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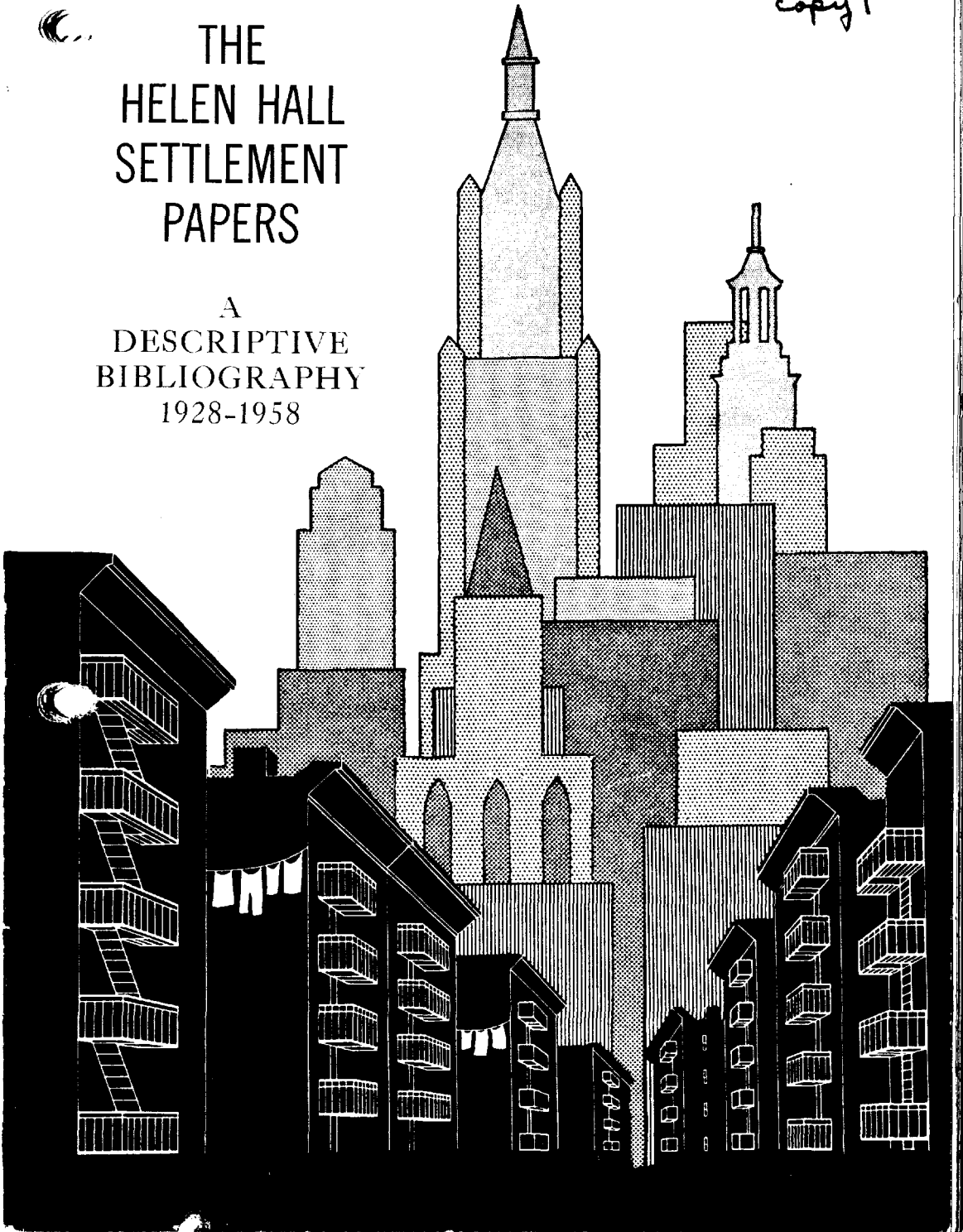
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THE HELEN HALL SETTLEMENT PAPERS

