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# The AUGUSTA SURVEY

A Community Improvement  
Study of Augusta and  
Richmond County



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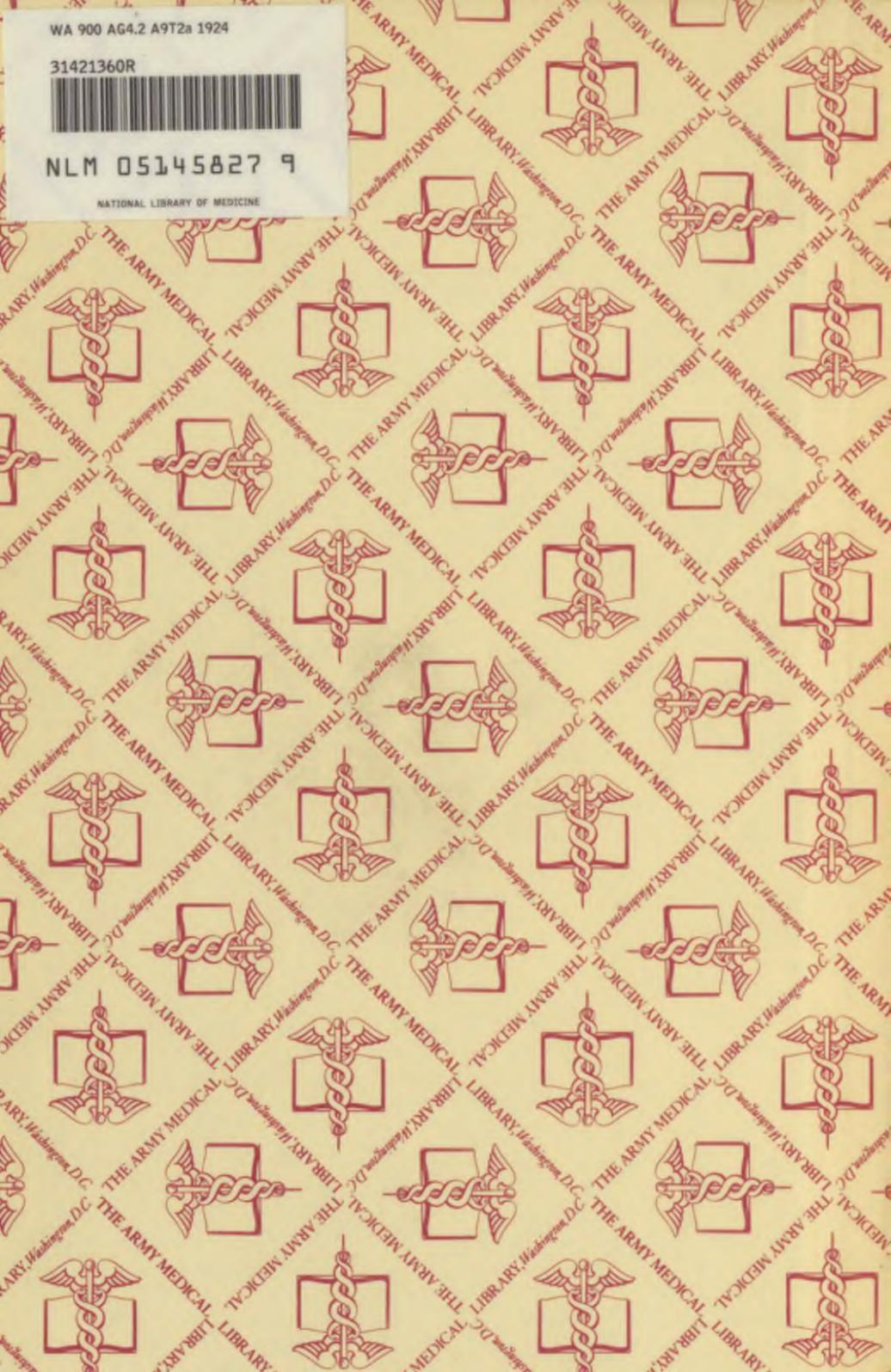
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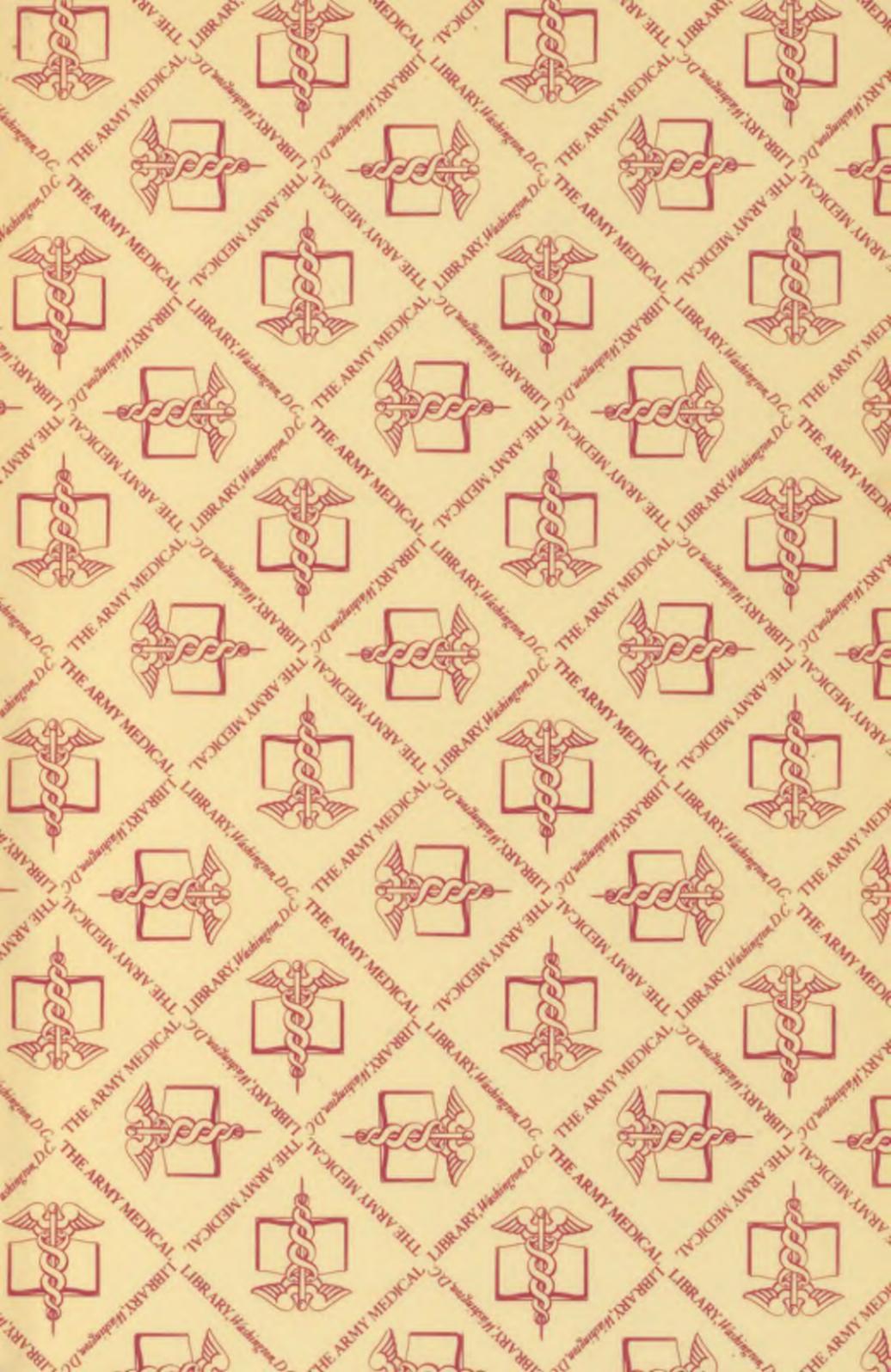
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# The Augusta Survey

A COMMUNITY IMPROVEMENT STUDY OF AUGUSTA  
AND RICHMOND COUNTY

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The first comprehensive Community Study ever undertaken in which the actual work was done by local people under direction of trained experts. More than 300 local people and forty trained workers participated in the studies

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CONDUCTED UNDER AUSPICES OF AUGUSTA CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS  
*Assisted by* THE GEORGIA COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES  
*Financed by* THE J. B. WHITE FOUNDATION

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*Directed by* Carter Taylor

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THE COMING SPIRIT OF AMERICAN  
COMMUNITIES

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New times demand new measures and new men;  
The world advances and in time outgrows  
The laws that in our fathers' day were best;  
And, doubtless, after us some purer scheme  
Will be shaped out by wiser men than we—  
Made wiser by the steady growth of truth.  
The time is ripe, and rotten ripe, for change;  
Then let it come; I have no dread of what  
Is called for by the instinct of mankind.  
Nor think I that God's world would fall apart  
Because we tear a parchment more or less.  
Truth is eternal, but her effluence,  
With endless change, is fitted to the hour;  
Her mirror is turned forward, to reflect  
The promise of the future, not the past.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

T. 7 Nov '51

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# *Introduction*

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## HOW THE SURVEY WAS STARTED

In February, of 1924, at the instance of the President's Club of Augusta, every local welfare and civic organization petitioned the Georgia Council of Social Agencies to assist the community in a study of its health, educational and welfare conditions and needs; and the J. B. White Foundation agreed to finance the local expenses and salary of a director for three months' intensive work.

## HELP FROM THE GEORGIA COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES

The Georgia Council of Social Agencies accepted the invitation, offering the assistance of its member agencies without cost to Augusta, in the hope that a demonstration of community co-operation in planning its human program might set an example for the entire State.

## AN EXPERIENCED COMMUNITY ORGANIZER IS OBTAINED

With the assistance of Burr Blackburn, the executive secretary of the Georgia Council, a Survey Committee was formed, composed of two members of each local agency; this committee elected an executive committee composed of twenty-one of the city's leading citizens; and a Director for the Survey was employed—Carter Taylor, who was loaned for this service by the Southern Division, American Red Cross.

## CITY SHOWS ITS CAPACITY FOR COLLECTIVE ACTION

During the three months from March 1st to June 1st, 1924, fifty-six committees and sub-committees have been at work, with the assistance and advice of forty staff members of State and National Agencies. The facts for the Survey have been gathered, in most instances, by local people. Literally hundreds of committee meetings have been held; the data carefully considered and evaluated; and the recommendations which have been made are the profound convictions of Augusta leaders. All of the reports have been considered at length by the Executive Committee, these leading citizens giving much time and thought to their detail; and endorsing them, as printed, in full.

## A FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAR SURVEY

The value to Augusta in dollars and cents of the free service of the two-score State and National specialists who have assisted in the Survey is beyond measure. Their time could not have been paid for with less than \$50,000.00.

## RESULTS ALREADY BEGINNING TO SHOW

The most vital recommendation of the entire Survey, which came from the Committee on Co-ordination (Report No. 1), was virtually put into effect within three days of its adoption by the Executive Committee. Funds were provided for the employment of a Secretary of a Community Council of Social Agencies, and plans definitely launched for the organization of this Council in the fall. Thus the necessary vehicle for conserving the value of the Survey, and making certain a full-rounded community development, has already been assured.

## KIWANIS CLUB PRINTS THE REPORTS

The Survey has been truly a community affair. It has had the enthusiastic backing of the Board of Commerce, and all civic organizations. Four times the luncheon clubs arranged special luncheon programs to have the plans explained. The Kiwanis Club underwrote the expense of publishing the reports. A Child Health Parade was put on as part of the Survey, under the inspiration of the city health department, assisted by the American Child Health Association.

## A NEW COMMUNITY SPIRIT HAS BEEN BORN

There is a new spirit abroad in Augusta. The solution of her human problems is now high in the scale of recognized importance, and she has set herself enthusiastically to attain the goal of the Survey,—*TO MAKE AUGUSTA THE BEST CITY IN GEORGIA IN WHICH TO REAR A CHILD.*

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Report Number One

Report *of* Committee  
*on* Co-ordination

## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

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TO THE TRUSTEES  
THE J. B. WHITE FOUNDATION:

This committee was appointed by the Augusta Survey to review the entire field of social and welfare work in Augusta and Richmond County, and to suggest ways and means to co-ordinate all welfare work going on in the community.

We have approached our study from two angles: *First*, we have studied the various kinds of work being done in Richmond County to see what means of co-operation and co-ordination could be applied. *Second*, we have written letters to business men and social workers in other cities to find out what plans had been used elsewhere.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMITTEE ON CO-ORDINATION,

JOE BELDING  
CHAS. G. HOUSTON  
LANSING B. LEE  
MARION RIDGELY  
GEORGE SANCKEN  
RABBI H. C. STRAUSS  
MRS. MAURICE WALTON

Assisted by

BURR BLACKBURN,  
*Secretary, Georgia Council of Social Agencies.*

## REPORT OF CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE

A review of the entire field of social and welfare work shows the following facts:

1. There are twenty-four Private Agencies and eight Public Agencies engaged in welfare and social work in Augusta. Excluding the Educational Department employes \* these thirty-two Agencies employ a total of eighty-one paid workers, and are carrying on the following activities:

(\*There are 374 teachers in the Richmond County School System.)

TABLE 1.—WELFARE AND SOCIAL WORK IN RICHMOND COUNTY

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Program</i>	<i>No. of Paid Workers</i>
<b>I. PRIVATE AGENCIES</b>		
<i>(a) Family and Child Welfare</i>		
General Welfare Association	General Family Work with trained worker.....	1½
American Red Cross.....	Home Service; Life Saving; Disaster Relief, etc.....	1½
Salvation Army.....	Religious Work and Relief to Poor Families.....	1
Travelers' Aid.....	Advisory Service to Transients....	3
Georgia Children's Home So. (Augusta District)	Children's Aid, and Child Placing	1
The Widows' Home.....	Home for Aged Women.....	2
Mary Warren Home.....	Home for Aged Women.....	1
The Tubman Home.....	Home for the Aged	1
The Children's Home.....	Emergency Home for Children....	2
Tuttle-Newton Home.....	Receiving Home for Children....	4
Shiloh Orphanage.....	Negro Orphanage for Boys and Girls	2
The Bethlehem House.....	A Negro Settlement House.....	3
King Mill Nursery and Settlement House.....	Day Nursery for Children of Mill Workers, Financed by the Mill Board of Missions.....	1
Augusta Factory Nursery.....	Day Nursery for Children of Mill Workers, Financed by the Mill	1
Sibley Mill Nursery.....	Day Nursery for Children of Mill Workers	1
The Negro Reformatory.....	Reformatory for Negro Boys—established by endowment—self-supporting	3
The Churches of Augusta.....	Do some Relief and Charity Work	—

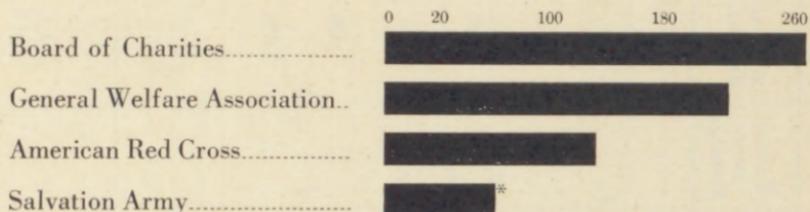
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TABLE I.—WELFARE AND SOCIAL WORK IN RICHMOND COUNTY  
(Continued from Page Three)

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Program</i>	<i>No. of Paid Workers</i>
<i>(b) Health</i>		
Anti T. B. Association.....	Educational T. B. Work and Nursing Work.....	
Mental Hygiene Clinic.....	Mental Examinations and Treatments .....	1
Children's Hospital.....	Operates Charity Wards.....	
<i>(c) Recreation and Social</i>		
Community Service.....	Organized Recreation for Children and Adults.....	5
Y. M. C. A.....	Character Building and Spiritual Development .....	5
Y. W. C. A.....	Character Building and Spiritual Development .....	3
Boy Scouts.....	Citizenship Training and Character Building.....	2
<b>II. PUBLIC AGENCIES</b>		
<i>(a) Family and Child Welfare</i>		
Board of Charities.....	Gives Material Relief to Poor Families .....	2
Juvenile Court.....	To help Delinquent and Dependent Children.....	2
County Almshouse.....	A Home for the County's Poor....	8
<i>(b) Health</i>		
Health Department.....	Protection and Preventive Health Work .....	23*
City Hospital.....	Charity Hospital Treatment.....	
Venereal Disease Clinic.....	Free Treatment of Venereal Diseases .....	1
The Tuberculosis Clinic.....	Free Treatment of Tubercular Diseases .....	1
<i>(c) Education</i>		
Richmond County Schools...	Public Education .....	374

\*Seven Sanitary Inspectors; three Food and Drink Inspectors; ten Nurses; three Miscellaneous.

FAMILIES HANDLED BY DIFFERENT ORGANIZATIONS,  
JANUARY, FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1924



A separate study was made of the family work, or family relief work, done by the above organizations from January 1, 1924, to April 1, 1924.

During this three months' period the Board of Charities gave relief to the 285 families on its lists; the General Welfare Association helped 222 families; the American Red Cross helped 130 families; the Salvation Army helped 51 families.\*

\*It should be remembered that Relief Work is not the main activity of the Salvation Army. Its chief purpose is religious work. Helping these fifty-one families represents only part of the work of the Salvation Army during the three months.

TABLE II.—FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF WELFARE WORK

ORGANIZATION	Donations "Drives"	From Taxes	Endow- ment Earnings	Current Earnings	Private Support	Misc.	TOTAL BUDGET
<b>I. PRIVATE AGENCIES:</b>							
(a) <i>Family and Child Welfare</i>							
General Welfare Association	\$ 4,326	\$ 1,600					\$ 5,926
American Red Cross	3,600						3,600
Salvation Army	6,520	210					6,730
Travelers' Aid	1,660	200					1,860
Georgia Children's Home Society	5,000						5,000
The Widows' Home	178	100	2,863	175		201	3,041
Mary Warren Home	1,514		840			410	2,830
The Tubman Home			4,390			724	4,800
The Children's Home	4,792	240					5,756
Tuttle-Newton Home			20,934				20,934
Shiloh Orphanage	778	210	75		1,500	673	1,736
Bethlehem House	92				900		1,592
King Mill Nursery	1,180	120		300			2,500
Augusta Factory Nursery					1,522		1,522
Sibley Mill Nursery					1,200		1,200
The Negro Reformatory				5,658			5,658
Churches of Augusta							
<b>(b) Health</b>							
Anti Tuberculosis Association	1,200						1,200
Mental Hygiene Clinic							
Children's Hospital	2,799	2,420					5,219
<b>(c) Recreation and Social</b>							
Community Service	2,000	6,500					8,500
Y. M. C. A.	8,896			28,753		2,351	40,000
Y. W. C. A.	19,141			10,014			29,155
Boy Scouts	5,000	1,000					6,000

TABLE II.—FINANCIAL SUPPORT OF WELFARE WORK

ORGANIZATION	Donations "Drives"	From Taxes	Endow- ment Earnings	Current Earnings	Private Support	Misc.	TOTAL BUDGET
<b>2. PUBLIC AGENCIES</b>							
<i>(a) Family and Child Welfare</i>							
Board of Charities.....	\$ .....	\$ 7,796	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$ .....	\$ 1,033	\$ 8,829
Juvenile Court .....	.....	1,800	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,800
County Almshouse .....	.....	15,823	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,823
<i>(b) Health</i>							
Health Department .....	.....	24,633	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,633
City Hospital .....	.....	92,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	92,000
Veneral Disease Clinic.....	.....	5,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,000
The Tuberculosis Clinic.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>(c) Education</i>							
Richmond County Schools.....	.....	722,964	.....	.....	.....	.....	722,964*
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>\$68,676</b>	<b>\$882,616</b>	<b>\$29,102</b>	<b>\$44,900</b>	<b>\$5,122</b>	<b>\$5,392</b>	<b>\$1,035,808</b>

\*Of this amount \$125,000 was for building program, and \$13,745 for payment on school bonds. So the actual cost of carrying on the public education for the county was \$584,219 for 1923.



From TABLE II, we invite attention to the following facts:

(1) Spent for Education, Health, and Welfare Work last year .....	\$1,035,808
(2) Excluding money spent by Health and Education Departments, last year Augusta spent for Welfare and Social Work.....	288,211
(3) Eight Public Agencies spent.....	871,049
<small>This money came from County and City taxes.</small>	
(4) Twenty-four Private Agencies spent.....	164,759
(5) Money for the Private Welfare Agencies came from the following sources:	
From "Drives" .....	\$ 68,676
From Current Earnings.....	44,900
From Endowment Earnings.....	29,102
From Taxes.....	12,600
From Private Support.....	5,122
From Miscellaneous Sources.....	4,359
Total.....	\$164,759
(6) Total raised in "Drives" last year.....	\$ 68,676
Number of important Drives.....	13

## GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

### *There Is Overlapping and Duplication*

*First.* Augusta has 24 Private Organizations and eight Public Organizations doing Social and Welfare Work. These organizations disbursed a total of over \$1,000,000 last year. With so many agencies doing similar work, with no well organized medium of getting together and clearing activities, it is not surprising that we find some overlapping and some gaps not filled.

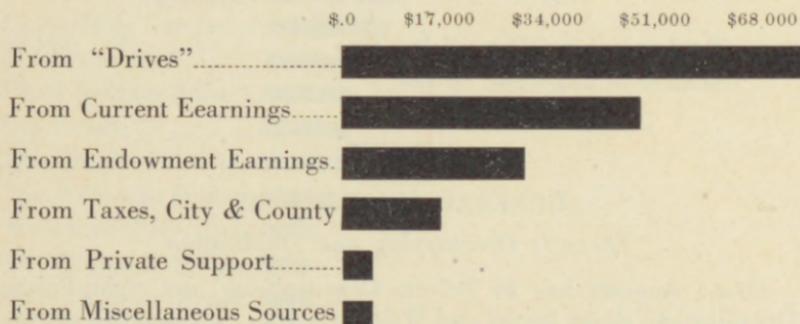
*Second.* There is, for example, obvious duplication and overlapping in the work of the Board of Charities and General Welfare Association. These two organizations should be combined along the line recommended by the Family Welfare Committee.

Other fields of overlapping are found in the CARE OF THE AGED, CHILDREN'S ORGANIZATIONS, the BOYS' WORK ORGANIZATIONS, and the NEGRO ORPHAN INSTITUTIONS.

Each of these fields presents problems which can not be solved instantaneously, but which can be gradually solved through the Central Planning Agency later recommended.

WHERE THE MONEY COMES FROM FOR SUPPORT OF  
PRIVATE WELFARE WORK

(\$164,759 spent in Augusta in 1923 for *Private Welfare and Social Work.*)



### *Study the Community-As-A-Whole*

*Third.* With Augusta spending such a large sum annually for Education, Health and Welfare Work, and with some thirty organizations concentrating on their own fields of work, unconsciously the welfare of the individual organization is sometimes placed before the welfare of the community.

A Central Planning Body, to co-ordinate all social work activities along lines that will meet the needs of the **community as a whole**, has become a practical and an economic necessity.

### *We Are Driven to Death*

*Fourth.* Approximately \$70,000.00 is raised through "Drives" in Augusta each year. The work of conducting these numerous campaigns always falls upon the same small group; and the major portion of the money raised comes from a very small group of public-spirited citizens. It is estimated that 60% of the total money raised in these campaigns comes from about 300 people. Then, too, these "Drives" are expensive means of raising money; for the different organizations spend, in their campaign expenses, from 10% to 30% of the total amount raised.

### *Need a Central Planning Agency*

The Central Planning Agency, hereinafter described, could organize an annual campaign to raise the combined budgets of all approved organizations, with a resulting economy of time, expense and annoyance. A central campaign can be conducted on less than 10% overhead expense; and can be so organized as to reach many more contributors than can be reached through the numerous smaller campaigns.

### *Other Cities Indorse "Central Planning Body" Plan*

Business men in the following cities, where the Central Planning Body is functioning in connection with community chests, were asked for an opinion on the value of such an arrangement. In all of these cities the Central Planning Body is given the highest praise:

Jacksonville, Fla.

Atlanta, Ga.

