

Everybody's Business



EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

A SELF-SURVEY OF CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE
NEGRO POPULATION OF THE GREENVILLE AREA

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA



"A Community Chest Financed Service"

by

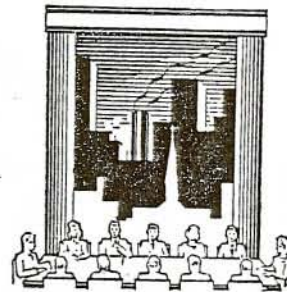
THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF GREENVILLE COUNTY

May 1950

Community Council of Greenville County

110-A W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.
Mail address Box 1085; Dial 2-1589
Harold J. Weekley, Executive Director

May 5, 1950



Community
Planning
in
Health-Welfare
Recreation-Education

Dr. W. F. Loggins, President
Community Council of Greenville County
Greenville, S. C.

Dear Dr. Loggins:

It is with much pleasure and pride that we submit to you and the Community Council the completed Survey of Negro Conditions in the Greenville area. More than two hundred citizens actively participated in the collection of facts and making recommendations. The opportunity for Negroes and whites to work together has done much in helping bring about a better understanding between these two races.

We recognize that ten months have passed since the Survey was officially started July 25, 1949, but during this time our committee members have been working to present you with a report that gives the actual situation that exist in the community. Time has been necessary to assimilate the mass of information collected. There has been no attempt to dramatize any part of the Study; only a factual presentation has been made. It is felt that the entire survey should be read so that citizens can see the total picture in the Negro community and how these conditions affect the total community.

With facts now collected it is our sincere hope that the Steering Committee of the Study will continue to work diligently on following up the recommendations that have been made. This follow-up will certainly offer opportunities for many local organizations to assist in improving our community.

The active cooperation and help that we have received from the entire Community Council and the community at large has been a great source of strength. May we continue to work together towards the creation of a better place in which to live for all of our people.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. C. C. Withington

Mrs. C. C. Withington, Chairman

J. E. Beck

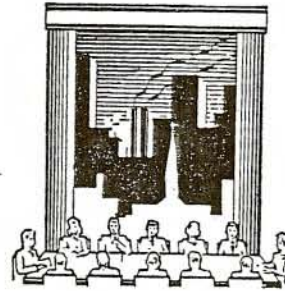
Professor J. E. Beck, Co-Chairman

A Red Feather Service

Community Council of Greenville County

110-A W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.
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Harold J. Weekley, Executive Director

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To The Citizens of The Greenville Area

Dear Citizens:

The Community Council of Greenville County is pleased to present the completed Survey of Negro Conditions. In doing so the Council wishes to express its sincere thanks to Mrs. C. C. Withington, Chairman; Professor J. E. Beck, Co-Chairman; and the hundreds of people who have participated in the Study. With the constant help from the limited staff in the Community Chest-Community Council office, the citizens of the county have themselves conducted the survey without bringing in outside experts. An effort has been made, through careful and conscientious observations and revisions, to keep errors to a minimum.

Since the study began last July there have been a number of evidences of growing interest of the total citizenship of the county in the needs of the Negro citizens. Better housing and slum-clearing projects are underway; a strong movement has been initiated toward providing better recreation programs and facilities, with a state park for Negroes in the Piedmont almost assured; a Negro newspaper began publication in January; a maternal-care project is underway; blinker lights have been installed at school crossings for safety of children; and there is keen interest in reorganizing the administration of the schools on a county-wide basis, an improvement which would be of help to both races. These are concrete developments; an important development of a less tangible nature has been the greater feeling of understanding and cooperation between both races who participated in this study.

The detailed report on housing has been omitted from this report because of recent developments in trying to solve this problem in Greenville. Within a few months, however, a supplement to the Study, containing the Housing Report in detail, will be issued.

Determined that this Study shall not "gather dust", the Community Council delegates itself to see that these recommendations are carried into action. This is a large task, but one that we face with confidence. We invite all of those who are stirred by what has been done to join with us in this great effort.

Cordially,

W. F. Loggins

W. F. Loggins, President

A Red Feather Service

STEERING COMMITTEE OF SELF SURVEY

Mrs. C. C. Withington, Survey Chairman and housewife

Professor J. E. Beck, Survey Co-Chairman and Principal Sterling High School

Dr. W. F. Loggins, President of Community Council and City Superintendent of Schools

Mr. Wayne Freeman, Vice-President of Community Council and Editor Greenville Piedmont

Mrs. A. T. O'Dell, Vice-President Community Council and Director of Public and School Relations, Greenville City Schools

Mrs. J. B. Little, Treasurer of Community Council and housewife

Mrs. John M. Holmes, Vice-President of Community Council and housewife

Mr. Harry R. Stephenson, Vice-President of Community Council and Lawyer

Dr. Dwight M. Chalmers, Chairman Community Participation and Responsibility Committee and Pastor of Westminster Presbyterian Church

Dr. E. A. E. Huggins, Co-Chairman Community Participation and Responsibility Committee and Physician

Mrs. Bessie Boyd, Co-Chairman of Community Participation and Responsibility Committee and housewife

Mrs. T. J. Mims, Chairman, Education Committee and State President and City President of P. T. A. Councils

Mr. S. O. Walker, Co-Chairman of Education Committee, Porter in Bonding Company

Dr. Thomas Parker, Chairman of Health Committee and Physician

Dr. E. L. McPherson, Co-Chairman Health Committee and Physician

Dr. L. P. Hollis, Chairman Housing Committee, President of Community Chest and Superintendent of Parker School District

Mr. Henry Bivins, Co-Chairman Housing Committee and Custodian U. S. Post Office

Miss Grace Ray, Chairman Industry and Employment Committee and Interviewer at State Employment Service Office

Mrs. Mamie C. Norris, Co-Chairman Industry and Employment Committee and housewife

Judge Richard Foster, Chairman Law Enforcement Committee and Judge of Childrens Court

Mr. Noah Robinson, Co-Chairman Law Enforcement Committee and Porter at C. & W. C. Railroad

Mrs. John F. Welborn, Chairman Recreation Committee and Board Member of Phillis Wheatley

Miss Dorothy Brockman, Co-Chairman Recreation Committee and President of
Greenville American Newspaper

Mrs. J. O. Dysart, Chairman Religious Resources and housewife

Rev. E. J. Green, Co-Chairman Religious Resources Committee and Business man

Mr. E. D. Fry, Chairman Sanitation and Safety Committee and Superintendent
Greater Greenville Sewer Commission

Mr. Wilfred Walker, Co-Chairman Sanitation and Safety Committee and Instructor
Sterling High School

Rev. J. G. Forrester, Chairman Transportation Committee and former Pastor
Brandon Methodist Church

Mr. S. A. Smith, Co-Chairman Transportation Committee and Manager of Pilgrim
Life Insurance Company

Miss Laura Ebaugh, Chairman Welfare Services Committee and Professor of
Sociology - Furman University

Mrs. Mable White Butler, Co-Chairman Welfare Services Committee and Visiting
Teacher, Greenville City Schools

Mrs. R. M. Caine, Chairman Family Care Division of Community Council and
housewife

Miss Ethel Simpson, Chairman Recreation-Education Division of Community Council
and YWCA Executive

Mr. Allen Howland, Chairman Health Division of Community Council and Executive
of South Carolina Hospital Service Plan (Blue Cross &
Blue Shield)

Mrs. E. L. McPherson, Part-time staff member YWCA - Negro Branch

Harold J. Weekley, Executive Secretary Community Chest - Community Council

Frank A. Cleaver, Assistant Executive Secretary Community Chest - Community
Council

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Early in the Spring of 1948 a group of Negro women of Greenville requested the Board of Directors of the YWCA to sponsor a branch "Y" for colored women of the city. The Board immediately turned to the community organization set up to make social studies and determine needs, the Community Council of Greenville County, (formerly the Council of Social Agencies), and asked that the matter be considered.

Because of other projects already underway, such a study was postponed. But in April, 1949, the matter was again brought to the attention of the Council by the YWCA. This time an over-all study of Negro community needs was requested rather than a study of the needs of Negro women. The establishment of a Negro "Y" branch already was under way because of the persistent intense interest of a group of colored women leaders and approval of the plan by the YWCA Board.

The special committee, appointed by the Council President, Dr. W. F. Loggins, agreed at its first meeting that the need for such an undertaking was evident, and decided to invite a representative of the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta to visit Greenville and confer with committee members on procedure. The Southern Regional Council aided the city of Jacksonville with such a study in 1946.

Early in July two representatives of the Regional Council met with the special committee in an advisory capacity. It was decided that the study should include fields of service relating to:

Community Participation and Responsibility
Industry and Employment
Religious Resources
Sanitation and Safety
Transportation
Welfare Services

Education
Health
Housing
Population
Recreation
Law Enforcement

It was agreed that the chairman of a committee, to study each problem, would be a white person and the co-chairman, a Negro.

About 175 people attended the mass meeting of citizens of both races held at Greenville High School on July 25th, to initiate the study. Fact-finding began the first week in August and the first findings were turned in to the Community Council about September 1st. The questionnaires suggested by the Southern Regional Council were used in all committees except Religious Resources, which was drawn up locally.

The result of the study has been a mass of detail with which every effort has been made to formulate a true picture. Facts have been recorded by volunteers through interviews, first-hand observations and from agency files. When information was assembled, the committees met, compiled reports, and made recommendations.

While this method of citizen participation, in collecting facts, is slower than the usual procedure for a community study, advantages have been obvious. The Survey Committee believed results could be secured by having local persons responsible for our community services and agencies examine their own situations instead of having a written report made by out-of-town investigators. Already the people who must make constructive changes have seen the need for many of them. White and Negro leaders have had an extensive opportunity to work and plan together on community problems.

In viewing the results of this study it would be well to keep in mind the conclusion of most students of sociology: that race, as such, has very little, if anything to do with the actions of people. Rather they attribute the characteristics and abilities of certain groups largely to such factors as economic conditions, health and housing, community environment, and the administration of justice.

These facts were compiled by a group of people who believe:

"Race is not a reality; it is ninety-five per cent a feeling".

CHAPTER II

POPULATION

Of the forty-six counties in the state, only two have a higher percentage of white people than Greenville County. These are Pickens and Oconee Counties. The percentage of Negroes for South Carolina is 45.6 while the Greenville County percentage of Negroes is 22.3.

Growth In City - County

The growth of the colored, as well as the white, population in Greenville and Greenville County, however, has been both steady and remarkable since the turn of the century. In 1900 the city population was 11,860 and by 1940 the 34,733 figure marked a jump of over 300 per cent. The 1950 census is expected to show another gain of 200 per cent, the 1948 estimate for the city being 70,000 as a result of extensive annexation.

POPULATION OF GREENVILLE COUNTY BY RACE *
PER CENT EACH RACE IS TO TOTAL POPULATION
RATES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE FROM 1900 TO 1940

YEAR	TOTAL	NO. WHITE	PERCENT	NO. NEGRO	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT INCREASE	
							NEGRO	WHITE
1900	53,487	33,999	63.6	19,388				
1910	68,376	47,515	69.5	20,861	30.5	27.8	39.8	7.1
1920	88,498	65,037	73.5	23,461	26.5	29.4	36.9	12.5
1930	117,009	89,154	76.2	27,855	23.8	32.2	37.1	18.7
1940	136,580	107,322	77.7	29,258	22.3	34.8	40.6	22.0

* Fifteenth Census Report of the U. S., 1940

The Negro population of the county in 1900 was 19,388 or 36.6 per cent of the total population, and in 1940 it was 29,258 or 22.3 per cent of the total population. The increase, 9,870, represents a 50.9 percent jump over the period of 40 years.

POPULATION OF CITY OF GREENVILLE BY RACE *
PERCENT OF EACH RACE TO TOTAL POPULATION
RATES OF INCREASE OR DECREASE FROM 1930-1940

YEAR	TOTAL	NO. WHITE	PERCENT	NO. NEGRO	PERCENT	PERCENT INCREASE	
						WHITE	NEGRO
1930	29,154	18,279	62.0	10,875	38.0	12.9	18.7
1940	34,734	20,750	59.8	13,984	40.2	14.7	23.3

* Fifteenth Census of the U.S. Population Bulletin, 2nd Series of S.C.
Table II, p. 15

The Negro population of the city during this ten-year period increased 36 percent, the figures being 10,283 or 38 percent in 1930, and 13,982 or 42 percent in 1940.

While the city annexation program of the last two years has increased the Negro population slightly, the percentage has not continued to increase but has dropped to an estimated 25 to 30 percent, since fewer Negro than White sections came in with the new area.

In making any plans for the future, social agencies and interested citizens of the community will want to keep in mind the area's population trends and realize that a continued slow but steady increase in number of Negroes is indicated.

Birth and Death Rates

Reasons for the city Negro population's increase in number is attributed to a rising birth rate (the increased percentage of it being greater than the increased percentage of the death rate since 1930), and to migration from rural areas to the city.

The Negro percentage of the city's crude resident birth rate per 1,000 jumped from 26.5 percent in 1930 to 40.1 percent in 1940, while the death rate increased from 10 percent to 15.7 percent. The same birth trend is reflected in the county, but the death rate decreased from 13.5 percent to 7.1 percent in the county. (In the white population, the birth rate increases and the death rate decreases in both city and county).**

Migration

In checking about 500 high school records at Sterling High School selected at random, it was shown that 17 percent of the students' parents listed birth places in areas outside Greenville. It is reasonably safe to conclude, the population committee feels, that migration into the city also has contributed to the increase.

Sex Distribution

This information might prove helpful to agencies or individuals in future planning:

SEX DISTRIBUTION AND SEX RATIO, NUMBER AND PERCENT
OF NEGRO POPULATION IN EACH AGE GROUP
CITY OF GREENVILLE - 1940

AGE	(Both sexes)		MALES	FEMALES
	NO.	PERCENT		
ALL AGES	13,982	100.0	6,299	7,683
Under 5	1,194	8.5	586	608
5 to 9	1,260	9.0	601	659
10 to 14	1,269	9.1	628	668
15 to 19	1,507	10.8	687	820
20 to 34	4,510	32.3	1,931	2,579
35 to 49	2,700	20.0	1,195	1,505
50 to 64	1,033	7.4	463	570
65 and over	482	3.5	208	274

** S.C. State Health Bulletin

CHAPTER III

HEALTH AND MEDICAL CARE

Dr. Thomas Parker - Chairman

Dr. E. L. McPherson - Co-Chairman

HOSPITAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE TO NEGRO POPULATION OF CITY OF GREENVILLE

GREENVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL - Public Hospital

Acting Chairman, Trustees - Percival Gregory
President, Doctors' Staff - Dr. J. I. Converse
Superintendent - F. C. Haythorn

Facilities

Greenville General Hospital has a total of 325 beds, 275 beds available for white patients and 50 available to Negro patients. There are no beds strictly set aside as charity, however, in the past, approximately 22% of the 50 beds available to Negro patients have been on a charitable or semi-charitable basis.

Hospital Services:

The services of this hospital are available to white doctors who are Staff Members and to their patients. Facilities are not available to Negro doctors at the present time. There are 144 white doctors now registered on the Staff. Number of graduate nurses listed on the Staff are 75 white and 4 Negro. There is maintained a training school for nurses and approximately 17 to 25 white nurses are graduated annually. In addition to these facilities, clinics are held in the Out-Patient Department, and are attended by interns, residents, nurses on duty, and chief of services. These clinics include weekly crippled childrens' clinics, bi-weekly pre-natal care, weekly medical and surgical clinics, and weekly pediatric clinics. During the year 1948 a total of 28,000 patients visited these clinics. Patients accepted at the General Hospital do not have to reside in the County but have to be patients of Staff doctors. There is available Blue Cross Hospital Insurance to the public generally. An emergency clinic also is maintained.

GREENVILLE COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS HOSPITAL

Superintendent - Dr. R. Kyle Brown

Facilities

This is a public tuberculosis hospital maintained in Greenville County with a total of 75 beds; 56 beds available for white patients and 19 available to Negro patients. This hospital is maintained on a free or charitable basis for both white and Negro patients. Emergency T.B. cases are handled in the Greenville General Hospital isolation ward.

Hospital Services

There is one white doctor on Resident Staff and three white nurses. There are no facilities for nurses' training. The hospital is open to patients of all white and Negro doctors. Average number of patients handled yearly in recent years - 40 white and 20 Negroes. A patient has to be a resident of Greenville County to qualify for admission. A daily Out-Patient Clinic is held for both white and Negroes. Hospital insurance is available where required.

DR. JERVEY'S HOSPITAL

Facilities

This is a private hospital operated by Dr. J. W. Jervy as an eye, ear, nose and throat hospital. There are 15 beds available for white patients only.

Hospital Services

There are 2 white doctors and 3 white nurses maintained on the Staff. There are no facilities for training nurses. The hospital is not open to patients of all white doctors nor is it open to patients of Negro doctors. It is estimated that 350 white patients were cared for last year. There is an occasional Negro patient accepted. No clinics are held at this hospital.

ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL

Facilities

This is a private hospital maintained by the Sisters of The Poor of St. Francis (Catholic). Sister Alfonsina is Superintendent. This is a general type hospital with 120 beds available to white patients. No beds are available to Negro patients. There are no free or charitable beds maintained at this hospital.

Hospital Services

The staff consists of 1 white doctor and 3 interns. There are 20 white nurses. There are no facilities for nurses' training. The hospital facilities are open to patients of all white doctors but not to patients of Negro doctors. Number of patients handled per year amounts to approximately 6,500 white patients. It is not necessary to be a resident of the County to be admitted. There is maintained at all times an Emergency Clinic with a resident doctor available. This clinic handles an average of 3,000 cases annually. Hospital insurance is available.

GREENVILLE MATERNITY SHELTER HOSPITAL

Facilities

Mrs. Theo McCravey is Superintendent. This is supported by Greenville County and the Community Chest of Greater Greenville. It maintains 35 beds for white patients only. These beds are maintained on a partially charitable basis.

Hospital Services

There are 3 white doctors and 3 white nurses on the Staff. The Shelter is available to white patients only. It handles a total of 500 white patients annually. These patients have to be residents of Greenville County to be admitted. Clinics are held bi-weekly on pre-natal care, monthly on post-natal care, and bi-monthly on pediatrics. Hospital insurance is generally available.

McCLAREN MEDICAL SHELTER

Facilities

Dr. E. E. McClaren is the owner of this private general type hospital with 9 beds available to Negro patients only. There are no charitable facilities available.

Hospital Services

There are 14 white doctors and 8 Negro doctors on the Staff. There are 3 Negro nurses on the Staff, also. Hospital facilities are open to patients of all doctors. This hospital has been in operation during the year 1949 only.

SOUTH CAROLINA SANATORIUM - State Park, S. C.

Facilities

Wm. H. Moncrief, M.D. - Superintendent

This is the State of South Carolina Tuberculosis Sanatorium. There are 328 beds available to white patients and 222 beds available to Negro patients. All facilities are on a charitable basis. It should be noted that new construction recently started will provide for a net increase of 100 beds for Negroes, making a total of 322 beds available.

Hospital Services

There are 8 white doctors, no Negro doctors, 18 white nurses and 15 Negro nurses on the Staff. There are no facilities for nurses' training. Number of patients handled per year - 550 white and 500 Negro. Requirement for admission is to be a resident of South Carolina. Clinics are held four days a week for tuberculosis patients. Hospital insurance is available.