A
DESCRIPTIVE
BIBLIOGRAPHY
1928-1958



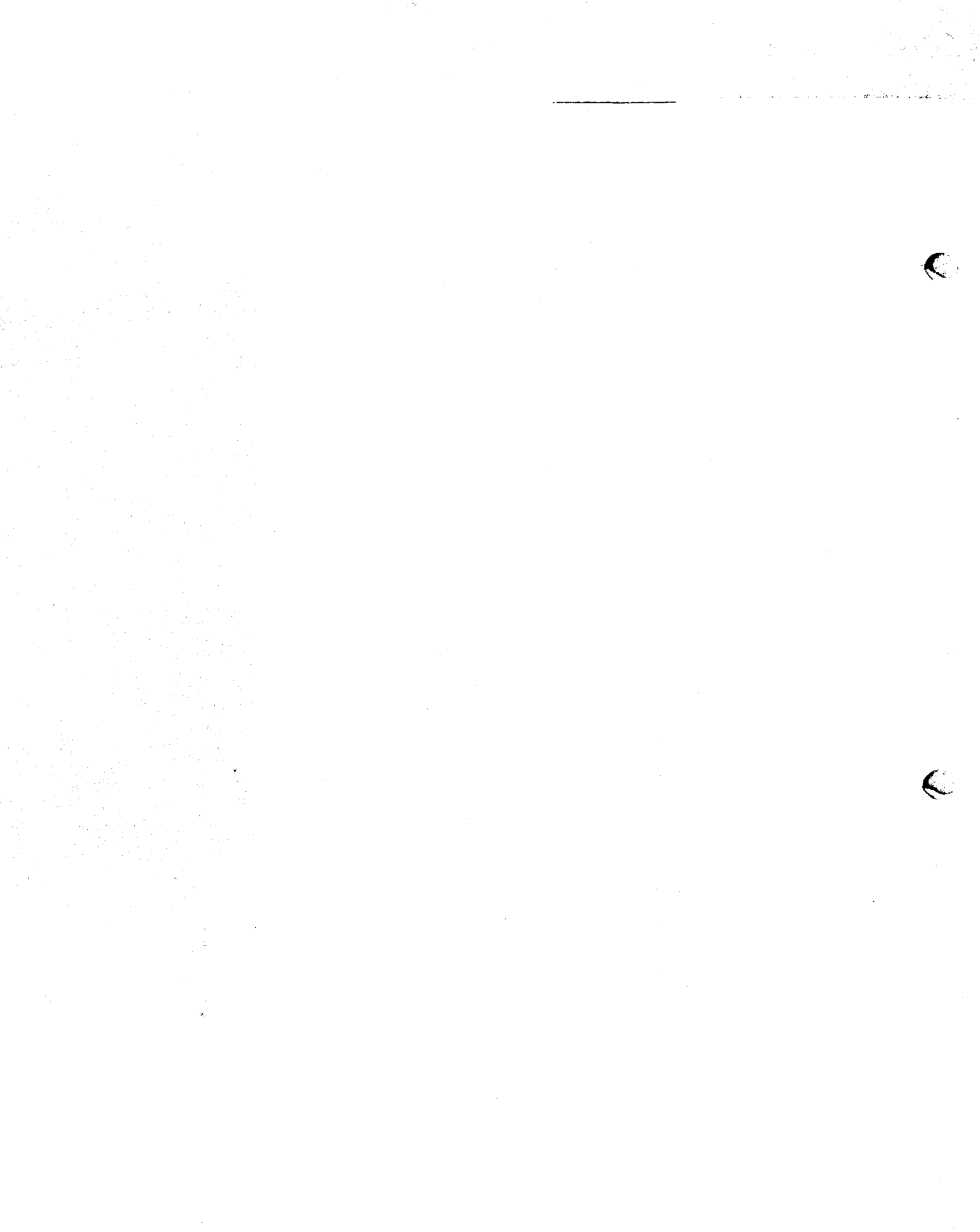


**THE
HELEN HALL
SETTLEMENT
PAPERS**

A Descriptive Bibliography of
Community Studies and Other Reports
1928 — 1958

*Compiled by Susan Jenkins Brown
for the Community Studies Department of
Henry Street Settlement
February, 1959*

The Materials Described Herein Have Been
Presented to the New York School of Social Work By
Henry Street Settlement
February 17, 1959



THE HELEN HALL SETTLEMENT PAPERS

Consisting of Community Studies and Other Documents— Books, Reports,
Articles, Statements— from the Henry Street Settlement Files
1928-1958

FOREWORD

The following description of a collection of "Settlement Papers" is a partial record of one aspect of what a settlement does that a visitor cannot see as he observes the program at work.

The social settlement, here and abroad, has from the beginning been an instrument of social reform, using first-hand knowledge to bring about changes in living conditions.

The material described here consists largely of reports of "community studies": information on a specific subject which was needed at a particular time and which would tend to give point and validity to our daily impressions. My part in collecting the information on unemployment started while I was at University House in Philadelphia. The use of this material went on for a period of years after I had moved to Henry Street in 1933, as local communities and finally the Federal Government evolved measures for dealing with the problem. On the basis of this early experience, settlement spokesmen took part in much of the planning that went into measures to deal with unemployment, both nationally and in our own localities.

I single out this study of unemployment for special mention because it is a good example of why information is collected by settlements, of how it is applied, and because it was used as supporting evidence for much of our social security legislation of the Thirties by the late Senator Robert F. Wagner and others. This was most cheering to those who participated in the hard, grinding work of assembling the facts.

There are usually a number of ways to apply the material we gather, as the various items based on this survey of unemployment show.

It is part of my own thinking that there is something dynamic in personal encounters that lends urgency to action and that the settlement is peculiarly blessed by the fact that no one who works there can escape what is now referred to as the "face-to-face" situation. This is inherent in the physical setting, which gives "first-handedness" as a reward for frequent interruptions.

Over the years, settlements have done sampling or surveying repeatedly — to obtain information about the most pressing social and economic problems of their neighbors at the moment when the facts might serve best, whether it was unemployment, medical care, public relief policies, or milk consumption, to name just a few of the fields in which we have investigated the needs or attitudes of neighborhood families. Of course, a friendly visit is always one of the objectives of a study, and the giving as well as the getting of information. We try to enlist the neighbor we call upon as a partner in the work. Sometimes we add our data to that collected by other settlements, or other agencies. Always we try to see to it that the facts, in usable form, get to where they will do the most good.

The list that follows itemizes only those surveys or reports that have survived in some kind of written form. Some were made and issued entirely by Henry Street Settlement itself. Others are surveys which Henry Street Settlement initiated and which later on were sponsored city-wide by United Neighborhood Houses of New York or country-wide by the National Federation of Settlements; of course, both U. N. H. and the National Federation of Settlements have made many other studies besides those included here: the assemblage of all these materials is a large task that needs to be done. Some of the reports are included in published government documents; some are culled from write-ups in magazines and newspapers. Not all the items can be called "community studies"; yet all of them reflect a phase of settlement work and indicate some of the uses to which our settlement experience has been put. The results of some of our surveys, alas, exist only in memory or in fragments of work sheets.

The materials themselves, the actual reports, articles or books, are available to interested persons on application to the Librarian of The New York School of Social Work of Columbia University, 2 East 91 Street, New York 23, N. Y. The National Federation of Settlements and Neighborhood Centers, 226 West 47 Street, New York, N. Y., also has a set, as does the Henry Street Settlement, 265 Henry Street, New York 2, N. Y.

HELEN HALL, *Director*
Henry Street Settlement.

February, 1959.

THE HELEN HALL SETTLEMENT PAPERS

A Descriptive Bibliography

of

Community Studies and Other Documents — Books, Reports, Articles, Statements
— from the Henry Street Settlement Files, 1928-1958.