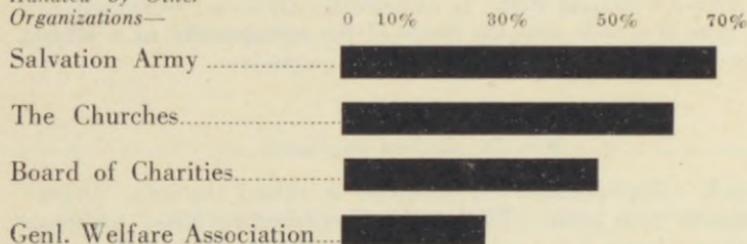
Greenville, S. C.

Greensboro, N. C.

None of the cities to which we wrote, spoke unfavorably of the plan.

## DUPLICATION BY SOME ORGANIZATIONS TRYING TO HELP FAMILIES

*Per Cent of Their "Cases" Handled by Other Organizations—*



All families which had been assisted were card-indexed and studied.

During January, February and March, 1924, the four organizations above handled the following cases. (Of course, the Salvation Army did a great deal of other work, besides helping these few families.):

	<i>No. Families Assisted</i>	<i>Number of same families helped by another organization during the same three months</i>
Salvation Army.....	51	35—(68%) duplication
The Churches .....	64	39—(60%) “
Board of Charities.....	285	127—(45%) “
Gen'l Welfare Association..	222	86—(26%) “

This does not mean that 70% of the relief work of the Salvation Army, or 60% of the relief work done by churches, was wasted effort. Sometimes two or more organizations can be working together on the same family, each supplementing the efforts of the other, and thus acting together for the best interests of the family being helped.

Quite often, for example, the Salvation Army may give an ex-soldier a night's lodging, and the next day the Red Cross may help the same man in some other way. This would be counted as "duplication," in that two agencies had helped the same man; but it would not necessarily mean that either the Salvation Army or the Red Cross did inefficient work on this particular case.

*Most of the duplication discovered, however, was "blind duplication," several organizations trying to help the same family or individual, and none of them knowing what the other organization was trying to do. The organizations are not always to blame, for at present they have no way of clearing their cases with each other. Augusta needs a "Confidential Exchange" and a Central Planning Body to bring about closer co-operation in family work.*

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. We approve the general principle of the Community Chest for Augusta, but we recommend that no effort be made to organize a Community Chest without at least six months' general educational work through a Central Planning Board.
2. We recommend that a Central Planning Body be organized in Augusta, in the fall of 1924, to be called "The Augusta Council of Social Agencies"—this body to be organized along the following lines:
  - (1) *Membership*: To be composed of two representatives from each welfare organization in Augusta (one to be the paid executive, where the organization has a paid executive), and eight members-at-large including one member from each luncheon club. The members to be elected for three years, with one-third going out of office annually.
  - (2) *Purpose*:
    - (a) To carry out the recommendations of the Survey.
    - (b) To study continuously the social needs of the community as a whole, and plan to meet the needs as they relate to the entire community.
    - (c) To co-ordinate all of the social and welfare work of the city, set and enforce standards of work, prevent duplication and overlapping, and see that there are no gaps in the social program of the city.
    - (d) To operate a Confidential Exchange through which all social family work will be cleared, thus preventing duplication and making possible intelligent co-operation.
    - (e) To operate a Public Information Bureau to give accurate information on all persons or organizations soliciting funds for welfare purposes.
    - (f) To organize a Free Legal Aid Bureau and stimulate interest in Free Employment and Placement Service.

To prepare the way, through a careful study and a careful educational campaign, for a Community Chest for Augusta. To install and operate a Community Chest, when two-thirds of the Agencies participating in the Council desire this done.

To render for all of the organizations participating in the Central Council, certain centralized services, such as purchasing, publicity, money-raising, etc.
- (3) *Executive*: This Central Council, to produce any worth while results, must have a full-time executive. He should be a well-

trained social work leader, familiar with community planning and capable of organizing a Community Chest. He should be the type executive who commands a salary of at least \$4,000 per year.

- (4) *Budget*: The budget for such a Central Council, with a trained executive, should be, for the first year, about as follows:

Executive .....	\$4,000
Assistant .....	2,000
Stenographer .....	1,000
Office Rent and Fixtures.....	500
Operating Fund.....	1,000
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$8,500

After a Community Chest is organized in Augusta, this budget can be automatically taken care of. It will be submitted to the Community Chest Budget Committee, just like that of any other agency participating in the Community Chest, and lumped with the general sum to be raised in the annual campaign.

It will be necessary to provide for the budget for six months immediately preceding organization of the Community Chest. \$4,000 should be provided for this six months. This money might be obtained in the following ways:

By appropriation from the public-spirited trustees of the J. B. White Foundation.

By personal subscription from a few interested far-sighted citizens.

By borrowing money from a bank, to be repaid after the first campaign of the Community Chest.

By appropriation from the City and County.

#### THE CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE,

JOE BELDING, *Chairman*,  
MRS. MAURICE WALTON,  
LANSING B. LEE,  
CHAS. G. HOUSTON,  
GEORGE SANCKEN,  
MARION RIDGELY,  
RABBI H. C. STRAUSS.

Unanimously approved and adopted by the Executive Committee of The Augusta Survey.

JOHN SYLVESTER, *Chairman*  
CARTER TAYLOR, *Secretary*

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## Report Number Two

A CONDENSED SUMMARY OF

# Report *of* Committee *on* Family Welfare

No city in the country has shown greater generosity than Augusta in trying to help its unfortunate citizens. The facts show, however, that our liberal donations have not always been used to the best advantage. This report suggests a well-rounded community program for constructive results.

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### OUTLINE OF THE REPORT

- SECTION I. A General Summary.
  - SECTION II. A Program for Augusta.
  - SECTION III. Reasons for the Program Suggested.
  - SECTION IV. Brief Summaries of Reports on Separate Agencies.
-

TO THE TRUSTEES,  
THE J. B. WHITE FOUNDATION.

The Family Welfare Committee was divided into a number of sub-committees to study separately the various phases of Family Welfare in our city. Each sub-committee prepared a detailed report on its subject, and these separate reports were then studied and discussed at meetings of the entire committee, and then woven into our complete report.

To find out how many families were being assisted in Augusta, each organization, church, club, etc., was asked for a confidential list of families assisted during January, February and March, 1924. More than 50 women assisted our committees to obtain this information. These families were then card-indexed and studied in order to determine the amount of duplication.

Our complete report is too long to print in its entirety; and the brief summary submitted herewith gives only a meager conception of the vast amount of valuable information obtained. A copy of the detailed reports has been furnished each member of the Executive Committee of the Survey.

The Family Welfare Committee has had the gratification of seeing its two most important recommendations effected before our report went to press:

- (1) A Central Council of Social Agencies and Confidential Exchange authorized, and funds provided for a full-time secretary. (The Central Council will be organized next September.)
- (2) Consolidation of the Board of Charities and General Welfare Association to form "One Effective Family Agency," with trained workers.

We wish to thank all who have helped us in our study; and to express our great appreciation of the valuable services given by the State and National Agencies.

THE COMMITTEE ON FAMILY WELFARE

MRS. B. E. LESTER, *Chairman*

MR. JOE BELDING	MISS BESSIE IRVIN
MRS. WM. H. BARRETT	MRS. W. C. LYETH
MR. WM. P. CONGDON	MRS. MAURICE WALTON
MR. LOMBARD FORTSON	MRS. W. W. BATTEY
MRS. JAMES HULL	MRS. W. E. REEVES

*Assisted By:*

MISS RHODA KAUFMAN, *Director State Dept. Public Welfare.*  
MISS MARY MCLEOD, *Director Child Welfare, State Dept. Public Welfare.*  
MR. H. E. MATTHEWS, *State Dept. Public Welfare.*  
MISS JOSEPHINE BROWN, *Amer. Asso. for Organizing Family Work.*  
MISS SUE GILLIAN, *National Travelers' Aid.*  
MISS ELABEL McLEMORE, *American National Red Cross.*  
MISS AMY P. TAPPING, *American Child Health Association.*



THE WIDOW'S HOME

*One of Augusta's three Homes for care of the Aged*

SECTION I  
GENERAL SUMMARY

*Agencies and Families*

It was found that at the time of the Survey (April, 1924), the following organizations in Augusta were giving some kind of relief or service to the following numbers of families. In some instances the family consisted of only one person, such as an aged person living alone.

*Total Number of Families Given Help in First Three Months, 1924*  
White, 2,429; Negro, 1,824. Total—3,253.

<i>Relief and Service Agencies: (10)</i>	<i>Cases Handled in Three Months</i>		
	<i>White</i>	<i>Col'd</i>	<i>Total</i>
Board of Charities (City and County).....	114	171	285
General Welfare Association.....	146	76	222
American Red Cross.....	60	70	130
Transients by Travelers' Aid and others.....	1,374	.....	1,374
Salvation Army.....	60	1	61
Parent Teachers' Associations (5).....	88	.....	88
Church Organizations, Denominational Clubs (18)....	64	33	97
Attendance Officer.....	35	.....	35
Social Clubs (2).....	.....	28	28
Georgia Children's Home Society.....	47	.....	47
Total.....	1,988	379	2,367
<i>Institutions (10)</i>			
Children's Institutions (4).....	23	55	78
Adult Institutions (4).....	121	27	148
Delinquent Children (Reformatory).....	.....	35	35
Defective Children (Gracewood).....	7	.....	7
Total.....	151	117	268
<i>Organizations Dealing With Delinquents or Defectives.</i>			
Juvenile Court.....	23	24	47
Mental Clinic.....	19	.....	19
Total.....	42	24	66
<i>Hospitals (Free Beds)</i>			
Wilhenford (Children's Hospital).....	38	.....	38
University (Hospital).....	210	304	514
Total.....	248	304	552
Total Agencies—24. Grand Total....	2,429	824	3,253

Thus 24 institutions and group agencies are giving family relief or family service in Augusta. One of these groups listed above as "Church Organizations" is made up of 18 Churches. The Parent-Teacher Association listed in the above table as one organization represents five separate units of the P. T. A. Thus, while only 24 organizations are listed in the table we have actually a total of 46 individual agencies, giving family relief to 3,253 cases during a three months' period. Even this number does not include aid given by lodges, such as Masons, Elks, Odd Fellows and Eagles, all of which give relief to many families. The University Hospital Clinic also gave service to a large number of persons, but those are not included. It would be interesting to compile the number of families given relief and service in Augusta during an entire year.

### THE COST

It is impossible to give even an accurate estimate of the actual cost of this work. The amounts spent by 13 of the organizations on this list, on a regular budget for the year 1923, totalled \$83,181.00.

The 18 Churches and the five Parent Teachers' Associations, the two negro Clubs and the Mental Hygiene Clinic expenses, cannot be given because the money spent by these agencies is an unknown part of a larger budget. It is safe, however, to estimate that Richmond County has been spending over \$100,000 a year on its family relief work alone.

### AGENCIES IN DETAILED STUDY

Reports were obtained from the 46 agencies mentioned above, and a careful study made of the work done by all these agencies. An intensive study was made of each of the major organizations, by members of the Family Welfare Committee. A detailed report on each was prepared. Only summaries can be published.

#### NUMBER CASES GIVEN AID BY 46 AGENCIES DURING FIRST THREE MONTHS IN 1924

<i>No. of Cases—</i>	0	500	1000	1500	2000
Local cases (1879).....					
Transient cases (1374).....					

Showing Augusta's enormous transient problem as compared with local families under care.

## OUTSTANDING FACTS ABOUT SOCIAL WORK IN AUGUSTA

A study of the reports on all the agencies reveals certain outstanding facts of which the following are noteworthy and important:

### *An Enormous Amount of Relief Work*

1. Augusta people are doing an enormous amount of relief work for the size of the city—2,253 local cases in three months and 31 relief agencies, besides eight institutions.

### *Lack of Co-ordination*

2. There is striking lack of co-ordination of work and lack of specialization of agencies in the family work field.

### *Need a Central Council*

This points to the need of a Council of Social Agencies which would be a co-ordinating organization like the present Survey Committee, but made up of representatives of the Board and the executive of each agency, representatives from the civic clubs, etc., functioning as a permanent co-ordinating committee. In this Council the agencies would work out a complete and growing program, work out the desirable place of each agency in the program, and thus eliminate waste, both financial and in effort.

### *Need a Confidential Exchange*

3. There is a large amount of duplication of effort and consequent waste of money. This condition is due to lack of co-operation among the agencies, and indicates the need of a Confidential Exchange, which would be a central clearing house.

### *Lack of Trained Workers*

4. There is a lack of trained workers in the agencies for the various jobs.

### *Inadequate Support for Family "Service" Work*

5. There is (as there should be in a city the size of Augusta at its present stage of social work and development) only one agency specializing on family case work; but that one organization is inadequately supported and, therefore, produces inadequate results.

This inadequate support is due to considerably more money being given in the community for material relief than for family service, and the funds scattered among a number of agencies. A more progressive policy is needed. It is generally recognized that relief without service is ineffectual, if not actually harmful.

The support of social work for dependent and broken families has not kept pace with the growth of Augusta in other lines.

Augusta is still in the small town stage in its family work, as there are several agencies attempting to do all kinds of things and, therefore, the one agency organized especially for family work is not adequately equipped. It has only one trained white worker, and one half-time colored worker. Just as communities become complex in their business and social organizations and need to specialize, so it is necessary to bring about a division of labor in social work also, and a specialization among agencies.

#### *Organization of Children's Work*

6. There is a tendency, much to be encouraged, toward centralizing the children's work in the county into one effective agency with trained workers.

The most hopeful sign of the necessary division of work and specialization in Augusta is in the children's field which is developing apparently along sound lines with a tendency to concentrate all the work for dependent children in one agency, which, while co-operating with all groups, would be particularly close to special agencies dealing with defective and delinquent children and also with family welfare. Such co-operation is now apparent among the agencies: The Georgia Children's Home Society, Tuttle-Newton Home, Children's Home, Juvenile Court and General Welfare Association.

#### *Outstanding Weak Points*

7. Three noticeable weaknesses (although there are others), are in connection with care for the aged and handling of transients.

##### *(1) "Care of the Aged" Requirements*

- (a) Lack of trained investigation service for aged for the purpose of making family adjustments, or determining whether the applicant needs institutional care or can be financially aided outside the institution.
- (b) Need of larger funds for the care in their own homes of aged who are not sick or infirm.
- (c) Hospitalization for all aged persons unable to care for themselves, and who, therefore, need nursing and medical care.

##### *(2) "Handling of Transients" Requirements*

- (a) Many hundred transients apply annually in Augusta for aid. There is serious lack of case work (intelligent, constructive planning), in handling these transients. This is nobody's job and every agency does some of it in an unsystematic, uneconomical and ineffective way. There is need of concentration of this work in one agency, and then equipping that agency to do this work adequately.

The Travelers' Aid is the logical agency to do this work, because it naturally comes in contact with the largest number of transients.

- (b) Lack of adequate housing for transients. An emergency home for women and children is needed. Men can be sent to men's hotels. There is need of one agency concentrating on this job, and the Salvation Army seems to be the logical one. This agency already owns a large house which could be fitted up for the purpose, and it would be desirable that all money now used by the Salvation Army for relief, be used for this purpose, thus filling a real need. The Salvation Army in many cities maintains such an emergency home for women and children.

### (3) *Hospital Social Service*

This has not been developed and the lack of this specialized service throws extra work to the General Welfare Association. The two hospitals had 552 free cases in three months, and the clinic also had a large number.

#### *Clinic Facilities Available*

8. There are excellent clinical medical hospital, and public health nursing facilities which are invaluable in the work with unfortunate families.

#### *Develop Mental Clinic*

9. There is only the beginning of a mental clinic and there is urgent need of developing this resource which is very necessary to modern constructive family work.

#### *Feeble-Minded Problem*

10. Lack in the State of adequate institutional care of feeble-minded. Some of Richmond County's most costly pauper families are hopelessly low grade mental defectives for whom there is little hope of rehabilitation, but who are often a menace to the community.

#### *Publicity Needed*

11. There is need of systematic and intensive education of the public of Richmond County as to the needs in the family work field.

## SECTION II

### A SUGGESTED PROGRAM FOR AUGUSTA

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The unorganized state of family work in Augusta shown in the detailed reports, is not due to lack of interest, but quite on the contrary to a surplus of interest which has been undirected because of lack of sufficient trained specialists in the community to interpret the need and point out the possibilities. There is little doubt that practically all of the agencies in Augusta are only too anxious to find their place in the social work program of the city in order that they may serve their city effectively.

This attitude of the majority of the agencies is to be commended, inasmuch as an agency must have a clear-cut policy of its own and the ability to visualize its own job and place in the community before it is able to co-operate effectively with others and fit into a well-rounded community program.

Therefore, as a basis of consideration of individual programs for the agencies in meeting the city's needs, the following recommendations resulting from the Survey, are suggested for the help of these agencies:

1. A CENTRAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES.

(This was recommended in seven of the reports.)

This should be the first step in the program.

2. A CONFIDENTIAL EXCHANGE.

(This was recommended in every one of the nine reports.)

3. ONE EFFECTIVE FAMILY WELFARE AGENCY.

A GENERAL WELFARE ASSOCIATION.

To this end it was recommended that for the present there be brought about a combination of the Board of Charities and General Welfare Association for the sake of efficiency and economy. (Recommended in Board of Charities report and concurred in General Welfare Association report.)

This agency should do the following types of work:

(a) Case work for dependent and broken families.

(b) Serve the private homes for aged and the County Home, making investigations of all applications for admission.

- (c) Make plans to care for able-bodied aged persons in the aged person's own home wherever this course is desirable and funds are available.
- (d) Give advisory and co-operative service to all the churches in their relief work.
- (e) Colored worker to make investigations for admission to the two negro orphanages—Calanthian and Shiloh.

4. ASSIGNMENT OF DEFINITE RESPONSIBILITY FOR TRANSIENTS AS FOLLOWS:

- (a) Case work for transients—Travelers' Aid.
- (b) Housing of transients—Salvation Army.

5. CENTRALIZING THE SERVICE FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN in one effective agency, like the Georgia Children's Home Society, should be continued.

6. THE MENTAL HYGIENE CLINIC SHOULD BE SUPPORTED adequately on a budget basis as soon as practicable (it should be in the Community Chest).

7. HOSPITAL SOCIAL SERVICE SHOULD BE PROVIDED as soon as possible.

8. That the citizens of Richmond County act individually and through their organizations to secure a larger appropriation by the State for the Georgia State Training School for Mental Defectives at Gracewood, which would relieve the county of many of its serious problems now being cared for by the relief agencies, jails, and courts.



A TYPICAL COTTAGE—THE TUBMAN HOME

The Tubman Home consists of eight cottages, like the above. There are 26 inmates in the eight cottages. Each receives free rent, use of a garden, and \$5.50 per month in cash. The budget of the Tubman Home last year was \$4,800.

Many progressive cities now care for their able-bodied aged without using institutions, rendering more constructive service to a greater number at much less cost.

### SECTION III

## REASONS FOR THE PROGRAM SUGGESTED

### THE SUGGESTED PROGRAM

1. A CENTRAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES.
2. A CONFIDENTIAL EXCHANGE.
3. ONE EFFECTIVE FAMILY WELFARE AGENCY.
4. THE AGED NEED TRAINED SERVICE.
5. A DEFINITE PLAN FOR HANDLING TRANSIENTS.
6. SUGGESTIONS FOR THE SALVATION ARMY.
7. CENTRALIZED SERVICE FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

### DUPLICATION BY AGENCIES

#### *Helping 146 White Families*

Families Helped by 1 Agency.....	
Families Helped by 2 Agencies..	
Families Helped by 3 Agencies..	
Families Helped by 4 Agencies..	
Families Helped by 5 Agencies..	

While it is not suggested that all of this effort was wasted, is it not reasonable to believe that a Confidential Exchange would save money and time and conserve the character of the clients?

## REASONS FOR THE PROGRAM

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### 1. THE REASON FOR:

#### A CENTRAL COUNCIL OF SOCIAL AGENCIES:

For full arguments in support of this recommendation, see report of the Co-ordination Committee.

### 2. THE REASON FOR:

#### A CONFIDENTIAL EXCHANGE:

##### *The Confidential Exchange*

An outstanding need reiterated time and again in the reports of the Family Welfare Committee is the establishment of a Confidential Exchange in Augusta—a central registration bureau in which all the 46 agencies giving relief to individuals and families, would register confidentially the names of their cases with identifying facts so that agencies may find out, when an application is made, whether or not the case is already being handled by some other agency, and a plan of co-operation between agencies may be worked out.

##### *Would Eliminate Wasteful Duplication*

Duplication of effort was found to an alarming extent, resulting in much of the \$100,000, spent annually in relief in Augusta, being wasted, and often resulting harmfully to the beneficiaries. In 146 white families studied, it was found that 43 were being helped by two agencies, 19 by three agencies, 3 by four agencies, and one by five agencies. It was found that duplication ran to 60 per cent in cases being handled by some of the agencies.

##### *Would Discourage Begging and Help Build Self-Respect*

It was found that in most cases none of the agencies knew what the others were doing for the family to which they were giving relief. This encourages begging and dependency; helps to destroy the self-respect of the people receiving help; and is a waste of money. The only satisfactory way to avoid this harmful duplication is to establish some center where agencies can exchange information about the people applying to them for assistance. At present this exchange of information is left to chance.

The Secretary of the General Welfare Association has worked hard over a period of three years to put a certain family on a basis of self-respect and self-support and had finally succeeded, she thought, but during the Survey it was learned that another agency, not appreciating the work she was doing, had been giving the family help during the past year without her knowledge. The harm done this family was incalculable.

#### *Most Cities This Size Have Confidential Exchange*

The fact that a family is known to more than one agency is not detrimental to good work, provided the agencies are working together on the given case. Most other cities of the size of Augusta have established the Confidential Exchange. It is best that it be established entirely separate from any relief-giving agency so that no one agency will seem to have the advantage of another, and the Secretary of the Exchange may give valuable service by bringing the different groups together to work out problems of families in which they are mutually interested.

#### *Is Often Operated by the Central Council*

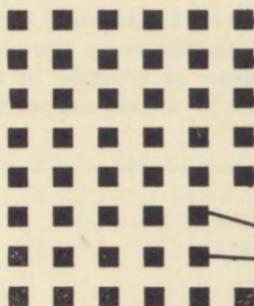
Usually such an Exchange is established as a bureau under the Council of Social Agencies, which has been recommended by the Committee on Co-ordination, and which is to be started next September.

## WHICH SHALL IT BE?

At present this needy person



might, if he liked, get relief and have his future planned for him by the following 46 agencies, all working without knowledge of what the others were doing.



But if there were a

Confidential  
Exchange

and he would probably become a pauper and he and his family might cost Augusta thousands of dollars.

\$100,000 spent this way in 1923 on 4% of Augusta's population.

the agencies to which he applied would know each other's plans and all work together with the aid of a Trained Family Worker Supplied by

The General Welfare  
Association

and  
he might become a self-supporting, self-respecting citizen.

### 3. THE REASON FOR:

#### ONE EFFECTIVE FAMILY WELFARE AGENCY:

The need for a central staff of well-trained family workers is evidenced by the fact that while 46 different agencies are giving relief in Augusta, and spending annually about \$100,000, most of the money is spent in dealing out so much cash or so many pounds of rice, meal and bacon.

If Augusta would spend a proper proportion of this money on a central staff, the constructive services of building up health and family morale (preventing future disease and dependency, using the resources the family has and developing them)—might accompany the relief.

The Church and Club groups need not discontinue their services to needy persons, but they would have at their call the competent advice and assistance of the employed staff. Instead of becoming disgusted and discontinuing relief as they repeatedly have done, they would have the joy of seeing improvement gradually effected in the character and purposes of their clients.

