.</td>
<td>Cannon</td>
<td></td>
<td>No lights-very dark-rough-house needs repairs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>183 Murray Ave.</td>
<td>S. M. Johnson</td>
<td></td>
<td>Need lights also street worked.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29 Dorothy St.</td>
<td>Ella Atkins</td>
<td></td>
<td>Streets need work at once.</td>
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<tr>
<td>455 Ira St.</td>
<td>Occupant</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bad streets - work needed</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carter St.</td>
<td>C.A. Sesson</td>
<td></td>
<td>Plumbing terrible.</td>
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<tr>
<td>30-32 &quot;</td>
<td>C.A. Sesson</td>
<td></td>
<td>Plumbing bad condition.</td>
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<tr>
<td>34-40 &quot;</td>
<td>A.F. Herndon</td>
<td></td>
<td>Bad sewerage.</td>
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<tr>
<td>38-48 Electric St. ?</td>
<td>?</td>
<td></td>
<td>City uses for dumping ground.</td>
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<tr>
<td>277-259-261-265 Rhodes St.</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>Lynch</td>
<td>Sewer seems stopped from main sewer.</td>
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<td>District Directors --</td>
<td>Aids.</td>
<td>Families</td>
<td>Persons</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dist.I Miss Ida Johnson</td>
<td>8</td>
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<td>853</td>
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<td>Dist.II Miss Carrie Taylor</td>
<td>7</td>
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<td>548</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dist.III Mrs. Ella Shepard</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>94</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dist.IV Miss Lula Rush</td>
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<td>600</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dist.V Mrs. Charlotte Thomas</td>
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<td>82</td>
<td>240</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dist.VI Mrs. Echols</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>566</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dist.VII Mrs. H. Barnett</td>
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<td>120</td>
<td>375</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dist.VIII F.M.Board</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>Dist.IX Mrs. I.Hardin</td>
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<td>Dist.X Mrs. Cook</td>
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<td>Dist.XI Mrs. Cholston</td>
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<td>Dist.XII Mrs. Henry</td>
<td>10</td>
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## APPENDIX NO. 14 (Continued)
### COMPLETE LIST OF 16 ZONES AND CHAIRMEN - 1921

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Areas</th>
<th>Chairmen</th>
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<tr>
<td>Zone A</td>
<td>N-10th St., E-State St., S-North Ave., W-Ashby St.</td>
<td>Mrs. Abbie Perkins, 745 W. North Ave.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zone B</td>
<td>N-North Ave., E-Southern R.R., S-Simpson St., W-Ashby St.</td>
<td>Mrs. James Jones, 92 Lambert St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone C</td>
<td>N, E-Southern R.R., S-W. Hunter St., W-Ashby St.</td>
<td>Mrs. J.T. Hill, 363 W. Hunter St.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Zone D</td>
<td>N-W. Hunter St., E-Southern R.R., S-Southern R.R. &amp; Park, W-Ashby St.</td>
<td>Miss Carrie Taylor, 106 Markham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone E</td>
<td>N-Southern R.R., E-Windsor, S-University Ave., W-Stewart Ave.</td>
<td>Mrs. H. W. Bennett, 80 Hubbard St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone F</td>
<td>N-North Ave., E-Boulevard, S-Forrest Ave., W-W. Peachtree St.</td>
<td>Mrs. Mary L. T. Irvin, 204 E. Linden St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone G</td>
<td>N-North Ave., E-Bedford &amp; Boulevard, S-Forrest Ave., W-Courtland St.</td>
<td>Mrs. G. W. Owens, 107 W. Pine St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone H</td>
<td>N-Forrest Ave., E-Boulevard, S-Houston St., W-Courtland</td>
<td>Mrs. M. A. Ford, 242 E. Cain St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zone I</td>
<td>N-Houston St., E-Boulevard, S-Ga. R. R., W-Courtland</td>
<td>Mrs. DuBose, 63 S. Jackson St.</td>
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</table>
APPENDIX NO. 14 (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>N</th>
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<th>W</th>
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<tr>
<td>K</td>
<td>N-Ge. R. R.</td>
<td>Mrs. Georgia Washburn</td>
<td>Grant St.</td>
<td>Little St.</td>
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<tr>
<td>L</td>
<td>N-Ormond St.</td>
<td>Mrs. Marion Peters, 103 Violet</td>
<td>Rawlins</td>
<td>A. &amp; W.P. R.R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>N-Englewood</td>
<td>Mrs. L. J. Price, So. Atlanta, Gammon Ave.</td>
<td>City Limits</td>
<td>Brown St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>N-Whitehall St.</td>
<td>Mrs. Alston, 194 McDaniell</td>
<td>Capitol Ave.</td>
<td>Southern R. R.</td>
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<tr>
<td>O</td>
<td>N-Wylie St.</td>
<td>Mrs. Lillie Simms, 30 Oliver St.</td>
<td>S- Moreland Ave.</td>
<td>Fair St.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q</td>
<td>Edgewood - Mrs. R. L. Douthard - 140 Boulevard - DeKalb.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>Oakland City.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
APPENDIX NO. 14 (Continued)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OR PLANNING COMMITTEE

Mr. Lemuel Foster, Chairman
Mr. J. C. Robinson
Mr. J. A. Robinson
Mr. C. L. Harper
Mr. W. F. Faulkner
Mrs. A. D. Jones
Mrs. John Hope
Mrs. D. R. Porter
Miss Carrie Dukes
Miss Rosa Lowe, Secretary

Urban League
Chamber of Commerce
Life Insurance Companies
Y.M.C.A.
Public Schools
Neighborhood Unions
Zone Chairman
Educational Agent, Anti-Tb. Assn.
Anti-Tb. Assn.

ZONE CHAIRMEN

Zone A - Mrs. A. Perkins
Zone B - Mrs. Jas. Jones
Zone C - Mrs. J. T. Hill
Zone D - Miss Carrie Taylor
Zone E - Mrs. H. W. Bennett, Ass't, Mrs. Harrison
Zone F - Mrs. Tela Irvin
Zone G - Mrs. G. W. Owens
Zone H - Mrs. M. A. Ford
Zone I - Mrs. Dubose
Zone J - Mrs. J. R. Porter
Zone K - Mrs. Georgia Washburn
Zone L - Mrs. M. C. Peters
Zone M - Mrs. L. J. Price
Zone N - Mrs. Alston
Zone O - Mrs. Lillie Sims
Zone P - Mrs. G. A. Pullum
Zone Q - Mrs. R. L. Douthard

NEIGHBORHOOD UNION EXECUTIVES

Mrs. M. R. Tolliver
Mrs. Ella Buffington
Mrs. Hattie Barnett

Mrs. Emma Sharpe
Mrs. Roberts
Mrs. H. W. Whitaker

Mrs. Finch
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Schools</th>
<th>Seats</th>
<th>Enrollment</th>
<th>No. Rooms</th>
<th>No. full time Teachers</th>
<th>No. part time Teachers</th>
<th>No. Classes</th>
<th>No. full time sessions</th>
<th>No. pupils double sessions</th>
<th>No. pupils triple sessions</th>
<th>No. Pupils 2 1/2 hour grades</th>
<th>Pupils moving to city past year</th>
<th>Full time Pupils</th>
<th>Half Day teachers</th>
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<td>223</td>
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Public School Buildings - 18
Public School Enrollment - 12,570
Public School seating capacity - 6,096
Public School Rooms - 131
Public School Teachers - 178
Full Time Pupils - 215

Pupils receiving: 31/2 hours per day - 8,369
21/2 " " " - 2,632
4 " " " - 956

Census of school children:
White 36,066
Colored 18,097
Total 54,165
Not enrolled- 5,527
APPENDIX NO. 16
THE NEIGHBORHOOD UNION
AN ORGANIZATION FOR THE IMPROVEMENT AND CULTURE OF THE
COMMUNITY
"...and thy neighbor as thyself"
Let Your Gifts Express Your Interest
CAMPAIGN NOVEMBER 2-16
1925

The Neighborhood Union Operates

1. A free Dental Clinic for deserving clients.
2. Free Medical Clinic.
3. A free Neighborhood House, 256 Fraser Street.
4. Makes surveys of community life and problems for persons
   or organizations interested in Community welfare.
5. Gives expert advice and aid on the solving of
   Community problems.
6. Organizes Neighborhoods and Neighborhood Clubs.