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION HOSPITAL - Columbia, S. C.

Manager - S. C. Groeschel

Facilities

The Veterans Administration Hospital in Columbia is a general medical and surgical hospital with the following facilities:

General Medical - 195 white beds and 114 Negro beds

General Surgical - 149 white beds and 93 Negro beds

Tuberculosis - No white beds and 79 Negro beds

NP - 56 white beds and 14 Negro beds

This is a government hospital which is maintained for veterans.

Hospital Services

There are 26 full-time white doctors, 24 resident white doctors and 122 white nurses on the Staff. There are no facilities for nurses' training. Number of patients handled per year - 4,400 white and 3,200 Negro. Clinics were held on mental diseases last year showing 538 white patients and 165 Negro patients. Tuberculosis - 165 Negro. General medical and surgery - 3,858 white patients and 2,811 Negro.

SOUTH CAROLINA STATE MENTAL HOSPITAL - Columbia, S. C.

Superintendent - Cleve C. Odom, M.D.

Facilities

There are 2,700 white beds available and 2,300 Negro beds available at this state maintained mental hospital.

Hospital Services

There are 13 white doctors and no Negro doctors on the Staff. There is 1 Negro nurse on the Staff. Facilities are maintained for nurses' training and 4 white nurses were trained last year. It is necessary to be a resident of the State of South Carolina to be admitted. Mental Hygiene Clinics are held in Spartanburg and Charleston.

SHRINERS HOSPITAL FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN

This institution, which serves 7 Southeastern states, has fifty-four white beds and six Negro beds. There are four white doctors on the staff, and nine white nurses. There are no facilities for training nurses. The average number of patients handled per year is 243 white and 21 Negro, all in-patients. There are two weekly clinics for crippled children, attended by four doctors and three nurses, which handle an average of thirty white and three Negro patients. Since all patients are treated free of charge at the Shriners Hospital, insurance does not apply.

HOSPITAL FACILITIES AS RELATED TO COMMUNITY HEALTH

According to available statistics there are certain differences in the causes of deaths between the white and Negro population. It is not apparent that this is primarily due to lack of medical attention to one race. It is apparent that the hospital facilities available to the Negro population do not correspond to the ratio of Negro to white population. The percentage of beds for Negroes at the General Hospital, where most of the general medical treatment the Negroes receive is given, is only 15.4. This does not take into account the beds available to white patients at St. Francis. The Negro population is 25 to 30 percent of the total.

This is also shown by City and County Health Department statistics of attended births. In 1946-47, one white baby is known to have been delivered by a mid-wife in the city, while 116 Negro babies were. In the County, 10 white babies were delivered by mid-wives while 108 Negro babies were. Doctors delivered 1,649 white babies and 367 Negro babies in the city, and 1,834 white babies and 154 Negro babies in the county.

Though the committee on health and medical care found the quality of service rendered by the mid-wives to be good, it did not imply that mid-wives' services are equal to those of a physician. It feels that consideration should be given in the near future to establishing a Negro institution corresponding to the Maternity Shelter. Moreover, the committee on maternal mortality of the South Carolina Medical Association showed that the most obvious way to reduce maternal deaths in South Carolina was by obtaining more pre-natal care for Negro women. This problem is being undertaken by the Women's Auxiliary of the South Carolina Medical Association this year.

It is noticeable that white hospital admissions in the Greenville General Hospital increased from 7,555 in 1943 to 11,782 in 1947, whereas, the Negro admissions were 1,678 in 1943 and 1,985 in 1947. The committee's interpretation of these figures is that the hospital facilities for white patients have increased and continued to operate at peak capacity, which indicates the same would have been true if the Negro beds had increased. Hence, the need for more Negro beds is even more urgent than in 1943. The only Negro facilities are ward accommodations.

The only toilet for women on the Negro ward is exposed in the middle of a utility room and must be screened for privacy.

Negro nurses are used on the Negro ward to the extent they are available. There are no local facilities for training Negro nurses.

Negro physicians are not allowed to care for any patients in the General Hospital. The only hospital facilities in the city they may use are those of the McClaren Medical Shelter, a private general type hospital with only nine beds available. It is operated by a Negro doctor, Dr. E. E. McClaren. This medical shelter has been in operation during 1949.

There are only three Negro doctors in the city and none in the county. The nearest doctors to Greenville are located in Newberry, Spartanburg, Anderson, Greenwood, Seneca, and Asheville, N. C.

With so few Negro physicians, Negro patients naturally must see white doctors. It was found that 90 percent of white physicians see Negro patients regularly in their offices, but that of these, seven percent have no Negro waiting rooms, 85 percent inadequate waiting rooms, and only 8 percent adequate waiting rooms.

DENTAL FACILITIES

	<u>White</u>	<u>Colored</u>
City Population	53,000	17,000
Dentists	27	3

No white dentists see Negro patients routinely in their offices, many, however, see them occasionally as referred patients. It is obvious that three dentists cannot care for from 25 to 30 percent of the population.

A dental clinic is held once a week at the General Hospital which is open to both white and Negro patients for emergency care.

There are two white dentists and one Negro on the South Carolina State Board of Health staff. Funds are available for more, but no personnel is available. Therefore, this Negro dentist spends only six weeks each year in the Negro schools of the city cleaning, extracting, and repairing teeth.

All patients at the Shriners Hospital for Crippled Children receive dental care by a part-time contract dentist.

The Greenville County Tuberculosis Hospital patients, the County Home inmates, and the county chain gang all receive emergency dental treatment from the county dentist.

It is the opinion of the dentists that in the Negro population pyorrhea is the cause of more disability than dental caries, and that pyorrhea occurs much earlier in the Negro race than in the white because of inadequate care of the teeth and gums by the individual.

The committee feels that the inadequate dental care of Greenville's indigent, both white and Negro, is not true only of this area, but of many sections of the country because of the nationwide shortage of dentists.

PUBLIC HEALTH FACILITIES

Before Greenville's recent increase in area, the population was about 42,000. The City Health Department was under-staffed at that time. It had four nurses, two Negro and two white, and the accepted U. S. Public Health standard is one nurse for every 5,000 population. The city now has 70,000 people and no nurses have been added. (The County Health Department also has this unfortunate situation -- it has one nurse for every 20,000 people).

Prior to this expansion, eating places were inspected twice a month. The two restaurant inspectors need more than one month now to make the rounds.

Dairies formerly were inspected routinely; at present dairies which have had good records in the past are being skipped so the two dairy inspectors can concentrate on the unsatisfactory ones under city jurisdiction.

The committee feels that the City and County Health Departments are doing as good work as can be expected with inadequate personnel.

The City School System has one nurse and one part-time Negro physician for the Negro schools. This is inadequate since little medical care and instruction are given these students elsewhere. The Negro school physician gives one day a week to conducting physical examinations to children in grades one, seven, and eleven. Aside from the showing of health films supplied by the Greenville County Health Department, all health education is given by the classroom teacher. This program is essentially the same as that in the white schools, which also have one part-time physician, and two full-time and one part-time nurse; with four examinations through the eighth grade. Any child, Negro, or white thought by the teacher to be sick can be referred to the physicians at any time. The committee feels that the educational program should be expanded to include instruction in personal hygiene and other problems of youth, such instruction to be given to students and to parents through the P.T.A.

Free clinics for general medical care at the General Hospital are consistently used to capacity and often overcrowded. (Clinics at the City and County Health Departments are pre-natal, venereal, and immunization clinics and are not for general medical or surgical care.) More personnel for the clinics is not forthcoming immediately, doctors have reported to the committee. Though the clinics are widely used, many indigent, because of ignorance or pride, do not obtain the care that is available.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that:

1. That, at the General Hospital, the number of beds for Negro patients be increased; that some private or semi-private rooms be provided; that Negro physicians be extended staff privileges to permit them to treat their own patients; that adequate bathroom facilities be made available on the Negro ward; and that consideration be given to the training of Negro nurses.
2. That in the near future consideration be given to establishing, for Negroes, an institution corresponding to the Maternity Shelter for white women.
3. That doctors provide adequate waiting rooms for Negro patients wherever possible.
4. That the Piedmont Medical Association attempt to secure additional Negro physicians and dentists for the community, perhaps by contacting medical schools and universities.
5. That Negro children be urged to have their teeth examined before entering public schools, and to obtain the required treatment as early as possible from their private dentists.
6. That the officials of the City and County Health Departments be supported in their requests for additional personnel.
7. That more health work be done in the Negro schools by the conduction of more frequent examinations; by the inclusion of formal instruction in physical and mental hygiene; and by the employment of a dental hygienist to teach mouth hygiene, to clean teeth, and to apply sodium flouride.
8. That membership in the Blue Shield and Blue Cross (voluntary health insurance) be given favorable publicity since such membership would lessen the load on the clinics and make private medical attention more available. Blue Cross is hospital insurance and Blue Shield is medical insurance, which together would cover most hospital bills and surgical and obstetrical fees for ordinary illnesses.

CHAPTER IV

LAW ENFORCEMENT

Mr. Richard J. Foster - Chairman

Mr. Noah Robinson - Co-Chairman

It was unanimously agreed that any observations, summary, or recommendations made by this committee should be limited to observations and summaries based on available statistics and facts. Generalizations, although firmly and unanimously accepted, were eliminated unless supported by actual case histories or available facts. Generalizations and recommendations based on what was believed to be isolated instances were also eliminated.

Arrests and Convictions

Facts available to this committee reveal that one of the four causes for the arrest of Negro males was investigation, while investigation was not listed as one of the four causes for the arrests of white males. Whether this indicates that officers are more inclined to arrest Negroes without formal charges being made or warrants being taken, could not be stated. However, no explanation was offered for the large number of arrests of Negro males on grounds of investigation only. It is to be noted that of the arrests made last year 38 percent were Negroes. Over 45 percent of the women arrested were Negroes. This is higher than the population of the Negroes in the city would warrant on proportionate basis in view of the estimate of the city population that the Negroes compose between 25 and 35 percent. It is also estimated that from 75 to 85 percent of those arrested were previous offenders. This indicates there is much room for constructive work among the chronic offenders. These offenders, as further statistics indicate, are mostly drunks, disorderly persons, and persons wanted for investigation. Since drunk led white and Negro, male and female for arrests, it is safe to conclude that much can be done for chronic alcoholics in this area. Since gambling came second under Negro males for cause for arrests, it can be safely concluded that Negro gamblers constitute one of the major problems and causes of arrests. In contrasting the problem of Negro gambling as a cause of arrest, with the absence of this charge as a major factor in white arrests, two facts should be kept in mind. The first factor is that unquestionably white adult recreational needs are much better met by the city than are Negro adult recreational needs. Secondly, numerous private clubs exist for whites in the city of Greenville where gambling is permitted. But a further factor for the arrests of Negro gamblers in contrast to whites was reported to this committee and that was the number of shooting, assault, and disorderly conduct charges that frequently center around Negro gambling games. Negro gamblers were reported to often have lethal weapons on their persons. It was pointed out that the great number of arrests of Negro gamblers was made partly for the prevention of the assault and disorderly cases that arise in these games and partly as a protection to the Negro participants.

More Negro men over 45 years of age are arrested by police than men in any other bracket. The Negro bracket of over 45 contained more than 3500 arrests while the 16-31 bracket had over 1700 arrests. Thus, it seems that more attention should be paid to crime preventions among the older Negroes. A larger percentage of Negroes seemed to be arrested in the county than in the city. Of the persons brought before the General Sessions and County Court approximately 32 percent were Negroes. It is estimated Greenville County, as a whole, contains about 22 percent Negroes. Nearly as many Negro women were brought up before these courts as white women, again indicating the high percentage of arrests among Negro women.

Homicides

The most encouraging discovery under the homicide study is the lack of inter-racial killings. For the year 1948 there was no Negro charged with killing of a white person. There were only three persons charged with the killing of a Negro and two of these were city police officers charged with the slaying of one Negro. They were tried and exonerated. The fact that inter-racial killings seem to be at a minimum is probably unusual for the South. Sixteen Negroes committed homicide against Negroes in Greenville in 1948. Only ten were found guilty. Of those ten, three received sentences of from ten to nineteen years and seven received sentences under ten years. The general presumption that exists in the South to the effect that courts do not view with alarm the murder of a Negro by another Negro seems to be supported by these statistics.

Crime Prevention

Other than the patrol of streets, business houses, and homes on request, the principle crime activity of the Police Department is apparently limited to the activities of their safety officer. In this regard it should be pointed out that the Greenville Police Department is doing an outstanding job in the matter of safety education and schoolboy patrol work. In 1948 Greenville was the winner of a fourth place award for street safety in the United States. Harry W. Ward, safety officer of the Greenville Police Department, carries on an intensive educational program among both white and Negro schools. Only one instant of apparent discrimination was called to this committee by members of one of the local civic clubs. The members of this club reported that Negro schoolboy patrolmen at the Sullivan Street crossing at Augusta Street were ignored by many of the passing motorists. The safety officer reported that the situation at Sullivan Street had been partially corrected by the erection of a traffic light to facilitate the safe moving of Negro children across Augusta Street. City policemen are not stationed with the schoolboy patrol but are under instructions to constantly patrol all areas and to work in cooperation with all schoolboy patrolmen with a proportionate number of policemen assigned to the Negro school area. The question of employing Negro police has come up before the Greenville City Council and a committee was appointed to make a study of this in other cities and made recommendations back to the City Council. With the qualification adopted by many southern cities that Negro policemen be restricted to the arrest of Negroes, all persons interviewed were in favor of either employing Negro police for the Negro areas or making a study of the experience of other cities; particularly those of South Carolina that have employed Negro policemen be studied with a view to determining if there is a need in Greenville for the employment of Negro policemen.

Probation and Parole

Of the three offices in Greenville County employing probation officers only the Childrens Court and the State Probation Office have minimum mandatory requirements for appointment. In the Federal Probation Service, the United States District Judges are guided in their appointment of probation officers by the high standard of qualifications recommended by the Judicial Conference of Senior Circuit Judges. The qualifications recommended by the judges are supported by every recognized authority in the correctional field. The Advisory Board to the Childrens Court has adopted the minimum requirements established by the National Probation and Parole Association for the permanent appointment of probation officers to the Childrens Court. The State Probation Officer has established the following minimum requirements: One year of college training with one subject of social studies and a three weeks training course. The case load of the State Probation Office was found to be excessively high and was generally conceded that adequate supervision cannot be given by a state probation officer who has a case load of 248 people in this area. Probation and parole authorities, including J. Edgar Hoover of the F. B. I., generally agree that a probation and parole officer should not have more than 75 persons under supervision if an adequate job is to be done. However, it was the general conclusion of this committee that the federal, state, and juvenile court probation officers were exceptionally well qualified and performing an outstanding job.

Detention and Punishment

Permanent detention of prisoners in Greenville County is limited to the chain gang and the city stockade. Both the chain gang and the city stockade do no more than maintain a work program that involves keeping up the city streets and the county roads. There is no conception or pretense of a rehabilitation program for either the county chain gang or the city stockade. This is a matter that should have the attention of the Greenville County Delegation and the City Council. With the inadequate appropriations for these various places of detention, it is impossible to have a program of rehabilitation, training, education, health, or recreation which is necessary and desirable if rehabilitation is to be established as an objective. In the detention of prisoners authorities should investigate the need for separate quarters for prisoners of youthful age or first offenders. First offenders and prisoners from 16 to 18 years of age are quartered with older and often more vicious prisoners. It should also be pointed out that the diet of long-term prisoners is not conducive to health. Notably lacking in the food fed prisoners in this community is a sufficiency of red meat and fresh vegetables. Supervisor Ashmore has encouraged the growing of vegetables around chain gang camps and the city grows some on a farm it maintains, but it is the opinion of this committee that the prisoners do not receive sufficient fresh vegetables.

Mistreatment of Prisoners

Preliminary to any statement regarding the mistreatment of prisoners, this committee recognizes that the abuse by individual members of a law enforcement agency of their authority is a problem that has confronted the executives of law enforcement groups in all cities and with all races.

Sheriff R. H. Bearden, Chief of Police J. H. Jennings, the Civil Service Commission of the City of Greenville, and Supervisor John T. Ashmore, the head of the County Chain Gang, are all on record against the use of unnecessary force in the handling of prisoners. Chief Jennings has issued strict and formal orders to his men to stay within their authority and has stated that he would promptly suspend and report to the Commission any officer who disobeys these orders. The Civil Service Commission of Greenville, which is in charge of disciplining, if necessary, members of the Police Department, has indicated its stand by discharging or suspending officers who have been brought before it on charges of yielding unnecessary force in the handling of prisoners. In this it has received the support of the City Council. The Civil Service Commission of the City of Greenville, and Chief of Police Jennings are to be commended for the efforts they have exerted and are exerting to eliminate any cause at all for charges that city police officers overstep the bounds of their authority in dealing with prisoners. Each candidate for a police job receives friendly counsel on this subject from the Commission at the time he is employed. However, it is only fair for this committee to state that there have been reported cases of prisoners being handled with unnecessary force by city police officers. The mistreatment of prisoners has involved whites as well as Negroes. In all cases reported to the Chief of Police disciplinary action has been instituted. In some cases not reported to the Chief of Police no action has been taken but this committee was informed and investigation confirmed the information that action was not taken because the cases were not called to the attention of the Chief of Police. There were no cases reported to this committee of mistreatment by the force of Greenville County Deputies. Whether this is because of the small number of deputies as compared with the large number of the police force could not be determined.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The committee makes the following recommendations:

1. That a report and study be made by the City Council of the need for the appointment of Negro officers to patrol Negro districts, with consideration being given to the experience of other southern cities that have employed Negro policemen having no authority to arrest white persons.
2. That a study be made of the need for the appointment of police women on the City Police Department.
3. That a study be made by the County and City authorities of the need for separate quarters for youthful and first offender prisoners.
4. That City and County Delegation make a study of providing a rehabilitation program for the long-term prisoners confined to the chain gangs.
5. That newspapers and other media should be encouraged to give publicity to any flagrant violation of civil rights particularly as they pertain to Negroes and to any deficiencies of law and enforcement.

CHAPTER V

SANITATION AND SAFETY

Mr. E. D. Fry - Chairman

Mr. Wilfred Walker - Co-Chairman

Sanitary Sewerage System

There is divided responsibility in the construction, operation and maintenance of the sanitary sewerage system. The main trunk sewers and disposal works are under the jurisdiction of Greater Greenville Sewer District Commission, and the sewage collecting systems of the various subdivisions of Greater Greenville Sewer District are under the jurisdiction of these subdivisions insofar as construction, operation and maintenance are involved. These subdivisions have full autonomy insofar as they do not infringe on the broad authority of Greater Greenville Sewer District Commission. The subdivisions are: City of Greenville; Parker Water and Sewer Subdistrict; Northgate Water and Sewer Subdistrict; and City View Water and Sewer Subdistrict.

The investigating committee on Sanitation and Safety has located and reported three places in the City of Greenville at which, in times of heavy rains, sewage is discharged from the sanitary sewerage system into nearby streams. One such place is into Richland Creek just above the intersection of East North Street with Laurens Road. This is an overflow from a city sewer in East Park Avenue. Another is into Richland Creek near a foot bridge across the creek in the projection of Ebaugh Avenue, and is from the city sewer serving the Ebaugh Avenue - Laurens Road section. And a third one is into Gas House Branch near the C & W. C. trestle over Broad Street. It is believed that the reason sewage is discharged into the streams is that the sewers are old and were constructed at a time when materials and workmanship were not up to the standards of today. Ground or rain water gets into the sewers and brings with it sand and grit which lodges in these collector sewers and in the trunk sewers, thus reducing their capacity as conveyors of sanitary sewage. Recognizing this condition, overflow pipes were installed at various places to relieve the sewers of their overload. It was considered preferable to control a condition that could not be prevented by localizing overflows at predetermined places, than to tolerate the alternative which was having sewage overflow at man-holes in the streets.