**Progressive cities all over the country have found out, just as Augusta has, that merely giving "relief" (groceries, etc.), does not help a family. Some one who has the time, the skill, and the training, must diagnose the cause of trouble in the family, and help the family climb back to a self-supporting basis.**

#### WILL A "DOLE" SOLVE THE DIFFICULTY FOR FAMILIES LIKE THESE?

Actual problems found in families studied:

##### FAMILY A

Under-employment  
Irregular school attendance  
Physical disability  
Non-support  
Imprisonment  
Indebtedness  
Begging  
Mother working

##### FAMILY B

Unemployment  
Physical disability  
Mental deficiency suspected  
Non-support  
Illiteracy  
Begging  
Bad housing

##### FAMILY C

Irregular school attendance  
Tuberculosis  
Venereal disease  
Insanity  
Illiteracy  
Indebtedness  
Begging  
Bad housing

##### FAMILY D

Tuberculosis  
Other physical disability  
Intemperance  
Non-support  
Imprisonment  
Juvenile delinquency  
Known sexual immorality  
Indebtedness

##### FAMILY E

Irregular school attendance  
Disability from industrial  
accident  
Epilepsy  
Venereal disease  
Other physical disability  
Mental deficiency suspected  
Non-support  
Illiteracy  
Begging  
Bad housing

##### FAMILY F

Unemployment  
Under-employment  
Irregular school attendance  
Cardiac  
Pellagra  
Other physical disability  
Illiteracy

DUTIES OF SECRETARY OF  
AUGUSTA'S GENERAL WELFARE ASSOCIATION  
(Without Assistance)

1. Managing Office.
2. Secretary to Board.
3. Case Work on 375 Families.
4. Publicity Work.
5. General Education Work.
6. Speaking before Organizations.
7. Bookkeeping.
8. Record Keeping.
9. Typewriting Correspondence.
10. Raising Funds.
11. Collecting Funds.
12. Answering Telephone Calls.

Augusta cannot expect efficient service from an executive burdened with so many duties.

CONSTRUCTIVE FAMILY WORK—GETTING FAMILIES BACK  
ON A SELF-SUPPORTING BASIS—CANNOT BE DONE IF  
THE WORKER IS OVERLOADED

Maximum work possible  
for one case-worker: 150  
cases per year.....

Work attempted by Mrs.  
Clayton, of General  
Welfare Association:  
375 cases per year.....

In addition to all of her other duties, the Secretary of the General Welfare Association has been trying to do more than twice the amount of case-work possible. *As this report goes to press, the Secretary is in the hospital suffering from a general break-down.*

## SKILL REQUIRED IN FAMILY WORK

Some idea of the amount of skill and time required in dealing with these families is shown by the following cases, which illustrate some of the points made above:

### *Here Is a Broken Home*

1. A young woman in her early twenties asked for a boarding home for her two-year-old baby so she could work. Her husband, two years older than she, had deserted her three months before. A divorce was pending. A temporary home was found for the baby. This mother liked a good time and began running around with a gay crowd. Her husband was in another city where his own mother lived. The wife's sister and mother lived in Augusta.

Here is a broken home. Can it be reunited? What elements of strength or weakness are there in the characters of the two young people? What kind of a home did each come from? What early training, ideals and habits of thought and action are influencing their present behavior? Is their affection for one another and the baby, strong enough to furnish material on which a stable home life may be built? Everything the two mothers and the sister can tell the case-worker about these two people and their early life—not forgetting their education and religious training—she will need to know in order to understand and advise them. Most important of all, she must take time to establish a friendly relationship with the father and mother themselves, get the story of their trouble from each of them separately and finally influence them, if possible, to live up to their highest possibilities.

### *A Family That Became Disorganized*

2. A young married couple with three children, ten years, three years, and seven months old. The father sick, in debt for furniture, no food, no clothing for the children, no sheets for the beds. After the immediate need was supplied such questions as the following occur to the case-worker: Where has this family lived during the past several years? Have they been in such a situation before? Where was the father employed? Has he a trade? Why are there no savings to meet such an emergency? Are the parents industrious, far-sighted? How much education have they?

The illness was prolonged and an operation was necessary. Contacts made during the man's illness with relatives of both parents might lead to the securing of much information about the family and its individual members. One or two of the relatives might offer to help with clothing and groceries. When the father is on the way to recovery one of his former employers, the doctor and his two brothers might plan with the case-worker for vocational training

which will make it possible for the father, unfitted now for heavy work, to earn a wage sufficient for the support of his family. In the meantime, the case-worker may have interested a member of the missionary society of the Church which the family attend, in teaching the mother better ways of cooking and cleaning. A psychologist would have examined the ten-year-old boy who was giving trouble in school, perhaps would have advised his becoming a Boy Scout, as a worried and over-burdened mother and a sick father do not provide the best home training for a lively boy of ten. Thus, by careful endeavor over a considerable period of time, a home may be safeguarded against another break-down.

#### *Fourteen Years Under Care*

One family has been the recipient of charity in Augusta, as a matter of record, for fourteen years. How long, before the record began, we do not know. The record mentions three agencies and fourteen individuals and churches who have given clothing, groceries, rent, fuel and furniture to this family. In addition there are allusions to "different people," "teachers," "gifts resulting from a newspaper story," who contributed unknown amounts. The Association alone gave them during this time three hundred different articles of clothing.

It is impossible to tell what a trained case-worker might have done fourteen years ago with the deserting, unprincipled father and the shiftless, weak mother of this family of three small children, but from our observation of constructive work with families who present problems just as difficult today, we are convinced that if careful case-work had been done with that family fourteen years ago, Augusta would have saved hundreds of dollars and, what is more important, six children would have been provided, during the most impressionable years of their lives, with a much more normal home than the one they have had. **It is a question of giving service instead of relief.**



ONE OF THE MAIN BUILDINGS OF THE COUNTY HOME

This old frame structure, erected years ago, houses white women of the County Home. The blind, the aged, the invalids, the epileptics, a worn-out prostitute with syphilis, the paralyzed—all have to live together with no adequate segregation possible. The Superintendent says that the old building is so infested with vermin that to get rid of them is almost hopeless.

#### 4. THE REASON WHY:

##### THE CARE OF THE AGED NEEDS TRAINED SERVICE:

There are a good many people now at the various Homes for the Aged who have relatives who might be able to care for them. The matter should be looked into by a social worker and some plan worked out for these people so that the burden could be shifted to some one who is not doing his duty in caring for a brother, mother or son. There is one case of a man at the County Home who has several brothers with good jobs. Very likely if approached in the right way and the matter put up to them by an intelligent worker, they would be willing to take care of their brother. There is another man in a very similar position. One old man has two sons who seem to be able to care for their father. One woman's relatives have expressed their desire to care for her, but she does not want to leave. Very likely she is laboring under false impressions of some sort, and a good social worker could take her in charge and work those difficulties out.

##### *Interesting People in County Home*

There are a few people at the County Home said to come from prominent and wealthy families. Just how true this may be remains to be seen; but such has been the case in many instances. In two cases the relatives tried to care for the inmate and said they could not handle the situation, so brought them back. A case-worker could have found out the trouble here and helped them work out the problem. A man who once served the city, in a responsible position, and has relatives of wealth and importance, is now at the County Home. He now has a daughter and son living. An investigation may not reveal a plan for this man to be cared for, but an effort certainly should be made. One of two things should be done on the face of it: the county should be paid to care for him or his family should care for him through some other channel. There are other cases that we shall not go into. These are given merely to illustrate the need of trained and systematic work in dealing with social problems.

#### 5. THE REASON FOR:

##### A DEFINITE PLAN FOR HANDLING TRANSIENTS:

##### *Some Outstanding Facts*

1. The problem is very large because:
  - (a) Geographical location of Augusta with reference to winter tourist travel.
  - (b) Presence of large number of mills of various kinds.
  - (c) Railroad center—about 48 trains a day.

2. Agencies handling transients:

Travelers' Aid, American Legion, American Red Cross, General Welfare Association, Salvation Army.

3. Number of transients in three months:

(Exact information lacking because of few records of transients so that the estimated number is undoubtedly more nearly accurate than the recorded.)

Recorded .....	94
Estimated number.....	1,374

The American Red Cross and the General Welfare Association always verify facts and communicate with relatives and friends before furnishing transportation. A number of persons were given transportation by other agencies without any investigation.

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*Violet and Elizabeth Are "Passed On"*

AN ACTUAL OCCURRENCE

The following story of two girls, Violet and Elizabeth, who came to Augusta, April 6th, and were given transportation, on April 7th, without any effort at verifying their story or making a plan for them, illustrates the need of careful case work! This story also shows the importance of keeping full and complete records.

April 5.—These two girls, aged 16 and 18 years, were picked up in the highway and kept over night by a kind-hearted man and his wife who lived on the edge of the town. The girls stated that they had been working in a mill in a nearby town, but that their wages were so low, they decided to return to their mother who was on a farm near W. They were planning to walk a distance of about eighty miles.

April 6.—The citizen and his wife thought the girls should be assisted and took them to the police station, at the same time notifying a well-known relief agency. The director of the relief agency called for the girls and took them to his home, where he supplied them with clothing and gave them food and lodging for twenty-four hours.

April 7.—As the girls told the same story, with some elaborations, the director of the relief agency became convinced that they were honest country girls, and that the best thing to do for them was to return them to their mother at W. Without making any investigation he purchased railroad tickets and started them on their journey.

Here are the facts about these two girls—as afterwards obtained by the Survey Committee from the National Travelers' Aid:

At the time that tickets were purchased for them to go to join their mother in W., that much aggrieved parent, with her two younger children, was in an institution in Atlanta, where she was being held until a plan could be made for her, and while an effort was being made to locate these same two girls, Violet and Elizabeth, who had run away and left her in a town not far from Atlanta.

The whole family is conspicuously feeble-minded, although they have not been mentally tested, for lack of facilities for such tests in Georgia. Their story for the past seven months shows they have traveled back and forth, all over Southeastern Georgia, having been helped by private citizens, Charity Organizations, Welfare Boards and other agencies in five counties. Individual members of the family have passed through the hands of the Travelers' Aid six times, but every time that they have been put in Shelters while plans were being made they have managed to get away and have next been heard of drifting around the country, always objects of charity, and always passed on as quickly as possible, because they are such undesirable citizens.

The two girls are prostitutes of a very demoralizing type and should be segregated in some institution so that society might be protected from them. Every time an individual or an agency passes them on, that agency helps to scatter infectious disease and demoralization of the lowest type. Surely it is not for this that Augusta provides its charitable funds!

After much painstaking effort, the ——— Travelers' Aid has found the legal residence of this family, and if that society could get the two girls, there would be some hope of having them committed to an institution. But as long as some agencies in the State make it easy and agreeable for them to travel, they will undoubtedly continue to spread disease and demoralization.

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### *The Story of Mamie*

Mamie, on the other hand, is in care of an agency which investigated and, after finding out the family circumstances, made a plan for the girl locally. She is now doing well, instead of being sent about the country. (The story of Mamie is related in detail, in the complete report.)

Of the 94 recorded transient cases, 39 were carefully studied by the Survey Committee. The following problems were discovered:

- 6 Suspected of mental defectiveness.
- 2 Ill health.
- 4 Deserted women
- 2 Drug addicts.
- 3 Unmarried expectant mothers.
- 12 Unemployment.
- 10 Miscellaneous.

**All agencies handling transients should sign the National transportation agreement, which is that each agency will investigate the facts before sending a transient on to another community. Passing on without investigation is unfair to the community to which they are sent and is costly.**

#### *Work for the Travelers' Aid*

The greatest need is that of concentrating responsibility for transients in one agency—preferably the Travelers' Aid. The King's Daughters spent \$4,000 last year on relief for families, most of whom were also being cared for by other agencies. Concentration by the King's Daughters on the Travelers' Aid job for transients, would be a real contribution to the city.

The local Travelers' Aid should become affiliated with the National Travelers' Aid organization, so that Augusta can work co-operatively with other cities.

## 6. THE REASON FOR:

### SUGGESTIONS FOR THE SALVATION ARMY:

#### *Help Care for Transients*

The second great need in Augusta is for adequate housing facilities for transients.

The Salvation Army fills a real need in the community in its religious work and the housing of transients. In fact, no other agency than the Salvation Army and the Travelers' Aid should handle the transients, each doing the part of this job which it is best equipped to do.

#### *Fill One of the Gaps*

The lack of institutional care for transients is one of the gaps in the program at the present time. It is in itself a big job, and is both expensive and difficult if properly done, and it must be kept in mind that this Salvation Army Corps has only two officers to carry on all the activities of the corps.

### *An Important Work*

Moreover, an Emergency Home needs intensive inside work—supervision, segregation of types of inmates; isolation entrance rooms for those who enter as emergency cases at night with no time for medical examination and bathing and, often, disinfection; provisions for these last three on entrance and enforcement of bathing rooms constantly; follow up medical care for those needing it who remain longer than overnight, etc. It is an intensive job, although it is not always made such and is, therefore, often done very unsatisfactorily.

#### *Means Repairing Salvation Army's House*

If the Salvation Army House had some more work done on it and were equipped for the purpose, it could give shelter to a good many transient women and children and help the community considerably in dealing with this very serious problem, that is being inadequately taken care of now.

#### *Would Help the Salvation Army*

Indeed, it should be much to the advantage of the Army itself to confine its *social* work to the housing of transients and do this job well. In these days of city development, and specialization in social as well as business and professional life, it is not a reflection against an organization that they are not equipped to do every kind of work; but rather to their credit to concentrate on one job and equip themselves for that job; and if the Army in Augusta would make a good job of the housing of transients they would undoubtedly receive enlarged support from the public, which sooner or later is going to judge work from results and the way in which needs are filled.

## 7. THE REASON FOR:

### CENTRALIZED SERVICE FOR DEPENDENT CHILDREN:

#### *Special Child Caring Agencies in Augusta*

##### *White*

- (1) Child Placing: Georgia Children's Home Society—Local Branch.
- (2) Institutions:
  - (a) Tuttle-Newton Home—Co-operating with Georgia Children's Home Society, and giving receiving home care.
  - (b) Estelle Hollingsworth Children's Home—Emergency cases.
- (3) Mental Hygiene Clinic.

##### *Colored*

- (1) Institutions:
  - (a) Calanthian Home.
  - (b) Shiloh Orphanage.

## STUDY OF SITUATION SHOWS THE FOLLOWING:

### (1) *Tendency Towards Centralization*

There is a tendency toward a centralized agency to investigate and find care for cases of dependent children in Augusta. This work is being headed up in the Georgia Children's Home Society. This organization has a trained worker in Augusta, who now does work with Tuttle-Newton Home, and Mental Hygiene Clinic, and who should investigate applications for the Children's Home. In fact, the Children's Home has asked for this service, but the present worker has so much to do, she cannot undertake it.

### (2) *Worker Needed for Richmond County*

A local worker from the Georgia Children's Home Society is needed exclusively for Richmond County. Miss Biggar, who is now responsible for a large territory, should be released for this work.

### (3) *Development of the Mental Hygiene Clinic*

The Mental Hygiene Clinic, just started, is much needed in work for dependent children, and there is need of additional financial support for it.

### (4) *Boarding-Home Care for Children*

Only within the past six months has boarding home care for children been developed to any extent in Augusta; five such homes are now being used. There is need of further development of boarding homes.

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## SECTION IV.

### BRIEF SUMMARIES OF REPORTS ON SEPARATE AGENCIES

1. The General Welfare Association.
2. The Board of Charities.
3. The Salvation Army.
4. The American Red Cross.
5. The Care of the Aged.
6. The County Farm.
7. The Churches.

Copies of the detailed reports, from which the following summaries are drawn, have been furnished each member of the Executive Committee of The Survey, the State Department of Public Welfare, and the Georgia Council of Social Agencies.

## 1.—THE GENERAL WELFARE ASSOCIATION

The only agency in Augusta organized to do family service work.

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1. *President of Board*—Judge J. C. C. Black, Volunteer Interdenominational Board elected at annual meeting by contributors.
2. *Staff*: Mrs. W. W. Clayton, Secretary—trained family case-worker; Willie Mae McNatt Oliver, colored worker on half-time.
3. Office at Court House shared jointly with Red Cross and Probation Officer.

### *Study of Cases Showed:*

4. The worker cared for 375 different families during 1923. 150 families is considered the maximum one worker should care for during a year.
5. The cases show critical problems which require much time and intensive work which cannot be given. Worker has done remarkably well under the circumstances, but is unable to live up to her standards of work because of lack of time.
6. Duplication 26%, but worker knew some of the other agencies were working on her cases, as she secured the help of a good many medical agencies and other specialized organizations.
7. Secretary has secured co-operation of several churches and other volunteer agencies.
8. The Secretary has done well in interpreting the work to the community, but needs a great deal more time for this purpose.
9. Lack of Confidential Exchange very noticeable.
10. Lack of co-ordination of agencies in Augusta noticeable, although the Secretary of this organization has secured excellent co-operation from several agencies.
11. Lack of well-developed mental clinic very noticeable. Such a clinic is much needed for the mental cases found in a good many of the families.
12. Lack of stenographer results in lack of adequate record system which is a very important part of the work of such an agency. The worker has done remarkably well in keeping the records she now has with no help.
13. Lack of hospital social service in Augusta throws this specialized work to the General Welfare Association.



## 2.—BOARD OF CHARITIES

### *Relief Agency of City and County*

1. *Board of Five Citizens:* Two appointed by County Commission, three by City Council, Chairman by the five. Mr. Henry S. Jones, Chairman.
2. *Office:* Court House. Staff, Secretary and helper. No trained social workers.
3. *Purpose:* To give material relief to poor of city and county on recommendation of three citizens on application blank. 285 families, or 400 people, being given relief.
4. Most of the beneficiaries are old people (70%); or disabled or sick (numbers indefinite because of lack of diagnosis of physical and mental condition of large number); 20 are blind.
5. No worker, even if well-trained, can give service for 285 families or about 400 persons.

### *Detailed Study of the Cases Showed:*

6. *Duplication:* Other agencies working on 127 of the cases, or 44 per cent.
7. *Need of Service,* in addition to relief or instead of relief, in some cases.
8. *Inadequacy of Relief:* \$3.00 worth of groceries and a little other material relief per month, to an individual, or twice that to a family, amounts only to a dole.
9. The organization is unable to do what it would like to do, and what is needed, because of lack of trained workers shown by following:
  - (a) Lack of constructive work for families, and lack of use of facilities which are urgently needed and available, such as medical care for the aged and disabled, and vocational facilities for the blind and handicapped.
  - (b) Lack of use of specialized agencies which are in the community, such as child caring agency, etc.
  - (c) No social work records.
10. There are excellent financial records and books with relief records; there is a partial file of applications for relief.
11. There has been considerable co-operation recently between the Board of Charities and the General Welfare Association.

*Length of Time Cases Have Been Cared for by the  
Board of Charities*

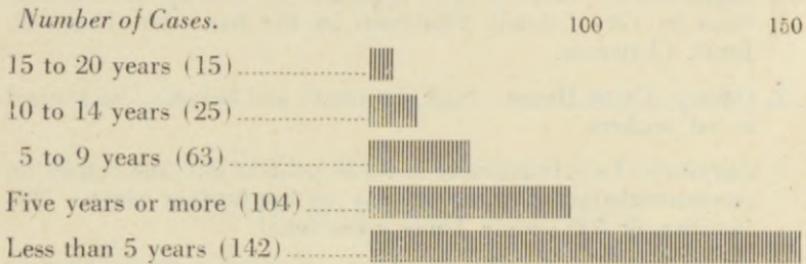


Table shows nearly half of cases studied have been under care over five years. Naturally, relief without service keeps families dependent.

### 3.—SALVATION ARMY

Local corps doing religious and relief work:

1. *Board*: Advisory only. President, John Phinizy.
2. *Office*: At residence of the adjutant, Chafee Avenue, Adjutant Figgins in charge; his wife and young daughter assist him.
3. *Purpose*: To do relief work for families in connection with religious work.
4. Families cared for are both resident and transient. Some homeless women and children housed in residence of officer and some men boarded at a men's hotel. Number of transients indefinite because of incomplete records.
5. A study of the cases handled by the Salvation Army showed the following:
  - (a) Very meager social-work records.
  - (b) The Salvation Army workers have not been trained in social case-work.
  - (c) There is a specialized family agency in Augusta, with a trained case-worker to handle the family cases. The Salvation Army should refer family cases to this agency, and withdraw from this field for which it is not properly equipped.
  - (d) There is urgent need in Augusta of an emergency home for housing transient women and children. This work, if well done would be a real contribution to the Augusta Social Work Program. Here is something which the Salvation Army, in addition to its religious work, can do and should do.

#### 4.—AMERICAN RED CROSS

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1. *Chairman of the Chapter*: Mr. W. P. Congdon. Membership, 2,134.
2. *Staff*: A full-time paid home service Secretary with some training in case-work. Colored worker employed for half-time.
3. *Office*: In Court House shared with General Welfare Association.
4. *Program*:
  - (a) *Home Service*—Case work with families of disabled ex-service men, or transient ex-service men; all other former soldiers' families to be cared for by the General Welfare Association like any other civilian family.
  - (b) *Junior Red Cross—Purpose*: Education of children in social service ideals locally, nationally and internationally; practical local work done—contributions to Children's Home, some donations to children; milk, books, etc., flowers to sick, etc. Functions through the schools. Membership, 4,564.
  - (c) *Life-Saving*—Worked through Home Service with co-operation of Boy Scout leader, teaching life-saving methods; 23 life-saving medals granted during year. No Chairman of Life-Saving at present.
  - (d) *Volunteer Work*—Making of garments for disabled men in hospitals and layettes for chapter loan closet, by ladies of the Chapter.

#### *Study of the Work Shows the Following:*

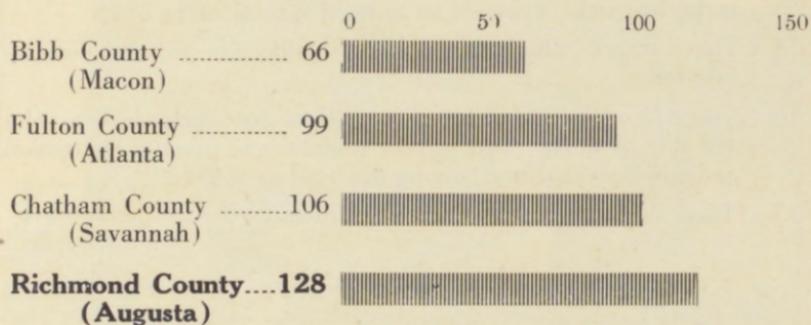
5. The Home Service Job is a diminishing one.
6. There is excellent co-operation with General Welfare Association, and a desirable division of work between the two.
7. There is need of a case-work committee to which the Secretary can refer difficult cases.
8. The American Red Cross policy is in line with the Augusta Chapter meeting some unfilled need in the community.

## 5—CARE OF AGED

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1. Unusually large number of dependent aged in County—328. Of these 128 are in institutions.
2. *Agencies*—Relief is being given to 200 aged by Board of Charities; some is also being given by the General Welfare Association in connection with its work with families.
3. Institutions caring for aged—4:
  - (a) *The Mary Warren Home*, Hickman Road and Central Avenue. Auspices King's Daughters; President, Mrs. Henry M. North. Matron, Mrs. T. B. Moxley. High-class home for women, 65 or over; capacity, 13; inmates, 13; has a first-class infirmary.
  - (b) *The Tubman Home*, Milledgeville Road. Auspices: Private, self-perpetuating board. Endowed institution. President, Mr. Boykin Wright. 12 brick cottages for dependent women or couples, 45 years or older. Capacity, 48; inmates, 26.
  - (c) *The Widows' Home*, 124 Greene Street. Auspices: Private, self-perpetuating board of women. President, Mrs. John J. Cohen. Three-story building with infirmary on third floor. No elevator. Capacity, 48; inmates, 31.
  - (d) *The County Home*: 58 aged (see special report).
4. STUDY OF THE SITUATION SHOWS THE FOLLOWING:
  - (a) A large number of aged are in these institutions due to lack of social investigation and family case-work.
  - (b) There is lack of sufficient funds to give much care to the aged outside of institutions in Richmond County, although aid in own homes is the type of care which should be given to the aged who are not ill or helpless.
  - (c) There is need of more hospital facilities in the institutions for aged.
  - (d) There is need of investigation of applicants by trained social workers. This is a fundamental need.

*Aged Persons in Institutions*



*Almost Twice as Many as Macon*

*The Reason*—Augusta has so many aged persons in institutions is that she has the least developed family service of all these counties.

## 6.—COUNTY FARM

Located six miles from Augusta on the Savannah Road.

Maintained and managed by County Commissioners.