---------

The Neighborhood Union has the cooperation of the following
institutions:

1. The Atlanta Dental Association.
2. The Medical Association.
3. The Metropolitan Nursing Service.
4. The Public Schools.
5. The Churches.
6. The Clubs.
7. The Various Neighborhoods.
8. The Atlanta Independent.
What the Neighborhood Union Has Done--

1. The Neighborhood Union is the only colored organization that has stayed on the firing line and for 18 years has fought for the highest development and the protection of the youth of our race.

2. The Neighborhood Union supplied the first playground for Negroes in Atlanta and continued to fight for recreation until the City supplied three school-yard playgrounds which were operated during summer months.

3. The first vacation schools opened in Atlanta were under the direction of the Neighborhood Union, and held in the public school buildings.

4. Through the direct efforts of the Neighborhood Union the first Colored juvenile officer was appointed in Atlanta.

5. It has been the Neighborhood Union which has stood beside the defenseless mother for the protection of her child.

6. The Neighborhood Union fought and won the fight for more and better schools. The fight is still on for additional schools.

7. It is the Neighborhood Union that is pleading with Atlanta for more street lights and better streets and the elimination of surface closets.

8. The first Social Service Institute was operated by the Neighborhood Union at Morehouse College September, 1918 and 1919.

9. The Neighborhood Union has been pleading with the street car company since 1908 for better accommodation and protection for Negroes on the street cars.

10. It was the Neighborhood Union that made the survey of con-
ditions at Washington Park after its first season, 1921, and applied to the authorities and the ministers for the protection for the youth of our race.

11. It was the Neighborhood Union that has brought National honors four different years to Atlanta:

1. National Silver Loving Cup.
2. Pennant.
3. 2nd National Prize - Better Homes.
4. 1st National Prize - Better Homes.

Atlanta, Georgia, October 27, 1925.

The Neighborhood Union is doing the kind of social welfare work that is worthy of the support of every citizen of Atlanta.

Signed, B. J. DAVIS

To Whom It May Concern:

This is to certify that I am well acquainted with the Neighborhood Union and its workers. I am well acquainted with the work it has done for the last fifteen years in this community. It has done much for the moral and social betterment of our people. I do not believe any other institution in our midst is doing or can do the same work.

Very truly, PEYTON A. ALLEN.

Atlanta, Georgia, October 28, 1925.

The best thing I see in the Neighborhood Union is that it is dedicated to the task of finding facts. The failure to furnish facts in
making an argument or appeal has doomed many a good cause started for our people. The Neighborhood Union finds facts not only to justify its own existence, but to aid that of similar social organizations. In addition to fact-finding it seeks to apply Truth (fact) in many of its activities. If any one fails to see the value of this fact-finding and fact-using, he either needs enlightenment or else the Neighborhood Union has not yet had a full opportunity to demonstrate its complete usefulness under his observation.

Signed, D. D. Crawford

EXECUTIVE BOARD
Mr. J. A. Robinson
Dr. J. H. Lewis
Dr. E. R. Carter
Dr. A. D. Jones
Mrs. C. H. Johnson
Dr. R. M. Reddick
Dr. John Hope
Dr. D. D. Crawford
Mrs. A. D. Jones
Mr. E. M. Martin
Mrs. John Hope
Bishop J. S. Flipper
Mrs. D. B. Whitaker

BIG GIFTS COMMITTEE
Mrs. Willie Daniels
APPENDIX NO. 18 (Continued)

Mr. B. J. Davis
Mrs. H. S. Murphy
Miss Edna McGruder
Mr. J. A. Robinson
Mrs. Tobie Grant
Mrs. Georgia Washburn

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LIST OF ZONE CHAIRMEN

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<td>Mrs. Carrie Taylor</td>
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<td>Mrs. Lucia Bishop</td>
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APPENDIX NO. 16 (Continued)

Mrs. Mary L. Irvin Zone H.
Mrs. B. J. Davis Zone I.
Georgia Crawford Zone J.
Mrs. J. R. Porter Zone K.
Mrs. Georgia Washburn Zone L.
Mrs. Marion Peters Zone M.
Mrs. M. S. Davage Zone N.
Mrs. E. H. Martin Zone N.
Miss McGruder Zone N.
Mrs. Lillian Sims Zone O.
Mrs. Joe Hill Zone O.
Mrs. R. S. Douthard Zone P.
Mrs. W. H. King Zone Q.
Mrs. E. T. Landrum Zone R.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Bishop J. S. Flipper
Dr. B. J. Davis
Dr. R. M. Reddick
Dr. J. B. Brown
Mr. C. W. Green
Mrs. Georgia Washburn
Pres. John Hope
Mrs. John Hope
Mr. W. R. Chivers
Prof. C. W. Hill
APPENDIX NO. 16 (Continued)

Mr. J. H. Baskin
Mr. Gouldrock
Mr. S. W. Walker
Mrs. Willie Daniel
Mr. James Arnold
Mr. A. M. Carter
Rev. E. L. Braithwaite
Rev. James Nabirt
Rev. A. B. McCoy
Mr. H. L. Ferrell
Mr. J. L. Wheeler
Mrs. W. L. Gholston
Rev. W. B. Lawrence
Rev. G. H. Carter
Rev. A. F. Bailey
Mr. C. C. Gentry
Rev. R. H. Ward
Rev. Timothy Saine
Rev. T. T. Taylor
Dr. Travis
Mr. S. M. Lee
Rev. C. Y. Brown
Find attached a copy of our report which is for your information. My understanding is that this report is strictly confidential and that not one part of it is to be viewed by or released to the public except through the Chairman of the Commission—Dr. R. R. Moton.¹

¹ Letter to Mrs. John Hope from T. M. Campbell telling her of a report attached. (June 13, 1927).
APPENDIX NO. 17 (Continued)

CONFIDENTIAL

PRELIMINARY REPORT OF A COMMITTEE REPRESENTING THE COLORED ADVISORY COMMISSION OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY FLOOD RELIEF ON RESCUE AND RELIEF ASSISTANCE AND REHABILITATION AMONG COLORED FLOOD SUFFERERS.

Committee left Memphis, Tennessee, June 3, 1927, from thence to Mound Bayou, Mississippi, where we learned that Cleveland Camp had closed. Miss Estell Montgomery and Mrs. Roberts had been employed there as nurses, Doctors Fields, Johnson and Williams in charge of health conditions with one isolation ward, and Dr. A. M. Snowden, who is county demonstration agent for Boliver County, in charge of the camp under the Red Cross and military officials. The camp was established April 26 with an attendance of 2200. We were told that in establishing this camp the local white people organized a relief committee, and realizing that the majority of the refugees who were to come to this particular camp would be Negroes, they sent for the Colored county agent and said: "We are going to be responsible for the white refugees who come to this camp and we expect you people to look after the Negroes. We will give you everything you need to make it comfortable for them". Hence the forming of a permanent organization, composed of nine leading white people and nine leading Colored people who served in an advisory capacity.