While the overflowing sanitary sewage is very highly diluted with relatively uncontaminated storm water, the city board of health considers it a health hazard, and J. H. Price, Chairman, has expressed himself as follows:

"The City Board of Health derives its powers directly from the State of South Carolina, its general authority being expressed by the statutory law of the state. This, of course, gives us in health matters, powers greater than those of City Council. We are not going to exercise this authority in an arbitrary manner because we have it. We feel the best interest of the city requires utmost harmony and cooperation between departments of the city government. We further realize the handicap the city is under with reference to financial ability to cope with the sewer situation, as it involves the Greater Greenville Sewer District as well as City Council. We will continue to urge City Council to do its utmost to repair, enlarge and increase sewer lines. We will not take any drastic action unless we see that an epidemic or serious health hazard is about to develop. We will keep constantly in touch with the situation so as to see when this danger becomes probable".

There are three separate areas within the new city boundaries that are not at present served by sanitary sewers. One is on the west side of Augusta Road between the Augusta Road Subdistrict boundary and Brushy Creek; one on the east side of Augusta Road between the Augusta Road Subdistrict boundary and Reedy River. The former contains the subdivisions of Pleasant Valley and Rockwood Park. The latter contains Marshall Forest. A third area is to the east of Overbrook Water and Sewer Subdistrict. Nicholtown is served by septic tanks due to the underlay of rock in this section that would make the construction of sewers extremely costly.

Despite a city ordinance that was passed in April, 1948, requiring that one toilet, either inside or outside, be furnished for the use of every two dwelling units, inadequate toilet facilities still exist in some heavily populated Negro rental sections. In most instances the flush toilets are located out-of-doors and "75 percent of them are old or are in need of repair", according to Dr. Frank Kitchen, City Health Commissioner. Dr. Kitchen also points out that the property owners are not always to blame, some having had to have the same toilet unstopped or repaired four times in six months.

This ordinance has been pretty well enforced within the old city limits, between 400 and 500 toilets having been installed during the last one and one half years. Many violations still exist in the newly annexed areas. No house to house check has been made by the City Health Department and owners have in many instances had no notice of the requirements under this ordinance. However, a house to house check is now under way. It appears that in many of the known instances where more than two families use one toilet, the owner is not aware of this situation since the tenants themselves sub-rent a part of the premises, thus raising the ratio. The committee feels, however, that some blame rests on owners as well as tenants.

One afternoon's surveying revealed the following violations:

Old City - 301-313 Gibbs Street	11 families	3 toilets
Old City - 116 Meadow Street	3 families	1 toilet
New City - 9 Bynum's Alley	11 families	3 toilets
New City - 17 Bynum's Alley	10 families	4 toilets

The City Health Department, always glad to be informed of violations, already has investigated and ordered the owners to comply with regulations. The ordinance states that they have 20 days in which to comply.

The only pit toilets found in the old city limits are in Fincher's Alley, which is off Arlington Avenue between Leach and Sumner Streets. Accurate information on conditions in the recently annexed areas is not in hand.

Water Supply

Water from the supply impounded at Table Rock is available to the entire community, but the supply and pressure are not adequate in much of the area lying to the east of the old city limits. Facilities for supplying an adequate amount of water for both domestic use and fire control are expected to be available for use within a year. Nicholstown is one large section to the east inhabited mostly by Negroes, that is without adequate water supply.

In order to provide adequate water service in the Augusta Road and Northgate Heights areas about 25 miles of water pipe was installed in these areas within the last 18 months.

The City Health Department will, upon request, analyze the water from any wells within the City to determine its suitability for domestic use. This department does not, however, have the personnel or equipment necessary for the task of searching out wells.

Fire Protection

The City Fire Department, with its seven fire trucks and 66 paid firemen, has always provided protection within the old city limits. When the two new fire stations now under construction, one at East Park Avenue and the Stone Avenue - Laurens Road bypass road, and one at Augusta and East Faris Roads are completed and 10 additional paid firemen employed, equipment and personnel should be adequate for the entire city. Protection, however, will be adequate only after the Greenville City Water Works has provided adequate pipe lines and hydrants in the area between the old East-over-Overbrook limits and the new city limits.

There are two fire stations in Parker Subdistrict, both under the jurisdiction of Parker Water and Sewer Subdistrict Committee, and a third one now under construction. It is understood that there are only nine paid firemen for the two existing stations, the remainder of the force being voluntary. Some of the 50,000 residents in the Parker District, including those in the Sterling High School area, have learned through bitter experience that the voluntary fire fighting units are too slow in reaching a fire for maximum efficiency, and therefore, for adequate protection.

The City Fire Department, because of the existing limitation of the city's fire alarm and insurance systems, no longer goes outside the city limits on any call except where a church, school, or a business firm or industry with more than 20 employees is involved. Many residents of this area, therefore, lack adequate fire protection, and many have become aware of it only after having called the City Fire Department and found that it could not respond, according to Fire Chief Frank Donald. Some residents in the area between the New Buncombe Road and Camp Road, which is outside both the city and Parker District, have not learned of this and, therefore, have not provided themselves with fire extinguishers or armed themselves with fire insurance.

Maximum fire protection is possible on even the narrow streets and alleys in Negro sections. Although the large pumpers and ladder trucks could not operate on these streets this type of equipment would probably not be needed to extinguish a fire of the magnitude likely to occur in these sections, according to Chief Donnald.

Traffic

The investigating committee located two spots where it is believed blinker lights are needed for the safety of the school children: on the bypass highway from East Stone Avenue to Laurens Road at Allen School, and on the "blind corner" at Jenkins and Calhoun Streets intersection. These have been promised by the Director of Safety of the city police department.

About 95 percent of Sterling High School students are subjected to vehicular traffic dangers daily between Jenkins Street and Arlington Avenue due to the non-existence of paved sidewalks for the use of pedestrians.

Condition of Streets and Sidewalks

Former Superintendent of Streets, Mack Richardson, estimates that there are 400 miles of paved streets and roads and 75 miles of unpaved roads in the City of Greenville; that of the 75 miles of unpaved roads 75 percent is in white sections and 25 percent in Negro sections, and that of the 400 miles of paved streets only 250 miles are in a good state of repair.

The committee found the poorest of the unpaved streets in the city to be in two predominantly Negro sections - Nicholstown and Greenline. Most streets in Negro sections that have been paved were hard surfaced with tar and gravel during the last nine months, and heavy rains have washed away the surface leaving deep gullies and holes at the edges. Jenkins, Malloy, and Springer Streets are among those badly damaged by rains.

Mr. Richardson also estimates that Greenville has 75 miles of paved sidewalks, 300 miles of unpaved sidewalks, and 100 miles of streets with no sidewalks. Again the ratio seems to be 75 percent in white sections and 25 percent in Negro sections.

With 25 miles of streets having no sidewalks, and 75 miles of streets with unpaved sidewalks in Negro sections, the following situation at Sterling High School should be readily understood. Students, when reminded that they should obey the safety rule of walking on sidewalks and not in the streets counter with the reminder that they have no choice in the matter. If there are sidewalks, they are unpaved and muddy much of the time, so the streets or gutters are better as places to walk.

According to the office of the city engineer, no more paving can be done in the city until a bond issue for this purpose is authorized by an election and bonds so authorized are issued and sold. Such a bond issue has now been authorized. The procedure now is for two-thirds of the owners of abutting property to petition City Council to construct pavements and/or sidewalks, agreeing to reimburse the city for one-half the costs, which may be paid to the city in installments over a period of five years.

Garbage Collection

The committee finds upon investigation that the schedule for the collection of garbage in Negro sections varies from one to three collections per week, and that most sections receive but one collection per week. When two collections are made they are on Tuesday and Thursday. The committee feels that five days - from Thursday to Tuesday - is too long for adequate sanitation, particularly in summer.

The city garbage trucks are operated under a city ordinance which requires only one collection per week. Superintendent of Sanitation M. L. Frick states that trucks make one round and start on the second round, "but they may not make it all the way the second time".

It is reported that no collections at all are made on the Compress Line, an extension of Hampton Avenue, which is outside the city and under the jurisdiction of the Greater Greenville Sanitation Commission.

One reason for the typical slum appearance of Negro sections is believed by the committee to be that garbage cans are placed in front of the houses and in gutters instead of in the rear as is done in most white sections. An ordinance stating that garbage should be placed on the street for convenient collection is still in the city code, but the Superintendent of Sanitation says, "we don't enforce it". Nevertheless, a city official quoted this ordinance in the last few months to a Negro citizen who was inquiring about placing his garbage can and those of his neighbors in the rear.

A large percentage of Negroes have garbage cans that are inadequate in size and without covers, which adds to the slum appearance and allows for the scattering of debris by dogs and cats. Negroes have observed that garbage collectors often are careless about complete removal of garbage and about replacing the covers on cans which have them. The open garbage trucks used in many Negro sections are known to litter streets with garbage as they proceed, filled beyond capacity.

Greenville's garbage disposal method, a system that uses waste to reclaim unfertile soil, has attracted the interest of U. S. Public Health officials recently. A second favorable result of the use of this method is that covering the garbage daily with soil helps keep down mosquitoes and rats.

Pest Control

Although pest control is technically not considered to be the duty of any department of the city government, the City Health Department is urging City Council to include funds in its 1950 budget for a rat control program. Both Negroes and whites have reported to the City Health Department the prevalence of roaches and rodents in some business and residential sections. This is definitely a health menace.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended:

1. Responsibility - That responsibility for the operation and maintenance of all sanitary sewers within the metropolitan area of Greenville be placed under a single authority. And that legislation to effectuate this be enacted if necessary.
2. Sewage overflow
 - (a) That all overflow pipes be extended so as to discharge in the streams below the water surface in order that the sense of sight might not be offended.
 - (b) That chemical and bacterial analyses be made of the stream waters, both with and without the overflowing sewage, so as to determine the amount and character of pollution contributed by the overflowing material.
 - (c) That if it is found upon analysis that the contributed pollution is such as to constitute a greater menace to health than that existing in the stream without the overflow, the city sterilize, by means of chlorination or some other suitable method, the overflow from the sewers so as to reduce the health menace to that existing in the streams without the overflow from the sewers.
3. That the City Health Department continue to check closely and enforce the city ordinance pertaining to the number of families that may use one toilet.
4. That a plan be worked out whereby all Negro property owners would be informed of the necessary procedure to be adopted in order to have their streets and sidewalks paved. Evidence is in hand which shows that many property owners are not aware of the procedure to be followed.
5. That the proper authority be asked to correct as soon as is practicable the conditions existing at South Calhoun and Jenkins Streets and at Green and Dunbar Streets, where 900 children pass daily during school sessions, whereby blind corners or corners at which a clear view of approaching vehicular traffic can not be obtained. Also, to investigate the advisability of widening South Calhoun Street between the end of the pavement and Jenkins Street, which is the main approach to Sterling High School.
6. That a group of citizens investigate the manner or under what sponsorship a public rest room for Negroes could be installed in the vicinity of Broad and Fall Streets.
7. That since the city ordinance requiring that garbage be placed at the curb is no longer enforced it be repealed and perhaps a substitute requiring it to be placed in the rear where possible be passed.

8. That the proper authorities of the City of Greenville and the Greater Greenville Sanitary Commission be asked to investigate the advisability of requiring at least two garbage collections a week in all areas, and that they be spaced at reasonable intervals, as a health and sanitation measure.
9. That a method be devised whereby citizens would be informed of what fire protection they are entitled to and may expect under the law in the various sections of metropolitan Greenville, so that if necessary they may augment the protection afforded.

CHAPTER VI

RELIGIOUS RESOURCES

Mrs. J. O. Dysart - Chairman

Rev. E. J. Green - Co-Chairman

No picture of a Negro community should be considered without reference to and consideration of religious facilities and opportunities which are basically important to the group everywhere.

The investigating committee located and contacted the following Negro churches:

Methodist.....	6
Baptist.....	10
Presbyterian.....	1
Episcopal.....	1
Roman Catholic.....	1
Church of God.....	4
Holiness.....	3
Pentecostal.....	1
Seventh Day Adventist.....	1
House of Prayer.....	1

Total

37

These 37 churches list a total membership of 8,576 of which probably half is active. All members contacted expressed great interest in the survey and are anxious to help in the follow-up activities if they can bring needed pressure at any point. The following general observations were made:

1. Buildings are in poor condition. The church ususally consists of one auditorium with no room for Sunday School. A very few have a room which could be used for recreation, but St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church is the only church with adequate facilities. Three churches have new buildings under construction and two are planning to build.

2. Though it is true that for the population there are too many small churches and many could profit by consolidation, the apparent devotion of the active members makes this suggestion seem impracticable.

3. None of the churches employ trained workers or has the means of training members to teach or lead young peoples' groups. One minister stated that the adequate buildings and equipment will come only after church leaders have been given guidance in all matters pertaining to the running of a church, and thus, have learned what is needed.

4. Three-fourths of the churches have only Sunday programs, only 10 have mid-week services. The number of church members ranges from 12 to 1,500; the number of services per week ranges from one to seven. Some churches have no activities, while others have seven or more, including: six Boy Scouts troops; one Girl Scout troop; 13 young peoples' groups which meet during the week; two kindergartens or nurseries; one sewing and cooking club; five Vacation Bible Schools (summer of 1949). One church aids college students with scholarships, and one sponsors a service in the city stockade and county jail each Sunday. A Negro woman named Mrs. Berry sponsors a Prayer Band near Sterling High School and also a small kindergarten.

5. Until the middle of August there was no interdenominational minister's organization but a Ministerial Alliance of this nature recently has been formed. This group drew up a special endorsement of this Survey of Negro Community Needs, of the YWCA Negro branch, and asked that the possibility of a Negro YWCA branch be investigated. The Baptist ministers have been organized several years.

6. There still is no interdenominational organization for Negro women of the city.

7. Workers are supplied through churches for Red Cross, Hopewell, and other civic drives.

8. Disruptive influences mentioned by the church members were rowdy cafes and Sunday commercial recreation.

9. Other institutions and organizations in the city which serve the churches are:

- (a) Phillis Wheatley Center and a branch in Freetown, the Ansel Arnold Center, which provides meeting and recreation space.
- (b) Bob Jones University, which provides preachers.
- (c) First Presbyterian Church, which sponsors an annual Bible Conference for all Negro women, and is planning a Negro Mission for the near future to be conducted along the same lines as the Queen's Alley white mission.
- (d) First Baptist Church, which sponsors an annual week-long Bible Conference, and prepares program materials and furnishes movie projector to Negro Baptists.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended:

1. That the churches sponsor an institute to teach recreational planning and teaching methods to Negro leaders and teachers with the goals of church supervised recreation and trained teachers.

2. That a Negro Council of Church Women be formed to include all denominations in the city.

3. That the Ministerial Alliance be strengthened, and include in its program joint Brotherhood Week meetings, union services, promotion of interracial cooperation, and look into the possibility of radio time for Negro ministers.

Negro Churches of the City

(With membership, activities, and pastors listed)

METHODIST

John Wesley - E. Court, SE Corner Falls; 300 members; Sunday School - 125 members; Vacation Bible School, Woman's Society of Christian Service, Wesleyan Service Guild, Methodist Youth Fellowship; visits County Home; insufficient recreation facilities. Pastor - C. R. Brown - 207 Green Ave.

Isreal Colored, M.E. - N. Calhoun, NW corner McCall; 450 members;
 Sunday School - 150. Pastor - R. O. Langford, 102 Gower St.

Minus Chapel - 8 Little Minus; 60 members; Sunday School - 20; trying to
 organize Junior Choir; senior choir; Woman's Missionary Society; mid-week
 prayer meetings; Vacation Bible School. Pastor - W. M. Ferguson, 324 Bailey St.

St. Andrew - 33 Viola; 150 members; Sunday School - 85; young peoples' and
 adult groups; movies shown; Vacation Bible School sponsored by Buncombe
 Street Methodist Church; city playground near church used for recreation;
 minister has consultation time. Pastor - H. O. Mims, 221 S. Calhoun St.

Bethel - 102 Bethel; 87 members; Sunday School - 45; Groups for men and
 women; union meetings in district; sponsors Boy Scout troops; Vacation
 Bible School; playground supervised by pastor's wife; needs equipment.
 Pastor - J. S. Dial, 100 Bethel St.

Allen Temple A.M.E. - Green Avenue, SE corner Markley; 400 members; Sunday
 School - 190; Sunday night service; are building new Sunday School rooms
 which will give room for recreation. Pastor - F. D. Dreher, Green Ave.

PRESBYTERIAN

Mattoon - Hampton, SE corner Lloyd; 55 members; Sunday School - 50; adult
 and young peoples' groups; nursery, workers' conference; Westminster
 Fellowship; pastor has hours for consultation. Pastor - Thomas Jenkins.

EPISCOPAL

St. Phillips - 8 Logan St; 18 members; Women's Auxiliary; Pastor -
 Bruce Williamson

ROMAN CATHOLIC

St. Anthony's - 307 Gower; 160 members; Sunday School - 45; boys', girls',
 and mens' clubs; library; good recreational facilities; two priests in
 residence, training group of leaders. Pastor - Father Thomas McLaughlin.

BAPTIST

Springfield - 600 E. McBee Ave.; 400 members; groups for young people and
 adults; training groups for leaders and volunteer workers; mid-week ser-
 vice; Boy Scout troop; Vacation Bible School, has some recreation space
 but needs more. Pastor - C. F. Gandy, 604 E. McBee Ave.

Mountain View - 115 Cagle; 150 members; Sunday School - 75; young peoples'
 and adults' groups; operates kindergarten; Boy Scout troop; supports all
 charity organizations. Pastor - J. H. Smith - 8 Cagle St.

Macedonia - Young, SE corner Barton; 312 members; Sunday School - 100;
 young peoples' and adult groups; adult conference. Pastor - T. N. Nioso,
 503-A E. McBee Ave.

Nicholtown - 77 Ackley; 35 members; Sunday School - 40. Pastor - C. C.
 Stewart, Old Spartanburg Road.

St. Paul - 101 Voila; 158 members; Sunday School - 75; missionary society; Vacation Bible School; Pastor - H. L. Cunningham, 9 Hopkins St.

Mt. Emanuel - 309 Spartanburg St.; 200 members; Sunday School - 85.

Long Branch - 28 Bolt St.; 400 Members; Sunday School - 300; Boy Scout and Cub groups; Sunbeam society for girls; four missionary groups of various ages; young men's Bible class; BTU; expecting to build a recreational plant. Pastor - D. S. Sample, 114 Bolt St.

Lincoln Street - 15 McLead St.; 100 members; has Sunday School. Pastor - Napoleon P. Chapman, 8 Elmore St.

Tabernacle - 410 S. Hudson St.; 1,800 members; Sunday School - 300; mid-week service. Pastor - W. M. Watson, 211 Ware St.