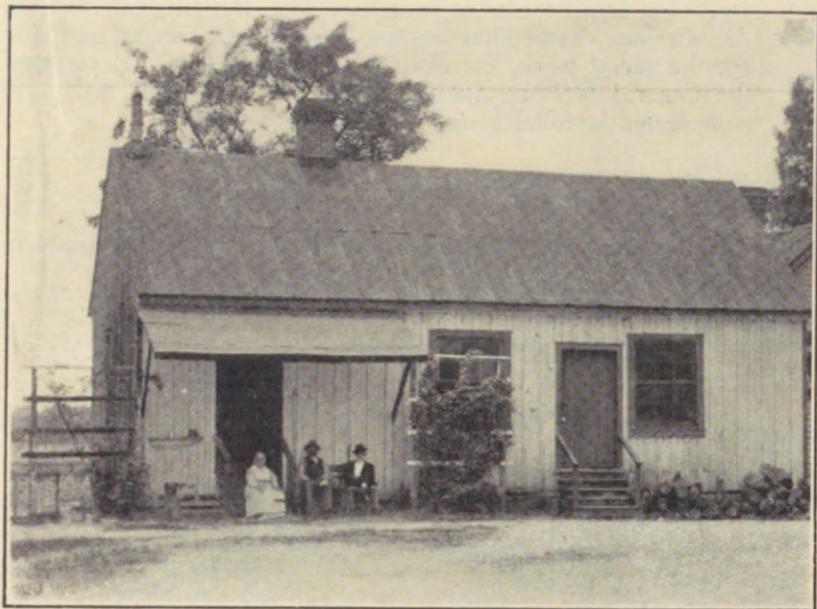
Resident Superintendent, Mr. G. C. Schaufele.

### *Study of Cases Showed the Following:*

- (1.) Inmates, 78. (See table attached.)
- (2.) Lack of facilities for segregation of different types of inmates—insane housed with blind, aged with diseased, etc.
- (3.) There is a lack of suitable help—negro women convicts are placed in charge of the women inmates, with resulting unsanitary conditions and neglect of sick inmates.
- (4.) There is no nursing service, although practically all of the inmates are sick, or so old as to need special care.
- (5.) The cottages, although attractive outside, are old and vermin-infested.
- (6.) There is no provision for recreation or for working those who are able to work. This is very necessary to prevent depression and consequent illness among the aged or infirm.
- (7.) There is no one to investigate applicants.

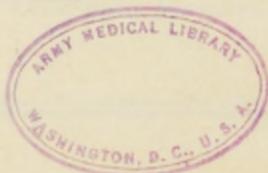
### TABULATION OF TYPES OF CASES NOW IN THE RICHMOND COUNTY HOME, AUGUSTA

<i>Social Status</i>	<i>Color</i>		<i>Total</i>
	<i>White</i>	<i>Colored</i>	
Blind or nearly blind.....	5	6	11
Old age .....	26	12	38
Venereal disease .....	1	1	2
Insanity .....	6	2	8
Paralyzed .....	3	2	5
Old Prostitutes .....	1	---	1
Known feeble-minded, old beggars, etc. ....	4	---	4
Dope Fiend .....	1	---	1
Bedfast, not due to old age.....	3	2	5
Epileptic .....	1	2	3
Grand Total.....			78



ONE OF "THE COTTAGES"—THE COUNTY HOME

One-half of this shanty is occupied by an aged white man and his wife. With its leaky roof, and vermin-infested walls. This is not a pleasant place for their last years. The woman said that the place leaked badly when it rained, and that though she "went over her beds daily" she could not keep rid of vermin. (Note the woman's effort to beautify her "home" with shrubbery.)



## 7.—CHURCHES

Eighteen churches and church clubs of various denominations gave relief to families during the first four months of the year. Information incomplete because of lack of records in church societies.

1. Most of this relief was given through church organizations.
2. About a third of the churches gave their relief, and did their work for families, in co-operation with the General Welfare Association. These churches used the trained service available for the social work, the church giving the relief. Some used the General Welfare Association to advise in their work and co-operated in relief giving.
3. Duplication was found in 39 cases, or 60%.
4. There is a lack of any systematic plan to build up the family in the social work of most of the churches.

Respectfully submitted,

### COMMITTEE TO STUDY FAMILY WELFARE,

MRS. B. E. LESTER, *Chairman*

JOE BELDING,  
MRS. WM. H. BARRETT,  
MR. WM. P. CONGDON,  
MR. LOMBARD FORTSON,

MRS. JAS. HULL,  
MISS BESSIE IRVIN,  
MRS. W. C. LYETH,  
MRS. MAURICE WALTON,  
MRS. W. W. BATTEY,  
MRS. W. E. REEVES.

*Assisted By:*

MISS RHODA KAUFMAN, *Director, State Department Public Welfare.*  
MISS MARY McLEOD, *Director Child Welfare, State Dept. Public Welfare.*  
H. E. MATTHEWS, *State Department Public Welfare.*  
MISS JOSEPHINE BROWN, *American Asso. for Organizing Family Work.*  
MISS SUE GILLEAN, *National Travelers' Aid.*  
MISS ELABEL McLEMORE, *American Red Cross.*  
MISS AMY P. TAPPING, *American Child Health Association.*

Unanimously Approved and Adopted by the Executive  
Committee of The Augusta Survey,

JOHN SYLVESTER, *Chairman,*  
CARTER TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

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## Report Number Three

A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE

# Report *of* Committee *on* Child Welfare

Augusta is far ahead of most Southern cities in its provisions for delinquent and neglected children. Yet our Child Welfare program lacks some of the basic necessities! With a little more effort we can make Augusta one of the model cities. Read what The Survey Recommends.

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### OUTLINE OF THE REPORT

- SECTION I. White Juvenile Delinquency.  
SECTION II. Negro Juvenile Delinquency.  
SECTION III. Mental Hygiene.  
SECTION IV. Conclusions—A Community Program.
-

TO THE TRUSTEES,

THE J. B. WHITE FOUNDATION.

The "Child Welfare Committee" might well have been named the "Juvenile Delinquency Committee," inasmuch as delinquency of children in Richmond County was the subject chiefly studied. The Committee was divided into three sub-committees, as follows:

1. The White Delinquent Child.
2. The Colored Delinquent Child.
3. Mental Hygiene.

The condensed report, submitted herewith, gives but little conception of the vast amount of information obtained by the Committee, and contained in the full reports.

Grateful acknowledgment is made of the assistance given us in our studies by the Federal Children's Bureau and by the State Department of Public Welfare. Two trained workers from the Federal Children's Bureau remained in the city ten days making a careful study, for us, of juvenile delinquency; and Miss Mary McLeod, of the State Welfare Department, worked hand-in-hand with our Committee for several weeks.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMITTEE ON CHILD WELFARE,

MRS. MAURICE WALTON, *Chairman*

MRS. L. S. ARRINGTON,  
IRVIN ALEXANDER  
MRS. H. P. BURUM,  
MRS. MORAGNE FLEMING,

MRS. ASBURY HULL,  
MRS. WILLARD LEWIS,  
HARCOURT WALLER,

*Assisted By:*

MISS RHODA KAUFMAN, *Director, State Department Public Welfare*  
MISS MARY McLEOD, *State Department Public Welfare*  
MISS SARAH ROGERS, *Federal Children's Bureau*  
MISS RUTH BLOODGOOD, *Federal Children's Bureau*

SECTION I.

WHITE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY SUMMARIZED

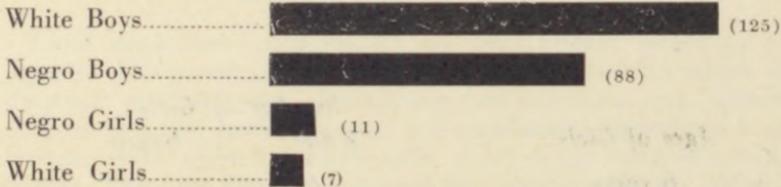
*The Problem*

There were 310 children before the Juvenile Court in 1923. Two hundred and thirty-six of these were charged with being delinquent.

The following list shows the number of children coming before the Court for delinquency, by race and sex:

<i>Race and Sex</i>	<i>No. of Children</i>
WHITE: Boys .....	125
Girls .....	7
	— 132
NEGRO: Boys .....	88
Girls .....	11
	— 99
Not classified .....	5
	—
Total.....	236

DELINQUENT CHILDREN BEFORE THE  
JUVENILE COURT, 1923



This chart shows that in 1923, there were 236 *delinquent* children before the Richmond County Juvenile Court. (There were, of course, other children before the Juvenile Court in connection with problems of dependency, neglect, etc.)

These 236 delinquent children consisted of 125 white boys, 88 negro boys, 11 negro girls, and 7 white girls. The small number of white girls before the Court was undoubtedly due to there being no Woman Probation Officer during 1923; and the relatively small number of negroes before the Court was likewise due to there being no negro Probation Officer.

## AGE OF JUVENILE COURT CHILDREN

The majority of children brought before the Court were over 12 years of age, only 41 under 12 years being reported; 141 were between 12 and 15 years. The ages of the children, by race, are shown in the following lists:

<i>Ages of Boys</i>	<i>Number of Boys</i>	
	<i>White</i>	<i>Negro</i>
6 years .....	....	1
7 years .....	1	....
8 years .....	5	2
9 years .....	2	3
10 years .....	5	4
11 years .....	8	8
12 years .....	13	17
13 years .....	15	8
14 years .....	20	16
15 years .....	22	16
16 years .....	5	2
17 years .....	1	....
Not reported .....	28	11
Total.....	125	88

<i>Ages of Girls</i>	<i>Number of Girls</i>	
	<i>White</i>	<i>Negro</i>
6 years .....	1	....
10 years .....	1	....
12 years .....	....	1
13 years .....	1	2
14 years .....	2	3
15 years .....	1	3
16 years .....	1	....
Not reported .....	....	2
Total.....	7	11

## CAUSES OF DELINQUENCY

The following list shows the offenses with which the children were charged:

<i>Offense</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Offense</i>	<i>Number</i>
Larceny .....	60	Disorderly conduct .....	2
Malicious mischief .....	37	Disturbing peace .....	4
Fighting .....	18	Trespassing .....	4
Injury to person.....	23	Vagrancy .....	4
Destruction of property..	10	Runaway .....	3
Truancy .....	8	Violation of prohibition	
Burglary .....	7	law .....	2
Incorrigibility .....	8	Disposing of stolen	
Violation of traffic laws..	6	property .....	3
Drunkenness .....	5	Immorality .....	2
Gambling .....	5	Cruelty to animals.....	1
Public nuisance .....	5	Murder .....	1
Violation of city		Stealing rides on railroad	
ordinance .....	5	trains .....	1
Discharging firearms .....	4	Not reported .....	8
Total.....			236

### WHAT IS THE CHILD DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT PROBLEM IN RICHMOND COUNTY?

Child dependency and neglect are very closely linked to the juvenile delinquency problem, often being the cause to which delinquency may be traced. Jurisdiction over dependent and neglected children is in the Juvenile Court; but considering dependency in its broader sense, there are many cases which never come before the Court. These are families coming to the attention of relief agencies, public and private, and many that do not receive aid from any organization.

Taking one month as typical (February, 1924), the report of the General Welfare Association showed 386 children in 126 families, under care for reasons of dependency or neglect. Sixteen families with 51 children came to the Association because of family difficulties; in 18 families with 64 children, desertion and non-support was the cause; 16 widows with 52 children and 7 widows with 29 children asked assistance; 6 unmarried mothers and 7 orphans were assisted; and in 63 families, with 177 children, illness was the cause for seeking aid. No report was obtained from the Bureau of Charities, the public relief agency.

## CAUSES OF DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT AND PARENTAL STATUS

The immorality of the mother was reported to be the reason why 17 children were brought before the Juvenile Court as dependent or neglected children. The reasons, as reported on the Court records, were as follows:

Total number of children.....	74
Immorality of mother.....	17
Immorality of relative.....	1
Unmarried mother .....	2
Cruel treatment .....	3
Father deserted, mother dead.....	2
Father fails to provide.....	2
Father unable to provide.....	4
Mother unable to provide.....	6
Mother unfit .....	1
Parents unfit .....	4
Foster mother unable to provide.....	1
Foster mother unfit.....	1
Cruel treatment .....	3
Grandparents refused to keep.....	2
Abandoned .....	4
Neglected .....	11
Custody of child.....	5
Failure to attend school.....	5

### *Age of Delinquent Children Before Juvenile Court, 1923*

#### *Age*

From 6 to 12 yrs. old.....		(69)
From 12 to 16 yrs. old.....		(104)

This chart shows that during 1923 the majority of the delinquent children before the Juvenile Court were over 12 years old.

## HOW ARE JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND DEPENDENCY DEALT WITH?

### THE EQUIPMENT OF THE JUVENILE COURT

#### *Staff of Court*

The Juvenile Court law in Georgia provides that in counties of over 60,000 population a special court must be established with a full-time judge. This provision was complied with in Richmond County until 1920, when, instead of appointing a full-time judge, the City Court judge was designated to hear the juvenile cases. He serves without extra compensation. Augusta is fortunate in having Judge J. C. C. Black, Jr., a splendid type of man, for this important office.

Richmond County, during our Survey, had only one part-time probation officer. One of the first fruits of our Survey was the appointment, in April, 1924, of an additional full-time woman probation officer.

#### *Augusta Has Unusual Facilities*

Excellent facilities for physical and mental examinations are available to the Court, with the clinic at the University Hospital for medical examination, and a mental clinic held weekly under the direction of the Superintendent of the Georgia Training School for Mental Defectives.

As a part of the investigation or study of the child, physical examinations are given to all the children who have outstanding defects; children below normal mentally, and special problem cases, are referred for mental examination.

#### *Hearings*

Hearings are held in the Judge's office at the court house, whenever a case has been investigated. Only the parents, child, probation officer, and necessary witnesses are present at the hearings. The door of the office is locked during each case. Often the child is sent from the room while the Judge confers with the parents. The hearing is conducted as a conference, the formality of swearing witnesses being used only in exceptional instances.

#### *Jurisdiction of the Court*

The Juvenile Court has jurisdiction over children under 16 years of age, who are dependent, neglected, or delinquent, except those guilty of capital offenses.

#### *Process Before Hearing*

Children are seldom formally arrested by the police. In the majority of cases, the police merely make note of names, addresses, the offenses and perhaps the ages of the children, and report the matter to the probation officer. Only in exceptional cases are the children taken to the police barracks and children are never transported in the patrol wagon.



## DISPOSITION OF CASES, 1923

<i>Disposition</i>	<i>Number of Children*</i>			
	<i>White</i>		<i>Negro</i>	
	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>	<i>Boys</i>	<i>Girls</i>
Total .....	125	14	88	11
Informal adjustment .....	44	....	13	2
Dismissed .....	41	....	12	2
Restitution .....	3	....	....	....
Returned to Orphanage.....	....	....	1	....
Court hearings .....	81	7	75	9
Dismissed .....	52	2	33	5
Restitution .....	....	....	1	....
Probation .....	18	....	13	....
Committed to Co. Reformatory....	....	....	18	....
Committed to Training School....	2	1	....	....
Committed to Training School— sentence suspended, probation	2	....	....	....
Committed to Training School— sentence suspended, sent to private institute .....	1	....	....	....
Committed to Orphanage.....	....	....	....	1
Recommitted to County Home....	....	....	....	1
Placed in family home.....	....	....	1	....
Referred to Superior Court.....	....	1	....	....
Continued or placed on file.....	3	1	1	....
Pending .....	....	....	3	....
Never heard .....	3	2	5	1
Not reported .....	....	....	....	1

\*Race was not reported for five boys; three were dismissed by the probation officer, and two dismissed by court.

## THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN DETAINED IN JAIL SHOULD BE DECREASED—HOW?

### *Temporary Receiving Home Needed*

The development of a boarding system in a community takes time. Therefore, it seems expedient to provide some other means of detention as a temporary measure, while the boarding homes are being developed.

Even for the white boys it would be necessary to provide proper detention. While it would seem unjustifiable to maintain an institution for only five boys a year, it must be considered that when work is done for girls, by the new woman probation officer, there will likely be a larger number of girls than boys to be detained. Moreover, some children, who really needed temporary detention for their protection, have undoubtedly been left in undesirable places, rather than be put in jail. Therefore, a Temporary Receiving Home should be provided.

### *To Be Used Only as a Clearing House*

Such a Receiving Home should be used only as a clearing house, or receiving station, before and after hearing the facts concerning the condition of the child's life and making a plan for him. The Committee suggests that this plan be tried for a year, renting a suitable house in a *desirable* neighborhood.

By "desirable neighborhood" is meant a location in a neighborhood where the children will be surrounded with normal, respectable homes;

And which will not reflect upon the institution itself;

Accessible to officials and persons who may have to place a child in the home in cases of emergency at night, etc.

### *What Will It Cost?*

A building might be secured for \$30.00 or \$35.00 a month in a satisfactory location; and when the old county detention home property shall be sold, the revenue from that should maintain the new detention home for a year or more, during which time efforts can be made to work out the plan to detain children in boarding homes entirely. The old property has been appraised at \$6,000.00.

## INADEQUACY OF PRESENT PROBATION SERVICE

Only 34 children, 14 per cent of the total number reported for delinquency, were placed on probation last year. This does not represent by any means the work for which the probation officer is responsible. The entire burden of investigation of all cases, and all record work, has, until recently, been done by the one officer, who is employed only part time. More children would undoubt-

edly be placed on probation if a larger staff were available. Many of the cases now dismissed, would undoubtedly profit by supervision by a probation officer.

Of the large number, one hundred and twenty-two children, reported by the police as not referred to the Court, probably a considerable number should have come to the attention of the probation officer for more thorough investigation and follow-up work. The service of the probation staff, if adequately carried out, will mean not only a desirable substitute for institutional commitment, but will have a direct effect on the reduction of the delinquency problem of the future. Ignorance of conditions and absence of follow-up work simply creates new difficulties.

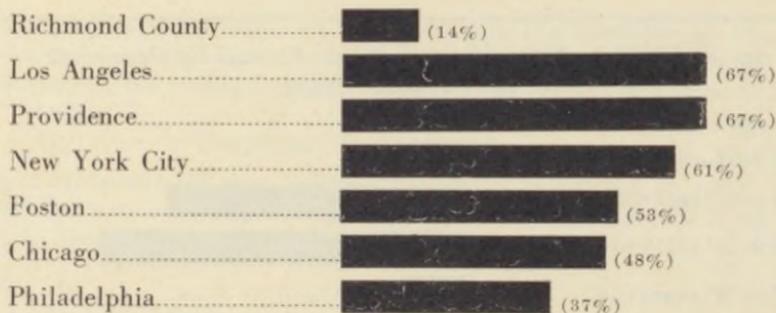
#### *A Good Probation Officer*

The trained workers who have been to Augusta during our Survey have commented most favorably upon the probation work which has been done by Mr. H. A. Woodward, our one part-time probation officer. They say that he has gotten good results, though working under the heavy handicap of trying to do the work of three or four people. During the Survey a full-time woman probation officer has been added to the staff of the Juvenile Court.

#### COMPARISON WITH OTHER CITIES

The number of delinquent children placed on probation represents only 14 per cent of the total number before the Court during the year. The inadequacy of the probation service that has been available to the Court in Richmond County is indicated to some extent by comparison with the proportions of cases placed on probation in some other cities.

*Percentage of Juvenile Court Children Placed on Probation by Some Juvenile Courts. (1923)*



Placing a child on probation is considered the most constructive type of treatment for most Juvenile Court cases.

## WHITE REFORMATORY NOT NEEDED

There has been some talk of a White Reformatory, or White Boys' Training School, in Richmond County. We have made a very thorough study of this subject, and have arrived at the following conclusions:

A White Reformatory in Richmond County is not desirable, for the following reasons:

- (1) The State Training School for Boys can take all Richmond County boys; those above the county's quota to be paid for by the county at \$180.00 per year.
- (2) A White Reformatory would be too expensive for Richmond County to maintain; average maintenance cost for White Reformatories and Training Schools in the United States (and in Georgia) is \$435.00 a year for each inmate.
- (3) Experience in other places has been that counties do not appropriate adequately, and, therefore, give a low type of care.
- (4) Reformatories do not reform.
- (5) With more probation work, the number of boys to be committed to such an institution should be so small as not to warrant the expense of keeping up the institution.
- (6) The county is not adequately maintaining the institution it now has. It would be a great mistake to establish a new one, which is not really needed.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the Georgia law requires a vote of the people to establish such an institution, and that the law has been tested and upheld (Section 1260-62, Parks' Code).

County industrial farms can not legally sell their products and, therefore, cannot be self-supporting. The present Richmond County Negro Reformatory is not a county institution, but a private institution, established by endowment.

### *Age of Children Before Juvenile Court Because of Dependency and Neglect. 1923*

#### *Age*

1 year-old and under.....	■
1 to 6 years old.....	■
6 to 12 years old.....	■
12 to 16 years old.....	■

This Chart shows that the majority of the children brought before the Juvenile Court on account of *dependency and neglect*, are from 6 to 12 years old.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

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### *Probation Service*

It is recommended that more probation service be secured as soon as possible. The woman probation officer who has just been secured will greatly help; but the Committee suggests, as a not very distant goal, a staff of four probation officers as recommended by the Federal Children's Bureau. A negro probation officer is one of the immediate needs. While the expense has to be considered, probation officers are good economy, for they cost less than institutions, are more constructive, and, to a considerable degree, eliminate the necessity for institutions. Probation is the greatest need of the Court.

### *Clerical Worker*

It is recommended that one full-time clerical worker be secured to serve both probation officers.

### *Transportation Must Be Provided*

An automobile should be provided for the joint use of the probation officers. They cannot do their work without the necessary equipment.

### *Advisory Board*

It is recommended that an Advisory Board be appointed by the Judge. Such a Board as permitted by Section 900 (11) of the law can be of considerable help to the Court.

### *Quarters for Juvenile Court*

That adequate quarters be provided for the Court.

### *Private Boarding Homes*

It is recommended that such homes be used for detention of all except the most difficult cases; and that gradually as this work is developed by the child-placing society, these homes be used entirely for detention.

### *Temporary Receiving Home*

It is recommended that a Temporary Receiving Home be established for a year or two. It is urgent that something be done *at once* to keep children out of jail.

### *Child-Placing*

The use of child-placing (boarding; the long-time free home; or adoption) for dependent children, or for those who need other treatment than remaining in their own homes, is heartily commended.

### *Milledgeville School for Boys Is Unsatisfactory*

Although we feel strongly that the State Training School for Boys, at Milledgeville, is an unsatisfactory place for Richmond County boys, we recommend that, rather than attempt to establish a White Reformatory in Richmond County, the few boys who must be sent to an institution be sent to Milledgeville. This is the only institution available for delinquent white boys. We urge the State Department of Public Welfare to continue to use its influence to bring this institution up to such a standard that we can conscientiously recommend its use for our boys.

It is recommended that the State Training Schools be asked to notify our probation officers before discharging any children from Richmond County, so that the probation officers may work out constructive plans for the children before their return home.

The Committee recommends to all citizens of Richmond County who are interested in delinquent and defective children, that individually and through their organizations, they back increased appropriations for the following: State Training School for Boys, State Training School for Girls, and State Training School for Mental Defectives.

If the last named school were adequately supported by the State, many of the mentally defective children, who are the most difficult and long continued problems, will be taken care of.

## SECTION II.

### NEGRO JUVENILE DELINQUENCY SUMMARIZED

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#### *Outstanding Facts:*

Colored delinquents before Juvenile Court in 1923, as follows:

Boys, 117                      Girls, 18

Detained in jail, 26, all boys. These were held awaiting trial, or awaiting disposition after trial.

Commitments: To Richmond County Reformatory, 22 boys.

NOTE: A great many more negro children would be handled if we had a negro probation officer to handle these cases.

#### *Some of the Needs*

- (1) Urgent need of increased school facilities for negro children. Many negro children are out of school because there is no room for them.
- (2) There is need of at least *one negro probation officer*. The lack of any probation work for negroes results in:
  - (A) Commitment to institution (Reformatory) for a relatively large number.
  - (B) Boys are kept for very long terms in Reformatory (compared to normal average terms), although sentence is indeterminate.
  - (C) Occasionally negro boys are detained in jail for rather long periods (three boys known to be there about six weeks each, since January 1, 1924).
- (3) *Dependent* colored children are being committed to Shiloh Orphanage. Shiloh is in need of additional financial support and needs a resident superintendent or manager of experience who can give full time to direction of the institution.

SECTION III.  
MENTAL HYGIENE

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The field for work in Mental Hygiene is so vast that one scarcely knows where to begin. The thought of it is all so new to us, that we have as yet very little light on the subject.

Our greatest help will come from the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, which stands out conspicuously, not only for the *Conservation* of Mental Health, but for the *Prevention* of nervous and mental disorders, and mental defects.

*Approach*

We might approach the subject of mental hygiene through the problem of the truant boy; the boy who takes trifles; or the little school girl who does not tell the truth; or through the special classes in schools.