We found upon inquiry that the department of health was well organized and that the death rate according to reports was unusually low, despite the fact that the camp was meagerly equipped, especially with reference to cots. We were told that many requests were made for cots but it seemed that none were available, also that sanitary conditions, including sewerage disposal, drainage of camp and water supply were unusually good and that the food was wholesome and well prepared.
We were informed by some of the workers that no undue pressure was brought to bear upon refugees by landlords as to their return to their homes on the plantations. For example: One white land owner visited his tenants, and told them that if there were any of them who did not care to return to his plantations he would pay one dollar each on their railroad fares to any other place; out of one hundred and fifty of his tenants, only eight decided to go elsewhere. We inquired into the question of the probability of Negro tenants not receiving supplies that the Red Cross intended that should be furnished them without cost; the feeling was that there is some danger of the land owners charging their tenants for supplies furnished by Red Cross. The workers were not able to offer any tangible suggestion as to how such practices can be avoided.

On leaving Memphis the committee was informed that Camp Deeson in Coahoma County was closed, but we found when we got into the State that the Camp is still open. In conference with the colored farm and home demonstration agents who worked in cooperation with the local Red Cross at this camp we got the following reaction: Health conditions were fairly good except among a few who came into the camp sick. On inquiry we found that the local people, both white and colored, objected very strenuously to the soldiers and in some cases the planters looked upon all outside agencies with disfavor. In other words the planters were jealous of their Negro labor and did not want any outside interference. However, one planter who did not agree with the majority that soldiers were not needed, said he was glad that they had soldiers at the camp so as to keep the Negroes there, stating further that if the government takes our Negroes and our mules they might just as well take our land. We found that the colored people were very liberal in raising funds for the local Red Cross. Around Eight Hundred
Dollars ($800.00) was raised for this purpose.

The committee left Mound Bayou the morning of June 4th, and owing to high water was unable to get any nearer to Greenville than to the station of Metcalfe on the I. C. road where we took a small motor boat and went into Greenville a distance of about 4½ miles. This boat took us within seventy-five yards of the main part of the city, a large portion of which we found under two or three feet of water. We went immediately to the military headquarters and presented our credentials to Major Paxton who received us very cordially and gave us a brief resume of the activities of the National Guard since they have been established at that point. While in conference with him a relief worker brought into his office the recovered documents (Life insurance policies, etc.) of parties who had just been drowned, which he handed to us for inspection. Major Paxton issued official passes to the committee with a personal statement asking all parties having to do with administration to grant us the privilege of investigating all phases of the camp. He then personally conducted us to the local Red Cross headquarters where we met Mr. W. A. Percy, chairman, Washington County Chapter Red Cross, Mr. C. P. Williams, Assistant, Mr. J. N. Robertshaw, Chairman Feed Committee, Mr. William M. Harris, National Representative of the Red Cross. In conference with these officials we were able to get a rather clear insight into their methods of rescue and relief and rehabilitation. We were then conducted through the camp which was located on the levee by a National Red Cross Representative who showed us the minute workings of the organization. We saw huge stores of provisions including food and feed. The live stock, including Horses, mules and cows were also herded on the levee. We were told there were about 3000 refugees in the Greenville Camp proper and we were also told that Greenville was being used as a supply base for rationing around, 40000 people stationed along the levee in that vicinity. We
went into the tents of the refugees and in the main they seemed to be quite comfortable, some were overcrowded. Of course, we found the usual restlessness due to abnormal conditions. We visited the emergency hospital but the committee was most unfavorably impressed with the unsanitary condition of the whole situation.

We were permitted to inspect some of the questionnaires filled out by the refugees showing their needs of equipment including live stock, farm implements and household furnishings. In this connection refugees could not secure supplies without an order from a white person. The following copy of letter will give some idea as to the method used in determining the needy refugees:

Greenville, Mississippi
June 4, 1927

Mr. Harris, of the
Red Cross
City

Dear Sir:

The bearer of this letter, Hash Brown and his wife Sliza Brown are farmers, and live about eight miles south of Greenville, near Wayside, Mississippi. They are ready to go back to their farm as soon as the water leaves so they can get back and they expect to make a crop this year; but they have lost everything they have in the way of household effects and are flat without anything.

We will ask that you please investigate him and see if you think his case a meritorious one. As I see it they are very much in need of some help. They have tried to get work until they can get back on the lands they have rented this year. We will further say that these parties can get supplies to make this crop, but they cannot get along without some household supplies. Do the best you can for them.

Yours very truly,

LAMAR WATSON (White)
J. E. FARLEY ("")

We went from this point to the levee where hundreds of Colored laborers were engaged in construction work. We were told that in the past
much dissatisfaction had arisen caused by the outward signs of oppression exhibited by white overseers. For example: We were told that a squad of Negro workers were brought into the levee for work by a white overseer, who had a large revolver strapped to his side as though he were in charge of criminals. The local Colored workers on the levee objected to this condition so strenuously that this particular overseer was told that he would either have to take off his gun or he would not keep his tenants in camp.

We were told that the workers on these levees around Greenville were divided into two general classes: paid labor, about a dollar a day, and volunteer labor, which we understand was not paid any cash, but was rationed, so much per family. We were also informed that the methods instituted by the chairman of the local chapter of the American Red Cross in securing sufficient labor to carry on the work on the levees and elsewhere had caused much dissatisfaction and complaint among the Colored population. We were told that an order had been issued some weeks prior to our visit to Greenville, that no refugee could live in the city with relatives or in rented houses, but would have to live in the camp whether or not they were financially able to do otherwise. Realizing the gravity of the situation the local authorities of the Red Cross called a mass meeting with a view to impressing upon the Colored people the importance of adhering to their orders; it was at this particular meeting we were told that the Colored people were able to get the ear of the white officials and a counter proposal was suggested as follows by the Colored spokesman: We are citizens of Greenville and we have some leaders among our own people, we believe we know why it is so difficult to get our Colored people to work on the levee. We feel that the system of conscripting them is bad and if you will let us work out a plan I think we will get better results".
APPENDIX NO. 17 (Continued)

The effect upon the Colored people of the meeting was very wholesome. They were allowed to organize a Colored committee which has for its object the supplying of the necessary volunteer labor from the men living in Greenville. In order to insure the finishing of the levee on Sunday a special call was made. At the time our committee was in Greenville we saw the following bills passed around in all public places among Colored people:

500

COLORED

MEN WANTED!

At the foot of Main Street
Sunday Morning, June 5, 1927
At 6:00 o'clock

*****

This number of men must be had at once to avoid compulsory action. Volunteer your services today.

All men employed by the various concerns of this city are included in this number. Make your selection—Volunteer at 6:00 o'clock Sunday Morning or be FORCED to go 5:00 o'clock Sunday Evening.

Positively we are in urgent need of 500 men.

*****

Colored General Committee

Signed by: C. B. Young, Chairman
Lavye Chappell, Secretary.

It seems that the Colored people of the city used this method in order to avoid the embarrassment of conscription. The members of the Colored committee were willing to have their prominent Colored citizens
humiliated in this way. We were present the morning that the five hundred men were called to work on the protective levee and we were informed that more than this number responded. All of which seems to substantiate the theory that wherever the Colored people were allowed to figure in the making of places affecting their welfare in the camps, or in other words, where they were allowed to assume some responsibility there was less friction and a better spirit existed between the races.

The committees returned to the local office of the chairman of the Red Cross where further conference was held. Our attention was called to some of the general orders issued in the evening papers, as follows:

NOTICE TO EMPLOYEES

June 3, 1927.

I hereby request all employers to pay their employees, so far as possible the normal wage. This will largely aid in restoring business to the normal state and will relieve the Red Cross of the burden of rationing their employees. A wage as low as $1.00 a day should only be paid by those who can absolutely afford to pay no more.

