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BULLETIN OF
NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

INCORPORATED 1913

Where Faith
Was Justified by Works



A RECORD OF CO-OPERATION

ANNUAL REPORT 1920

" NOT ALMS BUT OPPORTUNITY "

Headquarters : 127 EAST 23rd STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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COMMENTS

Allen T. Burns, Pres. of the National Conference of Social Work, says:

"It seems to me that the National Urban League is my Exhibit 'A' in demonstrating that the next great advance in social welfare work is that in which there is not benefactor and beneficiary but partner and co-operator."

Charles W. Elliot, President Emeritus of Harvard University, says:

"For several years past, I have been a believer in the work of (the National Urban League for social service among Negroes and have contributed annually thereto."

His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, says:

"I am in favor of any movement looking to the betterment of man, and trust that the appeal which your organization is about to make in behalf of the Negro will meet with a hearty response. The report of the work done during the past year justifies you in expecting the support so well deserved."

1920 EDITORIALS

The Chicago Evening Post:

"It is one of the most useful agencies we have today for promoting the welfare of the colored race and averting the racial friction so dangerous in potency which invariably accompanies the development of colored communities in close contact with the white population."

The Cleveland Plaindealer:

"The Negro and his white brother face the same community and national questions and must work out together the problems of national existence. Such organizations as the Negro Welfare Association (our Cleveland branch) are doing work of tremendous helpfulness to both races."

The Cleveland Press:

The annual report just issued by the federation (the Urban League's Cleveland organization) shows that it has tackled its job in a big way, grappling understandingly with the many phases of the situation which it has had to meet. Its achievements merit for it the fullest cooperation of the community in its further activities."

Southern Workman:

"The National Urban League story is one of Christian service—wherein the strong help the weak; the educated help the ignorant; and the successful feel a definite responsibility for those who must fall if they are not given some timely assistance. All should consider well this service element in the League's program and also remember the League's injunction to its friends: namely, 'With America and the whole world in labor turmoil, we urge white and black men, capital and labor, to be fair and patient with each other, while a just solution is being worked out.'"

The Detroit News:

"Detroiters frequently say that this city is a mob of individuals, each intent on getting all he can of material things, with industrial and commercial ill feeling rampant and altruism dormant if not dead. But such organizations as the Urban League show that in Detroit the theory of the brotherhood of man is still practiced."

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

(For Social Service Among Negroes)

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Southern Office: 200 Auburn Avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Western Office: 3032 So. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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FOREWORD

I adopt the words of General Armstrong as the foreword for this record of a year's work of the National Urban League:

“Manhood is best brought out by the recognition of it. Citizenship with the common school is the great developing force in this country. There is nothing like faith to bring out the manly quality.”

It is just this faith in each other that the National Urban League stands for and in the year now past we feel that our work shows ample justification of our faith. Certainly the men and women, whether volunteer or employed, who have striven with their fellows in the work the League has accomplished during the past twelve months have realized something of the joy and hope which such successful efforts in cooperative endeavor can bring. It is my great satisfaction to acknowledge here the untiring, unselfish and—except as good work done is in itself good pay—often ill paid work of my associates in this organization.

L. HOLLINGSWORTH WOOD,

Chairman.

A RECORD OF CO-OPERATION

The National Urban League is a society of cooperating white and colored people possessed of similar ideals and beliefs in human kind, which works through an Executive Board of distinguished members of both races and through local organizations with boards similarly constituted in more than thirty cities. Representatives of these groups meet in annual conference and throughout the year are exchanging ideas and comparing plans at committee meetings and through the medium of reports, bulletins and interviews.

More than twenty of these cities have paid executive staffs and in 1919 spent more than \$140,000—including the expenses of the national organization. During 1920, \$185,000 was expended for the following purposes:

(1) Developing cooperation among the agencies working with Negroes for social betterment.

(2) Making investigations of conditions as a basis for practical work.

(3) Stimulating agencies already at work to extend their fields to include Negroes, and

(4) Training colored social workers so that within their own race leaders may be developed in social service who are conversant with the best methods of service and possessed of the necessary broad vision to prosecute the work successfully.

Since the National organization formally changed its name in 1911, it has provided training in schools for more than thirty colored social workers including those for the school year 1920-1921. It has trained scores in addition through *"broken fellowships" for work in the League or kindred organizations. Many persons have secured training through actual service in the League work.

Homes for delinquent girls and women have been established. It has created employment service, community centers and welfare movements in many cities. It has placed "personnel" men

* "Broken Fellowships" are provided in the form of opportunities to observe and gain experience in the local field for from one to four months by persons already possessed of the equivalent of a college education or having had considerable experience already in some other form of social work.

in industrial plants. It has placed workers in 64,452 positions—hundreds of which Negroes had never before held—notably clerks in great mail order houses, interns in hospitals, chemists in factories, nurses in public health work, girls in factories, women clerks, checkers and wrappers in department stores.

It has also been successful in securing favorable pronouncements on several occasions from the American Federation of Labor at its Annual Meetings.

It has persuaded scores of organizations working for the common welfare to include Negroes in their programs of work and in dozens of instances to take on Negro workers to handle this additional service. In New York City alone last year other organizations and groups spent \$78,300 through work launched at the League's instance in addition to \$17,933.96 spent by the New York League for its local work.