Antioch - 18 Packs Alley; 285 members; Sunday School - 198; clubs for all ages of boys and girls, men and women; two choirs; helps young people with scholarships, ~~building new auditorium and will use old building for~~ Sunday School rooms and recreations. Pastor - J. B. Bailey, 206 Arnold St.

Bruton Temple - 400 Old Paris Mountain Road; 268 members; Sunday School - 160; Boy and Girl Scout troops; service for children on Tuesday; Wednesday night prayer meeting; missionary society; trying to open kindergarten; junior and senior choirs. Pastor - J. H. Smith, 111 Cagle St.

Friendship - 119 Church (Freetown); 208 members; mid-week service; trains Sunday School teachers; uses recreational facilities of Ansel Arnold Center; needs 9 rooms for church school and recreation. Pastor - C. E. Butler, 62 Ackley Road.

Pilgrim Rest - 112 Birnie St.; 150 members; Sunday School - 70; Woman's Missionary Society; junior choir; mid-week prayer service. Pastor - L. B. Calhoun.

Lowndes Hill - Lowndes Hill Road; 400 members; Sunday School - 100; mid-week prayer meeting; has small club room in basement; is concentrating on money for a new church. Pastor - H. W. D. Stewart, 211 John St.

Mt. Calvary - 5 Calvary; 45 members; Boy Scout troop; no recreation room; W. R. Martin, 104 Pine St.

Mt. Zion - 109 Whittle St; 30 members. Pastor - H. E. Johnson (sponsored by Cedar Lane Baptists).

Enoree - 102 Dixon St.; 75 members; Sunday School - 40; Missionary Society; Women's Society; Wednesday prayer service. Pastor - James Bell

St. Luke's Primitive - 200 Averill; 50 members; Sunday School - 16.

CHURCH OF GOD

Bethlehem - 207 Trescott; 100 members; Sunday School; young people's and adult groups; Pastor - Norman.

Alexander - Brockman Street; 12 members; Sunday School - 12.

West Washington Extension - 1310 W. Washington Extn.; 15 members; Sunday School - 12.

HOLINESS

Macedonia - Manley Alley, corner Manley; 45 members; Sunday School - 4; service Monday evening; two young peoples' groups; has new church, but no room for recreation. Pastor - P. S. McDaniel, 901 Anderson Rd.

New Zion - 202 Dunbar St; 40 members; Sunday School - 40; two young peoples' unions; Women's Missionary Society; new church being built. Pastor - Owens.

St. Peter - 301 Pine St.; 60 members; Sunday School; youth and adult groups; not sufficient; pastor available for consultation. Pastor - Owens.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST

Antioch - 112 Gower St; 66 members; sewing and cooking clubs; full services on Saturday. Pastor - L. E. Daniel.

PENTECOSTAL HOLINESS

Maloy Street - 107 Maloy St.; 30 members; Sunday School - 35.

HOUSE OF PRAYER

Daddy Grace's House of Prayer - 43 Endel; 1,500 members; six services on Sunday and a service every night; insufficient space for recreation.

The following churches listed trained workers, indicating not that they were trained in church work, but that they had an above-average education: John Wesley Methodist, St. Andrew Methodist, Mountain View Baptist, Mt. Emanuel Baptist, Tabernacle Baptist, Mt. Calvary Baptist, Mattoon Presbyterian, and St. Peter Holiness. Janie Brown at Pilgrim Rest Baptist and Mrs. Hattie Smith at St. Paul Baptist were listed as outstanding leaders.

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CHAPTER VII
TRANSPORTATION

Rev. J. G. Forrester - Chairman Mr. S. A. Smith - Co-Chairman

The purpose of this phase of the survey was to ascertain the adequacy of transportation facilities and services for Negroes in Greenville as provided on city buses, in the Southern Railway Terminal, the Union Bus Station and by taxicabs.

General observations were made of all facilities. Each bus line in the city was ridden at the three peak hours: 7:30 to 9:30 a.m., noon to 2:00 p.m., and 4:30 to 6:00 p.m. Checks also were made of the station and terminal facilities several times.

City Buses

The Duke Power Company supplies all buses for the city of Greenville. On the whole, courteous service is given both white and Negro people. As long as situations such as the following exist, however, the committee believes there is room for improvement:

(a) Judson bus, Tuesday, August 16th ---- A Negro ran to catch a bus. The driver's attention was called to it by the observer. He slowed down, looked back, and drove on although the would-be passenger was now at the bus stop.

(b) Southern Depot bus, Tuesday, August 23rd ---- With 11 white passengers and 16 Negro passengers seated, the driver, when asked, refused to make room for the five standing Negro riders. He could have done so by asking five white riders to move to empty seats near the front, since buses seat from 34 to 44 passengers.

These examples point up two things: (1) driver (and passengers as well) sometimes gauge their courtesy and service according to the color of the rider, and (2) the South Carolina law in reference to seating, posted in every bus, is not strictly interpreted and enforced. It states:

White Patrons Please Seat From Front
Colored Patrons Please Seat From Rear

According to observers, white patrons all too often began seating themselves half-way or even farther back in the bus, which means Negroes may be standing before the end of the line although seats are available in the front. Some drivers will correct this situation, but as was observed, others will not.

One committee member found that when riding unfamiliar bus routes as an observer, the marking, or lack of marking, on some buses was confusing. Buses marked "Special" and many not marked at all go by with passengers, and a new rider could not ride with ease or certainty. "Special" buses are put on any line if conditions make it necessary, but the committee feels some temporary marking of destination is needed.

The only bus reported to be too crowded to stop for whites or Negro passengers was Belt South (observation made on August 22nd).

No area in the city, Negro or white, was noted by the committee as being significantly without bus service. The following situation appeared worthy of attention, however:

The closest bus lines to Sterling High School are on Pendleton Street and Green Ave., which means the nearest bus stops to the school are five blocks (one-half mile) away. The principal of the school estimates that 600 of the 1,300 students enrolled would ride closer to the school if it were possible, the great majority of the 600 now having to ride some distance to either the Pendleton or Green Avenue stops.

Union Bus Station

Separate waiting rooms are provided Negro and white patrons, that for the whites being 50 by 150 feet and that for the Negroes being 15 by 15 feet. The number of seats available, respectively, are 52 and 19. At one time of observation, 16 Negroes were reported seated while 22 stood in the loading zone.

Negro patrons buy tickets from a window which opens from the Negro waiting room. The same ticket sellers handle both Negro and white windows. There appears to be no definite arrangement as to the right to service. Negro observers feel that Negroes are served only when demand at the white window is not great.

The only entrance to the Negro waiting room is through a narrow passage from the loading zone. The room's only ventilation is the door and windows (not adequate in summer) which have no screens. There is no water cooler.

No eating facilities are provided for Negro passengers. Rest rooms are too small, the committee feels, and not cleaned often enough. (checks were made at different hours on different days).

Southern Railway Terminal

Though the size of the Negro and white waiting rooms differ at the Railway Terminal, being 75 by 100 feet for white and 67 by 40 feet for Negro, each contains seats for about 60 people. The Negro waiting room has no water cooler.

The same ticket sellers serve both Negro and white, but there is no evidence of long waits at the window. No eating facilities are provided for Negro or white travelers.

Though the Negro restrooms are small, the facilities are the same as in the white restrooms with one exception: there is no wash basin for Negro men. The door on the Negro women's restroom stands ajar because the lock is broken.

Taxicabs

The 16 cab companies serving Greenville charge the same rates and carry both white and Negro passengers. The only city ordinance covering the operation of cabs is that white and Negro passengers are not allowed to sit in the same compartment or on the same seat. The committee found this transportation service satisfactory.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended:

1. That, since the closest bus stops are five blocks away, the Duke Power Company be asked to investigate the possibility of providing bus service to Sterling High School for approximately 600 students of the 1,300 enrolled who would ride.
2. That Duke Power Company request its' drivers to require strict adherence to the South Carolina law, "White Patrons Please Seat From Front; Colored Patrons Please Seat From Rear", thus sometimes eliminating the necessity of Negroes and whites standing. To enforce this regulation, the committee feels the Company should place its own observers on buses at regular intervals.
3. That special training should be given bus drivers by the Duke Power Company in order that regulations covering seating may be carried out with the minimum of friction.
4. That Duke Power Company list a destination on front, sides and back of all buses, some of which are marked "Special" and some of which are blank making it impossible for people unfamiliar with the route to ride with ease and certainty.
5. That the Southern Railway Terminal be asked to repair the lock on the door of the Negro women's restroom which now stands ajar, and to provide a wash basin for the Negro men's restroom.
6. That a water cooler be placed in the Negro waiting room at the Southern Railway Terminal.
7. That more frequent cleanings and inspections of the Negro waiting room and Negro restrooms of the Union Bus Station be undertaken.
8. That the possibility of additional space of the Negro waiting room at the Union Bus Station be considered, along with some means of artificial ventilation, screens for the windows and door, and a water cooler.
9. That arrangements for more prompt ticket service at the Negro ticket windows be made at the Bus Terminal.

CHAPTER VIII

RECREATION

Chairman - Mrs. John F. Welborn, Jr. Co-Chairman - Miss Dorothy Brockman

Recreation is a new must among the imperatives of modern life, taking its place along with education and health as one of the essentials of all citizens of America today. The Recreation Committee, therefore, presents this study believing that progress in this area will contribute to the total public welfare. As citizens develop community consciousness and work together to solve their problems a better community life for all will be achieved.

PUBLIC RECREATION

Definition

For the sake of this report public recreation shall apply to all recreation that is sponsored by tax supported agencies and departments. The only governmental unit providing a recreation program for Negroes in the Greater Greenville area is the Greenville City Government.

The Park and Tree Department

The Park and Tree Department of the City Government has charge of parks and public grounds for park purposes. It is limited entirely to the physical aspects of public recreation. The Director of this Department is responsible to the City Council Committee on Cemeteries and Parks. There is a City Ordinance creating a five member Park and Tree Commission, which has not been used since the Commission resigned in mass in 1947.

Recreation Department

A recreation director, appointed by the Mayor and responsible to him is responsible for playground programming and scheduling use of Sears Shelter. There is no direct relationship between the Recreation Director and the Parks and Tree Director, nor does the Recreation Director supervise the budget for recreation.

Recreation Facilities

During the summer of 1949 five Negro playgrounds were provided; two of these located on Gower Street and Sullivan Street. The Gower Street playground consisted of $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres of City property and three acres belonging to the school. The Sullivan Street playground included one acre of City property and one acre of school property. The three additional playgrounds were located on City property on South Hudson Street (back of Textile Oil Company), Parker Street (back of People's Bakery), and on the Nicholtown Road. The playgrounds were open for the three summer months five and one-half days per week: 9:00 a.m. to noon, and 2:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. Monday through Friday and one-half day on Saturday. None of the city parks are available to Negroes. There are no State Parks for Negroes in the Piedmont Area of South Carolina.

Leadership

There is one playground leader at each of the five playgrounds sponsored during the summer of 1949. Generally speaking, this personnel did not offer the trained leadership needed on playgrounds. As reported by some of the Negro citizens, the leaders were primarily "there to see what was going on---- merely overseers". The salary paid to playground leaders for 1949 was \$90.00 per month, which is less than that paid to common laborers in the parks and elsewhere in the area.

Adequacy of Playgrounds

Since five playgrounds were the only recreation areas available for Negroes in the city of Greenville it is well to consider their size to determine their adequacy. The size of each of the five areas and the equipment on each area is listed below:

<u>Area</u>	<u>Size</u>	<u>Equipment</u>
Sullivan Street	2 Acres	Ball field, swings, slides, see-saws, apparatus bar.
Gower Street	3 Acres	Ball field, swings, slides, see-saws, apparatus bar.
Parker Street	$\frac{1}{2}$ Acre	Ball field, swings, slides, see-saws, apparatus bar.
S. Hudson Street	2 Acres	Ball field, swings, slides, see-saws, apparatus bar, merry-go-round, fireplace, two picnic tables.
Nicholtown	3 Acres	Ball field, swings, slides, see-saws, apparatus bar, merry-go-round, fireplace, two picnic tables.
<hr/>		
TOTAL	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ Acres	

Plans for 1950

It has been reported by the Park and Tree Director that for 1950 three additional Negro playgrounds would be sponsored. These would be located at:

West Greenville School	$\frac{1}{2}$ Acre
Allen Street School	$\frac{1}{2}$ Acre
Roosevelt Heights Housing Project	11 Acres

Playground equipment will be placed on the Allen Street School playground soon.

The Park and Tree Department is also sponsoring a leadership training course for personnel who will serve as leaders on the playground for 1950.

Adequacy of Recreation Areas

It can be noticed that with the additional acreage expected to be available for 1950 that there will be available for Negroes a total of approximately 22 acres of land for park and recreation usage, of which $7\frac{1}{2}$ acres is school property. Since the national norm in setting up public recreation areas is one acre for each 100 people served, Greenville should have at least 250 acres of park and recreation space for its Negro citizens. This certainly indicates a woeful lack of recreation space for the Negro population.

VOLUNTARY RECREATION PROGRAMS

The following recreation agencies have programs for Negroes. They are classified as "voluntary" agencies in that they are supported by contributions, and fees paid by members rather than tax funds.

Girl Scouts

The Greenville County Council of Girl Scouts offers a program for girls 7 to 18 years of age. The program features such activities as music and dancing, health and safety, homemaking, arts and crafts, etc., on a troop basis. At present the Girl Scouts have four Negro troops organized with an enrollment of 58 girls and 13 adult leaders. There is no Negro staff member employed by the agency. It is planned that when the need for such a person arises in terms of numbers to be served that an addition to the staff will be made. A day camp is operated for Negro girls.

Boy Scouts

The Boy Scouts in this area are organized into the Greenville District of the Blue Ridge Council. At present the organization has 135 Negro Scouts participating in the program. A professional Negro worker is employed to promote the formation of Negro troops, work with leaders and other essential duties. Camp Stanley Harris is operated during the summer months for Negro boys.

YWCA

An interesting experimental YWCA program within the Negro community has been in progress for a year. Without benefit of either buildings or full-time professional leadership more than 100 women and girls have enrolled as members and about 500 have attended YWCA activities. Since October 1949 a part-time staff member has been employed. There has been an enthusiastic response on the part of women in the Negro community to this program. Discussions on public affairs, world fellowship, a project on community beautification, a garden club, a cooking school, a community sing, have been included in the program. A Y-Teen recreation club for juniors and seniors in Sterling High School with 52 members and a Business and Professional Club with 19 members have been organized. A study is now in progress to find out how many industrial Negro girls there are in the community, where they are, and what kind of program will meet their needs. Nineteen YWCA members have attended leadership conferences.

Phillis Wheatley Association

The Phillis Wheatley Association and its Ansel Arnold Branch offers largely a building centered program for Negro young people. This is the one recreational agency devoted exclusively to the service of Negroes. Attendance during February, 1950 was 3,821 with a daily attendance of 159. Four professional workers are employed on a full-time basis. The financial needs of this organization are great as is the need for increased volunteer leadership. The program offered is largely for young people and feature active and quiet games, discussion clubs, music and crafts. The Ansel Arnold Center has such regular activities as ping-pong, card-playing, choral singing, movies, square dancing, horse shoes, free play, etc. At present nine volunteer leaders are associated with this organization.

Happy Hearts Park

Happy Hearts Park is a small recreation area in the New Washington Heights area of Greenville. It developed as a neighborhood project with little help from other sections of the city. One white church group has recently been aiding in the purchase of needed equipment and the Parks Department of the City of Greenville has made available some swings and other play equipment. No full-time staff is employed to supervise program in the park. It is understood that Negroes from many sections of the city are making use of this recreation area.

Community Council of Greenville County

Through its Recreation-Education Division, the Community Council sponsored a Recreation Training Institute during January, 1950 for volunteer recreation leaders in the Negro community. Approximately 80 persons attended this course for five nights. Two more programs of a similar nature are planned for later in the year. This group is now active in the promotion of a state park for Negroes in the Piedmont area; studying possible sites for a large capacity park for Negroes; sponsoring recreation training institutes; giving leadership to P.T.A. and other community groups in recreation projects; and studying the need for a citizens board for the Parks and Recreation Department of the City of Greenville.

COMMERCIAL RECREATION

Motion Picture Theatres

There are two motion picture theatres that admit Negroes in Greenville. The Liberty Theatre, that is exclusively for Negroes, seats about 400 people, and runs a high percentage of action pictures. The pictures shown at this theatre have little to offer persons looking for superior type entertainment. The Center Theatre has seats in the balcony for about 180 Negroes. Pictures are booked for one week at this theatre.

Swimming Pools

In the Greenline and Allen School district there is a small swimming pool called Joyland. This pool is in very poor repair and could not accomodate more than fifty persons at the most. The neighborhood is very rundown with very little grass or trees.

Baseball

The Black Spinners offer commercial baseball with a semi-professional team that plays at Meadowbrook Park on an average of once a week. There is no regular schedule for these games. Several hundred Negroes attend such events. Special sections are set aside for Negroes at most white baseball games. Attendance of Negroes at such games is good.

Dances

Numerous dances for Negroes are sponsored on a commercial basis at Textile Hall. However, it was noted that these are often marked by friction between white spectators and those attending such dances.

Neighborhood Restaurants

It is estimated that there are well over 100 neighborhood restaurants and cafes for Negroes in Greenville. This estimate is based upon the number of automatic juke boxes that are rented in this area. Most of such establishments are quite small with poor standards of food and service. Police reports indicate that these places are "trouble spots" because of fights and gambling. There is no clear differential between those set up to serve food and those where beer is the main attraction. It is hard for a Negro family to find a restaurant that would be acceptable as a family eating place. There are reports of minors being served beer in many of the neighborhood restaurants. The "Three Oaks" at 504 Anderson Road is a converted house containing two regular dining rooms, two private dining rooms, and a lounge. Luncheons and dinners are served seven days a week. Approximately 130 people can be served in this establishment that is well above the usual standard of such establishments. Many club groups meet at "Three Oaks" for their meetings.

RECREATION INITIATED BY THE SCHOOLS

The schools all have some facilities for recreation which are not fully utilized. What is more important is that the schools furnish a reservoir of trained and interested personnel for leadership. Groups of teachers, parents, and students working cooperatively can discover many opportunities for varied types of recreation, most of which would require very little expenditures of funds.

At the new Sterling High School the facilities are quite adequate for the development of an extensive recreation program. The combined gymnasium-auditorium seats 3,100 persons and is equipped for the showing of 16 millimeter films. It is planned to make this gymnasium-auditorium available to school and community groups for recreational programs outside the regular curriculum. However, leadership is not at present available for carrying out this program. It is notable that the facilities at Sterling High School do not include a playground or athletic field, or facilities for small group activities, such as picnic space, barbecue pits, etc. School clubs at Sterling High School include New Farmers of America, New Homemakers of America, Lincoln National Honor Society, Phillis Wheatley (girls), Block Letter Club, Dramatic Club.

It may be said that this institution has not stimulated any continuing program through the use of its facilities for the adult Negro community. This has been largely due to the lack of trained volunteer leadership in the community and the lack of funds to employ school personnel to supervise the use of school buildings by community groups. Much could be developed in the way of a varied and active program with adequate leadership and use of the facilities of Sterling High School.

Allen Street School has an auditorium seating 500 persons. It also has a playground or athletic field. Although it has no equipment for physical recreation on this playing field, the City Recreation Department plans to install swings, etc. The space available is small and it is doubted how much program can be developed because of the limited size of the facilities.