But pre-eminently, the great approach to the subject of mental hygiene is through the problem of the pre-school child. The little child from two to six years old, who is obsessed by fear, who sulks and cries, and who has temper tantrums; children who bite their nails, and pick their lips, and never sit still. Children with food aversions, and unnatural appetites, and who have vomiting spells. All these children are mental hygiene cases, and can be helped through an early understanding.\*

*Present Facilities*

For meeting the needs and understanding these children in our midst, we have:

- (a) Special Class in Public Schools for a few children.
- (b) A Mental Hygiene Clinic consisting of voluntary services of Dr. G. A. Preston one afternoon each week and voluntary services of Miss Roberta Biggar one afternoon each week.
- (c) Georgia Training School for Mental Defectives which takes care of the mental waste, providing for seven children from Augusta with a waiting list from Augusta of approximately twenty-five.

\*NOTE: References—Boston Habit Clinic for children from two to six years old, and their follow up work. Also, The Baker Foundation Reports, Boston, Mass. (10c each.)

### *For the Future*

We hope to provide for meeting the needs, and understanding of these children through a relationship between the National Committee for Mental Hygiene and the city of Augusta.

#### *The Story of Little Woodrow*

Here is one typical case where financial and social economy might have been practiced, if this unbalanced little child had come under the care and direction of a Mental Hygiene Clinic six years ago.

Woodrow is an eight-year-old Augusta boy; and is the sixth child of parents twenty-six years old. He displayed very early symptoms of emotional unbalance through temper tantrums and mutism. Upon entering school at six years, he immediately became a disturbing and troublesome pupil. First taking trifles, then more important things, he developed decreasing attention to study, then truancy. He was a victim of malnutrition, with coffee and tobacco habits.

Building constantly a defense through untruth, against the violent whippings he was receiving for misbehavior, this little child became complex and bewildered.

His next recorded step was the "gang." After a rampage of thirty-six hours, disregarding every law of Nature and the community, this little brainstorm victim, this hunted, frightened, exhausted little boy, finds himself at 2 o'clock in the morning, in prison.

Confessing to the robbery of three stores and a postoffice sub-station, he became a Federal prisoner at eight years old.

We in Augusta have evaded our duty towards this child for six years. Now he becomes our financial charge whether we want it or not.

We have reached the point where we must decide between the first cost of prevention, and our present policy, for handling the emotionally-unbalanced problem child.

For little Woodrow symbolizes a state of mind existing in many of our pre-school children, which we will find if we stop, look and listen.

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### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. To organize a small Mental Hygiene Committee of five or six interested people, for educational work in this important field.
2. To expand the present Mental Hygiene Clinic and to urge its financial support through a budget in the Community Chest.
3. To urge more adequate State financial support for the Georgia Training School for Mental Defectives.
4. To arrange for a free Mental Hygiene demonstration in Augusta by the National Committee on Mental Hygiene.



## A GENERAL PROGRAM

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### *Recommendations*

#### I PREVENTIVE MEASURES:

##### *Community Services Which Need Strengthening:*

- (1) Recreational facilities—more public parks and playgrounds.
- (2) Schools made adequate for all children of school age, white and colored.
- (3) Increased attendance—officer service.  
Minimum: The one officer should be employed *Full Time*.
- (4) Development of “pre-school circles” for work during the preventive years of childhood when foundations for behavior problems, character abnormalities, etc., are laid.
- (5) Financial support through the Community Chest for Mental Hygiene work.

This would be for diagnosis of behavior and mental abnormalities in early years, thus preventing later delinquency, as well as in determining types of treatment needed for cases already delinquent.

- (6) Strengthening of child labor laws and strengthening of the enforcing department.

#### II. AMELIORATIVE AND CORRECTIONAL MEASURES:

- (1) Adequate equipment of the Juvenile Court.  
Additional probation service. Four probation officers as soon as practicable. At present, in addition to our two white probation officers, there is great need of:
  - (a) A colored probation officer.
  - (b) A clerical worker.
  - (c) Quarters where the work can be carried on more effectively.
  - (d) Appointment of an Advisory Board for the Juvenile Court.
  - (e) Establishment by purchase or by renting of a temporary Receiving Cottage for detention of children awaiting action by the Juvenile Court. Children must not be detained in jail.

(2) Institutional care.

*No Need for White Reformatory*

There has been talk of a County Training School, or Reformatory, for white boys. This is highly undesirable, as explained elsewhere in this report.

*State Support*

Support by citizens of Richmond County is needed in order to obtain larger appropriations from the Legislature of 1924 for the following State Institutions:

Georgia Training School for Boys.....	Milledgeville
Georgia Training School for Girls.....	Atlanta
Georgia Training School for Mental Defectives.....	Augusta

*Appropriation for Negro Reformatory*

There is need of the county making an appropriation to the Richmond County Reformatory for negro boys—a private institution with inadequate income.

Submitted by:

COMMITTEE ON CHILD WELFARE,

MRS. MAURICE WALTON, *Chairman*  
MRS. L. S. ARRINGTON  
IRVIN ALEXANDER  
MRS. H. P. BURUM  
MRS. MORAGNE FLEMING  
MRS. ASBURY HULL  
MRS. WILLARD LEWIS  
HARCOURT WALLER

Unanimously approved and adopted by the Executive Committee of The Survey.

JOHN SYLVESTER, *Chairman*  
CARTER TAYLOR, *Secretary*

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## Report Number Four

# Report *of* Committee *on* Education

Augusta has enjoyed the reputation of having the most progressive school system in Georgia. Shall our city drop behind, or keep pace with the march of progress? Read the facts about Augusta schools. See what The Survey Committee says about bond-issues.



### OUTLINE OF THE REPORT

- SECTION I. Richmond County School Problems.
  - SECTION II. Present School Buildings in Augusta.
  - SECTION III. Recommendations With Respect to White School Buildings.
  - SECTION IV. Schools for Colored Children.
  - SECTION V. Special Classes—Mental Hygiene Problems.
  - SECTION VI. Public Library.
  - SECTION VII. School Financing.
-

TO THE TRUSTEES

J. B. WHITE FOUNDATION:

A large part of the data submitted in the report of your Committee on "Education" has been taken from the two surveys recently made of the Richmond County School System. One of these surveys was made by Strayer & Englehardt, of Columbia University, and the other was made by the State Board of Education. In some instances extracts from the Strayer & Englehardt survey have been quoted verbatim.

The State Board of Education has given splendid co-operation in preparing this report, Mr. J. O. Martin, one of the State Supervisors of Public Education, having spent several days working with our Committee.

The Richmond County Board of Education, and Mr. Lawton B. Evans, County Superintendent of Education, have been most co-operative, and have gone to a great deal of trouble to enable your Committee to understand the educational problems of Augusta and Richmond County.

Our report, as submitted herewith, has been carefully studied and approved by the State Department of Education and the Executive Committee of The Augusta Survey.

THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION,

MRS. HERBERT W. CLARK, *Chairman*  
DR. H. J. BAKER  
MRS. A. H. BRENNER  
REV. J. J. LANGSTON  
CLIFFORD T. SEGO  
MRS. JOHN F. STURMAN  
MRS. JOHN W. WALKER  
DR. G. A. PRESTON  
MRS. ASBURY HULL

*Assisted By:*

J. O. MARTIN, *State Supervisor, State Department of Education.*  
GEORGE D. STRAYER, } *Columbia University, New York City.*  
N. L. ENGLEHARDT, }

## SECTION I.

### RICHMOND COUNTY SCHOOL PROBLEMS

The population of Augusta is approximately five-sixths of the population of the entire county. The total population of the county in 1920 was 63,692. The population of Augusta alone was 52,548.

#### *Growth Since 1870*

Since 1870 the total population of the county has been increasing by smaller percentages each succeeding decade. From 1870 to 1880, the percentage of increase was 35%. From 1910 to 1920 there was an increase of only eight and two-tenths per cent. The amount of territory included in the city limits has been increased since the census of 1910, making it impossible to arrive at accurate figures as to percentage of increase of population in the city proper and in the rural districts.

#### *Urban and Rural Population Since 1910*

Part of the growth of the city of Augusta has been at the expense of the rural population of Richmond County. This is clearly seen from the table of "Population by Decades" in the report of the Housing Committee (Report No. 4). The population increase in the entire county from 1910 to 1920 was eight and two-tenths per cent. During the same period, the city of Augusta has increased in population 28%. This 28% increase is partially due, however, to the extension of the city boundaries. During the same decade the population growth in the State of Georgia has been 11%. The tendency in Richmond County toward increase in urban population and decrease in rural population follows the general trend of the United States.

#### *The Present School Population*

There were 8,610 pupils in average daily attendance in the public schools of Richmond County in the school year of 1921-22. Approximately 7,100 of these were attending school within the city limits and about 1,500 in the rural districts.

In February, 1924, the total public school enrollment of Augusta and Richmond County, was as follows:

	<i>White</i>	<i>Negro</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
City Schools .....	6,137	3,223	9,360
Rural Schools .....	1,172	1,217	2,389
Total.....	7,309	4,440	11,749

The total enrollments of the city by grades for the school year 1922-1923 appears in Table I.

TABLE I.

AUGUSTA'S ELEMENTARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT  
BY GRADES

WHITE AND COLORED SCHOOLS  
SCHOOL YEAR 1922-1923

<i>GRADES</i>	<i>Elementary Schools For White Children</i>	<i>Elementary Schools For Colored Children</i>
Kindergarten .....	492	.....
First Grade .....	850	1,150*
Second Grade .....	703	360
Third Grade .....	651	356
Fourth Grade .....	737	255
Fifth Grade .....	574	266
Sixth Grade .....	472	267
Seventh Grade .....	349	113
Eighth Grade .....	.....	69
Total.....	4,828	2,836

\*Note that 40% of the total enrollment of negro children is in the first grade. This unusual condition of retardation is due mainly to irregular attendance, and to inferior and inadequate school-housing accommodations for the negroes.

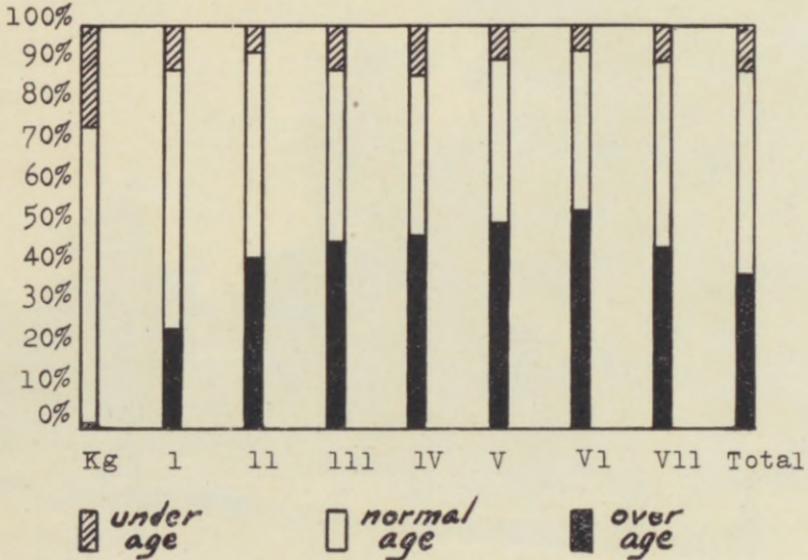


### HILL SCHOOL

The school enrollment has rapidly outgrown the accommodations at this school. The old building at the left was built before the days of school house standardization. It is poorly planned and inadequately lighted. The exits from the second floor do not provide complete safety from fire hazards. The building on the left is temporary in nature, and should not be extended. It is recommended that adequate play-ground be procured for this school, and that a fireproof building be planned early in the building program.

CHART I.

Showing the per cent of white pupils in each grade who are under age, normal age and over age, in the schools of Augusta, Georgia.



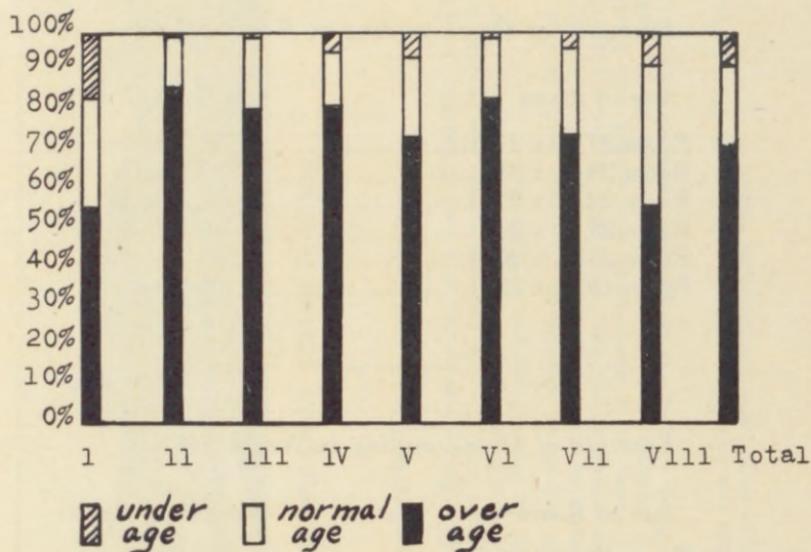
*Retardation in the White Schools*

This Chart shows that in the kindergarten most of the children are of normal age; and that from the first to sixth grade there is a gradual increase in the number of children who are above the expected age for their respective grades. In the sixth grade the number of "over-age children" reaches its highest point, approximately 52% of the sixth grade children being above the standard age for their grade. In the seventh and eighth grades there is a decrease in the number of over-age children.

This condition may indicate the need of "Special Classes" for backward children.

CHART II.

Showing the per cent of colored pupils in each grade who are under age, normal age, and over age in the schools of Augusta, Georgia



*Retardation in the Negro Schools*

This Chart shows that 50% of colored children in the first grade are over-age,—that is, above the expected age for first-grade children. In the second grade, more than 80% are over-age. The average for all eight grades shows that approximately 70% of the negro children are above the expected age for their respective classes.

This condition may indicate the need of more schools and more teachers for negro children. The average number of negro pupils per teacher is 52. The average number of white pupils per teacher is 32.

### *Over-Crowded School Rooms*

Augusta's school building program has not kept pace with the growth in population; and many of the schools, white as well as colored, have become so over-crowded that good teaching is impossible and the health of the children is endangered.

The following examples are illustrative of the unhealthy congested conditions prevailing in many of our elementary schools:

#### *Examples of Over-crowding in White Schools*

<i>Size of Room</i>	<i>Number of Pupils</i>
Room 21 ft. x 27 ft.....	38 Pupils
Room 23 ft. x 31 ft.....	46 Pupils
Room 22 ft. x 22 ft.....	42 Pupils
Room 25 ft. x 20 ft.....	43 Pupils
Room 25 ft. x 20 ft.....	49 Pupils
Room 16 ft. x 25 ft.....	30 Pupils

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#### *Example of Over-crowding in Negro Schools*

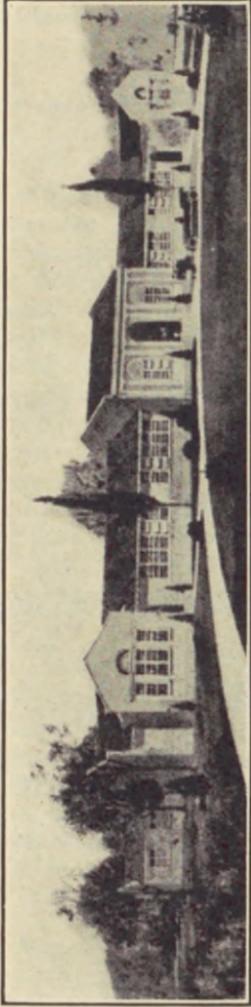
<i>Size of Room</i>	<i>Number of Pupils</i>
Room 15 ft. x 22 ft.....	75 Pupils
Room 24 ft. x 24 ft.....	92 Pupils
Room 20 ft. x 32 ft.....	96 Pupils
Room 20 ft. x 32 ft.....	104 Pupils

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### ONE-STORY SCHOOL BUILDINGS

One-story unit type buildings are now being constructed in place of two-story school buildings. The cost of construction is no greater and there are many points in favor of the one-story type. Among them are the following:

- No Fire Hazard.
- Less Noise.
- Less Danger of Physical Injury to Children.
- More Convenient.



MODEL ONE-STORY SCHOOL BUILDING

#### CAVE SPRING CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL

The Consolidated School at Cave Spring was erected at a cost of \$60,000. School bonds for the building were voted by the people with only nine opposing votes. The building is located on nine acres of land and contains a most beautiful school yard and athletic field. The plans were carefully studied and approved by the State Department of Education.

The building is of brick, tile and stucco construction. It covers nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  acres of ground and contains 30 rooms with 18 large class rooms. It has an auditorium with a seating capacity of 1,000. The building has rooms for agriculture and home economics. It also contains cloak rooms, lockers, rest room and a library room. It is steam-heated and lighted with electricity. The building is equipped with sanitary drinking fountains, and the water supply for the building comes from one of the finest springs in North Georgia, the spring from which the town of Cave Spring derives its name.

The 225 pupils who live within two miles of the school walk, and the 275 who live from two to ten miles are transported in large roomy three-ton passenger trucks.

## SECTION II.

## THE PRESENT SCHOOL BUILDINGS OF AUGUSTA

*Present Plant*

At the end of the school year 1922-1923, the white school enrollment of the city of Augusta was distributed among thirteen schools. Eleven of these schools were used for elementary purposes and two for high school purposes.

TABLE II.—*White School Enrollment (City) By Schools*  
(February, 1924)

<i>Name of School</i>	<i>Feb. Enrollment</i>	<i>No. of Teachers</i>
Houghton .....	640	18
Central .....	288	9
Davidson .....	527	18
John Milledge .....	1,161	35*
Woodlawn .....	1,044	29
Hill .....	277	9
Monte Sano .....	279	10
Turpin Hill .....	48	2
King Mill .....	161	5
Sibley .....	81	3
D'Antignac .....	334	10
Totals.....	4,840	148
		and 8 Supervis. Prins.
Tubman .....	728	35
Academy .....	569	23
Totals.....	1,297	58
		and 2 Prins.
Total white enrollment .....	6,137	

\*This includes Training School Teachers, and four Specials.

*Size of Schools*

More than one-half of the elementary schools for white children in Augusta have eight rooms or less. In six out of the eleven elementary school buildings, less than 300 children are enrolled. It is of the utmost importance, if modern elementary schools are to be developed, and if children are to be classified and graded in terms of their ability to move through the elementary school, that larger elementary school plants be provided for the future. In the

larger elementary schools, Woodlawn and John Milledge, it has been found possible to classify children in such manner as to provide for semi-annual promotions. In the three largest elementary schools, a considerable advantage has been gained for the children by organizing them in groups according to the rate with which they can cover the courses provided.

In the future, these advantages should be gained for all children of the city by building, in so far as it is possible, fewer and larger elementary school buildings.

## SCHOOL SITES

### *Standards for Sites*

In planning the new Tubman Girls' High School, the Board of Education of Richmond County chose a most excellent site of approximately 10 acres. This step is in keeping with what other progressive Boards of Education are doing. The city of Atlanta has recently provided a site of 20 acres for a boys' high school, and approximately 90 acres for a girls' high school. In Baltimore, the Board of School Commissioners has recently purchased three high school sites of 12, 36 and 39 acres, respectively. In the city of Winston-Salem, N. C., a site of approximately 75 acres was chosen for its new high school development. Many other cities, such as Harrisburg, Pa., South Bend, Ind., Trenton, N. J., and Greensboro, N. C., have also deemed it essential to acquire sites of 10 acres or more for their junior as well as their senior high school buildings. In all of these cities, elementary school sites of from four to seven acres have been acquired for their new school development.

### *Present Conditions*

In Augusta, the sites thus far acquired, with the exception of the Tubman High School and the new Monte Sano School, must be considered below standard. That the need for play space has been recognized is evidenced by the fact that schools like the Davidson, Woodlawn and D'Antignac are utilizing space neither owned nor controlled by the Board of Education.

### *Outstanding Defects in Augusta's School Buildings*

Augusta's school buildings, with the exception of Tubman High School and the Houghton, John Milledge and Woodlawn Schools, represent so little in investment that it is not surprising to find that they are defective.

### *Fire Protection*

Recent school fires in Georgia, South Carolina and other States, and the attendant loss of life, have re-emphasized the extreme need for housing school children under conditions where every safeguard

against fire has been provided. A wooden building like the Davidson or Hill School, and a brick building like the Central School, with its highly combustible interior, would burn very rapidly if fire should once start. All children would have difficulty in making their exit, even though fire escapes are provided and fire drills are frequently held. The fire escapes which have been attached to these buildings may not offer safe passage, because they run past windows which are not protected with fire-resisting wire glass.

### *Fireproof Stairways*

The stairways are also of a rapid-burning type in such buildings as the Davidson, Central and other schools. Children passing down these stairways in a time of danger are led directly into the main corridors, frequently at the points of greatest danger. The stairways are open construction, making a flue for the rapid passage of fire. The long stairs which form one continuous flight from floor to floor, such as are found in the Davidson School, are particularly dangerous for the passage of children in case of panic. An additional element of danger is added, as they are not equipped with handrails to provide against falling.

In all future construction, if buildings of more than one story are built, it is recommended that stairways be made of fireproof materials and be placed in fireproof, smokeproof stairwells. These stairwells are entered from other parts of the building through a partition constructed of steel and wire glass with self-closing, fireproof doors. All such modern stairways lead directly out of doors, thus giving the child a sense of complete safety as soon as he enters upon the stairway.

### *Heating and Ventilating*

Augusta has experimented with indirect heating in two of its school buildings. This system has proved unsatisfactory, and in both cases direct heating has been substituted. In some of the buildings, stoves are found in each of the classrooms. In one building, the principal reported that in cold weather an oil heater was placed in each classroom in order to give adequate heat. In the future, it is recommended that direct heat be supplied throughout the building from a central steam heating plant, and that the classrooms be ventilated through the windows.



#### HOUGHTON SCHOOL—HOUSEHOLD ARTS LABORATORY

Augusta should be congratulated upon maintaining classes in Domestic Science, Domestic Art and Manual Training. All modern school systems maintain such classes, and Augusta would be taking a backward step if she abolished them.

### *Sanitary Facilities*

In most of the Augusta school buildings, the toilets are poorly constructed and unsanitary. In all new buildings of more than one story, toilets for girls and boys should be provided on each classroom floor. No toilets should be placed in basements. In each case, they should be flooded with light, equipped with modern sanitary fixtures, and furnished with floors and walls of non-absorbent materials.

### *Drinking Facilities*

An inadequate number of drinking fountains are provided within the school buildings of Augusta. On the playgrounds, on the contrary, drinking fountains have been installed which serve the purpose quite adequately. In new structures, drinking fountains should be placed in the corridors and so distributed throughout the building that it will be possible for children to get a drink without going out into the yard.

## CLASSROOMS

### *Standards*

In a standard elementary classroom, fifteen square feet of floor space and two hundred cubic feet of air space are allowed each child. The room is lighted with windows to the left of the children. A ratio of 20 per cent between floor and window area is required so that an adequate amount of light may be provided at each child's desk. The bank of windows on the left of the classroom should reach from the rear of the classroom to a point six or seven feet distant from the front wall.

### *Size of Classrooms*

In 25 per cent of the classrooms in Augusta less than 15 square feet of floor area is provided per child; in 44 per cent of the classrooms, less than 200 cubic feet of air is provided per child.

### *Lighting*

In approximately 70 per cent of the classrooms, the window area is less than the standard required for proper lighting. In very many of these rooms, the windows are also improperly placed.

### *Auditoriums*

In several of the buildings containing auditoriums, these rooms have been provided on the second or third floor. This should never be done on account of the danger of panic in case of fire, and because an auditorium ought to be easily available for community use. In modern school buildings, auditoriums are always placed on the ground floor.

### *Health Service*

If the physical well-being of the school children is to be provided for, a room devoted to this service should be supplied in every building. The space required is that of an ordinary classroom divided into a room used by the nurse, a room used by the physician who makes the examinations and a space provided for a dentist. Careful physical examinations should be provided. Examinations should be followed by recommendations to parents for treatment and by visits from nurses to the homes of the children where treatment is not provided without presenting the case personally to their attention. Such service will bring returns in health and happiness to the children of the community far beyond the cost involved.