Adjustments

It has helped to make the necessary adjustment in industrial and racial relationship after race riots in several communities. It has helped to adjust improper housing conditions growing out of high rents, insanitation and unwholesome moral environment.

It has furnished speakers at hundreds of conferences where interest in the Negro has been promoted.

It has conducted annual health campaigns for eight consecutive years, and in one particular campaign where the local city Health Board became active a careful record showed that in two years' time infant mortality was reduced 14 per cent.

The work of the national organization is so interwoven with that of the locals, and its success so dependent upon them that entirely separate accounts are difficult to render. Each of the national officers assists and in turn is assisted by the various local executives through whose cooperation this report for the year has been made possible.

THE WORK OF THE NATIONAL

In Extending the Field.

New Cities

The National Executive has made frequent visits to cities where the League is already established, to encourage and to help local executives to meet their problems; has assisted in the

organization of the Plainfield Urban League; has advised with the Western and Southern Field Secretaries who have organized new leagues in Kansas City, Orange County, Florida, and Albany, Georgia.

The Louisville Urban League has employed an executive secretary and has been taken into the local Community Chest which raised funds for accredited organizations in that city. With Louisville and Kansas City both included in the local community chests of those cities, the League is now formally included in eight Community Chests. In addition to these there are seven locals which have the endorsement of Chambers of Commerce. The National organization is endorsed by the National Information Bureau at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The Cambridge Urban League has employed a full time executive and enlarged its program. The St. Louis, Atlanta and Cleveland organizations have broadened their activities and increased their working forces.

A boys' leader was furnished a local organization in Toledo, Ohio, which is planning in time to extend its activities among boys to include the community at large.

A committee of white and colored people working with the Children's Aid Society and the Council of Social Agencies in Buffalo has employed a colored woman worker through the efforts of the League. She was recommended by the Educational Department and in handling problems of the family is assembling data on local conditions which will be used as a basis for the development of a larger program for the Negro citizens of Buffalo.

With headquarters in Atlanta, Jesse O. Thomas, Southern Field Secretary, has visited Charlotte and Raleigh, N. C., Orlando and Jacksonville, Florida, Meridian and Jackson, Mississippi, New Orleans, and Savannah, Augusta and Albany, Ga., to assist local organizations in perfecting community programs along Urban League lines.

In the South

Most of the Southern Field Executive's time has been spent with the Atlanta organization which as the social service department of the "Atlanta Plan"* is serving as a model for the other cities in the South. Following an address at the National Conference of Social Work at New Orleans, in June by Mr. Thomas, on "the need for trained colored social workers," sufficient interest

* The "Atlanta Plan" through bringing together the forward looking white and colored people of Atlanta for frequent conferences on the mutual problems of the two races has demonstrated the efficacy of cooperation and good fellowship as a basis for solving the problems of race adjustment. Representatives of the various white and colored church groups of Atlanta meet both separately and together for the purposes of arriving at the correct knowledge of the feelings and the difficulties faced by both white and colored people of the South.

was developed in his audience to cause white and colored public spirited citizens of the south, especially in Atlanta, to organize a School for Social Work which in cooperation with Morehouse College and schools and social service organizations of that city is giving training to many prospective colored social workers.

In the West

T. Arnold Hill, Western Field Secretary who is also the Executive Secretary of the Chicago Urban League made thirty visits to thirteen western cities preparing new fields, advising and strengthening the organizations in Columbus, Milwaukee and Youngstown, forming a new organization in Kansas City and reorganizing the Louisville Urban League referred to above.

In Education

**League
"Fellows"**

Twenty-four students from as many colleges North and South made application for League fellowships during the year in answer to the notices sent to colleges by A. L. Jackson, Educational Secretary. Six appointments were made as a result of the competitive examination given, and five students are in training, viz: Inabel F. Burns of Howard University, at the New York School of Social Work; Lillian S. Proctor, of Fisk University and William A. Daniel of Virginia Union University at the Graduate School of Social Administration of Chicago University; Phila A. McGillery of Ohio State University at the Pennsylvania School of Social Service; Ruth W. Howard of Howard University at the Boston School of Social Work.

The two "Fellows" of last year who attended the New York School of Social Work are now employed—Miss Vashti C. Maxwell as Juvenile Placement Secretary at the New York Urban League and R. Maurice Moss as Director of Boys' Work, Frederick Douglass Recreation Center in Toledo, Ohio.

The Department has received sixty requests for workers during the year in thirty different lines of work; has made seventy-eight recommendations and eighteen placements at salaries amounting to \$32,000 annually. The small number of placements in proportion to requests for workers and recommendations was due almost entirely to lack of preparation and experience on the part of applicants.

These appointments have included a wide range of social service activities: Teachers, visiting nurses, executives for Urban Leagues and other organizations, industrial secretaries, personnel workers, family and child welfare case workers, matrons, investigators and community workers.

The Educational Secretary found 392 colored students in 1919 doing college work in 26 northern colleges and universities. At the close of the past year 550 had been located with several schools yet to report. He has visited several of these schools, has made addresses and held private conferences with both white and colored students for the purpose of calling to the attention of the white students their responsibility as future citizens for knowing the Negro and his problems, and for the purpose of directing the thoughts of the colored students to the possibilities in the field of social work, defining their responsibilities in relation to its needs and assisting them when so requested to arrange their college programs to insure the broadest training possible in this subject.