1928-31

1. CASE STUDIES OF UNEMPLOYMENT. (University of Pennsylvania Press, Philadelphia, issued in 1931, 418 pp.) A book compiled by the Unemployment Committee of the National Federation of Settlements, under the chairmanship of Helen Hall, consisting of 150 selected case studies, based on a survey made between June, 1928, and March, 1929, with the collaboration of 104 neighborhood houses (including Henry Street Settlement) in 32 cities of 20 states and the District of Columbia. Foreword by Paul U. Kellogg; introduction by Helen Hall; edited by Marion Elderton of the Industrial Research Department, University of Pennsylvania.

The closeness of the settlements to their neighbors made them aware of mounting unemployment even in 1927-28, so they embarked upon this nationwide study in 1928, a time supposedly of wide prosperity. Thus they had first-hand interpretive human material when unemployment became a major catastrophe in the United States. The studies were limited to unemployment resulting from a change in industrial operations over which the worker had no control. Practically all the unemployed wage-earners studied had had good work records; the majority had been with one firm for a long time, up to 20 years. The material in this study played a large role in interpreting to members of the Congress and other officials the need for unemployment insurance and other social security measures later adopted as national policy. It was also used widely throughout the country as local unemployment committees sprang up to meet the mounting needs.

Extracts from reviews of *Case Studies of Unemployment*:

— Unemployment is not statistics gathered by the Census or some other bureau, it is what happens to people. Here are 150 vignettes of it gathered from all over the country and from many industries by the settlements. — *N.Y. Times*

— There is no other book like it in the world. — *Phila. Public Ledger*

— It represents a landmark in the literature on the subject of unemployment. — *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*

— The question raised by the book is one of the deepest concern —

indeed it is the question of deepest concern at this present stage of American development. — *Springfield (Mass.) Republican*

— This sociologically important volume. — *Sociology and Social Research*

— No one knows the industrial communities so well as the settlements. Invaluable material is made available to the public by the publishing of the reports of the settlements. — *American Federationist*

— This study is a practical portrayal, in neat, concise and intelligent form, of the injustices of man to man. — *Catholic Charity Review*

— The book should arouse those who read it to fighting action against the indifference which allows such things to continue. — *American Labor Legislation Review*

— What happens to the worker who loses his job has nowhere been so ably portrayed as in two recent books, "Some Folks Won't Work" and "Case Studies of Unemployment." — *Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators*

— Perhaps in drawing these 150 novels direct from the pages of life, and in pointing out certain conclusions to which they lead, the settlement workers have done more to attack unemployment at its source than those who write ponderous tomes of economic analysis. — *Social Welfare*

— A few years ago it was a rather widespread feeling that the settlement movement in America was on the wane. The present volume furnishes substantial proof of its vitality. — *Hospital Social Service*

— A review of this book is made easy by the fact that Mr. Paul Kellogg himself does it. I cannot improve on his statement that: "No such body of concrete cases, lifted from the industrial life of America the country over, has hitherto been available. They make a source book of intimate and objective materials. Students of every facet of the complex problem will be in debt to these widespread observation posts." — *Bulletin of the Taylor Society*

April, 1929

2. HOW UNEMPLOYMENT STRIKES HOME. Copy of article in *Survey Graphic*, April 1, 1929, by Helen Hall and Irene Hickok Nelson. (15 pp., typed)

"The neighborhood worker sees through the abstract economic problem of unemployment to the aching realities behind it. The Federation of Settlements is the first national organization of social workers to set out to gather material which will help educate public opinion on the subject and afford a background for legislative action. . . . Miss Hall, headworker of University House, Philadelphia, is chairman; Mrs. Nelson of Union Settlement, New York, secretary. Here they give an insight into the ground they are exploring." — *The Survey*, April 1, 1929

1930

3. **SOME FOLKS WON'T WORK.** A book by Clinch Calkins (Harcourt, Brace, New York, 1930, 202 pp.) Includes a special study by Helen Hall, "When Detroit's Out of Gear," reprinted from the *Survey Graphic* for April, 1930. A description in human terms, by a professional journalist, of the case-studies of unemployment assembled by the Unemployment Committee of the National Federation of Settlements.

April, 1930

4. **STATEMENT** of Miss Helen Hall (14 pp., typed), then Director, University Settlement House, Chairman of the Unemployment Committee, National Federation of Settlements, on April 1, 1930, before the U. S. Senate Subcommittee of the Committee on Commerce, 71st Congress, Second Session, excerpted from *Unemployment in the United States*, a report of Committee hearings on S. 3059, S. 3060, S. 3061, bills introduced by Senator Robert F. Wagner, and intended to provide for advance planning, a national employment system and other measures. Miss Hall gave data from *Case Studies of Unemployment* in support of the bills.

May, 1933

5. **CHARITY IN THE MARKET PLACE.** Copy of an article by Helen Hall in the May, 1933, *New Outlook* magazine, edited by Alfred E. Smith. (10 pp., typed) Helen Hall was then head of University House in Philadelphia and Chairman of the Unemployment Committee of the National Federation of Settlements. Her article cites her experience in France and England in 1932 to show the need for cash relief rather than grocery orders for the then growing army of unemployed in the United States. She refers to the Temporary Relief Administration set up in 1932 by the Governor of New York State, Franklin D. Roosevelt, the first of its kind.

May, 1933

6. **ENGLISH DOLE AND AMERICAN CHARITY.** (12 pp., printed) Article by Helen Hall (then Chairman of the Unemployment Committee of the National Federation of Settlements), reprinted from the May, 1933 issue of the *Atlantic Monthly*. Miss Hall's article is based on her experience with Unemployment Insurance in England, summer of 1932, and answers questions posed by American opponents of such insurance, e.g.: Has the "dole" ruined England? (No.) Do workers settle down to live on the dole and give up working? (No.) Do insured go off to live on the Riviera at taxpayers' expense? (No; they can't.)

May, 1933

7. **THE LITTLE GREEN CARD.** (6 pp., printed) Article by Helen Hall, then Chairman of the Unemployment Committee of the National Federation of Settlements, reprinted from the *Survey Graphic* of May 1933. A description of how British unemployment insurance worked, bringing out the value of the "job line" and the "little green card"

sending the insured on to new employment, and how the follow-up worked. Contains excerpts from *Case Studies of Unemployment*.