(Signed)
A. A. Percy, Chairman
Washington County Chapter American Red Cross.

Referring to certain other orders that had been issued prior to the visit of the committee to Greenville and published in the press, we made the observation that some of those orders imposed hardships upon the Colored population. For example: One order stated: "That no rations would be issued to Greenville Negro women and children unless there is a man in the family which fact must be certified by a white person". Discussing these orders with Mr. Percy, these explanations were advanced. He said that the newspaper articles going the rounds were copied from the Daily Greenville paper verbatim, but the misprint was made by the Greenville Daily
paper. The error, he said, we corrected the next day in the local paper but unfortunately none of the out of town papers carried the correction. The fact is, he said, "We have had to change our orders almost every day in order to try to meet the existant needs. For instance, he said, "We issued an order requiring all men to come to headquarters for rations, provided they worked, either in the paid labor gang or volunteer labor gang. The result was that scores remained away and sent their wives for rations. We then issued an order that no Negro families who did not have a man at the head could get rations without an order certified by a white person. This plan was a failure because a large percentage of the women came with their orders certified by white persons which made it look as thought most of them had become widows over night".

The committee listened to many complaints; we were told for example: When the water first came into Greenville it seemed that the National Guardsmen and Boy Scouts who were detailed for duty went far beyond their authority, to the point of intimidating the Colored refugees. Stories were told of cases where men carrying their belongings on their shoulders, leading their wives and children to points of safety, were held up at the point of guns, made to drop their belongings, leave their families and form into squads to work on the protection levee. Another instance was cited where a young Colored man came along the street with two girls. A boy scout told him that they wanted him on the levee. The Colored boy asked permission to escort the girls to their home. Whereupon the scout said in a very rough manner that the girls knew the way home. The Colored boy asked if he would be allowed to change clothes, only to be refused, cursed and marched to the levee at the point of a gun.

We were informed that the city was under martial law, which re-
APPENDIX NO. 17 (Continued)

quired that every person, whether white or colored, should have a pass. We were also informed that there was much discrimination in enforcing this law between white and Colored people. Cases were cited where Colored people, even though they had their passes, were roughly handled and insulted.

The committee arrived in Vicksburg, Mississippi, June 5th. On June 7th we went to Red Cross headquarters where we met the officers in charge who took us directly to the camp. We found the Vicksburg camp advantageously located in the National Park. There were about three thousand refugees left in this camp, hundreds having already returned to their homes in the Delta. As rapidly as the water recedes and ample provisions can be made for their departure, others are leaving each day. The majority of the refugees in this particular camp were from farms. Apparently, the Red Cross and military authorities were functioning harmoniously, and, seemingly, very effectively. However, the committee was informed by refugees in the camp that a group of about twenty-five men refugees were corralled in their attempt to leave the camp, to avoid being drafted for work on the river front, and severely whipped by National Guardsman.

The committee was pleased to note that this camp had a diet kitchen, emergency hospital, two Colored nurses whose work was supervised by a National Red Cross nurse (white) who gave us valuable information as to care and conditions of the patients. The committee was surprised to find that, apparently, no special precautions were taken in any of the camps visited to prevent the spread of venereal diseases among the refugees. We found the general topography of the camp in good shape, including the toilets and other sewage disposal places, and wash houses. Lime was spread around each tent as a disinfectant.

The committee arrived at Matchen, Mississippi, Tuesday night,
June 7. Wednesday morning we went directly to the Red Cross headquarters where we were cordially received and directed to the camp. Upon our arrival, we met the commanding officer who gave us authority to inspect the camp. First, we went into the mess tent and found plenty of wholesome food being cooked in a very sanitary manner. Previously, we had heard some complaints that the white people had been served a better grade of food than the Colored, but we were fortunate in being there at meal time and observed that the same kind of food was being served to both white and Colored. We were impressed with the apparent contentment of the refugees in this camp, and with the fact that the camp at Natchez seemed to have been the only one where the refugees were fed three times a day. All of the other camps visited by this committee served only twice a day, except to men who were working. The committee was also favorably impressed with the recreational facilities, which included an amphitheater with piano and moving picture outfit, community singing, religious services, and games for young people. This was, by far, the cleanest and best ordered camp that the committee visited, and the consensus of opinion is, that most of the favorable conditions observed are an outgrowth of a measure passed by the local authorities, providing for a complete Colored organization with power to act in all emergencies.

COMMITTEE:  Mrs. John Hope, Georgia
Dr. J. B. Martin, Tennessee
Miss M. E. Williams, Alabama
Mr. T. M. Campbell, Alabama
APPENDIX NO. 18
NEIGHBORHOOD UNION
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

STATISTICAL REVIEW OF WORK
January 1–June 15, 1928

EXHIBIT C

27 Medical clinics were held.
152 Children were weighed, measured, and examined.
12 Dental clinics were held with 54 patients.
66 Families were represented in the medical clinics.
71 Children received medicine without charge.
11 Children received milk regularly without charge.
8 Children were referred to Grady Hospital for further treatment.
2 Children were ordered sent to the Battle Hill T. B. Sanatorium
by the examining physician.
3 Health Classes were organized for the women in the community.
78 Women were enrolled in these classes.
10 Women received Red Cross certificates in Home Hygiene and Care of
the sick.
1 Class in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick for the students of the
Atlanta School of Social Work was taught at the Neighbor-
hood Union Center by the nurse in charge.
2 Boys' clubs were organized. (Enrollment, 112; meetings, weekly).
2 Girls' clubs were organized. (Enrollment, 96).
2376 Pieces of Literature were distributed.

Community Work

The students of the Atlanta School of Social Work organized a
Neighborhood in the west side, stressing health as their main project.

Sixty-eight families were included in a survey made by the
Sociology Class of Morehouse College; directed by Professor Chivers. This
was a housing survey emphasizing health.

National Negro Health Week was sponsored by this organization.
The organization also sponsored the annual Clean-Up Campaign and a Health
Exhibit at Spelman College during the meeting of the State Teachers' Association.

8 Clinics for school children were held during health week.
29 Doctors assisted in the examinations.
More than 800 school children were examined; many defects were found and
reported to the teachers and to the Health Committee.
APPENDIX NO. 18 (Continued)

NEIGHBORHOOD UNION

ATLANTA, GEORGIA
1928

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

EXHIBIT F

Andrews, Mrs. Ludie
Carter, Mr. A. M.
Crawford, Dr. D. D.
Daniels, Mrs. Willie
Davage, Mrs. M. S.
Davis, Mrs. J. W.
Flipper, Bishop J. S.
Greene, Mr. C. W.
Hope, Dr. John
Hope, Mrs. John
Johnson, C. H., Mrs.
Johnson, Mrs. S. M.
Jones, Dr. A. D.
Jones, Mrs. A. D.
Lewis, Dr. J. H.
Martin, Mr. E. M.
Read, Miss Florence M.
Reddick, Dr. R. M.
Walker, Mr. S. W. (Chairman)
Washburn, Mrs. Georgia
Whitaker, Mrs. Dora

Morehouse College
National Benefit Insurance Company
230 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
72 Fulton Street, S. E.
Clark University, South Atlanta
209 Boulevard, N. E.
National Benefit Insurance Company
Morehouse College
Morehouse College
215 Boulevard, N. E.
68 Chestnut Street, S. W.
230 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
572 Tatnall Street, S. W.
Morris Brown University
Atlanta Life Insurance Company
Spelman College
230 Auburn Avenue, N. E.
466 Fraser Street, S. E.
492 Johnson Avenue
113 Chestnut Street, S. W.
Dear M________________:

The Parent-Teachers' Council of Colored Schools is sponsoring a drive to get 5,000 members in their "Buy a pair of shoes" movement, for the purpose of furnishing shoes to unfortunate children in Atlanta who are unable to be in school, or who have had to drop out because of insufficient foot-wear.