Among the notable men and women who have been added this year to the Educational Committee are:

James G. Blaine, B. A. Tompkins, Nelson Curtis, Jr., Richard C. Cabot, Walter T. Fisher, and Henry P. Chandler.

In Research

The Department of Research has served many organizations and individuals by furnishing information on various subjects and for varied uses.

Fifty-five colleges, foundations, civic organizations and libraries in addition to those already receiving League material have asked to be placed on the League's mailing list so that a record of the League's accomplishments and aims may be available to the users of their libraries, especially for their students in the Department of Sociology.

Numerous individuals—in the south mainly, but in the north as well—seeking work in new environments, have written for information concerning the kinds of industrial work available to Negroes in the many industrial centers where the League has local branches.

Fourteen individuals interested in promoting work with policies and programs similar to the League wrote specifically for information concerning the League's methods.

Eighteen students—graduate and undergraduate—asked for help in the preparation of Doctor's, Master's or graduation theses

or papers on some economic or social subject. Some wanted opinion as well as statistical data on industry, health, migration and social conditions of the Negro urban population.

In Publicity

Newspapers

The League has received greater publicity during this year than during any previous year. This has been made possible through the many sources that have become acquainted with its ideals and have voluntarily sought to spread them. The newspapers—colored and white—have given most generous support. Ninety colored papers have more or less regularly carried weekly Urban League articles. Many of these papers have from time to time written editorials in support of the work. The largest dailies in every city where the League has branches, have done the same. The Cleveland Press, Cleveland Plaindealer, and Cleveland Daily News and the Detroit News carried very full editorials on the work of the branches of the League in these cities. The Chicago Post and Chicago Daily News, the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, the New York Globe, the New York World and the New York Tribune have during the year carried articles and commented editorially on various phases of the League activities. Articles appeared also in the dailies of many other cities including Philadelphia, Plainfield, Pittsburgh, Newark, Kansas City and Atlanta.

Magazines

The space given by magazines has been no less gratifying. The "Crisis" each month carries from one to two columns of the League accomplishments. The "Southern Workman" has frequently carried reports of League conferences or a presentation of the ideals for which the League is striving—thus helping not only to spread knowledge about the organization but better still, aiding it to achieve its object.

The "Competitor" magazine has each month given the League an opportunity to express its views. Two articles were provided by the Educational Department on "Choosing Social Work as a Career" and "Training Opportunities for Social Workers." In addition to this several issues carried photographs and short biographies of white friends of the Negro not known to the colored people.

Some other magazines carrying League articles are: The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's Statistical Bulletin, The Survey, The Christian Herald, Life and Labor, The Christian Science Monitor and the World Tomorrow.

Several new books of the year have made mention of the place the League occupies in the field of social work among Negroes. Among them are "The Voice of the Negro" by Robert Kerlin, "The Negro Faces America" by Herbert Seligman, "A Century of Negro Migration" by Carter G. Woodson, "Negro Migration" by Emmet J. Scott, and "Negro Migration" by T. J. Woolfer.

Books

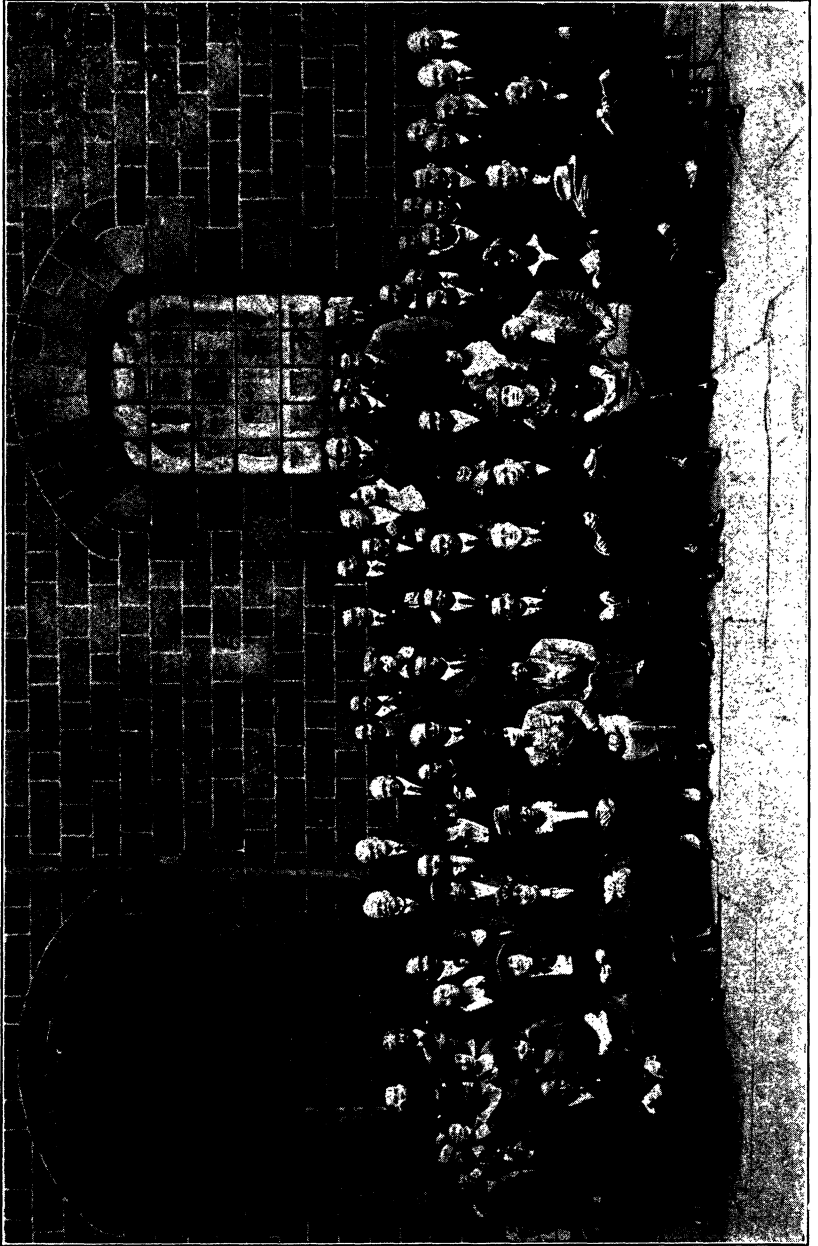
Publicity has also been secured through attendance at conferences where Urban League executives have presented League work or some phrase of the general social problem. Such contacts were made at The Tuskegee-Hampton meeting, Boston; National Conference of Social Work, New Orleans; Tuskegee Annual Conference; New York City Conference of Charities and Correction; Southern Tuberculosis Conference, Jacksonville, Fla.; National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools, Baltimore, Md.; Special Mid-Summer Educational Conference, New York; Conference on Present Housing Situation; Woman's Civic Club of East Orange, N. J., at many schools and colleges such as Wellesley, College of the City of New York, Ohio State University, Howard University, University of Chicago, Virginia Union University, Morehouse College, Wilberforce University, Phillips-Andover, Lincoln University, Hampton Institute and at many church and other gatherings.