August, 1933

8. MINERS MUST EAT. The Workings of English Dole and American Charity. (17 pp., typed.) Article by Helen Hall, Director (when written) of University House in Philadelphia and Chairman of the National Federation of Settlements' Unemployment Committee, in the August, 1933, *Atlantic Monthly*, pp. 153-162. Miss Hall contrasts the situation of Welsh miners of the Rhondda Valley, who had unemployment insurance, with unemployed West Virginia miners in the last years of the Hoover administration, surviving on occasional relief, largely from private sources, with a small public dribble.

Oct., 1933-Feb., 1934

9. SOUP KITCHENS. (6 pp., typed) A study of single and homeless men in the Henry Street Settlement neighborhood. A number of "soup kitchens" had sprung up that seemed to be serving needy men not recognizably of the immediate community. This study was undertaken to find out to what extent homeless men were a problem in the neighborhood, and how they were being cared for. The findings showed the need for an enlarged municipal shelter for homeless men.

December 3, 1933

10. ON FAMILY LIFE IN AMERICA, HARD TIMES LAY HEAVY LOAD. (2 columns, newsprint) Reprint of article by Helen Hall, then Director of Henry Street Settlement, in the *New York Sunday Times*. Miss Hall wrote that lowered living standards for millions were caused by unemployment, part-time work, reduced pay and demands of needy relatives; that house-to-house visits in the Henry Street neighborhood and in other settlement neighborhoods revealed the inadequacies of public policy in shelter and food. She urged payment of rent as part of relief instead of waiting for "dispossess"; adequate cash allowances for food; and unemployment insurance.

1934

11. STATEMENT by Helen Hall. (2 pp., typed) Addressed to members of the New York State Milk Advisory Committee, of which she was a member, pointing out her disagreement with the Committee's approval of an increase in the retail price of milk in the absence of convincing data proving its necessity. She calls for Committee sponsorship of a comprehensive milk survey, covering factors affecting milk consumption.

March, 1934

12. THE AMERICAN DOLE IN THE LIGHT OF MENTAL HYGIENE. (11 pp., printed) Address by Helen Hall at the 27th Annual Meeting, American Association for Labor Legislation in joint session with the American Sociological Society, in Philadelphia, December 28, 1933. Reprinted from the *American Labor Legislation Review*, March, 1934. Miss Hall urged long-term planning rather than make-shift temporary measures.

June, 1934

13. **INSURE THE WORKER!** (8 pp., typed) Copy of an article by Helen Hall in the June, 1934, issue of *Forum and Century*. To support her plea, Miss Hall uses the data on unemployment collected by the settlements in 1928-29, the later comparative surveys made by Miss Hall on relief measures in England and the United States, and data collected by the Henry Street Settlement in 1933-34, later published in *A Dutchman's Farm*.

1933-39

14. **A DUTCHMAN'S FARM.** (44 pp., a printed, soft-cover, illustrated brochure.) Issued in June, 1939 by Henry Street Settlement, it incorporates and interprets the following materials: surveys made by Henry Street in 1933-34 and again in 1934-35 of an 11-block area centering around Corlears Hook (Lower East Side of New York City); a study entitled "Can We Renovate the Slums?"; a short history of the 11-block area titled, "Corlears Hook: Land and People—1638-1939"; and historical reviews of three typical tenement buildings—"Railroad," "Dumbbell," and "New Law."

This material was used constantly before its final compilation into one report. For instance, in 1933-34, Henry Street Settlement was able to answer specifically the frequent questions about the extent of unemployment and partial employment in its neighborhood. In the eleven blocks over half of the 2,392 employable workers were out of work in 1934. This proportion held true for both years in which the survey was made. Of those employed only about one-half had full-time employment.

The rents paid, the condition of the buildings and the vacancy ratio also indicated that land costs must have gone down on the Lower East Side more than anyone had realized. The New York City Housing Authority had considered it obviously impossible to build public housing there. Through a study volunteered by James Felt and Company, the Henry Street Settlement was able to demonstrate to Mayor LaGuardia that the land costs on the site of the eleven-block study were low enough to be used for public housing—and Vladeck Houses was the final result.

1934

15. **MILK CONSUMPTION IN RELATION TO FAMILY INCOME.** Typed report (15 pp.) and 4-page pictorial statistical graphs (offset). A survey of 21,559 families, initiated by the Henry Street Settlement, then sponsored citywide by United Neighborhood Houses under the chairmanship of Helen M. Harris, with the co-operation of Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia and the New York Public Schools. The first survey of its kind, demonstrating that consumption of milk in the largest groups of American families (at that time, those earning \$50 a week and less) was affected by the price of milk, a fact which was frequently denied by milk industry spokesmen.

January 15, 1935

16. DIGEST OF "REPORT TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC SECURITY" (U. S. Government Printing Office: 1935.) (6 pp., typed) Lists Paul Kellogg as vice-chairman, and Helen Hall, Gerard Swope and others associated with settlements, as members of the Advisory Council. The Committee itself consisted of Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor (Chairman) and Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury; Homer Cummings, Attorney General; Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Harry L. Hopkins, Federal Emergency Relief Administrator. The recommendations of the Committee embraced the range of social security measures long advocated by settlement leaders and put into legislative proposals by Senator Robert F. Wagner, back in the Hoover administration: assurance of employment, an effective reemployment service, unemployment insurance, old age pensions, child and maternal health services, accident compensation, educational and rehabilitation services, etc. These proposals (part of which had been passed by Congress and vetoed by President Hoover) became the cornerstone of the New Deal social security program.