A small sum of ten cents (10¢) per month will help provide shoes for these children.

Will you please help?

Sincerely yours,

M. J. Finch
I. B. Hill
Chairmen in Charge

Every effort was resorted to to aid pupils to remain in school, especially high school pupils. Mrs. Finch is the Colored attendance officer of the Atlanta Public School System.
C. L. Harper, Principal

Dear Mrs. Hill,

I appreciate very much, the coat you gave me yesterday, June 4, as soon as I got home I untied the bundle and looked it over carefully. After I had examined it carefully, I decided to wear it to school today.

Best of all I like the way it fits. If I had the trousers to the coat it would be impossible for me to speak to anybody.

Another thing that made me feel proud was that the coat came in at a needed time. The old saying is that a friend in need is a friend indeed.

May health, happiness, and peace follow you as your shadow.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) Sylvester Clark

A member of the Executive Committee of the Neighborhood Union was this student's teacher. Noting his bare and cold condition, she referred him to the Neighborhood Center with reference. The above letter is self-explanatory.
### APPENDIX NO. 18 (Continued)

Financial Report of the Neighborhood Union  
October 28 - December 7, 1931.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October 28</td>
<td>Brought forward</td>
<td>$106.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 26</td>
<td>Mrs. Ida Hill</td>
<td>$62.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>Community Relief</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>Mrs. I. Hall</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 31</td>
<td>Mrs. I. Hall (Sal.)</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 5</td>
<td>Georgia Power Company</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 6</td>
<td>Mrs. Ida Hill (Relief)</td>
<td>34.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 11</td>
<td>Mrs. Ida Hill (Sal.)</td>
<td>12.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 21</td>
<td>J. R. Johnson (Coal)</td>
<td>8.45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 12</td>
<td>Lamar Rankin</td>
<td>3.19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 23</td>
<td>Southern Bell Telephone Co.</td>
<td>7.50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 23</td>
<td>Mrs. John Hope (Relief)</td>
<td>50.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 24</td>
<td>Mrs. John Hope</td>
<td>75.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1</td>
<td>David T. Howard Jr. High School</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 5</td>
<td>Mrs. Ida Hill</td>
<td>16.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 5</td>
<td>Georgia Power Company</td>
<td>1.48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Amount received

- Community Chest: $25.00
- Carnival of Unemployment Relief Committee of Neighborhood Union: $432.62 (Partial Report)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November 12</td>
<td>Mrs. I. Hill (Community Chest)</td>
<td>25.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 24</td>
<td>Mrs. John Hope</td>
<td>75.56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1</td>
<td>David T. Howard Jr. High School</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Total: $764.41

**BALANCE: $398.82**

Amount received from the Carnival of the Neighborhood Union of Unemployment Relief Committee: $432.62

Amount received from the David T. Howard Junior High School: 100.00

---

* Last figures of Carnival $500.00
APPENDIX NO. 18 (Continued)

Report of a Health Campaign Conducted Through the Pre-School Age Clinic of the Neighborhood Union by the Unemployment Committee During the Months of April, May, and June - 1931.

The Neighborhood Union, through its Unemployment Committee, early in the spring planned a "Health Campaign" to be carried on in the 16 districts organized by the special committee. The work of the committee was very effective. The cooperation of the workers among which were trained social workers and registered nurses was splendid.

Summary of Work

Center - Total visits to clinic - 193; Total physicians' hours - 52; secretary's visits to homes - 127; total mothers attending meetings - 86.

Other Aid Given Children - Assistance rendered in medicine and nutrition: Cod Liver oil, milk, medicine, Total thus aided - 134.

Literature Distributed - Literature on typhoid fever, feeding, advice concerning care of babies and children of pre-school age was distributed during the period. Total - 47 copies.

Referred Cases - Total number of families referred to the Tuberculosis Association for examination - 2.

Grady Hospital cases - The Unemployment Committee in its health campaign sent to the Center adult patients. These patients were referred to Grady Hospital or to private physicians. Total number - 10.

Dental Work Done Free - Children received dental work free of charge. Total - 2.

Vaccination Activities - The Health Committee is rounding up the children for vaccination. City nurses are cooperating with the doctor of the Center in doing this work. Total number nurses cooperating - 3.

1. Report on Health Campaign and Clinic for the months April, May, and June, 1931, to the Community Chest by Dr. Sherard, Physician in Charge, and Mrs. Ludie Andrews, R. N. Nurse in charge.
Headed by Mrs. C. M. Pitts (Colored) first woman to head Chest Drive. The Colored people of Atlanta have never needed the Community Chest and its sixteen agencies which serve Colored more than ever this year. Think of the wonderful work these agencies do. They shelter helpless orphans. They relieve the hearts of working mothers by caring for their children during the day. They help build health. They seek jobs for the unemployed. They help the poor and unfortunate. They work for interracial sympathy and understanding. They give free legal advice and help. They build character and self-reliance of boys and girls.

A Year's Program for Colored People. Do you know: That 2600 Colored families receive relief each month. That, on an average of 127 Colored orphans are cared for each month. That, in addition to those receiving relief, over 6000 Colored receive some kind of service each month from the sixteen Chest Agencies serving Colored. That each month 192 children are cared for in the Chest Nurseries.

Appeal for Relief Aid. Give one day's pay to this splendid work of human helpfulness - or more, if you have been fortunate. This year there is greater unemployment and more suffering than we have ever known. Emergency relief, food, clothing and fuel for the jobless is one of the objectives of this Campaign. Help remove the cause for crime, want and suffering. Do your bit. Contribute to the Community Chest.

Colored Chest Agencies (16). Your dollars to the Community Chest help support these Agencies serving Colored people.

1. Atlanta Community Chest Drive, 1933.
Carrie Steele Logan Home. Orphaned, destitute, and homeless boys and girls given tender home care and training.

Leonard Street Orphans' Home. Orphaned, destitute, and homeless girls given home shelter, care and training.

Gate City Day Nursery. Little children cared for daily in two day nurseries while their mothers are away at work. Meals are served and baths given these children. Medical examination each week.

Family Welfare Society. Families given relief and other service by the five Colored workers of this society.

Tuberculosis Society. Tubercular patients treated, free laboratory tests given, thousands of visits made by the Colored workers in homes.

Travelers' Aid Society. Thousands of confused, lost and destitute Colored travelers given aid.

Community Employment Service. Free jobs found for colored men and women.

Y. W. C. A. Phyllis Wheatley Branch. Colored girls given a healthy, social life, gymnasium, swimming, employment courses in home nursing and the like.

Y.M.C.A. Butler Street Branch. Men and boys provided with a wholesome life, dormitories, gymnasium, swimming and other activities.

Urban League. Studies and improves the living and working conditions of Colored people.

Atlanta School of Social Work. Trains young Colored people, to work among the needy and suffering of their own race.

American Red Cross. Colored families and individuals given relief.
APPENDIX NO. 18 (Continued)

Georgia Committee on Interracial Co-Operation. Promotes and creates better relations between the races.

Neighborhood Union. Care of babies and instruction of mothers.

Atlanta Chapter American Red Cross. Service to families of disabled service men; help to humanity in distress.

Atlanta Legal Aid Society. Free legal advice and service in courts.

Atlanta Community Chest Drive "Set-Up" Negro Division. Officers:
Mr. C. M. Pitts, General Chairman; Mrs. M. Agnes Jones, Co-Chairman; Mrs. John Hope, Co-Chairman; Mrs. R. E. Thomas, Co-Chairman; R. A. Johnson, Secretary.