Conferences

Annual Conference

The Annual Conference of the League held in Newark, N. J., had associated with it the Negro Industrial Welfare Workers which voted to hold its conference in the future as a sectional meeting with the League's annual conference. The Newark conference had 104 registrations, 67 organizations represented from thirty cities and twenty-two Urban League executives and employees in attendance.

The National Urban League Conference was in the main industrial including the problems of health and housing as they affect the industrial worker. Among the speakers were Dr. Louis I. Dublin, Chief Statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company whose talk has been reproduced in full by the Bordentown Manual Training School for distribution among the public school teachers of New Jersey; Miss Anna B. Pratt, Director of the White-Williams Foundation of Philadelphia, Pa.; Mr. Allen T. Burns, President National Conference of Social Work and Dr. Plato Durham, Dean of Emory College, Atlanta, Ga. A report was made of the successful efforts on the part of a representative of the League at the Montreal Convention of the American Fed-

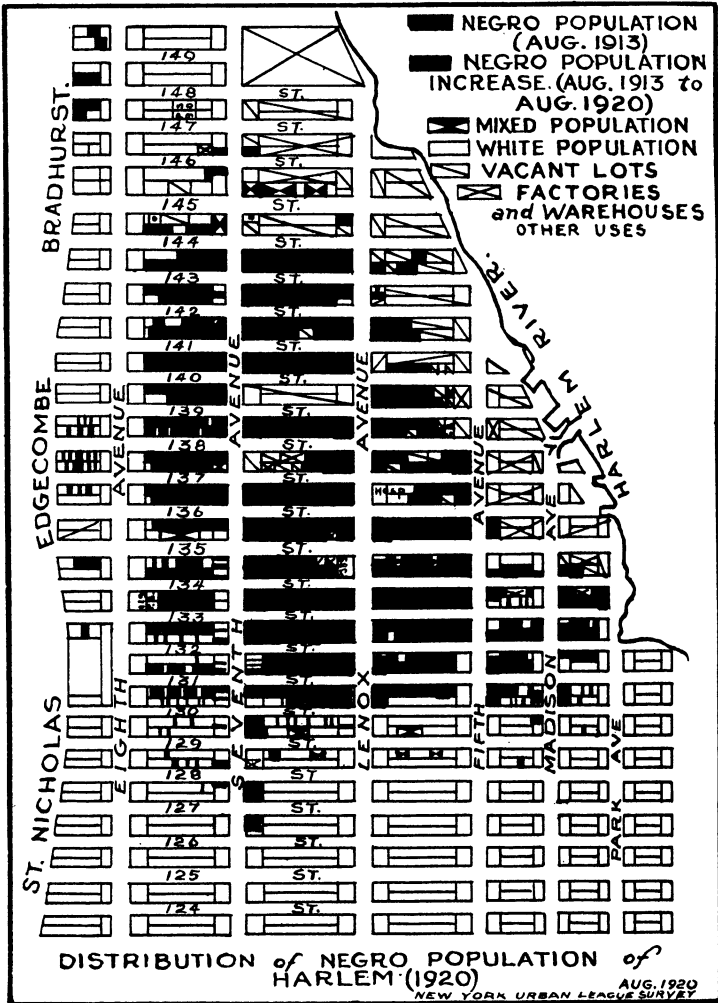


Annual Conference of the National Urban League, Newark, N. J., October 20-23, 1920

eration of Labor to get a resolution passed requesting the inter-nationals to remove all clauses in their constitutions prohibiting Negro membership.