1934-35

17. WHAT SOME SLUM DWELLERS WANT IN HOUSING. (6 pp., typed) Digest of the original photo offset pamphlet of 10 pp. A survey of 219 families in one square block made by Henry Street Settlement and giving rent paid, accommodations received and what these tenants considered of first importance in new housing. [At a time when planning for public housing was about to become a reality, this survey got countrywide attention in the press. Many of the comments showed surprise that "slum-dwellers" were knowledgeable enough to want bathtubs, and showed how widespread had been the idea they would store coal in them if they were provided!]

1935-36

18. MEDICAL CARE IN 241 FAMILIES ON HOME AND WORK RELIEF. (3 pp., typed.) Digest of a study of 241 families made by the Henry Street Settlement in late 1935 and the early months of 1936, taken from a paper given by Miss Helen Hall at a conference of the American Association for Social Security in the spring of 1936. No copy of the full report has been located. This excerpt was sent in advance to Abraham Epstein, President of A.A.S.C. Miss Hall also cited the results of this study in her *Introduction to Health Insurance With Medical Care*.

1936-37

19. YOUTH ON THE LOWER EAST SIDE. (45 pp., typed) A study of 374 young people (213 boys, 161 girls) 16 to 25, living in a 23-linear-block area of the Lower East Side. About 80% were either foreign-born or had foreign-born parents. 62% were unemployed, many for years,

although only 49 were still in school. The majority were not high school graduates. Government relief measures had reached only 9%. Two-thirds read only comics, detective and love stories. To remedy this gloomy picture, Henry Street Settlement set up a personal, educational and vocational guidance service.

April 15, 1937

20. CONSUMERS: CONSUMERS EMERGENCY COUNCIL. Profile of Helen Hall with a cover photograph of "Consumers' Helen Hall." (3 pp., photostat) Article in *Tide Magazine*, an organ of the advertising profession. Describes the organizing meeting of the Consumers Emergency Council (February, 1937, at the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City), of which Helen Hall became Chairman and Persia Campbell the Executive Secretary. (Dr. Campbell later became Consumer Counsel to New York's Governor Harriman.) The article gives a list of co-operating organizations, with a "word profile" of Helen Hall, and photographs of Miss Hall and the then Secretary of Agriculture, Henry Wallace, speaker at the meeting. The emphasis at the meeting was on consumer representation in government regulation. The list of delegates shows strong settlement participation, as does the choice of Helen Hall as chairman: Greenwich House, Henry Street Settlement, National Federation of Settlements, United Neighborhood Houses, and Consumers League of New York — an old settlement ally.

May 23, 1937

21. SOCIAL WORK AND SOCIAL ACTION. (21 pp., typed) An address by Helen Hall before the 25th Conference of the National Federation of Settlements. Mention is made of a number of settlement studies, including the *Survey of Milk Consumption*, the Henry Street Credit Union (see *This Bank Specializes in Bad Risks*), and a milk hearing attended by members of the Housewives Milk League in the spring of 1937.

July, 1938

22. COPY OF INTRODUCTION by Helen Hall to *Health Insurance With Medical Care* (D. W. Orr and J. W. Orr). (7 pp., typed) Miss Hall cites the study *Medical Care in 241 Families*.

November, 1938

23. HEALTH INSURANCE WITH MEDICAL CARE, THE BRITISH EXPERIENCE, a book by Douglass W. Orr, M.D. and Jean Walker Orr (The Macmillan Co., New York, 271 pp., November, 1938). With a foreword by David Lloyd George and an introduction by Helen Hall, then President of the National Federation of Settlements. Based on a survey made by the authors in England during 1936-37, as Barnett Fellows sent by the National (American) Federation of Settlements. The Orrs found almost universal agreement in England that the Health Insurance System was satisfactory to doctors, insured persons and the general public.

1935-1939

24. ROOMS OF THEIR OWN. (77 pp., mimeo., soft cover) Research and writing done by George Stoney, under the direction of Emeric Kurtagh, then head of the Adult Education Department of Henry St. Settlement; edited by Susan Jenkins, then head of Survey Dept. Issued in June, 1939. A report based on a survey of 28 Lower East Side Social ("Cellar") Clubs. This study was prompted by continued attacks by the police and the press on young people's social clubs. This was the first attempt to get the actual facts about all such clubs in a stated area. For some years preceding this survey (1935 on) Henry Street Settlement gave the Federation of East Side Social Clubs office space and aid from staff. The Federation officers co-operated in the survey. The report was widely commented on in the press, as a sympathetic approach to the efforts of young people living in crowded tenement flats to supply their own social life, with agreed-upon standards as to behavior (no spitting on floor, no feet on table), ethics (no members to use premises for private gain through gambling, etc.) morals (strict rules *re* entertaining girl friends, behavior at dances, etc.). Continued membership in the Federation, which developed the rules, was dependent upon their observation.

1938

25. MEDICAL CARE IN SETTLEMENT NEIGHBORHOODS. (3 pp., typed) (See listing under April 9, 1946, containing a digest presented by Helen Hall to a Congressional committee.) A survey sponsored by the National Federation of Settlements, which brought out that two-thirds of families interviewed, in 23 cities in 16 states, had no family doctor. No complete copy of this study has been located, but a resume has been constructed from surviving quotations of the data.

1934-1938

26. OUR ALIEN NEIGHBORS (25 pp., typed) A report based on data in the 11-block study and the *Youth Study*, it led to a special Henry Street Settlement project of developing small classes in English, with W.P.A. teachers, giving special individual aid in preparing for citizenship, as contrasted with the Board of Education classes in English, which had been conducted for many years in the Settlement, but which required at least 25 enrollees, often too large for the age of the alien neighbors who needed aid most.

1937-1938

27. PINK SLIPS OVER THE EAST SIDE. (7 pp., typed) A survey based on 72 cases of those discharged from W.P.A. jobs because they were not citizens, followed up 9 months later to discover effects.

June, 1939

28. CAN WE RENOVATE THE SLUMS? (9 pp., mimeo., soft cover). A study of 54 remodeled tenements in the Henry Street Settlement neigh-

borhood, which showed that the answer was "no" as it was being done at that time. The data are also included in *A Dutchman's Farm*.