### *Libraries*

With the exception of the Tubman High School, which has an excellent library, very meagre facilities are provided in the Augusta schools for the use of books and periodicals by children. Every modern school should have a space devoted to library purposes. Children should be taught to consult reference books and should, by virtue of the opportunity provided in the school, form the habit of reading good books.

### *Important Auxiliary Services*

The Augusta schools have shown their enterprise in maintaining several auxiliary activities.

There are ten Kindergartens, with an enrollment of 500 children, under the care of 23 teachers.

In the white schools there are seven school kitchens and sewing rooms in which 700 girls receive instruction in home economics under a corps of four teachers.

In the negro schools there are four kitchens, sewing rooms, and laundry rooms, in which 500 pupils receive instruction in home economics under the supervision of nine teachers. All the pupils above the fifth grade receive instruction in these departments, averaging an hour and a half per week in the white schools, and five hours and a half in the colored schools.

There are four school shops in which the boys of the fifth, sixth and seventh grades receive instruction in manual training, averaging an hour and a half per week per pupil. There are three teachers in charge of this work.

The Board of Education also contributes liberally to support of playgrounds. In conjunction with the City Council and the Community Service Organization, four playgrounds are maintained, with four trained playground directors in charge.

The Board of Education also maintains three night schools for white illiterates and two night schools for negro illiterates among the adult population. During any one year about 100 illiterates are taught to read and write in the night schools, and started on their way to self-improvement.

### SECTION III.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS WITH RESPECT TO WHITE SCHOOL BUILDINGS

**These recommendations are submitted as a goal towards which to work, and not with the thought that they can be carried out immediately.**

##### *Houghton School*

This building is rated as the best elementary school building in the city.

##### *Central School*

This building should be abandoned for school purposes as soon as possible. It can, with a minimum cost, be put into satisfactory condition for use as an administration building, and could be retained for this purpose.

##### *Richmond Academy*

The Richmond Academy should be moved to a new site and accommodated in a new building as soon as the site can be acquired and the building erected.

##### *Davidson School*

This building is inadequate in practically every particular. A new school should be erected east of the present structure. As soon as the new building is erected, the present Davidson School should be torn down and the space thus provided used as a playground for the children in the new school.

##### *D'Antignac School*

This site should be enlarged to include five acres and a new elementary school erected upon it. As soon as this building is erected the present D'Antignac School building should be torn down and the space upon which it stands added to the playground of the new school.

##### *Woodlawn School*

It is recommended that the Board of Education endeavor to acquire for permanent use the five-acre tract on Fifteenth Street, opposite the Woodlawn School, so that the children of this school may continue to have an adequate play space.

##### *John Milledge School*

One of the largest and best equipped school buildings in the city.

### *Sibley and King Mill Schools*

It is recommended that these schools be abandoned as soon as new buildings are available, and as soon as re-districting makes possible such relief of the John Milledge School as will permit of the accommodation in it of the children from these schools.

### *Hill School*

The present structures on the Hill School site have little to recommend them. A new building should be built upon an enlarged site for the children of this region.

### *Monte Sano School*

A new building is being erected for the Monte Sano School. It is strongly recommended that additional land be purchased to the south of the site already acquired so as to provide adequate playground, not only for the children now attending the school, but for those who will be found in it when the complete building is erected, and as the region in which it is placed grows in population.

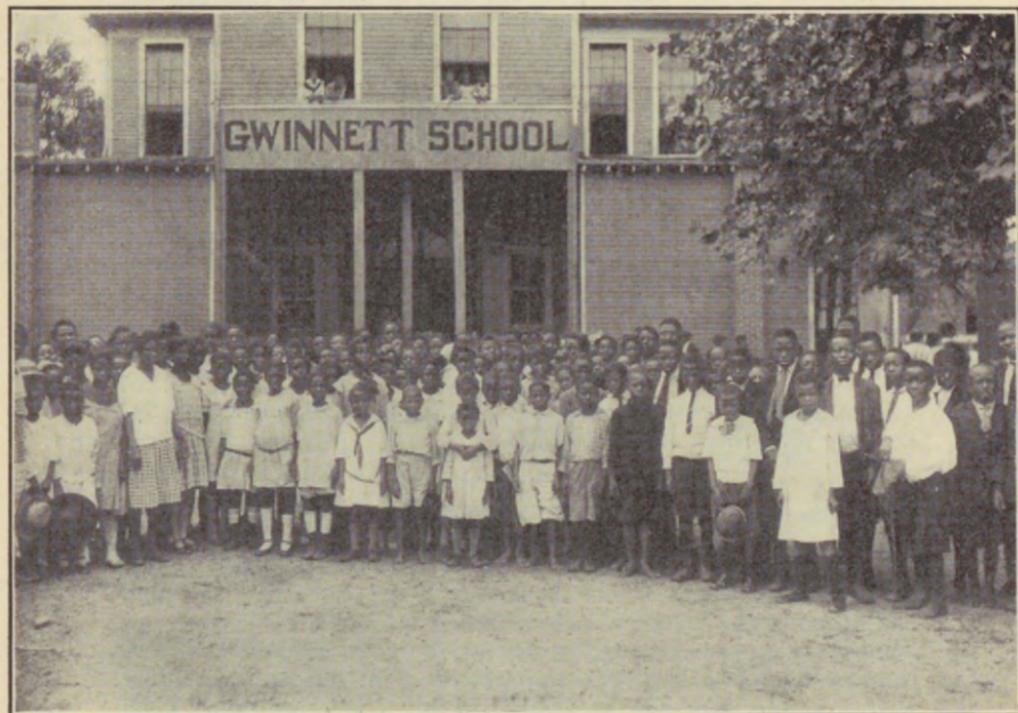
### *Tubman High School*

This building must be enlarged in order to accommodate the increasing girls' high school population.

### *Bond Issue Necessary*

These improvements cannot be made without spending money. The only logical way to obtain money for a large school building and improvement program such as this, is through a bond issue. A bond issue is generally recognized as the most equitable way to raise money for school building purposes. The burden of building would, in this way, not be placed on any one generation. Each generation would pay its proportionate share of room rent.

The Executive Committee recommends successive bond issues, each of a moderate amount, to finance specific school projects.



### GWINNETT SCHOOL

Part of the approximately 1,000 pupils enrolled in this school. The limited quarters and small play-ground make half-day sessions necessary for all children.

## SECTION IV.

## SCHOOLS FOR COLORED CHILDREN

The greatest present need, in the development of the educational program for negro children, is for more school buildings. There are in the city of Augusta 6,916 negro children of school age. The total number of negro children enrolled in the public schools and the total number attending the three private negro schools is 5,040. Thus we see that 1,876 negro children of school age are not in school.

It is not surprising that Augusta has 4,000 negro illiterates, nor that 90 per cent of the cases in our police courts and penal institutions are negroes.

At the present time there are not sufficient negro school buildings in the city to accommodate negro children. Augusta must recognize the necessity of providing school space for this class of citizens.

TABLE IV.  
NEGRO PUBLIC SCHOOL ENROLLMENT (CITY)  
BY SCHOOLS

<i>School</i>	<i>Enrollment</i> (Feb. 1924)	<i>Teachers</i>
First Ward Colored.....	393	11
Second Ward .....	373	6
Shiloh .....	226	3
Gwinnett .....	1,092	17
Nellieville .....	600	9
Weed .....	423	8
Fifth Ward .....	116	2
Totals.....	3,223	56

and 2 Supervis. Prins.

*Negro Children of School Age and Negro Children  
Attending School*

Total Negro Children of School Age (U. S. Census.)	████████████████████	6,916
Negro Children in All Schools	████████████████████	5,040
	In Public School, 3,223	In Private Schools, 1,817

This Chart shows that there are in Augusta 6,916 negro children of school age; and that only 5,040 of them are attending schools. Thus 1,876 negro children of school age are not enrolled in any school, public or private.

It should be remembered, too, that of the 5,040 negro children on the rolls of the public schools or private schools, many do not attend regularly. Negro children attend school less regularly than white children. This is because of economic conditions, and because there is no School-Attendance-Officer for negro children.

## SECTION V.

### SPECIAL CLASSES—MENTAL HYGIENE PROBLEMS

On account of a very large number of problem children, such as tuberculars, incorrigibles, mental defectives, etc., it is recommended that a careful study be made to decide whether "*special classes*" would not be useful in the city school system. These special classes would provide individual attention and specialized training for problem children.

#### *No Additional Expense*

Experience of other cities which have adopted the plan of "*special classes*," indicates that such classes can be arranged without extra cost to the school board. The reason for this is readily understood when one considers that the children placed in these "*special classes*" relieve the congestion at other sources, and consequently releases teachers for assignment to this special work.

#### *Mental Hygiene Problems*

An attempt has been made by the Survey Committee to discover the extent of the Mental Hygiene problems in the Augusta Public Schools. The following questionnaire was sent to each grade teacher in the schools through the kindness of Mr. Lawton B. Evans, Superintendent:

"The purpose of this questionnaire is to determine the number of children in your class who are Mental Hygiene problems. In other words, we wish to know how many children have developed habits of behavior which are interfering with their progress in school, or likely to interfere with their progress in later life.

"Such habits, include shyness, restlessness, inattention, pugnacity, truancy or frequent absence without sufficient cause, peculiarities of speech, inability to 'get on' with other children, grimacing, muscular twitching and jerking, nervousness, frequent crying, fears, petty stealing, sleepiness, evidence of being spoiled, and others which will occur to you. In addition, list those children whom you believe to be mentally defective.

"Report each case one time only to avoid duplication. The last name of each case is not necessary. Hand your report to the principal by May 1st, who will forward it to the Superintendent. This inquiry is a part of the City Survey now in progress. In order to be valuable, it must be exhaustive, and include every grade in the city white schools."

### *Results Have No Scientific Value*

The results of this questionnaire are presented herewith. The table shows the number of Mental Hygiene problems listed by the teachers in five of the Augusta schools. It must be remembered that this is a purely subjective presentation of the problem, and that none of these children have been expertly examined or classified. The value of this data is that it presents the teacher's own view of the problem. No claim is made that these figures have any scientific value. In Table I. the types of problems presented have been grouped in five more or less related groups. The first group, including those conditions which are probably psychoneurotic in origin. The second group are those cases which are likely to present delinquency problems later on. The third group, those cases that show poor adjustment to school life, the cause of which is not obvious. The fourth group includes peculiarities of speech and hearing, many are probably on a physical basis. The fifth group includes the retarded individuals and defectives, and the sixth group includes all other types. The striking thing in this table is the number of cases reported by the teachers.

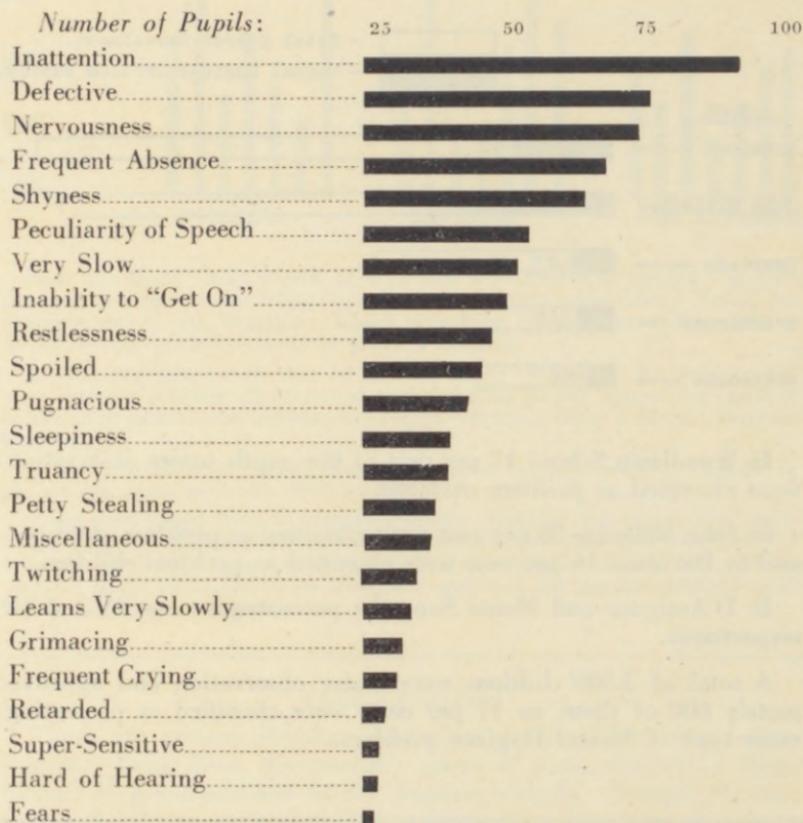
TABLE NO. V.

- GROUP I. Cases likely to develop nervous disorders.  
 GROUP II. Cases likely to present delinquency problems later on.  
 GROUP III. Cases showing poor adjustment to school life.  
 GROUP IV. Peculiarities of speech and hearing.  
 GROUP V. Defectives.  
 GROUP VI. Miscellaneous problems.

	S C H O O L S				
GROUP I. <i>Cases likely to develop nervous disorders.</i>	Wood-lawn	Davidson	John Milledge	D'Antignac	Monte Sano
Nervousness .....	12	8	22	12	8
Frequent crying .....	3	0	0	3	0
Grimacing .....	2	1	1	3	0
Twitching .....	4	1	5	1	2
Inability to "get on" with others .....	5	5	16	0	5
Fears .....	1	0	0	0	0
Super-sensitive .....	3	0	0	0	0
Shyness .....	12	9	16	11	2
TOTAL GROUP I.....	42	24	60	30	17
GROUP II. <i>Cases likely to present delinquency problems later on:</i>					
Frequent absence .....	12	3	30	11	0
Truancy .....	12	5	.....	.....	.....
Petty stealing .....	4	0	9	2	1
Pugnacious .....	10	1	7	3	3
TOTAL GROUP II.....	38	9	46	16	4
GROUP III. <i>Cases showing poor adjustment to school life:</i>					
Inattention .....	23	16	29	8	10
Restlessness .....	26	4	.....	.....	.....
Sleepiness .....	4	7	6	0	1
Spoiled .....	6	8	11	1	1
TOTAL GROUP III.....	59	35	46	9	12
GROUP IV. <i>Peculiarities of speech and hearing:</i>					
Peculiarity of speech.....	15	9	7	6	1
Deaf—Poor hearing .....	3	0	0	0	0
TOTAL GROUP IV.....	18	9	7	6	1
GROUP V. <i>Defectives.</i>					
Learns very slowly.....	11	1	.....	.....	.....
Very slow .....	16	3	10	3	1
Retarded .....	0	5	.....	.....	.....
Defective .....	10	22	15	10	9
TOTAL GROUP V.....	37	31	25	13	10
GROUP VI. <i>Miscellaneous</i>					
	6	7	3	0	0
Total.....	200	115	187	74	44

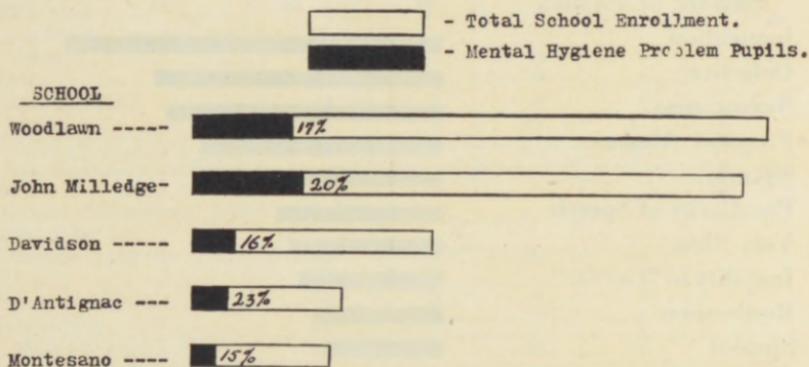
*Mental Hygiene Problems of School Children as Reported by Five  
White Schools in Augusta*

TOTAL PUPILS UNDER OBSERVATION..... 3,514  
Total Mental Hygiene Problems Reported..... 620



Most of these abnormalities, reported by the teachers, are closely related to problems of Mental Hygiene, and can be gradually corrected in "Special Classes" for problem children.

PERCENTAGE OF MENTAL HYGIENE PROBLEM CHILDREN  
REPORTED BY FIVE WHITE SCHOOLS



In Woodlawn School 17 per cent of the pupils under observation were classified as problem children.

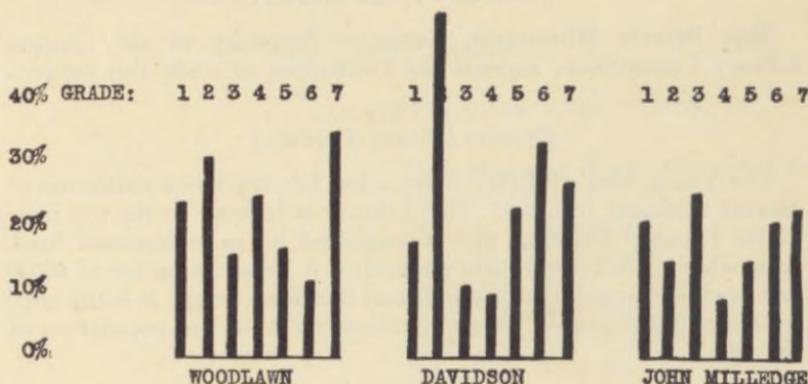
In John Milledge 20 per cent were classified as problem children; and in Davidson 16 per cent were classified as problem children.

In D'Antignac and Monte Sano the percentages were 23 and 15 respectively.

A total of 3,500 children were under observation and approximately 600 of these, or 17 per cent, were classified as presenting some type of Mental Hygiene problem.

PERCENTAGE OF MENTAL HYGIENE PROBLEM CHILDREN,  
BY GRADES, REPORTED BY THREE WHITE SCHOOLS

PER-  
CENT.



From the above Chart it will be seen that the number of problem children does not decrease, as one might expect, as the children grow older. Notice, for example, that in the Woodlawn School more than 30 per cent of the children in the seventh grade are listed as problem children.

In Davidson School more than 50 per cent of the children in the second grade were listed as problem children, and approximately 33 per cent of the children in the sixth grade were likewise considered abnormal from a Mental Hygiene standpoint.

In the John Milledge School there were almost as many problem children in the seventh grade as in the third grade.

These facts would seem to indicate that the situation does not correct itself. These problem children make heavy demands upon the time and energy of the teacher. By classifying and segregating them into "*special classe*," the problem children could be helped in an individual way, and the normal children could be advanced more rapidly.

### CONCLUSIONS

There are certain obvious conclusions to be drawn from these figures. First, from the teacher's point of view, there is a large Mental Hygiene problem in the Augusta schools. Second, the majority of children presenting Mental Hygiene problems are at present in the first, second and third grades. Third, children presenting Mental Hygiene problems are on an average one and one-half years older than the expected age for their grades.

From these conclusions, it seems clear that we have a problem which needs attention, and which could be treated either by particular attention to children in the first, second and third grades, or by particular attention to all children more than a year back of their expected grades.

SECTION VI.  
PUBLIC LIBRARY

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*(Summary of the Report)*

Miss Beverly Wheatcroft, Executive Secretary of the Georgia Library Commission, assisted the Committee to study this subject.

*Present Library Facilities*

The Young Men's Library Association Library has a collection of several thousand volumes. This Library is located on the top floor of the Leonard Building, and is supported by an endowment fund, from which it receives \$2,500 annually. A subscription fee of \$2.00 per year is charged, and it was found that the Library is being used by about 1,200 people, or approximately 2% of the population of the city.

Mrs. J. M. Johnson, Librarian, is doing good work. She has one part-time assistant to help her.

*The Tubman High School Library*

The Tubman High School Library is well organized, and has a collection of about 1,000 volumes. This Library is for use of high school pupils, and is in charge of Mrs. Stanard Owens, a trained librarian.

*Libraries for Special Groups*

The Episcopal Church conducts the West End Free Library. This Library is used largely by the mill people.

*General Conclusions*

It is clear to every one who has taken any interest in the library facilities of Augusta, that the present library facilities are inadequate, that there is need of a free public library to serve all classes, and that the Young Men's Library Association may well be the nucleus for such a Public Library.

*Recommendations*

1. The Committee recommends that the Executive Committee of The Survey go on record as recognizing the need of a Free Public Library for Augusta, and as naming this as one of the goals towards which the city should work. The real need, of course, is for an adequate building for the Library.

2. The Committee further recommends that a committee be appointed to consider the advisability of asking the city and county to make a small annual appropriation to supplement the endowment fund of the Young Men's Library Association, so that the present Library may become a Free Public Library, and serve all of the people. Such a committee could be appointed by the Central Council of Social Agencies.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION,

MRS. HERBERT W. CLARK, *Chairman*  
DR. H. J. BAKER  
MRS. A. H. BRENNER  
REV. J. J. LANGSTON  
CLIFFORD SEGO  
MRS. JOHN F. STURMAN  
MRS. JOHN W. WALKER  
DR. G. A. PRESTON  
MRS. ASBURY HULL

Assisted By:

J. O. MARTIN, *State Supervisor, State Department of Education.*  
GEORGE D. STRAYER, } *Columbia University, New York.*  
N. L. ENGLEHARDT, }

Unanimously approved and adopted by the Executive Committee of The Augusta Survey.

JOHN SYLVESTER, *Chairman*  
CARTER TAYLOR, *Secretary*

## SECTION VII.

### SCHOOL FINANCING AND SCHOOL COSTS IN RICHMOND COUNTY

(From The Strayer-Englehardt Survey)

This section is taken, with some omissions, from the Survey made by Strayer and Englehardt. It is printed only for the information it contains. The Committee does not desire at this time to either endorse or oppose any of the propositions set forth herein; but merely to provide another source of information on school financing.

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## SECTION VIII.

### SCHOOL FINANCING AND SCHOOL COSTS IN RICHMOND COUNTY

Richmond County is a single unit in the administration of school finances. In 1920, approximately 83 per cent of the total population of the county was in the city of Augusta. Last year, 82 per cent of the number of pupils in average daily attendance went to school in Augusta, and approximately 86 per cent of the total disbursements of the Board of Education for school purposes was expended upon the schools within the city.

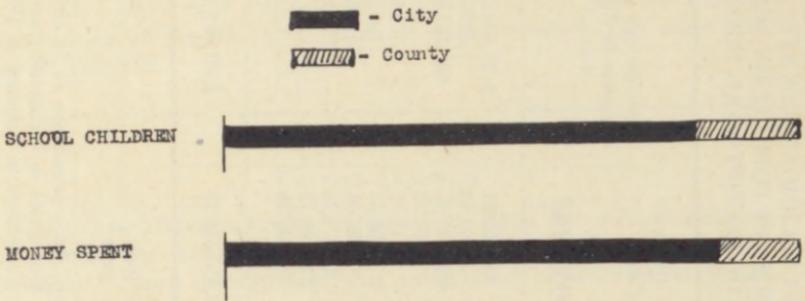
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#### *School Revenues in Richmond County*

The receipts for all school purposes in Richmond County for 1921-1922 were \$587,061.52. This amount is about 55 per cent as much as the average receipts for school purposes in thirty-four comparable cities. The parts of the total amounts which were received from each of various sources are shown in TABLE I.

CHART I.

*Showing the Percentage of School Children From the City and County, and the Percentage of School Money Spent on the City Schools and County Schools*



The above chart shows that in Richmond County 82% of the total number of pupils went to school in Augusta, and 18% went to school in the county, and that 86% of the total disbursements of the Board of Education for school purposes was expended upon schools within the city, and 14% upon the schools of the county. This indicates a fairly well-balanced allotment of funds.