Surveys

Miss Vashti C. Maxwell and R. Maurice Moss, 1919-1920 "Fellows" of the League, made the following surveys respective-



ly: "Recreational facilities for colored girls in Harlem, N. Y.," and "Negroes in twenty Long Island Communities." Both of these surveys are being used as a basis for constructive social service—the former by a Girls' Club Committee and the latter by the Nassau and Suffolk County Y. M. C. A. under whose direction the survey was made.

Charles S. Johnson, formerly Research and Investigation Secretary of the Chicago Urban League, was released following the riots of 1919 to become Associate Executive Secretary of the Chicago Committee on Race Relations with the duty of investigating the causes of race friction in Chicago. A professor in the Department of Sociology of the Chicago University declares this investigation to contain the most valuable data yet compiled on the subject.

Investigations have been made also on such special lines as unemployment in Cleveland, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Detroit and New York; conditions of school children's teeth in St. Louis; housing in Atlanta; school attendance in Newark, N. J., and housing, truancy and delinquency in Columbus. The Brooklyn Urban League conducted a housing investigation, a block survey, for the Board of Health and a school survey to ascertain the number of elementary and high school students in Brooklyn schools.

The Memphis Urban League, which is in fact a department of the City Administration, as it receives its full financial support and supervision from the city authorities, made a survey of public amusement places for Negroes and installed a "safety zone" plan around the schools which excluded all questionable rooming houses and discourages unsanitary conditions. It also investigated pool rooms and film theatres.

THE WORK OF THE LOCALS

In Developing Cooperation:

With
Organizations

More and more all social organizations working for Negro betterment are working together in the various cities. The new Boston Urban League reports the following work done in cooperation with other organizations which illustrates the League's experiences in other cities. Investigations were made and homes found for children at the request of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; through the assistance of the Harriet Tubman Home it found temporary homes for cases referred by Travelers' Aid Society; it investigated 30 cases for the Associated Charities

in several city districts and received cooperation from Negro policemen who have brought distress cases to the attention of the League. It investigated cases for the public schools and made recommendations to the School Social Service Worker and worked with the Juvenile Court and the Public Health Department of that city.

To encourage better inter-racial understanding the Columbus Urban League persuaded the Ohio State University to conduct a course in race relations and later furnished several lecturers who contributed to the success of the course.

With Colleges

The Chicago Urban League has found the difficult task of maintaining peace in a city whose political situations are constantly used to stir up race strife, made easier through the splendid cooperation of the various white committees and clubs working for civic betterment who have arranged educational meetings and issued public pronouncements in support of law and order.

Mr. Hill found the most helpful spirit of cooperation in the industries: Sixteen firms permitted the League to investigate causes of friction and lack of efficiency on the part of colored workers, invited criticism and inaugurated many of the reforms suggested with beneficial results both to workers and employers. To one firm which complained that the colored girls were not earning the \$9.00 per week allowed them, a suggestion was made that they be placed on piece work. On this basis the girls earned from \$20.00 to \$25.00 per week and the employers were satisfied with their output under the new arrangement.

With
Industries

In Industry

Because of the large numbers of southern migrants that have come North during the past four years and are congregated in the large industrial centers, the Leagues in St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Detroit, Philadelphia, New York and Newark have had to conduct special departments on industry which cover all kinds of employment for men and women. The following examples of industrial work in Cleveland is typical: 35 efficiency meetings were held during the year; 1498 persons were directed to industrial jobs—992 of which were in skilled positions; 165 new contacts were made in this field following conferences with 77 employers. Opportunities for work were sought in neighboring cities and on farms to relieve the city condition of unemployment; employment was secured for eight

Placements

personnel workers—six men and two women; classes in foremanship were conducted in cooperation with the Federal Board of Vocational Training and the City School Board from which classes several appointments were made.

The Armstrong Association of Philadelphia, affiliated with the League, placed 2500 people in 31 different kinds of work during 1920. Continuing its specialty of getting jobs for Negro contractors, 22 contracts aggregating \$137,000 were secured.

The New Jersey Urban League made 1685 placements among which were two trained nurses, a placement clerk with the Department of Labor, a U. S. Census investigator and an oil tester. Eight new factories were opened for the first time to Negro workers through the League's efforts.

The Memphis Urban League made 748 placements but considers its industrial work valuable because of the new opportunities made for colored workers. Through the League the whole field of multigraphing was opened to Negroes for the first time—sixteen firms employing Negroes in this line; machinist helpers were allowed to become machinists, thus increasing the salaries of 200 Negro workers; and colored girls are now being used in a department store as stock clerks and in a laundry as markers and sorters. Several firms were induced to include the Negro employes in their bonus and promotion systems.

New Jobs

The Chicago Urban League secured the placement of 2000 colored girls in clerical positions during the year and a diversity of positions for colored workers in industry such as spinners, weavers, moulders, blacksmiths, machinists, drill press operators and car builders. Fifteen thousand placements were made despite the business depression which began in the late summer. The most outstanding achievement made by this League in securing new openings was that with Rand, McNally Co., makers of maps and printers of text books. Here colored girls were employed as binders, map mounters, cutters, etc., and after apprenticeship were declared satisfactory as workers.