May-October, 1939

29. MEDICINE SHOW. Produced in May by the Henry Street Settlement Playhouse and issued in October, 1939. (20 pp., mimeo., soft cover) An original "living newspaper" play composed and performed by members of the Settlement, aimed at picturing conditions of medical service and the need for better care and planning, directed by Chouteau Dyer and Betty Lord. Was widely used and translated into other languages.

May 7-10, 1941

30. A DUTCHMAN'S FARM. (37 pp., typed) An original play with music and dances, based on the materials in the printed report, *A Dutchman's Farm*. In the "living newspaper" style, this play is "a cavalcade of 300 years on the Lower East Side." It was first produced by the Henry Street Settlement Playhouse on May 7 through 10, 1941, with wide acclaim, and was later revived. The text, lyrics and music were composed by the settlement's staff, members and friends. The play was written and produced under the direction of Helen Schoeni.

April 16-19, 1942

31. DOLLARS AND SENSE. (54 pp., typed) An original play in three acts, with music and dances, produced by the Henry Street Playhouse on April 16 through 19, 1942. The script was composed by the settlement's staff, members and friends, using "living newspaper" material on consumer problems in a democracy during war-time. Neighbors acted in the cast. Helen Schoeni was director.

January, 1944

32. RED CROSS UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS. An article by Helen Hall, with a foreword by Eleanor Roosevelt, in the *Survey Graphic*, January, 1944 issue. (8 pp., illustrated) A description of Miss Hall's work as Director of A.R.C. clubs and rest homes in the South and Southwest Pacific, in which her settlement experience was brought into play.

1944

33. THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN LIFE. A book by John Becker. (59 pp., printed, illustrated, soft cover) This work was stimulated by the Henry Street Settlement Adult Council and the then Director of Adult Work, Miss Rose Wasserman. It began as an exhibit of placards in the Settlement.

1944-1945

34. DIGEST OF INDUSTRIAL SURVEY OF WARTIME WAGES AND EXPENDITURES. (2 pp., typed) This survey was developed first by Henry Street Settlement in a survey of workers in Brooklyn Navy Yard, and then sponsored nationally by the National Federation of Settlements, to find out needs of defense and war workers in readjusting to peace economy.

About 300 families in 20 urban districts were covered (Detroit, Chicago, Cleveland, Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Minneapolis, Rochester, Birmingham, Lorain and others). In spite of widespread feeling that war workers were well off, only one out of four families had money saved and half of those with savings had only \$100 or less. Sickness had put the greatest drain on savings. No copy of the final report has been located. The digest has been built up from quotations used on various occasions.

March 9, 1945

35. COPY OF STATEMENT by Helen Hall before the Senate Banking and Currency Committee supporting continuation and strengthening of the Price Stabilization Act, citing the *Wartime Wages* study. With letter of thanks from Chester Bowles, Price Administrator. (5 pp., typed)

August 22, 1945

36. DIGEST OF THE WARTIME WAGES study contained in a statement by Helen Hall, given to the U. S. Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, in support of S. 1274, the "full employment" bill. (6 pp., printed folder)

April 9, 1946

37. STATEMENT by Helen Hall before U. S. Senate Committee on Education and Labor, in support of Wagner-Murray-Dingel *National Health Bill*, S. 1606; HR 4730. (12 pp., mimeo.) Gives brief digests of National Federation's *Medical Care in Settlement Neighborhoods*; Dr. Douglass Orr's book, *Health Insurance With Medical Care: The British Experience*; and the medical aspects of *Wartime Wages*.

1947

38. FAMILY INCOME AND HOUSING CONDITIONS OF 29 WORKERS FAMILIES. (14 pp., typed) Henry Street Settlement made this survey in its own neighborhood and developed a questionnaire for a national survey conducted later by the National Association of Consumers and the National Federation of Settlements. Purpose: to show the effect of increased prices on living standards of wage earners and to procure data for presentation to Congress for remedial legislation.

1947-1948

39. FAMILY LIFE: EFFECT OF DETERIORATED HOUSING AND INCREASE IN PRICES. (7 pp., typed) Sponsored by National Federation of Settlements and National Association of Consumers. Participants in Settlement survey: 62 houses in 27 cities of 17 states, 652 families covered, resulting in 507 completed reports. Conducted from October 1947 to January 1948. Same survey as item 38 on a national scale. No copy of the complete report has been located, but a resume has been made up from existing material.

Dec., 1947

40. OURS THE FOOD, THEIRS THE HUNGER. Article by Helen Hall and Paul Kellogg in the *Survey Graphic*. (5 pp.) Firsthand observations made in Geneva, Paris, The Hague, Berlin and London, supplemented by reports of European settlement and social workers from Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland and other countries, as hungry Europe hung on each move in Washington politics. Gathered while Miss Hall and Mr. Kellogg were in Europe, where she served as consumer representative in the United States Mission to the second annual conference of the United Nations' Food and Agricultural Organization meeting in Geneva.

March, 1948

41. WHAT EVERY BRITISH WOMAN KNOWS. Article by Helen Hall in the *Survey Graphic*. (6 pp.) Case studies of how British housewives managed to feed and clothe their families, showing a "decent distribution" during extreme scarcity, contrasted with uncontrolled inflation, mounting costs, and lowered standards for the lower income families in the United States.

March-April, 1948

42. COST OF LIVING OF 56 FAMILIES. (4 pp. and questionnaire, typed) Study made among adult members of Henry Street Settlement. Results are compared with the "Heller Committee Budget" and with Bureau of Labor Statistics' *City Workers Family Budget*. Used to show need for price control.

April, 1948

43. SPEAK FROM EXPERIENCE (2½ pp., varityped) Article by Helen Hall, reprinted from *Channels* (issued by National Publicity Council for Health and Welfare Services, Vol. XXV, No. 8, April, 1948); in the Jan.-Feb., 1953 issue of *Round Table* (National Federation of Settlements). Suggests an approach to social workers for giving testimony at public hearings; cites some of the hearings settlements have participated in, including a "Meat Grading" hearing held before the N. Y. City Council in 1937.