TABLE I.—RECEIPTS FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES IN RICHMOND COUNTY AND THIRTY-FOUR CITIES OF THIRTY-SEVEN TO SIXTY-SEVEN THOUSAND POPULATION SCHOOL YEAR, 1921-1922  
SOURCES OF RECEIPTS ARE INDICATED

	Receipts for School Purposes in Thirty-Four Cities		Receipts for School Purposes in Richmond County	Percentage of Receipts from each Source in Thirty-Four Cities		Percentage of Receipts from each Source in Richmond Co.
	TOTAL	AVERAGE		Entire Receipts	Exclusive of Borrowed Money	
State .....	\$ 3,498,674.98	\$ 102,902.21	\$ 93,156.78	9.06	12.59	15.87
Federal Government .....	64,649.06	1,901.44	1,489.91	0.17	0.23	0.25
County and Local Taxes .....	22,111,218.94	650,329.97	486,181.82	57.26	79.58	82.82
Sale of Property .....	69,957.81	2,057.58	.....	0.18	0.25	0.00
Tuition .....	299,611.96	8,812.12	3,571.68	0.78	1.08	0.61
Rentals .....	25,715.17	756.33	126.00	0.07	0.09	0.02
Interest .....	108,292.19	3,185.06	1,812.00	0.28	0.39	0.31
Miscellaneous .....	1,607,494.89	47,279.26	723.33	4.16	5.79	0.12
Sale of Bonds .....	10,151,948.16	299,586.71	.....	26.29	.....	0.00
Loans .....	674,814.85	19,847.50	.....	1.75	.....	0.00
<b>TOTAL RECEIPTS</b> .....	<b>\$38,612,378.01</b>	<b>\$1,136,658.18</b>	<b>\$587,061.52</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Average population of 34 cities in 1920 .....

Richmond County's population in 1920 .....

Augusta's population in 1920 .....

Average number of pupils of average daily attendance in 34 cities in 1921-1922 .....

Number of pupils in average daily attendance in Richmond County in 1921-1922 .....

Number of pupils in average daily attendance in Augusta in 1921-1922 .....

49,433

63,692

52,548

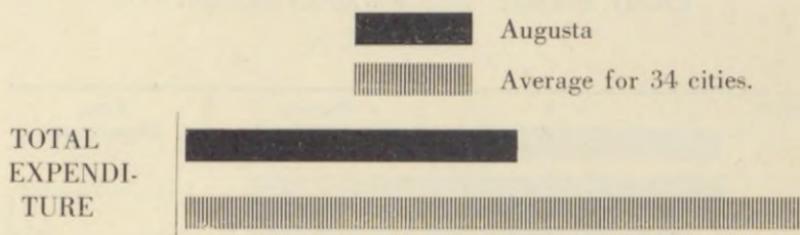
7,810

8,610

7,103

## CHART II.

### *Augusta School Expenses Compared With Expenses of Thirty-Four Other Cities the Size of Augusta*



This chart shows that Richmond County spends less for school purposes than the average of 34 other cities. The figures presented in TABLE I show that Augusta spent \$587,062, and that the average expenditure of the 34 other cities of approximately the same size, was \$1,135,658.

### *Current Expenses*

The expenditures actually necessary to keep the school running throughout the year are grouped under the heading of *Current Expenses*. Since expenditures for permanent improvements to the school plant fluctuate in amount from year to year, one may logically expect to find wide variations in the total expenditures for school purposes. Current expenses should be much more constant than total expenditures among school systems of the same size or those having approximately equal educational loads to carry. Every school system faces much the same problem of supplying teachers and supervisors, keeping buildings in repair, providing janitors and fuel, and of meeting the other necessary expenses of actually maintaining the school system. Nevertheless, we find the current expense per pupil in these cities to range all the way from \$44 to nearly \$124.

TABLE II. shows that the middle 50 per cent of these cities have current expenses per pupil between \$70 and \$99. The upper half of them expend more than \$81 per pupil in the actual running of their school systems. In Richmond County the corresponding figure is \$59.39. Only Cicero, Ill., Springfield, Mo., and Winston-Salem, N. C., expend smaller amounts per pupil in average daily attendance. **Thirty-four of the thirty-eight cities expend a greater amount per pupil than does the city of Augusta.**

TABLE II.

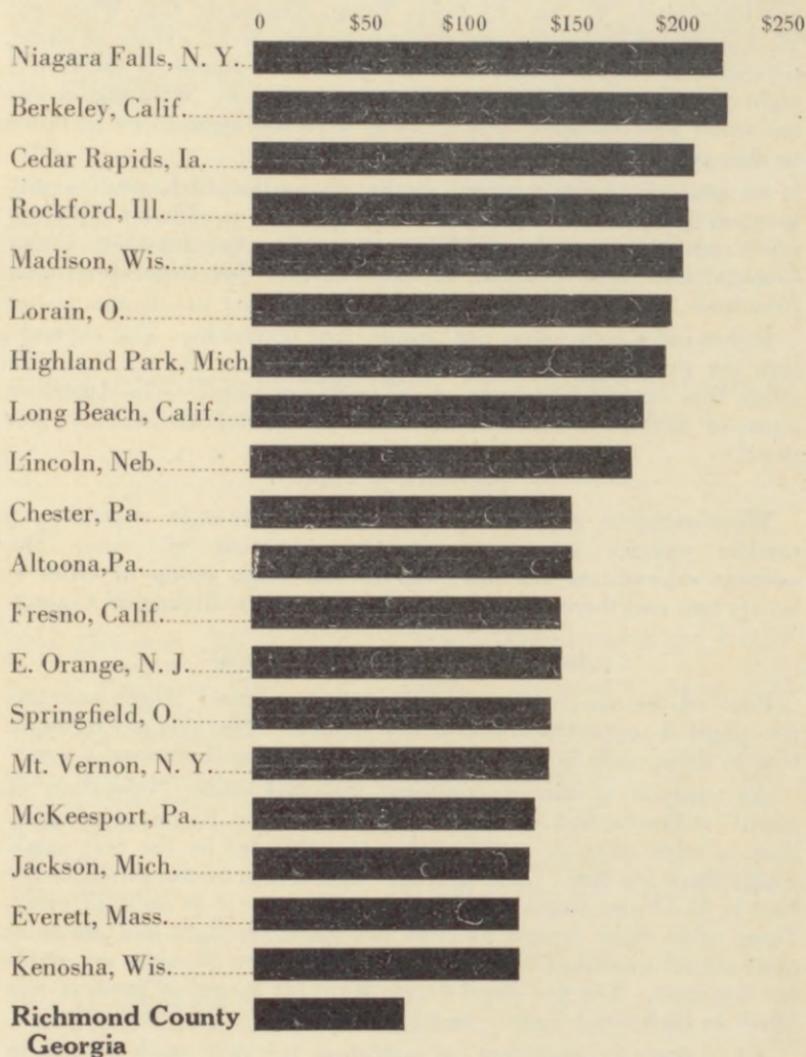
EXPENDITURES PER PUPIL IN AVERAGE DAILY  
ATTENDANCE RICHMOND COUNTY AND THIRTY-  
EIGHT CITIES. 37,000-67,000 POPULATION,  
1921-1922

CITIES	Population in 1920	No. of pupils in average daily attendance	Current Expenditures		Total Expenditures	
			TOTAL	Per pupil in average daily attendance	TOTAL	Per pupil in average daily attendance
Altoona, Pa. ....	60,331	9,133	\$ 643,225.39	\$ 70.43	\$1,313,714.55	\$143.84
Berkeley, Calif. ....	56,036	9,367	1,157,129.52	123.53	2,000,774.16	213.60
Brockton, Mass. ....	66,254	10,478	831,543.06	79.36	976,512.80	93.20
Cedar Rapids, Iowa .....	45,566	7,552	668,453.44	85.51	1,519,400.01	201.19
Charleston, W. Va. ....	39,608	7,055	475,237.84	67.36	650,977.31	92.27
Chelsea, Mass. ....	43,184	7,392	492,676.27	66.65	552,811.27	74.79
Chester, Pa. ....	58,030	6,364	401,830.02	63.14	924,552.32	145.28
Cicero, Ill. ....	44,995	6,813	345,551.24	50.72	716,580.96	105.18
Davenport, Iowa .....	56,727	7,770	803,817.20	103.45	889,620.95	114.49
East Orange, N. J. ....	50,710	7,437	780,101.39	104.89	1,040,658.60	139.93
Evanston (D. No. 75) Ill. ....	37,234	3,048	303,796.56	99.67	345,708.65	113.42
Everett, Mass. ....	40,120	7,720	540,330.81	69.99	924,008.24	119.69
Fresno, Calif. ....	45,086	10,888	1,157,014.95	106.27	1,537,358.77	141.20
Highland Park, Mich. ....	46,499	6,512	997,390.97	153.16	1,214,807.73	186.55
Jackson, Mich. ....	48,374	6,711	544,208.98	81.09	838,404.18	125.08
Joliet, Ill. ....	38,442	5,942	508,693.89	85.87	655,561.46	110.66
Kenosha, Wis. ....	40,472	6,479	584,407.33	90.20	765,551.89	118.16
Lansing, Mich. ....	57,327	9,208	707,374.39	76.82	1,041,222.56	113.08
Lincoln, Neb. ....	54,948	10,559	931,988.06	88.26	1,800,803.54	170.55
Long Beach, Calif. ....	55,593	11,819	1,166,616.85	98.71	2,089,225.64	176.77
Lorain, Ohio ....	37,295	6,521	497,883.20	76.35	1,227,035.64	188.17
McKeesport, Pa. ....	46,781	8,271	573,132.82	69.29	1,041,094.67	125.87
Madison, Wis. ....	38,378	6,102	582,839.28	95.52	1,189,375.07	193.92
Melford, Mass. ....	39,038	6,252	470,800.43	75.30	470,800.43	75.30
Mt. Vernon, N. Y. ....	52,726	8,120	917,987.58	113.05	1,080,718.46	133.09
Niagara Falls, N. Y. ....	50,760	7,889	756,392.57	95.88	1,692,467.66	214.54
Oak Park, Ill. (Elem)....	39,858	4,660	377,960.36	81.11	518,184.43	111.20
Passaic, N. J. ....	63,481	10,384	874,925.06	83.29	958,340.25	92.29
Pueblo, Col. (D. No. 1) .....	43,050	3,147	310,132.10	98.55	346,873.51	110.22
Rockford, Ill. ....	65,651	9,538	932,445.33	97.76	1,893,954.41	198.57
San Jose, Calif. ....	39,642	7,261	718,978.40	99.02	801,534.55	110.39
Springfield, Mo. ....	39,631	7,795	412,719.40	52.95	652,062.78	83.65
Springfield, Ohio .....	60,840	9,096	647,931.62	71.23	1,217,000.68	133.80
West Hoboken, N. J. ....	40,074	5,665	445,329.79	78.61	495,960.38	87.55
Wheeling, W. Va. ....	56,208	5,851	489,556.08	83.67	552,841.08	94.49
Winston-Salem, N. C. ....	48,395	7,366	325,462.00	44.18	731,962.00	99.37
Woonsocket, R. I. ....	43,496	4,058	312,703.64	77.06	313,664.22	77.30
York, Pa. ....	47,512	7,461	454,359.75	60.90	625,639.65	83.85
RICHMOND COUNTY .....	63,692	8,610	511,318.25	59.39	568,940.19	66.08
Average .....	48,237	7,494	631,903.74	84.32	978,915.53	130.62
Median .....	.....	.....	.....	81.11	.....	114.49
Middle 50 per cent. ....	.....	.....	.....	69.99	.....	93.20
.....	.....	.....	.....	to 98.95	.....	to
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145.28
RICHMOND COUNTY'S RANK .....	13	11	23	36	31	39

CHART III.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL IN SOME OF THE CITIES  
37,000 to 67,000 POPULATION.

YEAR 1921-1922



### *Other Southern Cities*

In comparing the school expenditures of Richmond County with those of other communities in the United States, it should be recognized that such expenditures tend to be smaller in Southern cities than in any other geographical group. For that reason, these expenditures will be compared not only with those of the thirty-eight comparable cities throughout the whole country, but also with those of the six Southern cities for which such data are available. These cities ranged from 33,000 to 83,000 in population in 1920. They are Charleston, W. Va., El Paso, Texas, Savannah, Ga., Wheeling, W. Va., and Wilmington and Winston-Salem, N. C. Three of these, Charleston, Wheeling and Winston-Salem, are found in the thirty-eight cities between 37,000 and 67,000 population. Wilmington was too small and Savannah and El Paso were too large to be included in this group.

An analysis of instructional service shows that Richmond County is expending only \$3.92 per pupil for supervision. The six Southern cities expend an average of \$4.75 per pupil on this function. Under "supervision" are included all expenditures for supervisors and principals.

Richmond County does not supply free textbooks. The expenditure for this item is only 1 cent per pupil. In the six Southern cities, this expenditure averages 35 cents per pupil. In American cities of 30,000 to 100,000, the textbook expenditure is \$1.24 per pupil.

### *Operation of Plant*

Winston-Salem is the only city of the thirty-eight expending a smaller amount per pupil on the *operation of plant*. The average expenditure for this item in this large group of cities is nearly two and three-quarter times as great as in Richmond County.

### *Augusta Is the Most Economical*

Four of the six Southern cities likewise expend larger amounts per pupil in operating their school plants. The average expenditure in these cities is 30 per cent greater than in Richmond County.

An analysis of the expenditures included under "operation of plant" indicates that the lower expenditures in Richmond County than in other cities is very largely accounted for by the very small expenditure for fuel. The average expenditure of the six cities for fuel is \$1.14 per pupil. In Richmond County it is only 27 cents. These other cities expend 39 cents per pupil for light and power in their school buildings. Richmond expends only 20 cents per pupil for this item. The per pupil expenditure for wages of janitors was \$2.44 in Richmond County and \$2.50 in the six Southern cities.

All of these expenditures for operation are very much greater in other cities of this size in the United States. The per pupil expenditure for janitors' wages is \$5.25; for fuel \$2.67, and for light and

power 68 cents. The warmer climate and the lower wages paid to colored janitors undoubtedly accounts for these differences in a very large measure.

### *Maintenance of Plant*

Under the item of *Maintenance of Plant* is reported all expenditures for repairs about school buildings and grounds, and upon the apparatus and equipment in use in the schools. Richmond County expends approximately 5½ per cent of its current expenses for school purposes upon this one item. Most cities of comparable size spent four and one-third per cent of their current expenses for this function. This percentage is very little affected by the geographical location of cities.

### *Old Buildings Mean Heavy Upkeep*

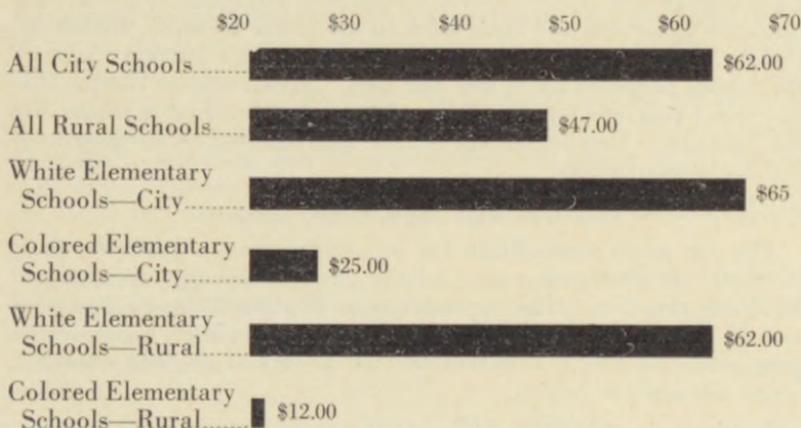
The per pupil expenditure for repairs in the six Southern cities is \$2.50. In the country as a whole, cities of this size spend about \$3.70 for this item. The expenditure in Richmond County last year was \$3.27 per pupil. Only fifteen of the thirty-eight cities whose population are within 15,000 of that of the city of Augusta expend a larger amount per pupil.

TABLE III.  
CURRENT EXPENSES PER PUPIL IN VARIOUS GROUPS OF  
SCHOOLS, RICHMOND COUNTY, GEORGIA,  
1921-1922

GROUP	Pupil Days	Current Expenses	Current Expenses Per Pupil Day	Current Expenses Per Pupil
White Elementary, City.....	719,513	\$259,205.68	\$ .36	\$ 65.21
White Elementary, Rural.....	149,602	51,232.47	.34	61.98
Colored Elementary, City.....	364,351	50,766.24	.14	25.22
Colored Elementary, Rural.....	70,120	6,988.00	.10	11.86
White High School, City.....	201,790	130,912.03	.65	117.42
White High School, Rural.....	16,495	12,213.83	.74	134.02
White Elementary.....	869,115	310,438.15	.36	64.65
Colored Elementary.....	434,471	57,754.24	.13	22.20
White High School.....	218,285	143,125.86	.66	118.68
City Elementary.....	1,083,864	309,971.92	.29	51.76
Rural Elementary.....	219,722	58,220.47	.27	41.12
White Elementary and High Schools City.....	921,303	390,117.71	.42	76.64
White Elementary and High Schools Rural.....	166,097	63,446.30	.38	69.14
All City Schools.....	1,285,654	440,883.95	.34	62.07
All Rural Schools.....	236,217	70,434.30	.30	46.74
All County Schools.....	1,521,871	511,318.25	.34	59.39

CHART IV.

EXPENDITURE PER PUPIL PER YEAR, RICHMOND COUNTY,  
1921-1922



This chart shows the amount spent each year per pupil, as follows:

Spent per pupil, in city schools.....	\$62.00
Spent per pupil in rural schools.....	47.00
Spent per pupil in white elementary city schools.....	65.00
Spent per pupil in negro elementary city schools.....	25.00
Spent per pupil in white elementary rural schools.....	62.00
Spent per pupil in negro elementary rural schools.....	12.00

*Outstanding Bonded Indebtedness in Richmond County*

If Richmond County is to overcome the handicap placed upon the school system through inadequate support in past years, it will undoubtedly be necessary for the Board of Education to secure a part of the necessary funds through a bond issue. At the present time, the entire bonded debt outstanding for school purposes is only \$50,000. This is an amount equivalent to only \$6 per pupil in average daily attendance in the county last year.

Complete facts with respect to outstanding bonded indebtedness for schools, and for all other municipal purposes, were available for only twenty of the thirty-eight cities whose populations were within 15,000 of that of Augusta. These facts are shown in TABLE IV. Lansing, Mich., is the only one of these cities having a school debt smaller than Richmond County's. Half of these comparable cities have a bonded debt for school purposes of \$150 or more per pupil in attendance last year. Five of the twenty cities are indebted to the extent of more than \$235 per pupil.

TABLE IV.

BONDED INDEBTEDNESS IN RICHMOND COUNTY AND IN  
 TWENTY AMERICAN CITIES OF 37,000 TO 67,000  
 POPULATION

<i>CITY</i>	<i>Total Municipal Indebtedness Per Capita (1) Jan. 1, 1923</i>	<i>School Indebted ness Per Pupil in Average Daily Attendance, 1921-1922</i>	<i>Percentage of Total Municipal Indebtedness Due to Schools</i>
Altoona, Pa. ....	\$ 34	\$119	\$52.3
Berkeley, Calif. ....	73	319	73.1
Charleston, W. Va. ....	75	150	36.9
Chelsea, Mass. ....	46	163	60.5
East Orange, N. J. ....	84	204	35.9
Everett, Mass. ....	47	54	22.2
Jackson, Mich. ....	72	126	24.2
Kenosha, Wis. ....	44	112	39.5
Lansing, Mich. ....	69	1	0.3
Lincoln, Neb. ....	45	160	68.1
Lorain, Ohio ....	128	286	39.1
McKeesport, Pa. ....	48	148	54.2
Niagara Falls, N. Y. ....	167	445	41.5
Oak Park, Ill. ....	40	265	77.5
Passaic, N. J. ....	70	117	27.1
Rockford, Ill. ....	22	55	36.3
Springfield, Mo. ....	17	77	88.2
Springfield, Ohio ....	53	167	46.9
Winston-Salem, N. C. ....	143	267	28.5
York, Pa. ....	32	44	21.5
RICHMOND COUNTY ....	56	6	1.4
Richmond County's Rank...	10	20	20
Median .....	51	149	39.3
Middle 50 per cent. ....	42 to 74	90 to 235	27.8 to 57.4

(1) The figures in this column were secured by dividing the total municipal bonded indebtedness outstanding January 1, 1923, by the population of each city as reported in the census of 1920.

CHART V.

SCHOOL BONDS ISSUED BY AUGUSTA COMPARED WITH  
SCHOOL BONDS OF TWENTY OTHER CITIES OF  
APPROXIMATELY SAME SIZE

Why not let each generation pay its own room rent?  
Other cities do!

Average School Bonds  
of 34 Other Cities.....



School Bonds Issued  
by Richmond County.



In order for Richmond County schools to keep pace with other progressive cities, school bonds must be issued. School-building projects cannot be financed on current taxes without becoming overburdensome.

Schools properly constructed will be in service for fifty years or longer. Why should all of the cost be borne by one generation?

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## Report Number Five

# Report of Committee *on* Recreation

Augusta, like all progressive cities, has provided play-grounds and trained play-directors for her young people. Do our present facilities meet the need? See if you agree with  
The Survey's Recommendations!

---

TO THE TRUSTEES

THE J. B. WHITE FOUNDATION:

The Committee on "Recreation" has been assisted by the National Playground and Recreation Association, which twice during the course of our study sent Mr. John Bradford to Augusta to help us. Mr. Bradford is a staff representative of the National Association, and has had twenty years' experience in recreation and playground work. His services were lent to our committee free of charge and with his expenses paid. Needless to say, we feel very grateful for the assistance thus received.

There are still a few people who regard organized play and organized recreation as one of the "frills" in a community's social program. This group, however, is growing steadily smaller; and the majority of thinking people are coming to realize more and more that "new times demand new measures," and that we must provide for the children of today some things that were not deemed necessary forty years ago. Organized recreation can no longer be classed, however, as an experiment. Practically every progressive city in the country now recognizes the necessity of providing play-space and play-direction for its children.

COMMITTEE ON RECREATION,

MRS. W. P. WHITE

W. M. LESTER

DON CULLEY

MRS. O. C. LEE

MRS. MILLEDGE MURPHEY

CLIFFORD T. SEGO

MRS. E. G. SMITH

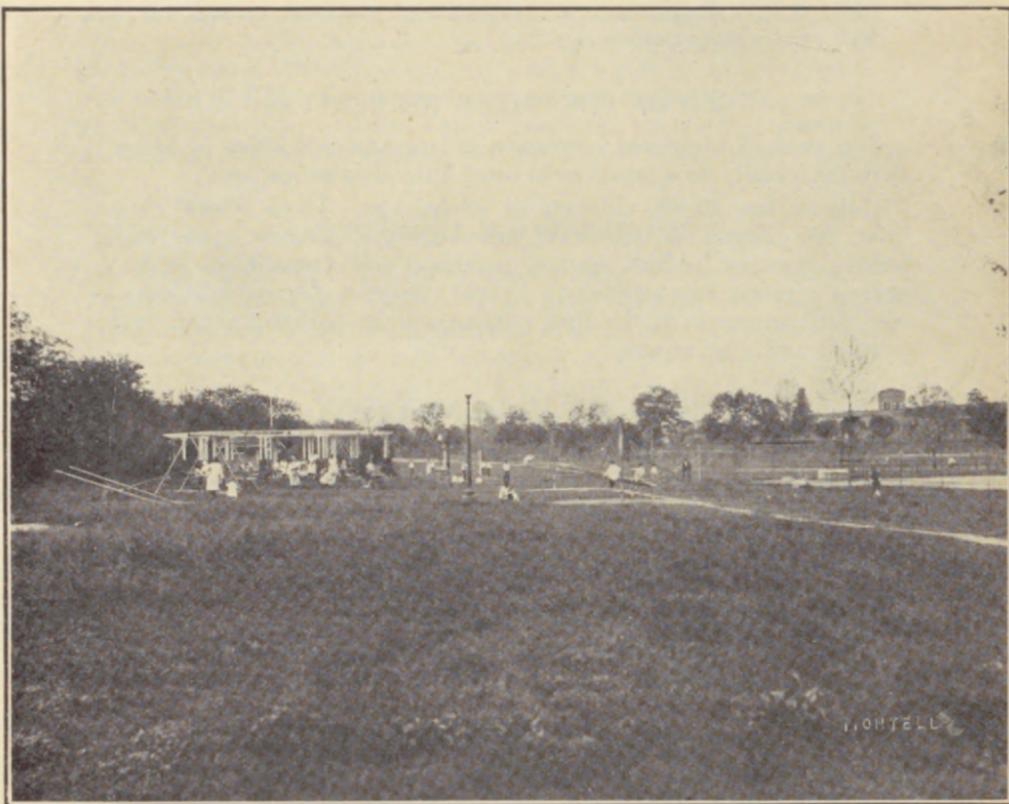
ROBT. L. SUMERAU

MRS. ELLA WATKINS

JOHN WILSON

*Assisted By:*

JOHN BRADFORD, *National Playground and Recreation Association.*



### ALLEN PARK PLAY-GROUND

One of the five public play-grounds conducted by the Community Service Organization.  
A trained play-ground director is employed for this park on a part-time basis.