District Chairmen. West Side - Mrs. H. S. Murphy; Summer Hill - W. J. Arnold; South Atlanta - Mrs. R. N. Brooks; Fourth Ward - L. J. Harper; Mrs. J. J. Wheeler, Co-Chairman; Pittsburg - Mrs. S. Cunningham; North Side - Miss Belle Paschall.
APPENDIX NO. 19

Table

UNEMPLOYMENT DISTRICT REPORT 1932.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Different people in district worked with since July 1</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Different families helped since January 1</td>
<td>1,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Individuals helped since July 1</td>
<td>4,042</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimate of relief in pounds, dollars and cents given since January 1931</td>
<td>4,128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meetings held</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conferences held</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number in district cooperated in relief work</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garments given</td>
<td>1,276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoes given</td>
<td>1,684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Household goods distributed - furniture, household utilities</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CLINIC REPORT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-School age children</td>
<td>684</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk furnished</td>
<td>178</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cod Liver Oil</td>
<td>432</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
It has seemed expedient, in this study, to assemble in one section a statistical summary of the Neighborhood Union for many reasons. From the beginning until its entrance into the Community Chest, it had no regular income upon which to depend except a small gift from the Woman's Baptist Missionary Association, which paid the salary of the matron of the center and voluntary donations.

The statistical reports show the financial problems confronting the organization from the beginning, the vicissitudes, and the reaction of those having faith in the usefulness of the institution. Its activities, its co-operation with all agencies for the good of all the people, devoting its time in working in homes of the needy people, devoting its special workers, such as nurses, special investigators and recreational directors. Through the zones which include the entire city, the Chairmen and their Committees sought to help in every way possible the sanitary conditions and labored to improve housing conditions of the great mass of people who had to look to this social influence for betterment of their condition. And this mammoth piece of work was done without resources, without any definite income - work worth many hundreds of dollars in surveys alone.

Sources of Revenue

1908-1915: Carnivals, personal contributions from men and women, boys and girls, concerts, these donations amounted to about $700.00, with about $100.00 supplemented by other donors.

Cost of Social Center $1,600 with 6% interest. $1,200 was paid on this property and then transferred to the West Fair Street Property.
1915 - The Women's Home Mission Society donated the salary of a worker for the Neighborhood Union Center.

Field Day Exhibits netted a few hundred dollars which were divided between the Gate City Kindergarten Association and the Neighborhood Union.

1924 - The financial vicissitudes lasted until 1924 when it became a member of the Atlanta Community Chest Organization, and scarcely had it adjusted itself to its new financial program than the Chest took steps to drop it from its payroll.

1925 - November 11, the Union was forced to launch a campaign for funds because this attitude of the Chest, but on proof from the public that the Neighborhood Union's service justified its support, the Chest reconsidered and the organization was reinstated with so drastic a cut it has never recovered.

From that period on, the Neighborhood Union has suffered reverses from a financial point of view. No longer can it make drives. Tag Days cannot be sponsored. Yet it must keep its place in the Chest for the prestige it gets from being listed in a recognized agency, fostered by the city government, and approved by municipal and civic organizations interested in social relief.

The following statistical data will give a more definite idea of the receipts and expenditures as well as some budgets and a proposed program, calling for a large amount of expenditures. As conditions exist now, with the State taking over Child Welfare, with the Federal Government supervising it to some extent, with the present "New Deal" Program; with a better attitude towards public health projects for all, there is little hope that the Union will function in all the activities which its charter grants, hence, a program calling for such expansion would not receive the financial support required to promote it.

Turning our attention to the Statistical data of the Neighborhood Union we read as follows:
APPENDIX NO. 20 (Continued)
NEIGHBORHOOD UNION
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

FINANCIAL REPORT OF PROPERTY

EXHIBIT E

Building Fund

Sale of Old Property
Less:
   Unpaid notes $469.50
   Lawyer's fee  12.50

Balance $3518.00

Cost of New Neighborhood Center - Fair Street Property

   Land $1750.00
   Street improvement, building material and labor 1768.00

Total $3518.00

Part of material and labor contributed.
Part of equipment contributed.

Improvement of Fair Street Property by Barge Thompson

   Added Rooms $400.00

(Contribution of builders)

Sale of Fair Street Property to the Federal Government. $6370.00
## Statistical Financial Report (Summarized)

### Exhibit D

**January to August, 1924**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Brought forward</th>
<th>Received from Chest</th>
<th>Total cash in Month</th>
<th>Disbursements</th>
<th>Balance Beginning of Month</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>January</strong></td>
<td>$36.07</td>
<td>$416.66</td>
<td>$452.73</td>
<td>$324.67</td>
<td>$128.06</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>February</strong></td>
<td>128.06</td>
<td>416.66</td>
<td>544.72</td>
<td>510.55</td>
<td>34.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>March</strong></td>
<td>34.17</td>
<td>416.66</td>
<td>450.83</td>
<td>414.72</td>
<td>36.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>April</strong></td>
<td>36.11</td>
<td>350.00</td>
<td>386.11</td>
<td>351.14</td>
<td>54.97</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>May</strong></td>
<td>$54.97</td>
<td>299.60</td>
<td>354.57</td>
<td>326.30</td>
<td>$28.27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>June</strong></td>
<td>28.27</td>
<td>Gift from Zone 1</td>
<td>302.32</td>
<td>335.59</td>
<td>333.59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>July</strong></td>
<td>2.00</td>
<td>317.52</td>
<td>319.52</td>
<td>318.84</td>
<td>$0.68</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above table summarizes the financial transactions for January to August, 1924.
APPENDIX NO. 20 (Continued)
NEIGHBORHOOD UNION
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

STATISTICAL FINANCIAL REPORT
August 1 - December 31, 1924

INCOME

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>Received from Community Chest</td>
<td>$196.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>Received from Community Chest</td>
<td>359.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>Received from Community Chest</td>
<td>300.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December</td>
<td>Received from Community Chest</td>
<td>350.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total from Chest for 1924</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>$3767.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EXPENSE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rent of Office</td>
<td>$348.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent of Community House</td>
<td>124.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Rent</strong></td>
<td>$472.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Supplies</td>
<td>54.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Printing</td>
<td>44.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinic Supplies and Transportation</td>
<td>226.61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supplies for Neighborhood Centers</td>
<td>85.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Office Furniture</td>
<td>404.55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>94.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laundry</td>
<td>7.25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salaries (5 workers)</td>
<td>2322.65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carfare</td>
<td>64.18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expense</strong></td>
<td>$3740.69</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Balance 1924

16.38
## Statistics Financial Report

### Summary

#### Exhibit D

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Total Expense</th>
<th>Total Income</th>
<th>Deficit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>$1871.10</td>
<td>$1384.23</td>
<td>$486.87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>$1850.81</td>
<td>$1354.00</td>
<td>$496.81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>$1072.99</td>
<td>$249.92</td>
<td>$823.07</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 1926 Details
- Total Expense: $1871.10
- Total Income: $1384.23
- Deficit: $486.87

#### 1927 Details
- Deficit (brought forward): $486.87
- Current deficit for salaries: $400.00
- Total expense: $963.94
- Total Income: $1354.00
- Deficit: $496.81

#### 1928 Details
- Deficit (brought forward): $496.81
- Current deficit on salaries to July 1: $400.00
- Total expense: $176.18
- Total Income: $249.92
- Present deficit: $823.07
APPENDIX NO. 20 (Continued)
NEIGHBORHOOD UNION
ATLANTA, GEORGIA
1928

BUDGET
EXHIBIT A

A. CURRENT EXPENSE

1. Salaries

   Executive Secretary. ........................................... $1,200.00
   2 Public Health Nurses ......................................... 2,400.00
   1 Stenographer .................................................. 900.00
   1 Social Worker .................................................. 1,000.00
   2 Part-time Dentists ........................................... 900.00

   Total Salaries .................................................... $6,400.00

B. SUPPLIES

   Medical .......................................................... 400.00
   Dental ........................................................... 400.00
   Clinic ............................................................ 50.00
   Office (stationery, postage, telephone) ....................... 200.00

   Total Supplies .................................................... $1,050.00

C. OVERHEAD

   1. Lights ......................................................... 36.00
   2. Water .......................................................... 24.00
   3. Fuel ........................................................... 60.00
   4. Laundry ......................................................... 50.00
   5. Janitor service ............................................... 300.00
   6. Transportation (personal) .................................... 240.00
   7. Insurance and Taxes ......................................... 16.00
   8. Periodicals ................................................... 23.00
   9. Educational publicity ........................................ 100.00

   Total Overhead ..................................................... $871.00

D. FOR CAPITAL EXPENSE

   Building operating room ...................................... 1,000.00
   Heating plant .................................................... 600.00
   Operating room equipment ...................................... 500.00

   Total Budget ..................................................... $10,421.00
The Neighborhood Union's sources of Income are from individual subscriptions.