June 22, 1949

44. STATEMENT by Helen Hall before the Subcommittee on Health of U. S. Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare in support of S. 1679, the National Health bill. (11 pp., mimeo.) Cites data from the National Federation studies: *Medical Care* and *Wartime Wages*.

April 25, 1950

45. THE AGED ARE PEOPLE. Speech by Helen Hall before Group Work Section, National Conference of Social Work. (7 pp., mimeo.) Reviews Henry Street Settlement's work with the elderly, with emphasis on Home Planning Workshops, and Miss Hall's earlier experience at University House in Philadelphia.

May 11, 1950

46. STATEMENT by Helen Hall before the House of Rep. Committee on Banking and Currency. (5 pp., mimeo.) Supports extension of federal rent control, citing surveys of rents in controlled and decontrolled tenements.

1950-1951

47. WHEN SICKNESS STRIKES A FAMILY. (44 pp., mimeo., soft cover) A report (issued in 1951) based on a study of 553 families living in the Lower East Side of N.Y.C., made by Henry Street Settlement. With three graphs. The study showed that 52% of the families had no insurance plan for medical or hospital care, and that only 11 families had comprehensive protection. The study is also reproduced in *Building America's Health*, a report to President Truman by the Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation, (appointed Dec. 29, 1951) in vol. 4, pp. 29-38, of a five volume issue (Supt. of Documents, U. S. Govt. Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.). Helen Hall was a member of the *Panel on Financing a Health Program* set up by the Commission, the panel which was responsible for Vol. 4 of the Report.

June, 1951

48. MAKING ENDS MEET ON LESS THAN \$2,000 A YEAR. (U. S. Govt. Printing Office, June, 1951, 143 pp.) The title of a brochure printed for the use of the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report. The Subcommittee on Low-Income Families of the Congressional Joint Committee on the Economic Report brought out three reports in 1949 and 1950, under the overall title, "Low Income Families and Economic Stability," which showed that a fourth of all families in the U. S. were living on incomes of less than \$2,000 a year. A Conference Group on Low-Income Families, made up of representatives of nine national social agencies, was convened by the National Social Welfare Assembly to bring the Subcommittee's findings "down to earth — or rather to human clay." Helen Hall, representing the National Federation of Settlements, was Chairman of the Conference Group. The document represents 100 case studies of low-income families, obtained from settlements and other social agencies, which showed not only human deprivation, struggle and courage, but a great untapped economic market. It was said to be one of the most widely read of the committee's reports.

January, 1952

49. REPRINT (8 pp.) from *The Survey* of an article by Helen Hall based on the Henry Street Settlement Report, *When Sickness Strikes a Family*.

March, 1952

50. STATEMENT by Helen Hall before the U. S. Senate Banking and Currency Committee, in support of S. 2337, S. 1245, to provide medical

care for dependents of servicemen. (6 pp., mimeo.) Cites data from *When Sickness Strikes and Making Ends Meet*.

March, 1952

51. JUNGLE MISSION (61 pp., mimeo.) An original stage play in three acts by Ann Barley, former director of Henry Street Settlement's Community Studies Department, produced at the Settlement Playhouse under Betty Young's direction, and later used by the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, which sponsored special performances and circulated the script for use by settlements, women's clubs, church groups, labor unions and other agencies all over the U. S. Shows an international F.A.O. team at work in an unnamed Asiatic country.

April, 1952

52. STATEMENT by Helen Hall before the Subcommittee on Rules of the U. S. Senate Rules and Administration Committee, in support of S.R. 169, to set up a Consumer Interest Committee in the Senate. (5 pp., mimeo.) Tells the story of her experience, while a member of the N. Y. State Milk Advisory Committee, in trying to get the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, which was making studies of milk consumption in a number of large cities, to do the same in N.Y.C. and her failure because the N. Y. State agricultural interests had not asked for it.

July, 1952

53. PREVENTIVE PSYCHIATRY AT HENRY STREET SETTLEMENT: A Five-Year Experimental Project (13 pp., printed, soft cover) Article, reprinted from *The American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, by Harry Joseph, M.D., Annalise Thieman, M.A. [Ph.D.], and Evelyn Hamilton, A.B., of the Settlement's Mental Hygiene Clinic. Describes how a psychiatric service functions in a settlement setting, using clubs and activities as adjunct to treatment, and with orientation of group work and activities personnel as an integral part of the plan.

1953

54. HEALTH COSTS AND HOW MET. (27 pp., mimeo.) Issued in April, 1954. A survey sponsored by National Federation of Settlements, conducted in 1953, by 15 settlement houses widely scattered, of 334 families, using the schedule developed by Henry Street Settlement for its survey, *When Sickness Strikes a Family*, done in 1951. 37% had no health insurance coverage, as compared with 52% in Henry Street's study. There was some indication of increase in health-care plans as part of working agreements with employers.

Feb., 1953

55. REPORT on Pete's House and 301 Henry Street Programs. (31 pp., mimeo., soft cover) Cites surveys of neighbors' reactions to the United Nations and describes the "Citizens of the World" group, as well as giving a general review of Henry Street Settlement's staff and Board of Directors.

1953-1954

56. TWELVE-BLOCK STUDY OF NEIGHBORS OLD AND NEW. (17 pp., mimeo, soft cover) Issued by Henry Street Settlement in Jan., 1954. A survey of 497 households in an area with rapidly increasing Puerto Rican population, showing new young families intermingled with a majority of elderly Jewish and a scattering of others. The majority of the Puerto Ricans lived in the less desirable housing.

1953-1954

57. PROPOSED VLADECK HOUSES EXTENSION. (51 pp., mimeo, soft cover) A study of tenements and families in an area previously marked for demolition and rebuilding for a public low-rent housing project, but abandoned through a cut in federal appropriations. The buildings were rat and mice infested, had defective plumbing, some without central heating, and had a long history of violations of building ordinances; yet Puerto Rican families paid "bonuses" to be let in, some as high as \$700 for a \$25 a month flat. The cut in appropriations meant a continuation of these living conditions, here and elsewhere.