Gower Street School has a 400 seat auditorium equipped for the showing of 16 millimeter films. It has a large adequate playing field around the school which is equipped with the usual recreation equipment.

Oscar Street School has no auditorium, yet has a projector for 16 millimeter films. This school also has a small playing field.

Sullivan Street School has no auditorium or facilities for showing films. The playing field would be adequate if it were drained. At present the city has some swings, etc. on the grounds.

Lowndes Hill School has similar facilities.

The Parker School District sponsors and carries on a recreation program for Negroes through four of its grammar schools. There is a club house at the West Greenville School. It was an army barracks obtained three years ago from the air base. It is a one room building 20 X 60 and will seat 200 people. It is furnished with chairs, piano, stage, table tennis equipment, and a few other games. There are also facilities for the showing of films. This is done on a 16 millimeter projector weekly. The playing field is adequate with space for a skating rink and ball fields. School teams play weekly with other local and out-of-town teams. The City of Greenville has been asked to equip the playing field with recreation equipment. These facilities are available to all Negro groups.

The annual People's College (education centers for adults) are also held in the Parker School District. Teachers are supplied, both white and Negro.

Arts and crafts classes are held for Negroes also under the supervision of a full-time director. This director is in charge of home beautification (gardening, landscaping, interior decorating, etc.) and gives part of her time to these activities in the Negro communities.

The District has a circulating collection of movies which are available for use by Negro clubs and other groups. In Brutontown the community house is now being used by Veterans' classes. Although it has no facilities for the showing of films, it has an adequate place for recreational activities.

In Freetown the community house shows films in a program sponsored by the Phillis Wheatley Center - 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. daily.

The pattern of the P.T.A. activities in the Negro community is covered in another section of this Survey. It should be noted, however, that there is a wide variation in the program offered by such groups. Some P.T.A.'s are strong and have an active program. Others exist in little more than name. Sight seeing tours to points of interest in South Carolina have been conducted by some teachers of Sterling High School. However, this is not on a continued basis.

CULTURAL RECREATION RESOURCES

Greenville Public Library

This library functions as both a city and county institution, centrally located to serve a maximum of the population. It is supported by two mill city tax assessment and a one mill county assessment, and has an annual budget of \$55,000. It has a total of 113,714 books, which roughly speaking, makes the ratio of one book per person of the reading population. It has five branches, four in the county, and a Negro branch in the city. The rural areas are supplied by book mobiles as well as collections in homes and schools. The library is staffed with ten city workers and seven county workers, of whom professional library training is required. There are two boards, city and county, to determine the operating policies of the library.

There are no privately owned libraries in the city open to the public. However, Furman University makes its facilities available to persons doing special study, both Negro and white. The Negro branch of the public library is located at Phillis Wheatley Center with a full-time librarian in attendance. There is a collection of 12,694 volumes and 26 periodicals. Additional information on any subject may be secured from the main library. The librarian visits all city and county schools and takes collections to approximately 59 Negro schools. All Negro teachers in the City schools are served from the Phillis Wheatley Branch. The librarian of the Phillis Wheatley Branch has a reading club for children, plans special programs for National Book Week and Negro History Week, and assists schools, churches, and individuals, with programs, special reading, and reference works. The Negro Branch has one of the best Negro history collections in the South.

While the location of the Phillis Wheatley Branch is ideal from the standpoint of being convenient for the maximum number of people, the one room available is too small to serve patrons adequately. Children must wait in line to use tables in the library. The Committee felt that the collection, while completely adequate for reference material, lacked modern adult fiction.

City Auditorium

At the present time Greenville has no municipal auditorium. Textile Hall, a privately owned building, has served in this capacity for many years. A bond issue for the purpose of building a city auditorium has been approved by the voters. It is reported that there are plans in the auditorium for special sections available on a continuing basis to Negroes, and that the auditorium will be available to the Negro population for special programs and events, that they might want to sponsor.

School Auditorium

Two Negro schools, Allen and Gower Street, have auditoriums, each with a seating capacity of 500. Sterling High School Auditorium will accommodate 3,100 persons. Phillis Wheatley Center has a combination gymnasium-auditorium which can seat 450 persons. At present school auditoriums are rarely used for cultural events or gatherings of any kind. Their use is limited to events sponsored by the schools.

Check List of Other Entertainments

There are no music clubs, book clubs, garden clubs, (other than those included in the YWCA program), art or dramatic groups to stimulate the cultural interest of the Negro community as a whole. There is a special need for opportunities in all of these areas. The churches have various classes for different age groups. The schools have chorus and glee clubs and Sterling High School has a band. The Negro has little opportunity for developing any native talent in music outside of the schools.

Concerts

Only rarely are Negro artists brought on tours to Greenville. There is no regular scheduling of such artists. Recently two choral groups have given concerts for Negroes and the Don Cossack performance was attended by Negroes.

Theatricals

Two commercial productions with Negro casts - "Blythe Spirit", sponsored by an amateur group interested in drama and held at Phillis Wheatley, and "Angel Street", sponsored by the Gower Street School and held in the auditorium, were successfully presented and well attended during the past year. Also presented during the year was Ibsen's "Ghosts" and a choral group from Fiske University. Also within the last year an amateur group organized at the Center, presented a comedy "Gangway for Ghosts" which was well received. However, this group has since disbanded from lack of interest. A children's drama group at the Community House in Freetown has been organized. It is hoped that this group will be able to develop into a Negro Children's Theatre. The Junior League has been active in this project.

Public Lectures

Four organized fraternal groups sponsor a public speaker usually some outstanding Negro leader or successful businessman, once a year. These lectures are open to the public and are generally held in the churches and are well attended. An outstanding address was given by Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune upon the dedication of the new Sterling High School addition. This was well received by a great number of Negroes in attendance. Recently Miss Lucile Smith, elementary school teacher, organized an adult choral group at the Phillis Wheatley Center. So far as the committee was able to learn it is the only one in Greenville at the present time, other than the church and school groups.

Art Galleries

The Civic Art Gallery is open to Negroes, although this fact has not been publicized.

CHURCH RECREATION

The Committee, which has studied the recreational facilities sponsored by the Negro churches and by other religious organizations for Negroes, believes that the church in this area is making an effort to meet some of the recreational needs of the community. All of the churches which were interviewed in this survey have some activities which are recreational in nature. However, no church is meeting the total needs of their own members and only a few have programs which are open to all members of their communities.

Many of the churches are small, have only part-time leadership, and are handicapped by limited physical facilities. All of these facts are reflected in a limited recreational program in many cases. A statement of the policy of Christian churches as a whole on recreation could be given as follows:

All recreation in the community, whether it is church sponsored or secular, is of benefit to the community only in as much as it promotes the ideals of Christian behaviour.

This does not mean that all recreation must have the aura of the church about it, but it does mean that any recreation which departs from Christian morality is harmful to the people who participate and to the community as a whole.

The difficulty with this statement is not in getting every church to agree with it, all of them would. The difficulty is in getting an agreement among the churches as to what specific types of recreation do or do not promote Christian living. The contrasts range from one group who forbid their members to drink coffee to another who allow their mens' clubs alcoholic beverages when the rules concerning the proper time and place for such consumption are observed.

When we speak frankly on this subject we must admit that there is little hope for agreement in this field. In this community the influence of the churches as a whole in the field of recreation has been that of an agency which through the force of the opinion of its' members either condones or condemns the various types of recreation offered in the community. That some individual churches have gone further than this and have definitely sponsored recreational activities is certainly true. However, responsibility for replacing harmful recreation, which the church deplores, with a positive healthful program which will benefit the community, has not been recognized by all the churches.

An extensive recreational program has been sponsored by St. Anthony's Friary which serves the youth of the community as well as the Catholic youth in the church. There is a club program with 125 members including age groups six through marriageable age. The physical equipment includes a building for recreational activities and an athletic field on eight acres of land valued at above \$50,000. The club program emphasized Christian living and training in Christian leadership. The clubs are as follows: Married Mens' Club (18 members), Senior Young Mens' Club (26 members), Girl's Club (20 members), Junior's Club (34 members), Boys Prep Club (27 members).

The club elects officers who make and enforce rules. They meet once a week, but club facilities are available through the week. A small contribution towards the support of the club is made by each member. There is also a savings club program for members designed to instill the sense of thrift. The Priest in charge estimates that about 50 young people of the community use the club facilities each week in addition to the club members. St. Anthony's has not had a baseball team this year due to the building program going on, but they will have baseball next year. There are three basketball teams active now - one for each age level. The building used for recreational purposes is still in the process of completion with club members doing the finishing work and decorating their own rooms. It is a quonset-hut structure with a long center section and a shorter wing on each side. The center portion has a snack bar, shower facilities, and a gym, which can be used as an auditorium. The snack bar has a well equipped restaurant type kitchen. The side sections house club rooms and office and heating equipment.

Other churches have church picnics, socials, fellowship nights, singing conventions, baseball teams, daily vacation bible schools, all of which meet a recreational need. Some churches have social halls or other space that they are willing for the community to use for recreation. Where facilities are limited in a community, this Committee recommends that the facilities of the local churches be used to the fullest advantage. The Committee feels that it is a definitely encouragement that all pastors interviewed expressed an interest in the problems of Negro recreation and a desire to see more wholesome recreation in the Negro communities. The Negro churches in Greenville can be a real force in developing recreational facilities and programs.

Findings

Twenty-four churches responded to the questionnaire distributed to all Negro churches in the community. These 24 churches had a membership of 5,623 persons. In these churches were 8 Boy Scout groups. No Girl Scout groups were found. 11 daily vacation bible schools were held by the churches. 7 churches reported programs open to the whole community. Included were such activities as baseball teams and other sports, however, St. Andrews Church has a club room which is open to the community for recreational purposes. St. Anthony's Recreation Center is covered in a separate report. 11 churches reported they had social halls or rooms available for public use in Christian recreation.

In reply to the question "Is there harmful recreation in your community due to the lack of wholesome recreation opportunities?" the following were some of the replies received:

"There are in our community, as in most, several small cafes that draw the youth of the community. The children form gangs that get into mischief because they lack guidance. When they are around the church they are watched most of the time and are corrected when they are doing wrong".

"Piccolo joints and cafes draw the young".

"Lack of proper space for children to play, therefore, they have to play in the streets where there is danger of accidents".

"For a lack of a place for our children to play we are sometimes disturbed while in service".

"Drinking, gambling, and cursing near the church".

The following comments on recreational needs in the community were made by the pastors of Negro churches. One pastor of a Methodist church gave the following list of needs as he saw them:

- (1) A well equipped playground
- (2) A playground attendant
- (3) Equipment for quiet social games in the basement of the church.
- (4) Homemaking classes in the basement of the church weekly or bi-monthly for the benefit of all the women in the community. This would need to be supervised by trained personnel. The matter of supervision was stressed over and over again by the different pastors.

One other despondent stated that his group had been using the Phillis Wheatley Center but would like something in their own community.

"The greatest need is playground space for the children. There is a playground for white children near our church. Oftentimes there are more Negro children looking and watching through the fence than is playing inside".

"Another need is recreational facilities for teen-age and young adults, thereby, keeping them out of piccolo joints. Wholesome recreational facilities for adults are needed".

"In the community of _____ we are in need of good Christian family cooperation".

Recreational Activities Sponsored by Churches in the Negro Community

The Baptist Churches sponsored seven weeks of Daily Vacation Bible School for Negro children last summer. No other activities which could be classed as recreation are sponsored by Baptist churches. Central has given showings of religious movies to church groups in the past, but these groups were mainly rural groups outside the city area. The following sponsored the Bible Schools mentioned above: Augusta Road, Earle Street, Monaghan, Pendleton Street, Bruton Temple, Mountain View, John Street Mission, Grove Street Mission, John Wesleyan Methodist, Happy Hearts Playground. Laurel Creek plans a Negro Bible School later in the summer.

There has been only occasional activity in a few Methodist churches on Negro recreation. The only current projects are being conducted by classes at Buncombe Street Church. For the third summer the Young People's Class at this church has conducted a Daily Vacation Bible School for the Negro children of three city churches held at St. Andrews Church. Last summer 121 children were enrolled and 15 Buncombe Street young people conducted the school. They planned it, conducted the classes, directed the music and recreation, and furnished refreshments and material. The school lasted three hours a morning for five days, half the time being devoted to bible study.

The Young People's Class sent a unanimous resolution to all members of City Council and the County Delegation urging the establishment of a State Park for Negroes in this section and of a City Park for Negroes. They publically endorsed and made a contribution to the Negro YWCA program. They are at present endeavoring to help put the Happy Hearts Negro Park on a sound financial basis by making regular contributions and helping with their publicity and solicitation. Over \$125.00 has been given or pledged to these two projects as a result of class activity. To the study group's knowledge no other strictly recreational activity is being conducted or sponsored by white Methodist churches in the city.

Although the Presbyterian churches of Greenville have no program for Negroes at present, which includes recreation, they are studying a plan now for the opening of a full-time community center which would have considerable recreational activities. The location which has been suggested is the community around the new Sterling High School. This interest in establishing some sort of mission center among the Negro population of Greenville has been stimulated by the experience with the Queen's Alley Mission, now supported by the Presbyterian church for white underprivileged children. The Presbyterian church has made a survey of the needs in Greenville for such a center and it was recommended that emphasis be placed on the recreational aspects of such a center. At the time of writing this report no concrete action had been taken to set the center up. The project is still in the study stage.

The Survey Committee could find no recreational work with the Negroes by the following denominations: Christian Science, Church of God, Episcopal, Greek Orthodox, and Lutheran.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE RECREATION COMMITTEE

Public Recreation

1. Facilities: (a) That the City of Greenville establish a large community park for Negroes having year round recreational facilities including swimming pool, skating rink, community center, athletic fields and other facilities usually found in large community parks.
- (b) That play areas be provided in any new residential housing development for Negroes.
- (c) That land belonging to individuals or organizations not being utilized be loaned or otherwise made available for recreational activities.
- (d) That the South Carolina State Forestry Commission provide a Negro State Park in the Greenville area and assistance be given them in attaining this objective. This would allow camp sites for Negro youth.

2. Leadership: (a) That the City of Greenville jointly with the schools and other interested agencies increase the appropriations to allow employment of additional trained recreation leaders especially in neighborhoods where nothing is now available.
- (b) That the Greenville County Delegation consider the establishment of a county-wide recreation program.

Recreation Initiated by the Schools:

1. Facilities: That additional funds be made available to the schools in order that responsible community groups can make use of school facilities as long as it does not interfere with regular school activities.
2. Leadership: School personnel, parents and older students can furnish volunteer leadership in recreation. This should be encouraged not only by school authorities but by the Community Council in the sponsorship of leadership training courses.

Private Recreation Agencies

1. Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts That future troops be organized in neighborhood centers such as churches and schools in sections of Greater Greenville at present not being served.
2. YMCA That investigation be made of development of programs for Negro boys and young men.
3. Phillis Wheatley and the Ansel Arnold Branch That more emphasis be placed upon adult participation in program and leadership be continued for promotion of program on a neighborhood basis. The facilities of the Phillis Wheatley building be used when available and suitable in cooperation with Girl Scouts, YMCA, and YWCA.

That the financial sponsorship of Phillis Wheatley be studied by the Phillis Wheatley Board and the Community Council in relation to its proposed plan of serving the entire Negro community of Greenville through neighborhood groups.

Commercial Recreation

1. Facilities: That every encouragement be given to investment in commercial recreation projects such as swimming pools, skating rinks, bowling alleys and theatres designed to show better type films. That a private film society be encouraged on a membership basis.

2. Protection: That steps be taken to more rigidly enforce the laws regarding presence of minors in places where alcoholic beverages are served, gambling at carnivals, indecent exhibitions at carnivals, and order at public performances and gatherings. It is apparent that increased police supervision is needed in these areas.

Cultural Opportunities

1. The primary recommendation of this committee is that a general program of education for cultural appreciation be instituted through the schools, churches, Phillis Wheatley and other existing agencies.
2. That cultural organizations such as Community Concerts, Town Hall, Little Theatre, Greenville Symphony, etc., consider plans whereby their public programs may be available to Negroes who are interested in attending.
3. That a new location be found for the Negro Branch of the Greenville Public Library. The present space is inadequate for library needs.
(Insert under Private Recreation Agencies)
4. YWCA - That consideration be given to the permanent organization of a YWCA Negro Branch Program as a feature of the Central YWCA.

CHAPTER IX

COMMUNITY WELFARE

Miss Laura Smith Ebaugh - Chairman

Mrs. Mable W. Butler - Co-Chairman

The Community Welfare section of the Negro Survey was made with the cooperation of all social agencies serving the Negro community. Much of the material was gathered by means of questionnaires completed by the agencies involved. This was edited by the study group and checked for accuracy by the groups named in the report. Part I deals with those agencies financed through the Community Chest; Part II deals with those that are tax supported; Part III with other voluntarily financed services.

PART I -- SERVICES PROVIDED THROUGH THE COMMUNITY CHEST OF GREATER GREENVILLE

Fourteen community welfare services are financed through the Community Chest of Greater Greenville. The money raised in the annual campaign provides child care services, economic assistance and counselling to families, health services, recreation services, and social planning activities. Of the fourteen agencies involved, eight render services to Negroes. Only one agency, the Phillis Wheatley Association, serves Negroes exclusively. The amount of services rendered through these fourteen agencies of the Community Chest depends directly upon the amount of money raised in the annual campaign. The Community Chest does not receive any tax funds from the City, the County, the State, or the Federal government.

The Community Council of Greenville County

This study of Negro conditions has resulted from the work of the Community Council. It is the function of the Council to provide a medium through which representatives of organizations and citizens-at-large can come together to study and advise on current community problems in the fields of health, education, recreation, and general welfare. The entire membership of the Council meets at least four times a year and there are called meetings of the three major Divisions -- Health, Recreation-Education, and Family Care. Special committees are formed to meet special needs and dissolved when their tasks are completed. The Community Council shares the staff and office facilities of the Community Chest. Negroes are active in the Community Council, having participated in several projects besides this study. It is the expressed wish of the Council that it may serve as a channel through which the needs of the Negro community may be recognized, studied, and action taken. It should be remembered that the Council is not concerned just with the needs of the Negro community, but deals in total community problems.

Phillis Wheatley Association

The one agency in Greenville devoted exclusively to the services of Negroes is the Phillis Wheatley Association. Recreation and informal education activities are the main features of this program for children and adults. The staff includes an executive secretary, a worker for women and girls, a worker for boys and men, and about twelve volunteer workers. A part-time worker is also employed for its branch, the Ansel Arnold Community Center. The recreational aspects of the program of this organization are dealt with in another section of this report. The agency expressed great concern over the lack of adequately trained leaders. It is felt by the leaders of this organization that a much broader program could be developed to serve a greater number of people than at present if such volunteer leaders were available. It may be said that at present the program that centers around the main buildings at Broad Street, with a larger volunteer staff, it would be possible to take the program "out to the people" in churches and other groups in the community.

Travelers Aid Society

This society gives information and direction to strangers, travel service to anyone, and is the only agency offering services to Negro transients. It functions chiefly as a counselling service to those that travel. Children who leave their own homes to travel, sick and aged people, and those stranded without funds usually find their way to the Travelers Aid. This society reports its greatest need is an increased budget to enable the employment of another trained social worker. At present, salary would be acceptable only to a college B.A. candidate. Thus, the executive head of the agency must, in addition to administrative duties and staff supervision, do all counselling work with those who need such help.