Work among Women

The work among women has followed almost the same curve as has that among men with greater possibilities of re-absorption into the abandoned field of domestic service in case of unemployment. The work of the Armstrong Association of Philadelphia in urging girls to enter trade schools to meet the request of certain employers for trained workers only, resulted in the training of over thirty girls during the year, most of whom found jobs when they had completed their course.



A few of the 2,000 clerical workers placed by the Chicago Urban League in 1920

A new departure in industry inaugurated by St. John's Institutional Activities* of Springfield, Mass., (which is affiliated with the League and in this capacity takes care of the League's interests in Holyoke, Springfield and vicinity) was made possible through the gift to that organization of 54 acres of farm land last year situated on Lake Lashaway. The farm which will probably be devoted to poultry raising and garden trucking is conducted with the two-fold purpose of summer employment and recreation for boys.

The New York Urban League has specialized in making new openings, investigating cases of race friction and in adjusting misunderstandings—thus helping workers to hold on to their jobs. The Industrial Secretary found that in Harlem with its 150,000 Negro population, white business men are employing colored clerks in order to hold their Negro trade as they are beginning to feel the effects of competition with new Negro enterprises.

In keeping with the resolution passed by the Montreal convention of the American Federation of Labor the New York League conferred with the New York Central Federated Council of the American Federation of Labor to the end that definite steps were taken by this Council to increase their Negro membership.

In Work Among Juveniles

The New York Urban League through a plan of cooperation with the State Employment Bureau continued during 1920 to specialize in juvenile placement work and in seeking to open new avenues of employment to Negro workers which openings have been referred to the State Employment Bureau to fill. In the Juvenile Department, the League handled 2941 boys and girls between the ages of 14 and 19. Due to the unemployment situation only 815 placements, however, were made and special "back to School" campaigns were held in cooperation with the Y. W. C. A. and the Charity Organization Society for the purpose of dissuading children from leaving school to seek work at a time when jobs were scarce.

In Unemployment

Looking forward to the period of unemployment which had increased to large proportions by the close of the year, the local

* This institution conducted for some years before it became formally affiliated with the League, is under the leadership of Dr. William N. DeBerry and is considered because of its efficient community activities a model institutional church. This work includes a home for working girls, boys' club house, reading rooms, girls' clubs, a forum and model apartment houses that are rented to respectable tenants.

industrial secretaries have held special meetings among the industrial workers urging the men to hold on to their jobs, to strive for better workmanship and for greater regularity. The Atlanta League conducted such meetings in 80 large industrial establishments representing 54 kinds of industries. The employers in many of these plants were so impressed with the results that they agreed to have the talks occupy the company's time instead of the noon-hour of the workers. As the year closed Chicago had made arrangements for cooperation with the local churches which were supplying meals and lodging to unemployed persons referred by the League and the St. Louis organization had brought together the leading citizens and movements of that city for cooperative efforts in behalf of the unemployed. In Detroit, Boston and Cleveland the Leagues were active in finding temporary work as well as sustenance for those who were helpless in the emergency. The other cities had not been as hard pressed as those mentioned but as this report goes to press practically all of the cities in which the Leagues are located are active in efforts to handle the unemployment situation.

In Health

Health education has been continued throughout the year with each organization participating in the annual Negro Health Week Campaign promoted by Tuskegee Institute and the Negro



A Problem of the Atlanta Urban League. Street corners and alleys are their only playground

Business League. It is interesting to note that the recent report of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company by showing a decrease within eight years of 9 per cent. in the death rate of its one and three-quarter million Negro policyholders corroborates the government report as to decrease in Negro death rate.

The Pittsburgh Urban League featured a Baby Show as one of its health week attractions at which seven babies in forty were pronounced perfect by expert judges.

The St. Louis League emphasized the care of the teeth and



An Atlanta Urban League Investigation discloses this Breeding Ground of High Mortality. No sun ever penetrates within these shacks where human beings live—and die early—physically, mentally and morally handicapped from birth.

established a Dental Clinic last Spring saving parents over \$3,000. In the Fall \$300 worth of new equipment was added and 1,044 children were treated between September and December 15th.

The New York Urban League conducted twenty health meetings; showed in theatres five films on health and disease and displayed stereoscopes on social disease in shop windows nightly where large crowds of people viewed them. The League also

sent boys to a summer camp, convalescing women and children to country homes for two weeks each and maintained a visiting nurse for work with convalescents at home. A new health feature—a prenatal clinic and maternity center—has been established by a cooperating organization in the New York Urban League office. The League also furnishes headquarters for district nurses.

The New Jersey Urban League arranged outings for 113 boys and girls at Camp Newark.

In Housing and Room Registry

The room registries of the various locals furnish new comers with suitable rooms and dwellings and in addition seek to improve housing conditions. The Atlanta League last year served over 150 persons through this medium, investigated 56 housing complaints and in most cases secured satisfactory adjustments. The Detroit Urban League secured 315 approved homes through this department. The Cleveland organization's room registry department, working in cooperation with the United States Home Registration Bureau directed 982 persons to inspected rooms. The New Jersey Urban League secured investigated and approved homes for 117 persons and better living quarters for 28 families.