It has received financial support from:

- The City of Atlanta
- The Atlanta Community Chest
- The Phelps-Stokes Fund
- Parent-Teachers Association
- Individuals (Negroes)
APPENDIX NO. 20 (Continued)

NEIGHBORHOOD UNION

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

SOURCES OF INCOME

EXHIBIT G

Colored Insurance Companies
Phelps-Stokes Fund
Churches
Individual Contributions (Negro)
Atlanta Federation of Colored Women
Parent-Teachers' Association
City of Atlanta
APPENDIX NO. 20 (Continued)

NEIGHBORHOOD UNION

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

CO-OPERATING ORGANIZATIONS

EXHIBIT H

1. Negro Insurance Companies
2. Negro Medical Association (Atlanta)
3. Negro Dental Association (Atlanta)
4. Family Welfare Society
5. Tuberculosis Association
6. Negro Public Schools and Colleges
7. Negro Churches and Sunday Schools
8. City Health Department
9. Atlanta School of Social Work (Negro)
10. Metropolitan Nursing Service (Negro nurses)
11. Colored Nurses' Association
12. Gate City Free Kindergarten Association
13. Negro Fraternities
APPENDIX NO. 20 (Continued)
NEIGHBORHOOD UNION
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

IV. FUTURE PROGRAM OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD UNION IF FUNDS CAN BE OBTAINED
(See Exhibit A for budget)

1. The program proposed would call for the addition of an operating room, equipment, and heating plant, requiring a capital expenditure of $2,100.00.

The operating room would provide a place for Negro physicians to make diagnosis and perform minor operations, facilities which are now entirely lacking in Atlanta. It would provide facilities for children of school age and pre-school age to have tonsils and adenoids removed and dental defects remedied. At the present time there is no opportunity for Negro children in Atlanta to get free dental examination and treatment. There is no dental clinic for Negroes at the Grady Hospital.

2. The provision of two public health nurses would make possible a visiting nurse service that is not otherwise provided by any existing agency. These nurses would do follow-up work after the clinics, would teach the mothers in the homes simple rules of health and sanitation, and would find cases that otherwise would have no attention whatever.

Two nurses could not do all the work needed, but they would be all that the Neighborhood Union could include in this budget.

3. The social worker would organize the neighborhood, make house-to-house visits, give advice, and administer aid when investigation shows it to be necessary. She would also cooperate with the public health nurses.

4. The budget provides for two dentists on part time. It seems necessary to make a financial arrangement with dentists to insure their presence in the clinics at the scheduled times.

5. An executive secretary and a stenographer are needed for the administration of the work, keeping up-to-date records, and otherwise attending to the routine business of the organization.

If funds can be provided to operate the program outlined above for a period of two years, it is believed that local support could be gradually obtained which would take over the full program within a period of five years. Whatever money is raised in Atlanta during the next twelve months will be required to pay the deficit which has been accumulating during the last three years.

A request is made for grants from the Rosenwald Fund as follows:

- 1st year: $10,000
- 2nd year: 10,000
- 3rd year: 8,000
- 4th year: 6,000
- 5th year: 4,000
- 6th year: 2,000
RESOLUTIONS TO SELL FAIR STREET PROPERTY

WHEREAS, the Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works has approved a plan for a low cost housing project in the vicinity of Atlanta University, Spelman College, and Morehouse College, known as the University Housing project, and

WHEREAS, the University Housing project would be a great economic and social advantage for the people in this section and would promote the aims and objects for which the Neighborhood Union is striving,

BE IT RESOLVED,

That the Neighborhood Union agree to sell to the United States Government the property owned by the organization on West Fair Street, it being the tract or parcel of land

lying and being in the City of Atlanta, in Land Lot 109 of the 14th District of Fulton County, Georgia, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the south side of Fair Street eighty (80) feet, more or less, east from the southeast corner of Fair and Lawshe Streets, at the line of property owned by James L. Nelson; thence south along said property line, ninety (90) feet, more or less, to a ten (10) foot alley; thence east along the north side of said alley, eighty (80) feet, more or less, to property owned by Walter Richards; thence north along said property line, ninety (90) feet, more or less, to Fair Street; thence west along the south side of Fair Street eighty (80) feet, more or less, to the point of beginning; being the same property conveyed to Neighborhood Union by deed from American Savings Bank, dated December 19, 1924, and recorded in Deed Book 864, page 377, Fulton County Records;

for the sum of $6,370.00, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED,

That Mrs. Ludie Andrews, President; Mrs. John Hope, Chairman of the Board of Directors; and D. D. Crawford, S. W. Walker, and Mrs. D. B. Whitaker be, and they hereby are, authorized to sign the land purchase contract with the government, and also the agreement with the Adams-Cates Company as Agent, agreeing to pay said company a commission of 5% of the purchase price at the time the sale is consummated.

Resolutions adopted on May 11, 1934.

(Signed) Mrs. Ludie Andrews, President
(Absent) Mrs. L. D. Shivery, Secretary
(Signed) Mrs. D. B. Whitaker, Acting Secretary
### TABLE - INCREASED VALUE OF SCHOOLS SINCE NEIGHBORHOOD UNION SURVEY

**VALUE OF BUILDINGS, GROUNDS, AND EQUIPMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHOOL</th>
<th>EQUIPMENT</th>
<th>LAND</th>
<th>BUILDINGS</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry Grady</td>
<td>$140,863.85</td>
<td>$121,950.00</td>
<td>$423,716.94</td>
<td>$686,550.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>76,272.80</td>
<td>87,491.40</td>
<td>258,609.54</td>
<td>422,373.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls High</td>
<td>69,075.00</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
<td>347,556.38</td>
<td>418,451.38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass</td>
<td>76,037.00</td>
<td>39,650.00</td>
<td>384,895.75</td>
<td>500,762.75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>69,845.00</td>
<td>49,620.00</td>
<td>401,822.57</td>
<td>521,285.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'Keefe</td>
<td>66,610.00</td>
<td>45,200.00</td>
<td>433,931.92</td>
<td>545,941.92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maddox</td>
<td>23,458.50</td>
<td>18,000.00</td>
<td>10,188.38</td>
<td>51,626.88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murphy</td>
<td>45,012.00</td>
<td>20,000.00</td>
<td>15,224.85</td>
<td>80,236.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoke Smith</td>
<td>72,321.00</td>
<td>38,600.00</td>
<td>337,182.19</td>
<td>448,003.19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boys Special</td>
<td></td>
<td>10,000.00</td>
<td>9,800.29</td>
<td>20,800.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opportunity</td>
<td>11,663.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11,663.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Night</td>
<td>4,721.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>4,721.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Plant includes Boys High and Tech High