Girl Scouts and Boy Scouts

Both the Greenville County Council of Girl Scouts and the Blue Ridge Council of Boy Scouts have Negro boys and girls enrolled into troops. The Girl Scouts serve girls from 7 to 18 years of age and has at present four troops of Negro girls. The Boy Scout organization, with approximately the same age groups, covers some eight counties. Because of the wider coverage the Boy Scouts employ a Negro field executive who supervises the activities, training of leadership, etc. for some twelve troops. Both agencies report a need of more adequately trained and skilled troop leaders.

YWCA

The YWCA program for Negroes in Greenville is in its infancy having been organized in April 1949. With neither budget nor building facilities it has initiated a program, on experimental basis, of projects for women and girls in the Negro community. A part-time Negro worker has been employed to supervise this program. The agency expresses a hope that a YWCA educational and recreational program offering creative opportunities in small group activities, organized on a democratic basis, can be extended to a large number of Negro women and girls. The interest of Negro women in this program has been great. This agency is evaluating carefully the effect of the work and as they find the interest and need of women and girls in the Negro community, can do much to improve recreational activities in the Negro community.

Salvation Army

This religious organization provides direct relief to those in need on an emergency basis with services available twenty-four hours a day. Food, clothing, medicine, and fuel are distributed. However, the growing need for such help in Greenville presents great strains upon the resources of this organization. This agency reports that approximately 40% of their work is in the Negro community. They express a great need for more emergency relief funds. In addition to such relief work, the Salvation Army through its program, reaches out to meet the spiritual needs of people, through street meetings, evangelical services, as well as visiting the sick and those in jail.

Family Service Association

The Family Service Association provides case work services to families and individuals, in an effort to help them deal with their problems. These include personality adjustment, family relationships, and environmental difficulties. A small amount of temporary financial assistance is available. Last year 40% of the staff time of the organization was spent in services to Negro clients.

The Family Service Association, at present on the top floor of the City Hall, is due to move shortly to new quarters which should make its services more easily available. The amount of rehabilitation work that this agency has been able to do has been restricted because of staff shortage and the large amount of time that had to be spent in relieving emergency financial needs. A Negro worker is employed on the staff of this organization to work with clients, but all too often the agency's effectiveness is limited because there is no institute for the feeble minded, industrial school for girls, home for pregnant unmarried girls, and boarding home care is extremely limited. For Negro children, as well as others, there is a great need for nursery school care for children of working mothers, and Child Guidance Clinic.

PART II - SERVICES PROVIDED THROUGH TAX FUNDS

U. S. Employment Agency

This is a part of the Federal Security Agency. It serves both races and cares for those who are looking for employment. There is a special division for the employment of Negroes. The personnel of this agency is all white and is employed on a merit system basis.

The Social Security Agency

The Social Security Agency for old age and survivors insurance serves both races employed in jobs covered by the Social Security Act. Applications are filed for insurance through this office and are forwarded to the Federal Security Agency. The personnel, which is entirely white, is employed by the Federal Civil Service Commission. It should be remembered that the number of workers covered by the Social Security Act is relatively small, due to the fact that many types of employment are not covered. The benefits under this Act are also very low.

State Vocational Rehabilitation

This office gives special training for the physically handicapped in vocations suited to their physical conditions. Services available to Negroes include medical diagnosis and advice by physician; physical restoration by corrective treatment and hospitalization when necessary to make applicant employable; aid in purchase of artificial appliances when necessary for employment; purchase of tools when needed; payment of tuition and other training costs; payment of living expenses while training; vocational counselling; placement in suitable job; payment of transportation to job and board for period of first two weeks or more if needed.

County Childrens Court

Services the Court offer include the protection of all children under sixteen who have come in contact with the law, who may be victims of moral or physical neglect or abuse; or may be in need of assistance involving legal action. The Court deals with delinquent children, has authority to commit delinquent children to State Industrial School, and decides the custody of neglected or abused children. Service is rendered until the child is 21 years of age if jurisdiction is obtained. The detention home for Negro children is located on Leach Street. The Court officials believe that this home needs more adequate facilities than at present. The homes are relatively well fixed compared with more urgent child needs in the community.

County Home

This home provides care for the aged and indigent sick of Greenville County who for special reasons are not hospitalized and who have no one to care for them. It is now quite adequate for the 51 white and 16 Negro people now living there. However, the home recently has received numerous applications from persons totally disabled and bedridden. Not functioning as a hospital and not having a large nursing staff, the County Home maintains the home has neither the facilities nor the money to care for cases requiring constant individual attention other than those already under its supervision. Consequently, the board is urging the County Delegation to consider the possibility of a nursing home to fill the need.

County Public Welfare Department

This department serves all County citizens who meet the requirements of proof of residence, proof of financial need, and proof of age required by law. The agency's program attempts to promote general welfare through counselling services and financial assistance to persons and families whose need exists over a long period. This agency has professionally trained Negro workers on its staff.

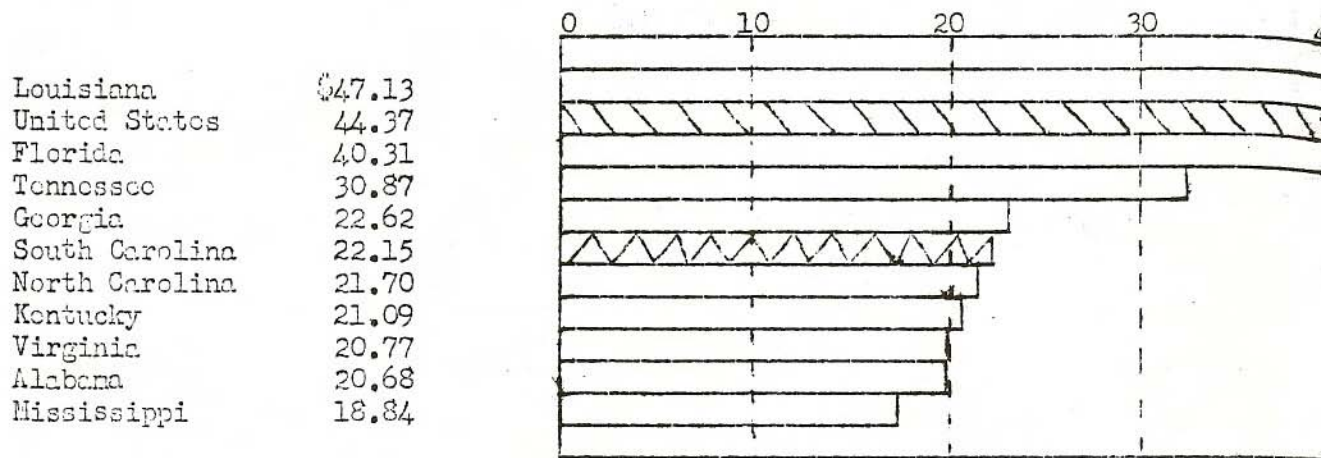
In its work this department has detected a real need for: (1) A State Industrial School for Negro girls, (2) A Negro State Training School since no place exists in the state for feeble-minded Negro children, (3) better state laws to prevent desertion and the overthrow of family responsibility, (4) increased psychiatric services on a clinical basis for treatment of emotional illnesses.

The following charts illustrate the inadequacy of the services available through this department.

AVERAGE PAYMENT PER CASE IN SOUTHERN STATES
AND NATION, BY CATEGORY, DURING OCTOBER 1949

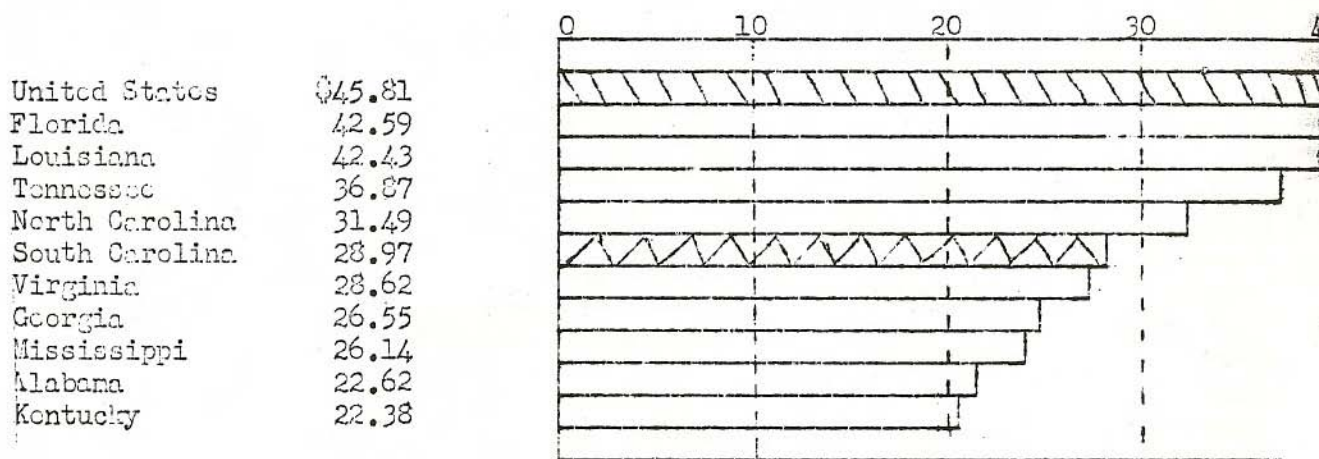
(1) OLD AGE ASSISTANCE

State Average Payment



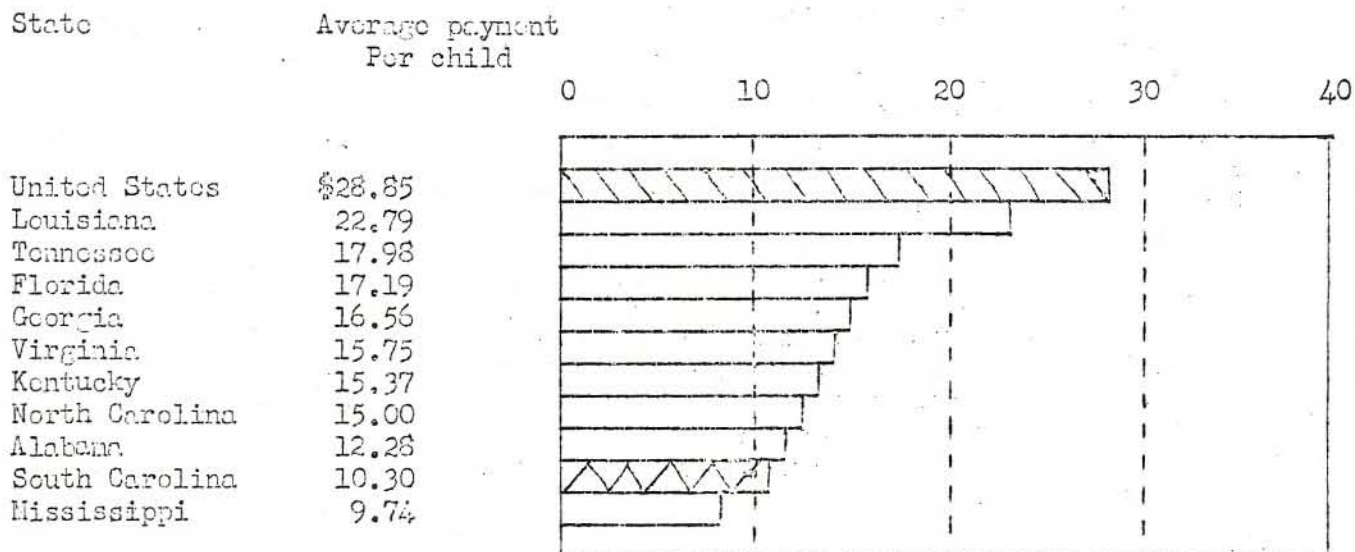
(2) AID TO NEEDY BLIND

State Average payment

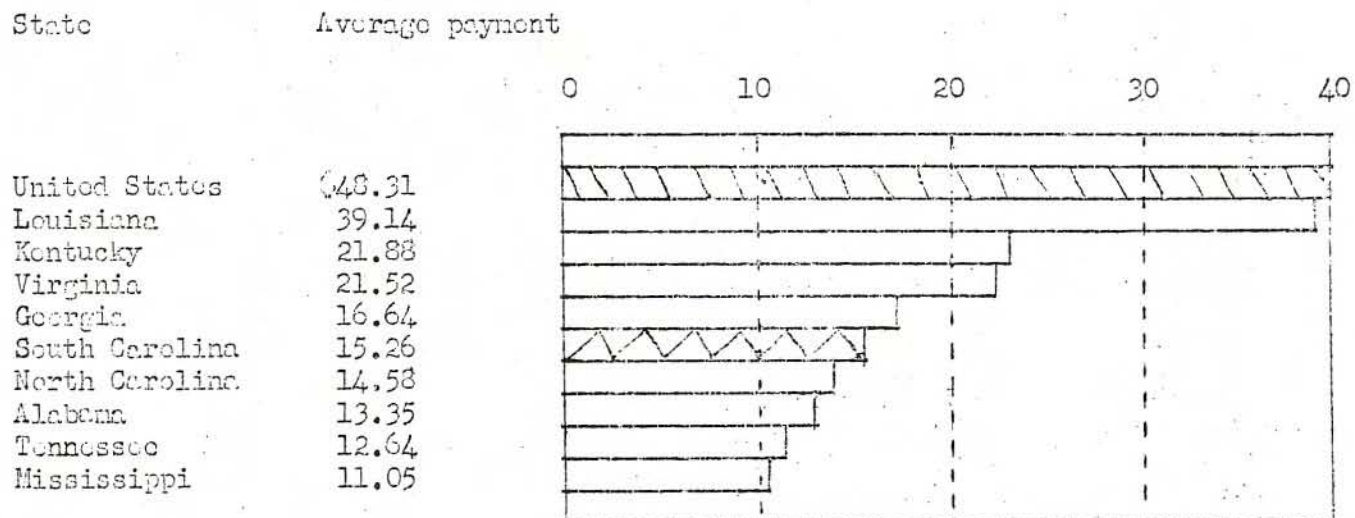


AVERAGE PAYMENT PER CASE IN SOUTHERN STATES
AND NATION, BY CATEGORY, DURING OCTOBER 1949

(3) AID TO DEPENDENT CHILDREN



(4) GENERAL ASSISTANCE



The Child Welfare Division of the Department serves those requesting counselling or planning services and gives help to families in which there are delinquent children or children being neglected or mistreated. It also handles the case work service of the County Childrens Court.

Workers in the Child Welfare Division believe it is imperative that they have increased trained personnel, both white and Negro. The present average case load per worker is 70. The result is that cases must wait about two months for attention. Workers also list as a desperate need increased operational funds to provide more adequate foster home care and to determine more scientifically the individual's need for institutional or other type care.

A study made in June 1947 revealed that there were 138 children in the community needing removal from their present home conditions. The County Delegation increased boarding home funds during the last two years from \$3,000 to \$7,500 so some of these children have been provided for. Many others, however, both white and Negro, because of lack of personnel or boarding home money, have been forced to remain in environments where they are becoming truants and sexual delinquents, being encouraged to steal or being mistreated.

Youth Service Center

The Youth Service Center is a unique service providing many needed services for children in the Greenville City Schools. The services vary according to the child's needs and include assistance in emotional adjustment as well as health aids. Briefly, any disability which prevents the child from deriving the maximum benefit from his schooling is of concern to the Youth Service Center. One professional Negro case worker is employed as well as three Negro case-aides. Any school child is eligible to receive this service.

PART III - OTHER VOLUNTARILY FINANCED SERVICES

The American Red Cross

This organization services include: assistance to service men and women, veterans, and their dependants; counselling services to families of service men and veterans; information concerning government regulations; preparation and presentation of claims for disability; short-term financial assistance; relief in time of disaster. This organization also sponsors an extensive program of volunteer training for community service such as home nursing, water safety and first aid. A Negro staff member in the Working Benevolent Temple Building on Broad Street serves the Negro community. The Red Cross feels that there is needed greater community participation in the program of the organization and greater awareness of their service.

Greenville Hearing Society

The Greenville Hearing Society offers the same services to hard of hearing Negroes as to whites in the community. Such services include personal consultation, hearing aid services, group classes in lip reading, and fellowship groups with others with the same handicap. The rooms of the organization are also available for the instruction of school children.

Greenville Chapter of the Crippled Children Society of South Carolina

This Chapter has just been organized and it is the first chapter in the County. At the present time the Chapter has very little money to work with. However, assistance is given to all crippled children and adults regardless of race, color, or creed. The program is to help any and all crippled children and adults. The Negro citizens in the County will be given the same services which consist of special braces and shoes, wheel chairs, home room and home bound teachers, etc. This agency assists but does not overlap with the work of any other community agency.

American Cancer Society

The American Cancer Society conducts an educational program and gives talks to lay groups about the detection, symptoms, and treatment of cancer. An important part of the work of this organization is the filling of medical prescriptions through the County Health Department for indigents afflicted with cancer. No other group in the community provides similar services to this organization.

Hopewell Tuberculosis Association

This organization promotes year round health education in regard to tuberculosis control. It locates and places under control individuals who have tuberculosis. Weekly clinics are conducted to give tuberculosis tests and chest examinations. These clinics are held at the County Health Department. Referrals must be made by the family physician. Mass X-ray programs are conducted for industrial plants, communities and schools. The Hopewell Tuberculosis Association also engages in a public educational program designed to acquaint the community with the problems posed by tuberculosis.

National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis

This organization provides medical and hospitalization care for victims of infantile paralysis. Orthopedics clinics are held weekly at the Greenville General Hospital. The Greenville Chapter also pays transportation expenses to and from the clinic for patients and escorts.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. In order that the help given by our special agencies be more adequate and constructive in nature than at present, every effort should be made to secure an increase in the professionally trained staff employed.
2. That community leaders as individuals and through their organizations lend support to community, state and national efforts to provide the following:
 - (a) A review of legal procedures involved in handling desertion of family responsibilities with a view to securing an enactment making this a federal offense,
 - (b) A Negro State Training School for mental defectives.
 - (c) Increased psychiatric services including the establishment of a mental hygiene clinic as a community resource and provision for treatment of psychotic children at the State Hospital.
 - (d) Sufficient funds for emergency relief at the tax-supported Department of Public Welfare and in voluntarily supported Family Service Association and Salvation Army.
 - (e) A county tax-supported nursing home for indigent bedridden incurables.
 - (f) The location of possible foster homes by Negro church members.
3. That some definite unified effort be made to interpret the welfare services to the Negro population through talks and discussions in the schools, churches, and neighborhood clubs and that the Greenville Community Council be used as a forum through which social welfare problems may be resolved.