In Community Improvement

Urban Leagues in twelve cities conduct settlement houses for



A Room in the Working Girls' Home conducted by the New Jersey Urban League

neighborhood meeting places. Boston, Brooklyn, Memphis and Atlanta have strong Big Brother and Big Sister committees, the need for which was seen by the New York League early in its history and which is so effective in handling juvenile work in large urban communities. This Committee's work is particularly helpful in Brooklyn where much time is given in the Juvenile Court and in the Court of Domestic Relations. The Brooklyn Urban League has taken over the management of Lincoln Settlement located in the heart of a Negro district which furnishes a neighborhood center for groups of all ages and conducts a kindergarten and day nursery.

The Chicago League through its department devoted entirely to various phases of Children's work handled 540 cases during the year.

Wendell Phillips Settlement under the supervision of the Chicago Urban League conducts a day nursery in addition to its other settlement features.

A nursery was conducted last year by the White Plains organization where the aggregate attendance reached 3374. The woman social worker employed by the League acted as friendly visitor and as girls' leader and supervised the various clubs and classes which used the nursery for their meetings.

The Philadelphia Association for the Protection of Colored Women during the year handled many cases referred to it by the courts requiring investigations. Many commitments to institutions have been secured and a home has been provided for women and girls in need of material as well as moral assistance. It is interesting to note that one of the girls helped by the Association in past years is now in college; another is a student nurse and still a third is a matron in a large institution.

The Social Service Class inaugurated last year by the St. Louis Urban League continues to meet and is supplying much needed volunteer workers in the community. An Industrial Secretary and a Neighborhood Secretary, recent acquisitions to the St. Louis Urban League Staff, are supplying the educational needs in this field.

Scholarships

The Home and School Visitors of the Philadelphia Armstrong Association attempt to relate closely the home and the school, working in cooperation with the school principals and make

regular visits each month to the homes of pupils needing special aid. The value of their work is evidenced by the request of the Bureau of Compulsory Education that the Board of Education furnish 21 "coordinating teachers" to do the same work in other schools. In carrying out its program of helping individual students the Association has secured this year two scholarships at the University of Pennsylvania—one for two years and one for three years—a two year scholarship at the Pennsylvania School for Social Service; one at Temple University, one at another college and one for a high school student who otherwise would have left school.

The Atlanta Urban League has a unique educational organization among boys and men called the Banking Club. Its membership now exceeds 100 and the entrance qualification is a bank book. This League has also secured the appointment of a woman vocational counsellor for the public schools.

Cleveland excels in thrift this year having organized 55 thrift clubs with 164 new bank accounts started.

In Financing the League:

The increasing willingness of Negroes to support the League's work in the various cities is indicative both of the extent to which they have become interested in their own philanthropic enterprises and their growing appreciation of the educational movement. In a recent drive in Kansas City for the Community Chest, the Kansas City Community Service Urban League (combination of the Community Service Incorporated and the Urban League) persuaded the Negroes to contribute \$10,500 through their organized efforts—this in addition to possibly \$10,000 more contributed by Negroes through the industrial plants. The St. Louis League raised \$5000 as against \$2000 for the year before. In Detroit \$6300 was received in the community drive. In Detroit one gift from a colored person was for \$100; six for \$25.00. At a conference dinner in New York one contribution from a colored person was for \$100; three for \$50.00; one for \$45.00; seven for \$25.00. In Chicago, eleven colored persons contributed \$100 each; five contributed \$50.00 each, and thirty contributed \$25.00 each. One colored person contributed \$100 at one time and \$175 within the year to the National Urban League. The Louisville Urban League raised \$1500 at one meeting and \$1700 in a special "drive" among colored people—all within the past year.

Plans

Our program for the year 1921 is not materially changed from that of the year 1919 although we hope to be able to add a National Research and Investigation Secretary who will make surveys in localities preparatory to the establishment of work and who will develop to a more serviceable point the compilation of facts concerning the Negro to be used in lectures, books and articles.

The National Urban League closed its year with a deficit of approximately \$4,000 which was in the main loans made by friends. We were able to raise, however, more than \$9,000 in excess of our receipts for the year previous but our expenses were a great deal larger on account of the increased work which we felt compelled to undertake and the increased cost of operation due to well known causes. Of the 283 contributors of \$10.00 or more who gave to the League during 1919, 221 or 78 per cent, renewed or increased their contribution during the calendar year, 1920. Six additional persons who responded early in January, 1921, intending their gifts to be credited towards the 1920 expenses raised this to 227 or 80.2 per cent. which under the financial condition existing at the close of the year is considered a good record.

Our national budget for the year 1921 is \$66,000; it is our intention, however, to continue the activities of the League on the same scale as that existing at the close of the year 1920 with the understanding that expansions will not be inaugurated until there is a clear financial outlook or until funds for the new work to be undertaken have been secured.