Feb., 1954

58. THIS BANK SPECIALIZES IN "BAD RISKS." A four-page reprint from *Readers Digest* of an article by Harrison Negley originally published in *The Freeman* of Jan. 25, 1954. Tells the story of the Henry Street Settlement Credit Union, started in 1939.

May, 1954

59. COMMUNITY STUDIES. (18 pp., mimeo.) A speech by Helen Hall before the National Conference of Social Work. A review of many of the Henry Street Settlement and National Federation Studies, giving their purpose, how they are conducted, and the use to which they are put, for example: a Congressman quoting from the early study of unemployment; discovery of decrease in land values as aftermath of the 11-block survey which led to Vladeck Houses; visits to White House of members of Mothers' Clubs; also cites *Can We Renovate the Slums?*; *Rooms of their Own*; the play *A Dutchman's Farm*; *When Sickness Strikes*; survey of reactions to the U.N.; the use made of *Jungle Mission*; and *Making Ends Meet*.

May, 1954

60. SETTLEMENTS AS A FIRST LINE OF DEFENSE. (9 pp., mimeo.) A speech by Helen Hall at a dinner in her honor. Cites extension of neighborhood work through pressure for community centers in public housing projects and through Youth Board work.

1954-1955

61. CAMP REPORT, ECHO HILL FARM. (48 pp., mimeo, soft cover) Reviews the various aspects of two seasons' camp work with girls, mothers and young children.

March, 1956

62. MODEL APARTMENT IN LAGUARDIA HOUSES. (16 pp., mimeo.) Illustrated with photos and photostats. Describes how the model apartment, to aid families moving into this public housing project, was equipped, at what cost, how the demonstrations were publicized, and shows some of the home-planning features. By Karin V. Peterfy, director of Henry Street Settlement Home Planning Workshops.

June, 1956

63. AN EXPERIMENT WITH PRE-DELINQUENT GANGS. (31 pp., mimeo.) Description of work with 9- to 12-year olds and their parents. Includes case studies of members of two pre-delinquent gangs, showing work leading to greatly improved behavior. By Ruth Tefferteller, director of the project.

November, 1958

64. MAKING NEW NEIGHBORS IN AN OLD NEIGHBORHOOD. (53 pp., mimeo.) A report of an intensive experiment in floor-by-floor organization among 244 tenant families newly moved into LaGuardia Houses (a large low-rent public housing project on New York's Lower Eastside), conducted by the Henry Street Settlement in 1957-58, with the aid of students of the New York School of Social Work. The tenants were of various ethnic strains, with Puerto Ricans in the majority, and with a large block of Negroes, and moreover they differed ethnically from the dominant strains in the surrounding neighborhood and from the long-time residents they had displaced. The aim was to reach not only the approachable families, but also the troubled and the troublesome: those usually regarded as unreachable. The method was to hold meetings of the tenants living on one floor, in one of their apartments, from which delegates were sent to building meetings. A mingling of the heretofore aloof and frequently hostile tenants gradually took place, and their shared interests spread from purely housekeeping problems (incinerators, elevators, garbage disposal and heat) into social and educational activities. The "multi-problem" families were located and were offered needed services; hostility toward them was neutralized through direct contact with their problems. The report was written by Dr. Murray E. Ortoff, who supervised the students for the Henry Street Settlement, and is supplemented by reports written by the students.

November, 1958

65. MOBILIZATION FOR YOUTH. (69 pp., mimeo.) This report presents in detail a proposed demonstration in the field of the prevention and control of juvenile delinquency, developed by the Henry Street Settlement. The report outlines the results of a study made by the Settlement of the needs, resources and facilities of a given area on the Lower Eastside of New York City, with a population of approximately 105,000, bringing out that: (1) the juvenile delinquency rate had increased 75% from 1955 to 1957; (2) until recent years the

district had been largely homogeneous ethnically, but it has rapidly become mixed with large numbers of Puerto Ricans, Negroes, and other ethnic groups, displacing the old residents, who had been mostly Russian Jews; (3) while essentially low-income it has an admixture of middle-income families; (4) there is enough interest and capacity in the area — both among the local leaders of the population and on the part of the settlements, churches and other institutions — to reverse its downward spiral of social change. The report proposes an *interdisciplinary* approach, to provide, on a *saturation basis*, an integrated pattern of community organization, with treatment and related services calculated to reduce the hostility, conflict and violence existent in the area, and to develop cooperative and inter-dependent group behavior patterns, in the process reducing the incidence of juvenile delinquency and youthful crime. The proposal includes both an action program and a research program, the latter to be conducted by the Research Center of the New York School of Social Work with the aim of evaluating the effectiveness of the Project, if, as, and when it is put into operation. The sponsors feel that what could be learned in such an undertaking would have important implications in improving human relations in urban areas throughout the country.

SEPTEMBER 1959

65a. — — — . 2d rev. ed. 1959. (89 pp. mimeo)

This bibliography was printed with the aid of a special gift to Henry Street Settlement.

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- (. Pre-Delinquent Gang Project Annual Report - Feb. 1958
68. Pre-Delinquent Gang Project Annual Report - March 1959
69. Delinquency Prevention Through Revitalizing
Parent-Child Relations - 1959
70. Consumer Education - History and Report 1960 Home
Planning Workshops and Craft Rooms - 1961
71. Statement by Helen Hall on H.R. 4222 "Health Insurance
Benefits Act of 1961" before the Committee of Ways
and Means United States House of Representatives - July
1961
72. Statement by Helen Hall before the Subcommittee on Anti-
trust and Monopoly of the Committee on the Judiciary,
United States Senate, December 1961 Re Results of Survey
'of High Cost of Modern Prescription Drugs and the Impact
of this High Cost on Middle and Low Income Families