CHAPTER X

INDUSTRY AND EMPLOYMENT

Miss Grace Ray - Chairman

Mrs. Mamie Norris - Co-Chairman

There are no public records available showing occupation or income of Negro workers. The following information was taken from three major sources. First, the records for the current year of family employment of 1,100 school children at Sterling High School was tabulated. Secondly, the City Directory information on Negro employment was consulted, as well as telephone contacts with individual employers. From these sources the following information was collected on Negro employment:

Occupation

<u>Professional</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Physicians	4	0
Dentists	3	0
Pharmacists	1	0
Teachers	43	111
Nurses	0	17
Ministers	38	2
Undertakers	9	1
Social Workers	2	7
Insurance Managers	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	103	138

Skilled Labor

Masonry Workers	112	0
Carpenters	216	0
Tile Setters	3	0
Plasterers	49	0
Cement Finishers	38	0
Dress Makers	0	51
Tailors	6	0
Bakers	2	0
Beauticians	1	66

<u>Skilled Labor, Continued</u>	Male	Female
Barbers	47	0
Chefs	12	0
Painters	77	0
Decorators	3	16
Cabinet Makers	3	0
Floor Sanders	6	0
Auto Mechanics	23	0
Sign Painters	2	0
Florists	0	2
Radio Repairmen	6	0
Shoe Repairmen	19	0
Plumbers (Helpers)	<u>26</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	651	135

Industrial Employees

Four of the largest food processing companies employed 149 men and 28 women.

Two clothing manufacturers employed 10 men and 145 women.

Two building supply houses employed 54 men.

The major railroads employed 256 men.

Laundries, as a group, employed 48 men and 216 women.

Trucking firms employed 63 men.

The City of Greenville employed 223 men and 15 women.

Unskilled Labor

Information was gathered on the employment of 416 women and 22 men employed in domestic service. In addition to this figure 419 women were found to be employed as servants outside of homes. Laborers were listed as 1,161.

Textile Industry

Of a total of 23,890 employed in the textile industry of both races, 2,992 were listed as Negroes.

SUMMARY OF OCCUPATIONS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Professional	103	138	241
Skilled	651	135	786
Industrial	803	404	1,207
Unskilled (Non-Textile)	1,183	835	2,018
Unskilled (Textile)	2,992		2,992
Total	2,740	1,512	7,244

If the Negro population of the Greater Greenville Area is assumed to be in the vicinity of 25,000, then the sample of 7,244 occupations seems to be sufficiently large. In reviewing the number of professional positions held one is struck by the small number of doctors and dentists serving the Negro community. Even more striking is the absence of any Negro lawyers in the community. It would seem that the Negro community is sufficiently large to support a greater number of doctors, dentists and lawyers than it now possesses. The largest group of professional personnel in the Negro community is comprised of teachers, some 154 in all. The next largest category is ministers, numbering about 40. Of equal significance is the small number, seven in all, of social workers.

Most skilled labor is employed in the building trades. This is undoubtedly a result of the building boom that has been going on since the end of the war. The number of skilled workers was higher than the survey committee expected to find. Skilled labor among women was confined almost entirely to tailoring, dressmaking, beauty shop operators, and home decorators.

Nearly 3,000 unskilled Negro workers are employed in the textile mills. They perform largely janitorial duties. The City of Greenville, the railroads, and food processing plants are the next largest employers of Negro men. The majority of the women were found in clothing manufacturing firms and laundries.

NEGRO BUSINESS IN GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA 1948-1949

<u>Business</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Negro Owner</u>	<u>Non Owner</u>	<u>Estimated Value</u>
Grocery Store	20	17	3	\$26,000
Liquor Store	3	2	1	24,000
Restaurants	46	14	32	20,000
Beauty Shops	27	20	7	15,000
Barber Shops	19	12	7	13,000

Business, Continued	Number	Negro Owner	Non-Owner	Estimated Value
Taxi Cabs	5	3	2	\$20,000
Dry Cleaners	6	5	1	36,000
Drug Stores	1	1	0	15,000
Soda Shops	3	2	1	30,000
Auto Garages	7	5	2	7,000
Junk and Salvage	1	1	0	27,000
Laundries	2	2	0	6,000
Florists	2	2	0	1,000
Truckers	4	4	0	2,500
Wholesale Produce	3	3	0	10,000
Auto Parts	2	2	0	3,000
Insurance Companies	2	2	0	*
Undertakers	7	7	0	47,000
Newspaper	1	1	0	2,500
Casket Mfg.	1	1	0	5,000
Total	162	106	56	\$310,000

* Estimate not available.

The greatest number of business firms either owned or operated by Negroes in Greenville appears to be restaurants. However, the estimated value of such restaurants is far below the value placed on Undertaking Establishments. Seven Undertaking firms have an estimated value of \$47,000 while 46 restaurants are only valued at \$20,000. The same would hold true of the 27 beauty shops valued at only \$15,000. Grocery stores comprised the next greatest number, but only have an estimated value of \$26,000. It is interesting to observe that one junk and salvage firm has an estimated value of \$36,000. Thus, in order of estimated values, we find undertaking establishments, dry cleaning firms, soda shops, junk and salvage establishments and salvage firms.

Of the 162 businesses listed, 106 are owner operated, while the remaining 56 are non-owner operated. It is interesting to note that the majority of restaurants are not operated by the owner.

Income Through Employment

From the statistics collected it would appear that most manufacturing firms pay a minimum of 75¢ per hour with most employees paid on a piece work basis exceeding this figure. At the time that the figures were collected the City of Greenville paid its Negro unskilled employees an average of 62¢ an hour. Unskilled employees of laundries were paid an average of 60¢ to 75¢ per hour, and handlers of freight on trucking lines 40¢ to 55¢ an hour.

No information was available on professionally trained persons. Since the majority of such people are nurses, ministers and social workers, it may be assumed that the income level of this group is in the range of \$2,000 to \$3,500 a year.

With respect to skilled labor it was found that masonry workers, plasterers, and cement finishers were paid on an average of \$2.25 an hour. These are occupations usually regarded as seasonal. However, due to the present high rate of building construction it is probable that these people have a considerable income through steady employment. Similarly carpenters, painters, and plumbers' helpers, averaging \$1.50 an hour, probably have a good yearly income at the present time. No other wage information was available on the other skilled occupations. However, time-and-a-half is paid to many such skilled workers under certain conditions. This raises their income considerably.

Domestic servants, the survey revealed, averaged \$16.00 a week while daily laborers averaged 65¢ an hour.

It should be remembered that there is now in effect new minimum wage legislation making mandatory a rate of at least 75¢ an hour. This should cause a raise in the rate of pay of many unskilled workers.

Unionization

Both the American Federation of Labor (A. F. of L.) and the Congress of Industrial Organization (C.I.O.) admit Negroes to membership in locals. Although exact figures are not available it is doubtful if the Negroes in both unions exceed 500 in number.

The A.F. of L. accepting into membership only skilled workers has locals ranging in size from fifteen such as movie projectionists to carpenters, numbering over 800 members. This union is strongest in the building construction trades. It should be remembered that these figures are for total union membership since some trades have no Negroes employed in them.

The C.I.O., in this area, has confined its attention largely to the recruitment of mill workers. At present only one mill has a union contract. Since relatively few Negroes are employed in mill work the activities of this union do not effect them greatly.

It may be said that organized labor feels that the wage levels of Negroes must be raised in order that no large body of poorly paid workers exist to serve as a brake on general wage increases.

Much remains to be done in clarifying the membership status of Negroes within union locals.

Employment Agencies

There are three main employment agencies operating in the Greenville area, serving Negroes. The South Carolina State Employment Service is a public agency serving approximately 2,100 Negroes a month. All citizens are eligible for service for which no charge is made.

Two major private employment agencies operate in Greenville. One of these handle only professional and skilled workers. It is reported that a percentage of the first month's salary or wage is charged for placement as well as a small registration fee. Information is not available as to the details of operation of the other private employment agency.

No exact information is available as to the extent of unemployment among the Negro working population. It is known that industries experience a high turnover in Negro employees and that others find only seasonal employment. This would indicate that at any given time there is a considerable body of workers between jobs or seasonally unemployed.

Veterans Training

In the Education Section of this study is found an outline of the training program carried on within the schools for Negro veterans.

Child Labor

The laws of the State of South Carolina hold that no child under sixteen may work during school hours or after eight o'clock at night. From interviews with officials of the Juvenile Court, the City schools, and Mr. Adger Turner, of the State Department of Labor, it would appear that these laws are enforced and investigations made of all complaints.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Negroes should be admitted to city trades' examinations and licensed upon acquiring the necessary rating.
2. Negroes should be employed in the public employment agency as interviewers.
3. The status of Negroes within labor unions should be clarified with respect to their voting privileges as members.
4. Every encouragement should be given to the investment of capital by Negroes towards the establishment of businesses needed in the community.
5. A standard of competence of domestics should be set in order that those able to meet the standard may be recognized and paid accordingly.
6. A close relationship between the Chamber of Commerce and the Community Council should be established as a means of furthering industrial and employment opportunities for Negroes.

CHAPTER XI

COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND RESPONSIBILITY

Dr. Dwight M. Chalmers - Chairman

Dr. E. A. E. Huggins - Co-Chairman

It is more difficult to present tangible evidence of the extent of Negro community participation and responsibility than to measure health, recreation, education, or some of the other community services. Thus, this chapter includes many opinions of observers familiar with Negro community life. Undoubtedly exceptions can be found to some of the statements that follow. However, it is the feeling of the citizens who worked on this section of the Negro Survey that the observations made are substantially correct.

Participation In Negro Community Activities

Within the Negro community in Greenville there is a great variety of groups organized for social activities or to further some particular interest. Probably the vast majority of Negroes belong to some social or recreational group having a program strictly for their own membership. Such groups may be said to contribute little towards the improvement of conditions for the total Negro community and restrict their membership to persons of like educational or economic status. On the other hand, many interest groups exist that do engage to varying degrees in programs affecting the total community. Such interest groups are not nearly so many as those engaged in purely social activities. The following observations may be made regarding the leadership supplied by these two groups.

Fraternities and sororities within the Negro community, with their membership restricted on an educational basis, confine their program largely to social activities. Occasionally such groups sponsor forums at which outstanding leaders in Negro life appear and non-members are invited. Such groups may also contribute scholarship aid to young students in need of financial assistance. However, the influence of such groups in community affairs is not as great as it could be in view of the educational level of its' members.

Groups organized within the churches also have a restricted program. Only rarely do such groups attempt to meet more than the spiritual and social needs of their own members. Visiting sick members and supplying clothing and shoes to school children of members are common activities. As has been said church groups are largely concerned with spiritual matters and welfare problems affecting their own membership.

Among the purely social groups unconnected with either the church or school is the Esquire Club, whose membership is open only to young married professionals; two bridge clubs composed of teachers from the various schools and three or four social clubs for women whose membership is determined on an educational bases. None of these groups appear to take an active interest in meeting community problems. Recently the Esquire Club has revised its constitution to include civic as well as social purposes.

There is no Urban League organized in Greenville. This organization, interested in securing employment opportunities for Negroes, has no following here. On the other hand, the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People (NAACP) has been active in the past as well as the Negro Citizens' League. The Negro Citizens' League is in the process of re-organization designed to make it more effective. A change of name is also contemplated. Neither of these organizations, concerned with the general welfare of Negroes, could be considered as strong in membership or having an active program. However, the Federated Women's Club has been active especially at Christmas time in making provision for the poor. There have been several attempts to stimulate membership in national organizations but these have largely failed.

It is felt that there is a great need for leadership from within the Negro community strong enough to secure the support of community groups of all sorts towards improving social conditions. At present such leadership may be said to be practically non-existent. Organizations tend to follow only the leaders of their own particular groups and give little recognition to the existence of other groups with similar interests.

Then, too, there is a great apathy as to the prospects for bettering social conditions within the Negro community. One informant stated that; "We have an uncanny ability to make ourselves satisfied with what we have and make the best of it. Even our people in the low income groups feel satisfied with their present conditions or feel that nothing can be done about it". Those Negroes in the upper income groups or with more education seem to have little idea as to what could be done by themselves to improve conditions. This is the great barrier that prevents progress - apathy.

Perhaps this paints too gloomy a picture. Evidence can be presented to show that from time to time certain individuals do come forward to supply the much needed leadership. One such person with the help of relatives and friends started a community park and newspapers. Other groups have recently developed community centers with little outside help. (See Recreation Report). These are encouraging developments. However, much remains to be done in overcoming their own conditions and developing leadership from within the various community groups strong enough to overcome the general apathy.

Within the Community Council and the YWCA much has been done to stimulate Negro leadership. This study has resulted from the interest of these groups. There is latent leadership within the Negro community. It simply needs the opportunity to appear.

Before the Courts

Negroes are now for the first time being drawn for jury duty in county, state, and federal courts. For such jury duty, they have not been drawn in proportion to their population ratio. However, it should be remembered such jury lists are drawn from the list of qualified voters. Since few Negroes are registered as voters, the small numbers being drawn for jury duty is understandable. It has been observed that many common courtesies are omitted in court procedure with respect to Negroes.

At present there are no Negro lawyers at the Greenville Bar. It is felt that there is ample opportunity for a Negro lawyer to practice successfully in this city as is being done in other cities of this state.

Participation In School Activities

All Negro schools have organized P.T.A.'s. There is a great variety in the program activities of such groups. Undoubtedly the activities of the P.T.A.'s have had a great influence upon community life as a whole. In one school parents and teachers have brought about the establishment of a community laundry. In another, an extensive recreation program has been initiated. The purchase of a school bus and a school garden have been achieved by other groups. Most of the schools recognize the need for increased parent participation and for a well rounded program.

The majority of Negro teachers are active in some type of community activity outside of their regular duty. Volunteers in the work of the YWCA, the Phillis Wheatley Association, Boy and Girl Scout troops, and in churches and civic clubs, do much towards meeting the need for leadership in recreational and civic activities. However, there are some activities that their influence could be great where it is not felt. They could do much in pointing out to their students who plan to take professional training to return to Greenville to practice.

The school buildings are used for health education courses for adults. City and County Health Departments are active in providing prenatal health courses for Negro women, immunization clinics and community health lecture series in school buildings. At present meetings are being held in various Negro schools to encourage registration in elections. One school has a constitution study group. Numerous adult courses are given in the responsibility of citizenship.

The schools are working hard to do their share in developing leadership for community betterment. However, it will take the concerted effort of the teachers as a group on a continuing basis working with adults as well as children to make the schools effective in community betterment activities.

Press and Radio

The newspapers, as well as the radio, can do much to encourage Negro leadership and participation in community welfare projects. The Southern Regional Council in their publication "Race In The News" has pointed out the vital role that the newspapers play in this regard. Our newspapers in Greenville can do much to give encouragement to Negro groups to improve their own conditions. At present news coverage of Negro events other than crimes of violence is very sparse. Perhaps the new weekly paper "The Greenville American" will be a partial remedy.

Radio programs in Greenville regarding Negro activities have been largely confined to religious broadcasts. Little news of Negro community activities is given over the radio.

Participation In Political Activities

In Greenville, as in most South Carolina, there has been a marked increase in participation in political activities by Negroes. The Democratic primaries of the summer of 1948 were the first in which any number of Negroes participated. Greenville County has been consistent in following the ruling of the Federal Court in this regard. Of an estimated possible 450,000 to 480,000 voters throughout the State eligible to vote in the primaries, it was believed that 30,000 to 40,000 were Negroes.

Negro leaders appear to recognize that their people must be educated to evaluate candidates and weigh important issues. Expression was given to this idea by Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, distinguished Negro educator, in a recent speech in Greenville. She urged her audience, made up largely of Negroes, to "vote for themselves". She said that Negroes should not let others pay their poll tax but should, if necessary, go without bread and butter to pay them.

During a recent period of approximately three weeks an estimated number of 350 registration certificates for general election use were issued in Greenville County. Officials of the issuing body estimated that approximately 75 of those persons receiving certificates were Negroes.

There is little likelihood of Negro candidates for public office in this state in the next few years. It is reasonable to expect, however, that they will vote in increasing numbers as more of them become properly qualified. Their votes will become an important factor in South Carolina politics.

Participation In Welfare Organizations

With two exceptions Negroes are not regular members of the directing boards of any of the public or private social welfare agencies serving Greenville. The two exceptions are the Phillis Wheatley Association, which serves Negroes exclusively, having half of its directing Board Negroes and the American Red Cross, which gives substantial service to Negroes, having one Negro board member.

Both the Phillis Wheatley Association and the American Red Cross, as well as the Boy Scouts and Family Service, employ Negroes on their professional staff. The YWCA also employs a Negro worker on a part-time basis. The Phillis Wheatley employs three such workers and each of the other agencies mentioned, one.

In the tax supported social agencies the County Department of Public Welfare, the Youth Service Center, and the City and County Health Departments employ Negroes on their professional staff. In both tax supported and voluntarily supported social agencies Negro workers deal exclusively with Negro applicants for service. Twelve such positions are held by Negroes in Greenville.

While Negroes are not in most cases members of directing boards of social agencies often they are members of advisory or sub-committees. The Community Council of Greenville County is an example of this as many of the committee positions in this organization are held by Negroes. This Study has resulted from the cooperative working relationship between Negroes and whites on study and directing committees.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Those groups within the Negro community, such as fraternal and professional groups, should be encouraged to extend their program beyond their own membership in order that valuable leadership may be made available.
2. Assistance should be given through the Community Council, civic clubs, and other organizations to spontaneous movements within the Negro community designed to improve local conditions.
3. That the Bar Association and Negro community groups approach the law schools to advise them of the need for a Negro lawyer to practice in Greenville.
4. That teachers be encouraged by the various school principals to continue to lend their leadership to P.T.A. and other community activities.
5. That help should be given in showing the advantages of students who leave the city for higher education to return to Greenville for the contribution they can make to community life.
6. That the newspapers be requested to review their policy with respect to the publication of news regarding Negroes.
7. That social welfare agencies serving Negroes consider the appointment of Negroes to their directing boards or advisory committees.

CHAPTER XII

EDUCATION

Mrs. T. J. Mims - Chairman

Mr. S. O. Walker - Co-Chairman

This is a survey of educational programs in the Metropolitan Greenville Area. Since a thorough investigation has already been made of the administration of education on a county-wide basis, the survey committee did not feel it advisable to duplicate such work. Thus, this report deals largely with the Greenville City Schools, Parker District Schools, the two private institutions, vocational training for veterans and adult education activities.

The schools involved in this study are as follows:

School	District	Enrollment 1948	Average Attendance
Brutontown	Parker	156	145
West Greenville	Parker	171	157
McKnight	Parker	38	37
Union Bleachery	Parker	30	30
Allen	Greenville	530	448
Gower	Greenville	731	585
Lowndes Hill	Greenville	118	101
Oscar Street	Greenville	348	298
Sullivan Street	Greenville	949	800
Sterling High	Greenville	815	698
Strong Institute (Religious - Private)		62	55 (Approx.)
Fuller Norman (Religious - Private)		250	200 (Approx.)

These schools have a school term of 180 days as compared to the nation's 175.5 in 1943 and 1944.

In the grammar schools the number of pupils per teacher varies from 30 to 39. This gives an average of 36.3 pupils per teacher.

The schools do not assume transportation responsibility. Brutontown in Parker District is an exception. Transportation facilities to Sterling High School are difficult and inadequate.

Children in the Nicholtown area have been forced to travel too far to reach a school. This situation is being relieved as a result of a self-survey conducted by City Schools. The survey revealed that enough children are in this community and justify the building of a grammar school. Greenville School District owns a small lot but in view of proposed new housing projects increased school facilities will be needed.

It is difficult to make an absolute statement as to the attendance of Negro children in Schools. This is due to the fact that at no given time is there an exact tabulation of the number of Negro children residing within the school area due to the migratory habits of many families. School authorities feel that attendance of Negro children in school is not as regular as white children due to factors peculiar to the Negro community relative to low income. In the winter time many Negro children are not able to attend school due to lack of adequate clothing and shoes. In many Negro families the importance of the child attending school everyday is not recognized. As is pointed out below, double sessions in many schools present many opportunities for Negro children to play truant. The statistics that are available indicate that attendance of Negro children in school would appear to be good but no absolute statement in this regard can be made.