We appreciate most heartily the assistance which our supporters and friends, including the press, rendered us and we hope that our year's work is a just return on the time, money and energy which has been invested in the cause we represent.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE BUDGET—1921

Administration

Salaries, stenographic and office services	\$10,050	
Traveling	2,500	
Rent	1,200	
Car fares	75	
Office Supplies	200	
Telegrams and telephone	250	
Postage, Stationery and Printing	1,000	
Extra Stenographic services	50	
Special Investigations	100	
Sundries	250	
Conferences and Publicity	2,500	
Emergency Fund	2,500	
Extension Work	2,500	
		<u>\$23,175</u>

Training Workers

Salaries and stenographic services	5,300	
Traveling	1,800	
Fellowships	3,000	
Printing and Incidentals	500	
Special Extension Work	1,550	
		<u>12,150</u>

Southern Field Work

Salaries and stenographic services	4,200	
Traveling	1,000	
Postage, Printing, etc.	400	
Rent	300	
Telephone, telegrams and incidentals	700	
		<u>6,600</u>

Western Field Work

Salaries and stenographic services	5,200	
Traveling	1,500	
Rent	300	7,000
		<u>7,000</u>

Southwestern Field

Salaries and stenographic services	\$ 3,500	
Traveling	1,000	
Office equipment	400	
Postage, printing, etc.	400	
Rent	300	
Telephone and telegrams	700	
		<u>6,300</u>
Carried Forward.....		<u>\$55,225</u>

National Industrial Work

Brought Forward.....		\$55,225
Salaries and stenographic services	\$ 4,000	
Traveling	1,500	
Furniture, typewriter and printing	1,000	
		<u>6,500</u>

National Research Bureau

Salaries and stenographic services	\$ 3,600	
Printing and incidentals	1,000	
Typewriter and furniture	200	4,800
		<u>\$66,525</u>

Date..... 19

A. S. FRISSELL, Treasurer,
National Urban League,
127 East 23rd Street,
New York City.

I am pleased to send \$..... to help in the work of the National Urban League during the year 1921.

Name

Address

EXECUTIVE SECRETARIES OF THE NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

Atlanta, Ga. Atlanta Urban League 200 Auburn Avenue	Lemuel Foster, Executive Secretary
Augusta, Ga. Colored Civic Improvement League 411 Eleventh Street	Miss Lucy C. Laney, Secretary
Boston, Massachusetts Boston Urban League 993 Tremont Street	Matthew W. Bullock, Executive Sec'y
Brooklyn, New York Brooklyn Urban League 105 Fleet Place	Robert J. Elzy, Executive Secretary
Cambridge, Massachusetts Cambridge Urban League 32 Essex Street	William A. Lee, Executive Secretary
Chattanooga, Tenn. Chattanooga Colored Civic Betterment League 25 Grove Street	George W. Singleton, Secretary
Chester, Pa. 1629 West Second Street	Dr. J. Humer Miller, Chairman
Chicago, Ill. Chicago Urban League 3032 South Wabash Avenue	T. Arnold Hill, Secretary
Cleveland, Ohio The Negro Welfare Association 2352 East Fortieth Street	William R. Connors, Executive Sec'y
Columbus, Ohio Columbus Urban League 685 East Long Street	J. J. Attwell, Acting Secretary
Detroit, Michigan Detroit Urban League 1911 St. Antoine Street	John C. Dancy, Jr., Executive Sec'y
Engelwood, N. J. Englewood League for Social Service Among Colored People 71 Englewood, N. J.	Louis S. Pierce, Secretary
Louisville, Ky. Louisville Urban League 422-424 South Sixth Street	Elmer A. Carter, Executive Secretary

Kansas City, Mo. Community Service Urban League 1518 East Eighteenth Street	F. T. Lane, Executive Secretary
Memphis, Tenn. Memphis Urban League 492 St. Paul Avenue	William N. Jones, Executive Secretary
Milwaukee, Wis. Milwaukee Urban League 7 Metropolitan Building 290 Third Street	A. B. Nutt, Executive Secretary
Newark, N. J. New Jersey Urban League 212 Bank Street	William M. Ashby, Executive Sec'y
New York City New York Urban League 2303 Seventh Avenue	James H. Hubert, Executive Sec'y
Philadelphia, Pa. The Armstrong Association of Philadelphia 1434 Lombard Street	John T. Emlen, Secretary
Philadelphia, Pa. Philadelphia Association for the Protection of Colored Women 1506 Catherine Street	Mrs. S. W. Layten, Secretary
Pittsburgh, Pa. Pittsburgh Urban League 518 Wylie Avenue	John T. Clark, Executive Secretary
Savannah, Ga. Savannah Urban League 1009 West Broad Street	C. Lemon, Secretary
Springfield, Mass. St. John's Institutional Activities, Inc. 643 Union Street	Dr. William N. DeBerry, President
St. Louis, Mo. The Urban League of St. Louis 2329 Market Street	George W. Buckner, Executive Sec'y
Trenton, N. J. Trenton Urban League 102 Bellevue Avenue	T. Edward Kinney, Secretary
Westfield, N. J. Westfield Urban League 132 Stanmore Place	Mrs. E. B. Thompson, Secretary

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| ... Plains, N. Y.
White Plains Negro Welfare League
Myrtle Street | Mrs. Stephen S. Duggan |
| ...ainfield, N. J.
...ainfield Urban League
326 Berckman Street | Mrs. Margaret J. Saunders, Secretary |
| *Cincinnati, Ohio
Negro Civic Welfare Committee
Ninth Street Y. M. C. A. | James H. Robinson, Secretary |
| Youngstown, Ohio
Booker T. Washington Settlement
962 West Federal Street | Sully Johnson, Secretary |
| Nashville, Tenn.
The Public Welfare League
708 Cedar Street | A. M. Trawich, Chairman
Paul F. Mowbray, Acting Secretary |

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