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Washington High</th>
<th>$62,275.00</th>
<th>$36,600.00</th>
<th>$302,865.69</th>
<th>$401,740.69</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashby</td>
<td>21,004.00</td>
<td>5,344.00</td>
<td>63,449.51</td>
<td>89,797.51</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bell</td>
<td>7,616.00</td>
<td>2,175.00</td>
<td>6,388.48</td>
<td>17,179.48</td>
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<tr>
<td>Crogman</td>
<td>9,201.00</td>
<td>15,000.00</td>
<td>139,459.57</td>
<td>153,660.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gray</td>
<td>7,049.00</td>
<td>6,000.00</td>
<td>10,915.39</td>
<td>23,984.39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howard</td>
<td>14,054.00</td>
<td>18,860.00</td>
<td>291,596.84</td>
<td>322,310.84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Johnson</td>
<td>14,588.00</td>
<td>13,500.00</td>
<td>68,718.38</td>
<td>116,606.38</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Atlanta</td>
<td>3,988.25</td>
<td>1,000.00</td>
<td>5,888.39</td>
<td>8,884.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walker</td>
<td>9,837.50</td>
<td>25,000.00</td>
<td>30,884.14</td>
<td>65,721.64</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ware</td>
<td>14,874.00</td>
<td>12,000.00</td>
<td>158,339.64</td>
<td>165,283.64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wesley</td>
<td>3,610.00</td>
<td>2,000.00</td>
<td>5,201.00</td>
<td>10,611.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yonge</td>
<td>6,686.00</td>
<td>4,000.00</td>
<td>18,503.72</td>
<td>29,269.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Administration Dept. | 25,331.70 |          |              | 25,331.70   |
| Automobiles         | 2,677.56  |          |              | 2,677.56    |
| Store Room          | 55,837.89 |          |              | 55,837.89   |

**TOTAL SCHOOL DEPARTMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1934</th>
<th>$1,429,721.40</th>
<th>$1,273,043.51</th>
<th>$7,130,207.87</th>
<th>$9,832,972.78</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>$ 469,730.15</td>
<td>614,950.00</td>
<td>1,616,575.00</td>
<td>2,701,255.15</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**A COMPARISON:**

**Date from City Annual Report of the City Comptroller, 1934.**

Dr. Willis A. Sutton, Supt.
## SSISTATISTICAL RECORD OF SCHOOLS AFTER NEIGHBORHOOD UNION SURVEY
### ATLANTA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
#### ENROLLMENT - BY SCHOOLS - YEAR ENDING JUNE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHOOL</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
<th>1935</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Boys High</td>
<td>818</td>
<td>911</td>
<td>986</td>
<td>1,015</td>
<td>990</td>
<td>1,001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial</td>
<td>1,124</td>
<td>1,361</td>
<td>1,538</td>
<td>1,670</td>
<td>1,580</td>
<td>1,675</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Girls High</td>
<td>1,063</td>
<td>1,094</td>
<td>1,188</td>
<td>1,269</td>
<td>1,235</td>
<td>1,266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tech High</td>
<td>1,102</td>
<td>1,283</td>
<td>1,427</td>
<td>1,626</td>
<td>1,430</td>
<td>1,463</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL SR. HIGH</strong></td>
<td>4,097</td>
<td>4,649</td>
<td>5,139</td>
<td>5,547</td>
<td>5,225</td>
<td>5,425</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bass</td>
<td>2,037</td>
<td>1,644</td>
<td>1,560</td>
<td>1,599</td>
<td>1,706</td>
<td>1,771</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td>1,564</td>
<td>1,585</td>
<td>1,566</td>
<td>1,673</td>
<td>1,678</td>
<td>1,822</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maddox</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>573</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Murphy</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>991</td>
<td>986</td>
<td>1,075</td>
<td>1,245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O'Keefe</td>
<td>1,703</td>
<td>641</td>
<td>1,479</td>
<td>1,566</td>
<td>1,575</td>
<td>1,707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hoke Smith</td>
<td>1,951</td>
<td>1,723</td>
<td>1,649</td>
<td>1,805</td>
<td>1,846</td>
<td>1,961</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL JR. HIGH</strong></td>
<td>7,261</td>
<td>6,577</td>
<td>7,760</td>
<td>8,102</td>
<td>8,463</td>
<td>9,107</td>
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<tr>
<td>Battle Hill</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>45</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boys Special</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opportunity</td>
<td>939</td>
<td>1,285</td>
<td>1,740</td>
<td>1,913</td>
<td>2,659</td>
<td>2,680</td>
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<td>Thomson</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>137</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>97</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>1,167</td>
<td>1,468</td>
<td>1,952</td>
<td>2,094</td>
<td>2,812</td>
<td>2,761</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central Night</td>
<td>1,995</td>
<td>1,976</td>
<td>1,783</td>
<td>1,330</td>
<td>1,460</td>
<td>1,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulton</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>96</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith-Hughes</td>
<td>2,607</td>
<td>2,914</td>
<td>2,719</td>
<td>3,281</td>
<td>2,698</td>
<td>2,246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL NIGHTS</strong></td>
<td>4,688</td>
<td>5,010</td>
<td>4,596</td>
<td>4,706</td>
<td>4,266</td>
<td>3,906</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### COLORED SCHOOLS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCHOOL</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
<th>1935</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D.T. Howard</td>
<td>764</td>
<td>976</td>
<td>1,115</td>
<td>1,242</td>
<td>1,591</td>
<td>1,701</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>2,564</td>
<td>2,617</td>
<td>2,728</td>
<td>2,054</td>
<td>2,975</td>
<td>3,383</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL HIGH</strong></td>
<td>3,328</td>
<td>3,593</td>
<td>3,845</td>
<td>4,296</td>
<td>4,586</td>
<td>5,084</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashby</td>
<td>2,106</td>
<td>2,052</td>
<td>1,970</td>
<td>1,904</td>
<td>1,820</td>
<td>1,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bell</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>810</td>
<td>707</td>
<td>702</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>651</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crogman</td>
<td>1,506</td>
<td>1,496</td>
<td>1,537</td>
<td>1,497</td>
<td>1,643</td>
<td>1,613</td>
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<td>Gray</td>
<td>1,329</td>
<td>1,071</td>
<td>1,122</td>
<td>1,071</td>
<td>1,044</td>
<td>1,023</td>
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<tr>
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<td>2,052</td>
<td>2,214</td>
<td>2,214</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,969</td>
<td>1,925</td>
<td>1,951</td>
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<td>So. Atlanta</td>
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<td>363</td>
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<td>343</td>
<td>306</td>
<td>324</td>
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<td>1,669</td>
<td>1,648</td>
<td>1,544</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ware</td>
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<td>1,598</td>
<td>1,388</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wesley</td>
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<td>517</td>
<td>549</td>
<td>506</td>
<td>495</td>
<td>475</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yonge</td>
<td>703</td>
<td>733</td>
<td>743</td>
<td>716</td>
<td>713</td>
<td>656</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL ELEM.</strong></td>
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<td>13,903</td>
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<td>13,912</td>
<td>13,900</td>
<td>15,775</td>
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<tr>
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<td>599</td>
<td>661</td>
<td>911</td>
<td>793</td>
<td>776</td>
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<tr>
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<td>845</td>
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<td>929</td>
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<tr>
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<td>661</td>
<td>677</td>
<td>984</td>
<td>887</td>
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<tr>
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<td>1,590</td>
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<td>4,424</td>
<td>3,966</td>
<td>4,173</td>
</tr>
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1. Department of Census, Atlanta Public Schools, 1935.
Dr. Willis A. Sutton, Supt.