The reasons given for non-attendance are as follows: indifference on part of parents, lack of proper clothing, inadequate incomes which in turn causes children to seek employment and also brings about poor health. Parker District has a white attendance teacher. In Greenville Schools the Negro visiting teacher handles the attendance problems. Greenville is one of three counties in the state having more than one attendance teacher.

All ten of the public schools included in the survey operate school cafeterias. The average cost per pupil is 20¢ per meal.

Play space, judged according to standards for playgrounds, is inadequate. All but one of the schools have outside play space and some type of equipment. Extra space is now being provided for Oscar Street, Sterling High, and Sullivan Street.

Health Services in both districts include immunization as furnished by the Health Department and dentist services by the State Health Department. Greenville City Schools have the services of a part-time physician. The School doctor makes physical examinations with the follow up work being done by the School nurse. The School nurse is employed full-time.

Allen, Gower, Oscar Street and Sullivan Schools maintain double sessions. This is significant in that all the schools are located in the city. The schools in the outskirts are not so crowded. The Nickoltown School will only give partial relief. This indicates the need for school buildings.

During the academic year 1949-1950 the city schools reported 2,494 Negro children in elementary grades. Some 1,880 of these children attended school from 8:00 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. The remaining 614 children attended the following schools between 1:30 p.m. and 5:00 p.m.

Allen School	2 classes	62 children
Gower School	6 classes	213 children
Oscar School	5 classes	165 children
Sullivan School	5 classes	174 children

State regulations require a minimum of five hours instruction a day. It is seen that Negro children receive only $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours a day exclusive of physical and health education classes. Double sessions pose many school and community problems. It is difficult to check employment of children during school hours as the child often claims school attendance does not conflict with working period. Children under the double session arrangement have a much greater opportunity to play truant without detection. Similarly in the schools in which double sessions are held have many problems of maintaining facilities in good repair. It is necessary to employ two sets of teachers in these schools which makes difficult supervision by the school principal.

The location of a new elementary school will depend largely upon the area for development chosen by the Greenville Housing Authority. School authorities are in close touch with such housing developments and are planning school facilities according to the information made available to them. The construction of Sterling High School relieved some pressure on school facilities by removing senior grades from the elementary schools. However, much remains to be done before double sessions can be discontinued.

Private Educational Institutions

Fuller Normal, beyond the Southern Railway Depot, is a two story frame building with an enrollment of more than 250 children, some of which as boarders. This institution is supported financially by a small religious group in the Negro community, having its headquarters in Atlanta. It has been in operation for about fourteen years. On the staff are four teachers. The tuition paid by the students is very small. It has been observed by the principals of the public schools to which these students often transfer that the students coming from Fuller Normal are not as far advanced as children who attend public schools in reading and writing.

Strong Institute is a two room private school having an enrollment of about 62 children. The minister who is in charge of the institution is also employed at a local hospital on night duty. The school normally offers courses through the fifth grade. Great emphasis is placed upon religious training, with, it is felt some disregard of other normal academic subjects, such as reading and writing. A similar observation to that made as to the retardation of children coming from Fuller Normal has been made with respect to Strong Institute. The principals of the public schools feel it is a mistake for parents to allow their children to continue through the fourth grade in this institution as it may handicap them in their future school life.

School Progress

The following figures from the State Board of Education indicate school progress by Negro children in Greenville County. With 1933 as the base year the numbers enrolled in succeeding years are as follows:

NEGRO PUPIL MORTALITY
1933 - 1945

COUNTIES	YEAR 1933 Grade 1st	YEAR 1937 Grade 5th	YEAR 1940 Grade 8th	YEAR 1944 Grade 11th	YEAR 1945 Entering College S.C. Other States	
Charleston	4,358	938	438	153	25	14
<u>Greenville</u>	1,939	749	365	187	44	35
Richland	2,845	941	505	144	45	23
Spartanburg	2,961	758	335	79	23	10

Vocational Training for Veterans

The following courses were available to veterans during 1949 in Greenville, sponsored by the Federal government. Enrollment figures are for August 1949.

CLOCK HOURS
SCHOOL TRAINING

COURSE AND PLACE	Shop or Laboratory Work	English	Math	Social Studies	Total	En- rolled
Auto Machinist-Hampton Ave.	1,170	234	234	312	1,950	22
Auto Mechanics - Hampton Ave.	1,170	234	234	312	1,950	39
Blue Print Reading & Mechanical Drawing Sterling High School	1,170	234	234	312	1,950	15
Bricklaying-Union School	1,560	312	312	416	2,600	59
Business Administration Green Ave. School	1,170	234	234	312	1,950	11
Carpentry-Union School & Sterling High School	1,170	234	234	312	1,950	58
Floor Sanding & Paper Hanging - Green Ave. School	1,170	234	234	312	1,950	24
Furniture Making & Upholstery-Green Ave. School	1,560	312	312	416	2,600	79
Painting Green Ave. School	1,170	234	234	312	1,950	57
Plastering Union School	1,170	234	234	312	1,950	55
Plumbing-Hampton Ave.	1,170	234	234	312	1,950	31
Radio-Union School	1,170	234	234	312	1,950	51
Sign-Painting-Green Ave.	1,170	234	234	312	1,950	12
Tailoring-Union School Sterling High School	1,560	312	312	416	2,600	120

Adult Education

Federal state and local governments render financial aid to adult education activities. Such adult education activities are largely confined to the teaching of illiterates, small group instruction in homemaking to housewives and tours by adults to points of interest in the state.

The State Superintendent of Education's report for 1949 shows that in Greenville County some 258 adults were enrolled in night classes where subjects below the sixth grade level were taught. Courses in academic subjects above the fifth grade level are not available on a regular basis for adults. However, from time to time institutes are given in vocational subjects beyond the fifth grade level.

Three part-time home economic teachers are employed on a year round basis to work with community groups largely in the field of nutrition. The City Schools supply some equipment where needed in promoting such courses such as the cannery at the Junior High School.

Great strides have been made in the teaching of infant care to adult groups at Sterling High School.

The Phillis Wheatley Association, the YWCA, the P.T.A., and similar organizations all have a vital role in adult education activities. (Reports on the activities of these organizations are found elsewhere in the survey.) Similarly much of the program of the Community Council is a form of adult education.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee on Public Education feels that great strides have been made in the public education program in this County. As a result of the studies of this Committee the following recommendations are made:

1. The great need is for more school buildings and facilities, if double sessions with all the accompanying problems are to be discontinued. The location of such buildings and facilities should be determined by trends of population density.
2. A conference should be called of all those governmental and private organizations concerned with adult education to determine areas of responsibility and methods of financing.
3. Increased educational opportunities both vocational and academic beyond the fifth grade should be available to Negroes who wish to further their education while working on a regular basis at night.
4. Increased appropriations should be made to allow the greater use of school buildings at night for adult education courses.
5. Courses in nutrition, consumer education, home economics, health, and baby care should be extended in the various communities through the public school system.
6. The various volunteer social welfare organizations, such as the Phillis Wheatley Association, the YWCA, the Negro Federated Women's Club of America, and the P.T.A.'s should be encouraged through their participation in the Community Council to offer to Negroes such adult education courses as are not available in a revised program through the school system.

CHAPTER XIII

HOUSING

Dr. L. P. Hollis - Chairman

Mr. Henry Bivens - Co-Chairman

When this survey of conditions affecting the Negro population was initiated in July of 1949 it was expected by the committee that very poor housing conditions would be found in the majority of the Negro areas of the city. The committee felt that if this situation did exist that as a result of information collected there would be stimulated a greater interest in the development of better housing for Negroes.

Ten major Negro areas of Greater Greenville were chosen for the study. Students from Furman University volunteered their help in gathering information. This required a great deal of work on the part of the students, as well as many interested lay persons. Each person collecting information used a check sheet which asked many questions dealing with conditions of houses, number of families living in each unit, size of family, amount of rent paid, family income, availability of sanitary facilities and other questions which would help to show the housing situation in the Negro community.

An analysis of the information collected disclosed that the sampling of houses was probably too few and other information too incomplete with which to draw conclusions for housing. The Housing Committee of the survey met in March 1950 to consider what should be done in regard to securing additional information on housing.

In the meantime the Greenville Housing Authority has been allocated 300 to 600 housing units as a part of the Federal Slum Clearance Program. In order to know more about housing conditions in the slum areas of Greenville the local housing authority has made plans for a city wide survey that would include approximately 75 percent of the Negro houses in the ten areas originally studied by the Negro Survey Committee. The Committee had information on only 10 percent of these houses.

Therefore, the Housing Committee of the Survey thought it advisable to wait on this housing survey which will be completed at an early date. The committee has agreed to publish the findings of the special housing survey as soon as the information is available.. This is in line with the policy of the Community Council, which sponsored the Negro Survey, of avoiding duplication of work undertaken by other Community groups.

Since the Negro Survey was initiated there has been a definite increase in interest for improving Negro Housing. A private housing project called Roosevelt Heights in the Nicholtown Area of approximately 400 units is nearing completion at this time (April, 1950). Another private housing project of 100 units for Negro families in the Nicholtown Area is also planned for an early date. It is understood that approximately 350 low-rental dwelling units will be constructed with Federal funds as soon as a site can be found by the Greenville Housing Authority.

Since great progress has been made toward providing better housing for Negroes during the past few months the Housing Committee feels that this interest will continue. At an early date the Housing Committee of this study plans to issue a supplement to this study which will include related information as found in the slum clearance survey sponsored by the Greenville Housing Authority.

EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

A SELF-SURVEY OF CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE
NEGRO POPULATION OF THE GREENVILLE AREA

GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA

(A Supplement to Original Report)

by

THE COMMUNITY COUNCIL OF GREENVILLE COUNTY

June 1951

June 9, 1951

When the original copy of EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS was issued in May, 1950, the Community Council agreed to issue a supplement on Housing at a later date.

Staff members of the Community Council and the Greenville Housing Authorities prepared a summary on Housing from information that had been collected during the past year by the Greenville Housing Authorities.

The Community Council is glad to be a part in supplying this type of information to the citizens of Greater Greenville.

Rev. Nathan Brooks, President
Community Council.

Chapter XIII

HOUSING

From the time that this self-survey was started in July of 1949 till the publication of the final report in May of 1950, a determined attempt was made to gather the facts on Negro housing in Greenville for publication. Ten major Negro areas of Greater Greenville were chosen for study. In spite of the fine cooperation of the students at Furman University and many community leaders, insufficient data was collected to allow either an exact picture of the situation or publication of conclusions. Early in 1950 a study of the over-all housing problems of Greenville was initiated by the Greenville Housing Authority. Sufficient funds were available to this organization to employ the services of a planning and zoning consultant. When the Housing Committee of this study became aware of the project of the Greenville Housing Authority, they decided to delay publication of their report until the facts disclosed by the Greenville Housing Authority study were available.

Facts Disclosed by the Greenville Housing Authority Survey

Field inspections carried on by the Greenville Housing Authority disclosed twelve "blighted areas" of potentially substandard housing located in various parts of the city as follows:

1. in the area to the rear of lots facing West Stone Avenue Rutherford Street and Atwood Street;
2. in the triangular area between Buncombe and Rutherford Streets south of the lot facing James Street;
3. in the area north east of West Washington Street and north west of Lloyd Street. This area is in the vicinity of the Southern Railway Passenger Station. The major section lies between Mulberry and Lloyd Streets;
4. most of the area south of West Washington Street from the city limits to Hudson Street and from Hudson Street south to the river, some of this area is adjacent to the central business district;
5. an area extending south of Birnie Street, from Grace Street to the city limits, lying north of Carrie Avenue;
6. a section between Crook and River Streets north of Rhett Street to the railroad;
7. a large section on both sides of U.S. 29 from the city limits north to the Senior High School (white) to Dunbar Street and to Griffin Street;
8. an area between Augusta Road and Jones Avenue;
9. an area on both sides of McBee Avenue and extending south to Webster Street and lying principally between a portion of Cleveland Park and Church Street;
10. a section known locally as Nicholstown;
11. an area between East Elford and North Streets to Lavinia Street;
12. an area south of the Spartanburg Highway to East North Street and thus to Richland Creek.

ALL OF THE ABOVE AREAS WERE OCCUPIED PREDOMINATELY BY NON-WHITE RESIDENTS.

A decision was made by the Greenville Housing Authority following the inspection of these areas to conduct an intensive examination of one out of six dwellings within each area. To be excluded were special dwelling places such as institutions, dormitories, etc. It was felt that this size sample would give about 95% accuracy.

THE SURVEY RESULTS REFLECT THE CONDITIONS IN 3,984 DWELLING UNITS OCCUPIED BY NEGROES WITH THE CITY LIMITS. OF THIS NUMBER, 85% OF THE DWELLING UNITS WERE TENANT OCCUPIED AND OF THESE, 64% WERE CONSIDERED DILAPIDATED.

The survey disclosed the following conditions in the Negro areas:

- A. 97.5% are without hot and cold running water within structure.
- B. 96.4% are without flush toilets inside structure for exclusive use of occupant.
- C. 91% do not have bathtub or shower for exclusive use of occupant.
- D. 63% do not have kitchen sink for exclusive use of occupant.
- E. 13% are without electric lighting.

Sixty-eight percent of the Negro units were single family dwellings and approximately 30% were dwellings of two to four units. In 60% of the dwellings the number of persons did not exceed three and relatively few (3 to 6% had lodgers). Eighty-nine percent of the Negro sub-standard dwelling units were of four rooms or less with 71% lived in by four or less persons.

MORE THAN 61% OF THE NEGRO FAMILIES LIVING IN SUB-STANDARD DWELLINGS HAD ANNUAL INCOMES OF LESS THAN \$2,000.00.

As to the gross monthly rental, 72% of the Negroes in sub-standard units paid between \$15.00 and \$35.00 per month.

Example of Better Negro Housing

Better Negro housing is found generally in Nicholstown exclusive of new Roosevelt Heights development mentioned below. A high percentage of such houses are considered of "standard" type because they contain most essential facilities such as hot and cold water, bathing facilities, toilet facilities inside structure, etc.

There is a small percentage of dilapidation in this area. The buildings which are largely owner occupied present a neat, clean appearance. However, there is a great need in this area for proper widening and paving of streets. Even "sub-standard" houses in this area are substantially better than other Negro areas. Land here has been more easily available for purchase by Negroes. Those who have built homes have made every effort to protect their investment by painting, cleaning and repair.

Example of Poor Negro Housing

Probably one of the worst areas of Negro housing is the Dunbar Street section starting near Burns Street and extending to Calhoun Street, thence to city limits at Sterling High School area.

Here there is a high percentage of dilapidation of tenant occupied units having few facilities for decent living. Overcrowding is a major problem where owners have so filled the land with dwelling units that no back yard or front yard is available to occupants. No playground is provided to relieve this situation. While the streets are surface treated, some are so narrow that there is barely room for one automobile to pass through. Debris has accumulated in spite of the efforts of some residents to clean up the area. Street lighting is rare which contributes to the high delinquency rate in this section. Health conditions are bad because of overcrowding and dilapidation as well as lack of facilities.

Present Situation

At present the first low-cost public housing project in Greenville for Negroes is underway. A total of 348 dwelling units will be constructed under the supervision of the Greenville Housing Authority at an estimated cost of nearly three million dollars. An area bordering the present Greenacre Home has been selected as the site for these dwelling units. Included in this area will be adequate playground facilities as well as a community recreation hall. The funds for this development come largely from the Public Housing Administration of the Federal Government. It is expected that these dwelling units will be rented at a rate such as to allow many of those now dwelling in "blighted areas" noted above to take up residence. In order to qualify as tenants, families must have incomes of less than \$2250 a year. This would qualify more than 61% of all Negro families living in sub-standard areas at present. Rental in this new project is based on income and size of unit needed. This will vacate some of the "blighted areas" so that the present sub-standard dwellings can be demolished and re-developed under private auspices as commercial, residential or public purposes, such as parks and schools. Funds for acquiring such property, demolition of the housing and re-sale is also available through Federal and city funds. It is expected in the near future that one Negro area and one white area of sub-standard housing will be re-developed in this manner. At present a master plan of zoning for the city of Greenville is under consideration by city officials. This will set aside certain areas for future development as commercial, residential or recreational areas. It will also lay out new roads to reduce the present traffic problem. This should be up for public presentation in the very near future.

Private Housing Development

A major contribution towards relieving the poor housing of Negroes has been the construction of Roosevelt Heights Apartments by a local realtor. This project consists of approximately 350 units. The rate of rental for dwelling units is higher than that proposed for the Greenacre development but within reach of those making over \$2250 a year.

Future Plans

Much of the improvement in Negro housing in Greenville will depend upon the availability of funds and material due to the present war economy. If sufficient materials and money can be found to complete the dwelling units along Greenacre Road and carry out the slum clearance and re-development program in badly blighted areas, many of the worst of the blighted areas will disappear; however, it will call for the constant attention and support of the citizens of Greenville to ensure that the future zoning laws are such to facilitate such progress.

APPENDIX

OBSERVATIONS ON SELF-SURVEY PROCEDURE

It has been felt advisable to make some brief observations on the method of conducting this "Self-Survey of Conditions Affecting the Negro Population" as an aid to other communities wishing to undertake similar studies. In reviewing our experience in the Study certain procedures appear to have aided while others hindered progress. We pass these observations on in the hope that others may profit from our errors. The following steps appear to be essential in any survey of this kind:

1. NEED - There should be a real sense of need for the survey among some active group or groups in the community. If this sense of need for, or interest in, a survey is not present or cannot be stimulated the project stands little hope of success.
2. DEFINE - The group instituting the survey should be able to state clearly the objectives of the study. This entails setting out clearly the limits of the study showing what should be included and what omitted. It is important at this stage to be realistic about the amount of work that will be necessary to complete the study in order that the group does not "bite off more than it can chew".
3. RESPONSIBILITY - The responsibility for the overall direction of the survey should be assigned to a Directing or Steering Committee composed of persons who are "sold" on the idea and should include Negroes and whites who have the respect and confidence of community groups. Sub-committees should be created to gather necessary information on each field of service to be studied. These committees must be given specific instructions as to what is required of them.
4. STAFF WORK - Any survey of this kind requires a great deal of clerical work. This includes the keeping of minutes of meetings, sending out notices, mimeographing, checking of facts, proof reading, etc.
5. REVIEW - The material submitted by the sub-committees should be reviewed immediately by the Steering or Directing Committee as a whole to pass on its completeness and accuracy. Any time lag will make corrections difficult.
6. REVISION - Each section, upon being approved by the Steering Committee, should be submitted to all organizations and individuals concerned in the community for observation and comment.
7. RE-WRITE - When corrections or additions have been received the first draft should be revised. It is important at this stage to make sure that all necessary corrections and comments have been included and that the final draft has the approval of the Steering or Directing Committee.
8. PUBLICITY - It may be advisable to prepare brief summaries of each section of the study for release to the newspapers. There should be some control over what is published so that the essence of each section is given to the public.
9. FOLLOW THROUGH - The Steering or Directing Committee should make sure that some responsible group or groups will follow through on trying to implement the recommendations that have been made. This work should begin while public interest is high.

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