## REPORT OF RECREATION COMMITTEE

OUR REPORT IS DIVIDED INTO FIVE SECTIONS,  
AS FOLLOWS:

- (1) Play for Children.
- (2) Recreation for Young People and Adults.
- (3) Commercial Recreation.
- (4) A City Program.
- (5) Recommendations.

### NEED OF ORGANIZED RECREATION

The need of organized recreation in our crowded cities of today is so universally recognized as to need little elaboration here:

Augusta has 10,000 children of school age. These 10,000 children, the citizens of tomorrow, are Augusta's greatest asset; and rearing them to healthy, normal manhood and womanhood is Augusta's greatest responsibility. Proper facilities for outdoor exercise and recreation is the first requirement in building sound and normal men and women.

### PLAYGROUNDS A NECESSITY

Our city streets, alleys and occasional vacant lots do not provide suitable or sufficient play space for 10,000 children. Playgrounds must be set apart, equipment furnished and supervision provided if the children of today are to have the chance to grow normally, which we ourselves enjoyed under less crowded conditions in a more leisurely age. Properly equipped playgrounds are universally regarded today as necessities which the city must provide.

Organized recreation for adults is also beginning to receive serious attention in progressive cities. Thoughtful people sense the need of providing adult recreation to alleviate the ill-effects of the "work-and-sleep" routine of modern industrialism. These two axiomatic necessities—organized play for children and organized recreation for adults—form the basis of our recreational study.

### I.—PLAY FOR CHILDREN

Augusta has five playgrounds for white children and one playground for colored children:

May Park Playground—Fourth and Watkins Streets.

Allen Park Playground—Fifteenth Street and May Avenue.

Chafee Park Playground—Broad Street and Crawford Avenue.

Hickman Park Playground—Hickman Road.

Lake View Park Playground—Broad Street and Milledge Road.

Brownstone Park Playground (for negroes)—Outside City Limits.

The playgrounds for white children are conducted by the Community Service Organization, which has been financed by popular subscription and by appropriations from the City Council and Board of Education. The negro playground is located just outside the city limits. It is privately owned and privately conducted.

### SCHOOL GROUNDS FOR PLAY PURPOSES

In many cities the public school grounds are equipped for play, and are thrown open to the children of the neighborhood after school hours, and on Saturdays and holidays. In Augusta there are no playgrounds directly connected with the public school system. The Board of Education, however, contributes \$3,000 to support the city's playgrounds; and the Parent Teachers' Association conducts one playground on the premises of the Monte Sano public school.

### NOT ENOUGH PLAYGROUNDS

Our six playgrounds are not ideally located in regard to accepted standards of location. It has been established by the National Playground and Recreation Association that children under six years of age usually cannot go over one-fourth of a mile to use a playground. Augusta's playgrounds are in most instances further than this from the groups which they are supposed to serve. This defect can be gradually corrected, however, as new playgrounds are provided.

The accepted standard of play space for public schools, endorsed by the National Playground Association, is a minimum of three acres per school. The Augusta public schools do not come up to this minimum requirement. Any school building program of the future should recognize the necessity of adequate play space and try to meet this minimum standard.

### PLAYGROUNDS ARE WELL CONDUCTED

The playgrounds, as now operated in Augusta, are open for three hours per day—from 3:00 to 6:00, or, from 4:00 to 7:00. They are used the year around, and have very good equipment.

The Community Service has four part-time salaried play supervisors. They are paid an average of \$45.00 per month for this work. The people employed have usually been insufficiently trained.

At the playgrounds, children are taught to play games, and there are story-telling hours. Forms of handicraft engaged in include paper folding, clay modeling and doll-house building. Other things which might be taught are basket making, sewing, raffia work, kite making, bird house building, nature study, paper flower making, vegetable gardening and flower gardening.

Garden making, a valuable form of recreation and training for city children, has been greatly neglected in Augusta. Few children have gardens at home, and there are practically no gardens on the school grounds or in playgrounds. No organized effort has been made to utilize vacant lots for this purpose. A garden club movement in Augusta would help interest children in this line of development.

### SAFEGUARD THE ROLLER-SKATERS

Roller-skating is a popular pastime in Augusta, and children have formed the habit of skating on a number of paved streets. This form of recreation can be made safe by roping off certain streets for a few hours each day and restricting street skating to these safety zones.

### CHILDREN IN AN INSTITUTION NEED RECREATION

Approximately 500 children pass through our children's institutions and hospitals annually. There is no organized form of play or recreation for these children. One of the part-time playground supervisors could do much to help brighten the lives of these children. The expense could be borne jointly. The Georgia Training School for Mental Defectives, with about 50 resident children at its institution, just outside of Augusta, has recently recognized the need of organized play and employed a full-time play director.



Augusta's Model Y. M. C. A. Building

## GROUP ACTIVITIES ARE GOOD

Group activities, such as provided by the Boy Scouts and the Christian Associations, have an important place in the juvenile recreational program of a city, but apparently reach only a small percentage of children.

The Boy Scouts of Augusta have six troops with a total membership of 260 boys. There is no Girl Scout Troop. There are two groups of Camp Fire Girls with a total membership of 60 girls. Boys ten years old and over may join the Y. M. C. A. The Boys' Department of this organization has 450 boys on its rolls, and is under supervision of a trained boys' secretary.

White children between 7 and 17 years of age in Augusta 4,800\*

Boy Scout Membership.....	260
Y. M. C. A. Boy Membership.....	450
Camp Fire Girls Membership.....	60
Total.....	770

\*U. S. Census Reports.

### WHY PUBLIC PLAYGROUNDS ARE NEEDED

4,000 white children have no other means of recreation.

Children not reached by organizations .....	4,000
Children belonging to all organizations .....	770

All of the above organizations are doing a fine work with the small groups they serve. They should continue their activities and endeavor to reach a much larger number of boys and girls, and try particularly to reach those from the working classes.

### VACATION BIBLE SCHOOLS

Vacation Bible Schools, as conducted by one of the churches last year, provide supervised recreation to limited groups of children during the summer months. It is hoped that this work will be extended.

## II.—RECREATION FOR YOUNG PEOPLE AND ADULTS

### CITY PARKS ARE NATURAL RECREATIONAL CENTERS

Our city parks provide natural recreation centers for young people and adults. Augusta has four parks.

<i>Park</i>	<i>Acreage</i>
Allen Park .....	33.33
May Park .....	10.8
Lake View Park.....	5.28
Hickman Park .....	2.
Total acreage.....	50.41 Acres

In addition to the four parks mentioned, there is a negro park known as "Brownstone Park." It is located just outside the city limits, and is privately owned and privately operated.

### NOT ENOUGH PARK SPACE

Accredited standards endorsed by the National Playground and Recreational Association require a minimum of one acre of park to every 200 population. On this basis, Augusta should have 250 acres of park space.

Present Park Space in  
Augusta



Standard requirement of  
Park Space in Augusta

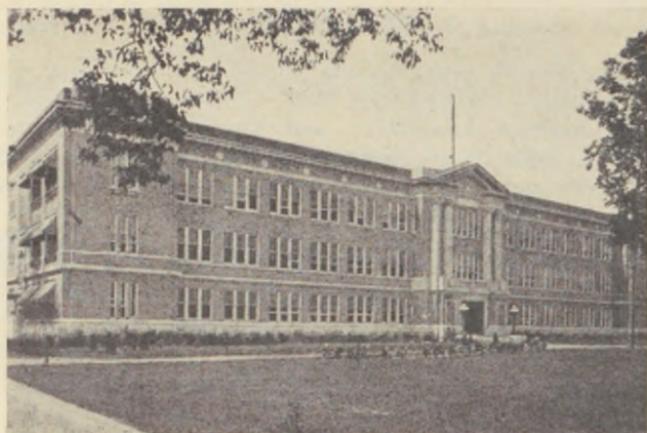


### PARKS ARE WELL EQUIPPED

The four parks of Augusta are equipped with the playground apparatus, baseball diamonds, football fields and tennis courts. We have, in all, twelve tennis courts, nine baseball diamonds and two football fields. There are no municipal golf links, and no outdoor swimming pools. The committee understands, however, that the city is now planning to provide a public swimming pool at Lake View Park.

### THE NEGROES HAVE NO PARK

All parks in Augusta are open to the public, but are not used by the negroes. People are permitted to play on the grass; and permission to use tennis courts and ball diamonds is freely granted through the Community Service Organization.



TUBMAN HIGH SCHOOL

One of the finest public schools in the South. This school is built on a site of approximately ten acres; the school has a good gymnasium, a valuable library, and an ample auditorium.

Could not some plan be worked out so that these spacious grounds could be used for public recreation of neighborhood children? So that the gymnasium could be used for adult recreation outside of school hours? So that the library would be open at nights to people of the community? Is the school auditorium available for neighborhood gatherings?

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### SCHOOLS AS COMMUNITY CENTERS

Very little effort has been made to develop Augusta schools into community centers. In many cities the schools are now being used for neighborhood meetings, entertainments, clubs and the like. Recreation activities can be developed for graduates of the schools. There could be evening classes, lectures, entertainments and other interesting programs for people of the neighborhood.

### NEIGHBORHOOD ASSOCIATIONS

There are in Augusta two "Neighborhood Associations" for promoting the playground activities in their communities. This is a good beginning. The neighborhood spirit could easily be developed here, and the people of different neighborhoods made to feel a definite pride and responsibility for the recreational welfare of their own immediate vicinity. The school houses are logical neighborhood centers, and should be available for gatherings of this nature. Neighborhood organizations, such as these, make for good citizenship, and develop a right type of community feeling. It is but a short step from a series of Neighborhood Associations to a Unified Community Association.

## PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS PROVIDE VALUABLE RECREATION

The only private organizations in the city providing non-commercial recreation are the Young Men's Christian Association, Young Women's Christian Association, and Knights of Columbus. The Y. M. C. A., with its enrollment of 1,500 men and boys, reaches directly approximately 10% of the men and boys of the city, and, of course, a great many others are reached indirectly. The Y. W. C. A. has 800 members, and reaches directly approximately 5% of the women and girls of the city. The Knights of Columbus has a membership of 325. The Y. M. H. A. and the Y. W. H. A., do not have an organization here at the present time.

### OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDOOR ATHLETICS

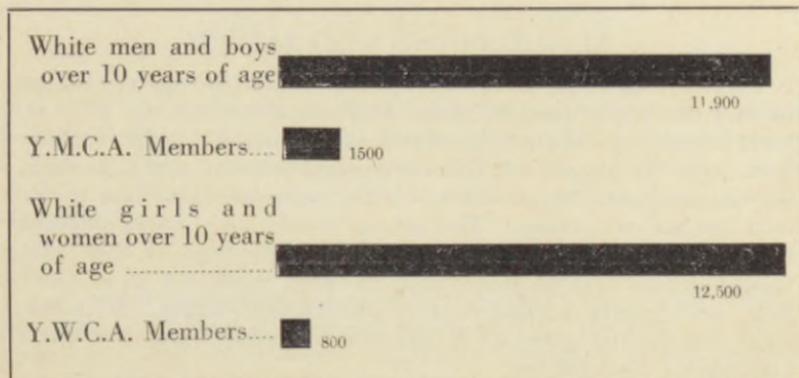
The chief form of recreation offered by these institutions is gymnasium work, swimming and athletic games. The Y. M. C. A. has a negro branch and an industrial branch; but most of the membership of all three organizations comes from the well-to-do or "middle" classes. The Y. M. C. A. adult membership costs from \$10.00 to \$60.00. The Y. W. C. A. membership is from \$1.00 to \$5.00, with certain extra fees. Both organizations have trained athletic directors, and are making a valuable contribution to the community.

### INDUSTRIAL GROUP NOT BEING REACHED

There is no organized program of recreation for the industrial workers of the city, and the private organizations which provide adult recreation have not been generally successful, thus far, in their efforts to interest their group.

Organizations like the Y. W. C. A. and the Y. M. C. A., though doing splendid work, do not reach all of the people. Organized public recreation is still necessary for the masses.\*

(\*Population figures from U. S. Census.)



It is apparent that the various private organizations, though doing a necessary and vital work, do not reach the masses of the people; and that Augusta needs more park space and more playgrounds if the masses of the people are to have an opportunity for healthy outdoor play and recreation.

### III.—COMMERCIAL RECREATION AN IMPORTANT CONTRIBUTION

Commercial recreation contributes an important part to the recreational life of a modern city. To realize how important a part they play in the community recreational life, one has but to observe the numbers who frequent pool rooms, public and semi-public dances, moving picture houses, etc. Properly conducted, such places serve a real usefulness as recreational centers.

#### HIGH CLASS THEATERS

Augusta has one theater and five motion picture shows (three white and two negro). The price of admission to the theater is from \$1.00 to \$2.50. The moving pictures charge from 10 to 40 cents. There are no age limits or chaperone requirements for children attending the picture shows or theater. The motion picture houses are well-lighted, and show a fairly good grade of pictures. At present, Augusta has no "Better Film Committee," nor is there any club or organization which sponsors weekly children's programs at the movies.

#### AMPLE OPPORTUNITY TO DANCE

There are four public dance halls in Augusta, and eleven other halls available for dancing. Public and semi-public dances should be chaperoned, and there should be an age limit of admission for girls. Certainly girls under 15 or 16 years of age should not be admitted.

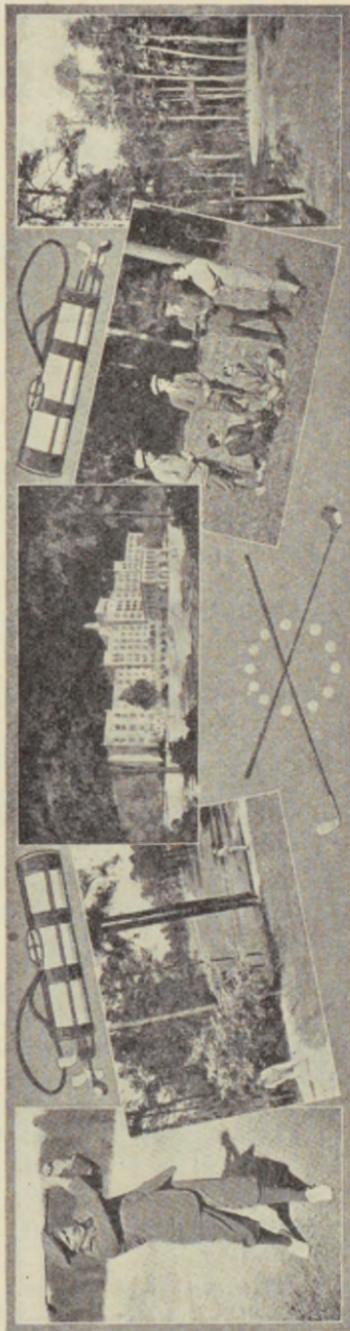
Augusta has 10 pool rooms (seven white and three negro) of the usual type. Boys under age are not permitted in pool rooms.

#### SOME REGULATION MAY BE WISE

Many cities have thought it wise to restrict the attendance of unattended school children and young girls at moving picture shows. The usual regulation, embodied in a city ordinance, is that school children cannot be sold tickets to theaters and moving picture houses during school hours, unless they are accompanied by an adult. Some cities prohibit very young girls, when unattended, from going to moving picture shows at night. This is to protect them from "mashers," etc., and is hardly necessary, perhaps, in Augusta.

Pool rooms in Augusta are conducted in an orderly manner, and there is no evidence of open gambling.

Commercial recreation in Augusta is on a safe and useful basis. Careful supervision to safeguard the greatest possible usefulness of this important phase of community life is the biggest need.



SCENES NEAR THE AUGUSTA COUNTRY CLUB. THE BON AIR-VANDERBILT TOURIST HOTEL IS SHOWN IN THE CENTER.

Augusta needs public golf links for use of the many who cannot belong to the Country Club. Experience of other cities has shown that by charging a small fee for playing, the public links can be made practically self-supporting, so far as upkeep is concerned.

## IV.—CITY PROGRAM

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### GOOD RESULTS IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT A DIRECTOR

The recreational program of the city has been carried on for the past two years by the Community Service Organization, with a trained director in charge. A report of the activities of the organization recently compiled, shows that fairly good results were obtained. At present the Community Service Organization has no director, and no definite plans for a recreational program.

### ADEQUATE SUPPORT NEEDED

A budget recently prepared by the Community Service Organization called for expenditure of \$10,000 annually, to be provided by the City Council and Board of Education, or by popular subscription. The budget follows:

Trained Recreational Director.....	\$ 3,600
Five Playground Supervisors.....	3,600
One Laborer for Playground.....	800
Office and Operating Fund.....	1,000
Equipment for Playgrounds.....	1,000
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$10,000

This committee, after careful consideration, believes the budget a reasonable one. We believe that the City Council and School Board should support this work as liberally as possible, and that, if necessary, a public appeal for funds should be made to insure continuation of the city's recreational program.

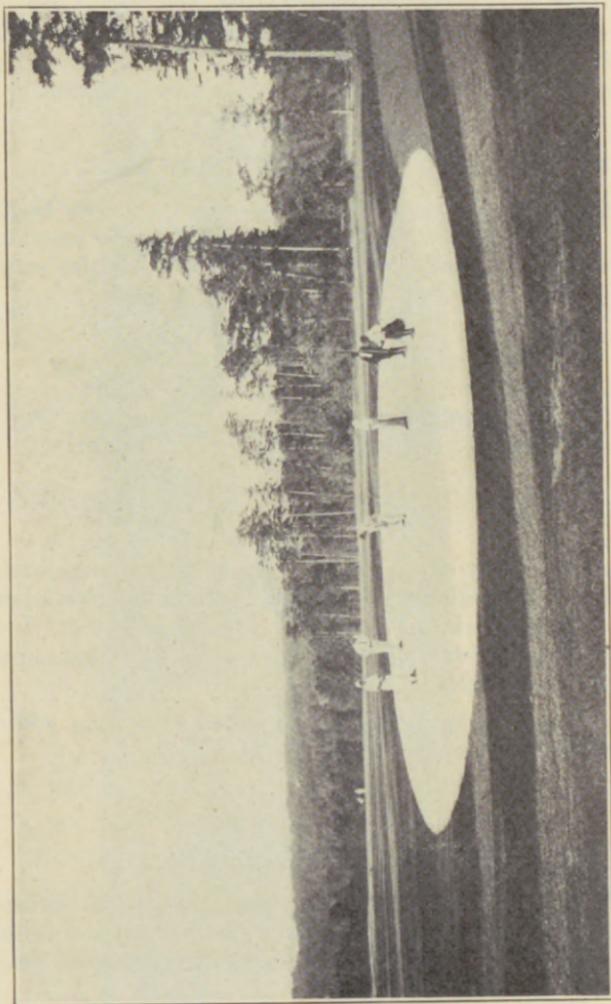
There can be no city program of organized recreation without a full-time, well-trained executive.

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### CITY PROGRAM IN OUTLINE

In consultation with such an expert and a board of citizens, a city plan for organized recreation should be worked out and followed. Such a city plan should be based on a ten-year program of development, and should include:

- A definite schedule of park development;
- A well-defined program of public park expansion;
- A playground expansion program year by year;
- Provision for public golf links;
- Provision for more tennis courts;
- Provision for an adequate stadium and athletic field.



Outdoor recreation for adults is necessary to alleviate the ill-effects of the  
"work-and-sleep routine" of modern industrialism.

## V.—GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

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### *Trained Recreation Director*

1. That a trained recreation director be obtained for Augusta at once.

### *Community Service Remain in Charge Temporarily*

2. That the Community Service Organization remain in charge of community recreation for the present.

### *Finance Program From Tax Money*

3. That the City Council and School Board appropriate sufficient money to adequately finance the city's recreational program.

### *Public Park for Negroes*

4. The need of a public park for the negroes deserves serious consideration.

### *More Playgrounds*

5. That additional playgrounds for children be gradually provided, and that special consideration be given the need for additional playground space in the industrial sections.

### *School Playgrounds*

6. That any future school building program consider the need of adequate play space of major importance; and that from time to time, as funds permit, suitable play space be provided adjacent to the present school buildings.

### *Amateur Athletic Association*

7. That a City Amateur Athletic Association be organized to conduct intra-city and inter-city games in all branches of amateur athletics.

### *A Garden Club*

8. That a Garden Club movement be fostered by one of the Civic Clubs, or Women's Clubs, to stimulate interest among children in central gardens or home gardens.

### *Recreation in Children's Institutions*

9. That arrangements be made for one of the part-time playground supervisors to supervise recreation for children in the Children's Institutions and Hospitals; the cost to be borne jointly by the institutions served.

*Park Concerts*

10. That more effort be made to popularize the parks by free summer concerts and moving pictures.

*Reach Industrial Classes*

11. That organizations like the Boy Scouts, Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. and K. of C., continue their present excellent recreation programs, and make renewed efforts to reach people of the industrial classes. Special efforts should be made to operate a boys' camp and a girls' camp during the summer, at nominal charges so that any boy or girl can attend.

*Church Programs*

12. That Churches and Sunday Schools organize recreational programs to reach young people and adults of all classes.

*Industrial Recreation*

13. That the larger factories and mills plan a supervised recreational program for young people and adults, with a committee of workers in charge.

RECREATION COMMITTEE,

DON CULLEY  
MRS. O. C. LEE  
W. M. LESTER  
MRS. MILLEDGE MURPHEY  
CLIFFORD T. SEGO  
MRS. E. G. SMITH  
ROBT. L. SUMERAU, JR.  
MRS. ELLA WATKINS  
MRS. WM. P. WHITE  
JOHN WILSON

Unanimously approved and adopted by the Executive Committee of  
The Survey,

JOHN SYLVESTER, *Chairman.*  
CARTER TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

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Report Number Six

Report *of* Committee  
*on* Housing

Housing conditions in Augusta are already way above the average for the United States. Why not make Augusta lead the entire country as a "*Model Home City*"?

TO THE TRUSTEES

THE J. B. WHITE FOUNDATION:

The accompanying report on Housing Conditions in Augusta, points out the need of a more intensive study than we have been able to make during the course of the general community survey. We hope that the Central Council of Social Agencies, which we understand is to be organized as a result of The Survey, will be able to organize such a study.

If any of the facts presented herewith stimulate a wider interest in this important subject, and sow the seed for constructive results later on, our report shall have served its purpose.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE SURVEY



A TYPICAL AUGUSTA HOME OF THE SMALL FAMILY TYPE

Single family homes are a civic asset, and are the basis of wholesome normal family life.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HOUSING

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### POPULATION OF RICHMOND COUNTY AND AUGUSTA GROWTH OF RICHMOND COUNTY

Richmond County is made up of the city of Augusta, with a population which is approximately five-sixths of that of the entire county, and of more than 300 square miles of rural territory. The total population of the county in 1920 was 63,692. The population of Augusta alone was 52,548.

#### GROWTH SINCE 1870

Since 1870 the total population of the county has been increasing by smaller percentages each succeeding decade. From 1870 to 1880, the percentage of increase was 35%. From 1910 to 1920, there was an increase of only 8.2 per cent. The amount of territory included within the city limits has been increased since the census of 1910, making it impossible to arrive at accurate figures as to the percentage of increase of population in the city proper and in the rural districts outlying.

In TABLE I. will be found the total population figures for Augusta and the rural sections of Richmond County since 1850. These figures are those of the United States Census Enumeration.

#### URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION

Since 1910, part of the growth in the city of Augusta has been at the expense of the rural portion of Richmond County. The city of Augusta has increased in population 28 per cent in the decade, 1910-1920. This increase is partially due to the extension of the city boundaries. The growth in the entire county has been 8.2 per cent for this period, while the growth in the State of Georgia has been 11 per cent.

The tendency in Richmond County toward increasing in urban population and decreasing in rural population follows the general trend in the United States.

POPULATION OF AUGUSTA AND OF RICHMOND COUNTY  
BY DECADES—1850-1920

	<i>Augusta</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Census Figures</i>			
1850 .....	10,000*	6,246	16,246
1860 .....	12,493	8,791	21,284
1870 .....	15,389	10,335	25,724
1880 .....	21,891	12,774	34,665
1890 .....	33,300	11,894	45,194
1900 .....	39,441	14,294	53,735
1910 .....	41,040	17,846	58,886
1920 .....	52,548	11,144	63,692
<i>Percentage of Increase by Decades</i>			
1850-1860 .....	24.9*	40.7	31.0
1860-1870 .....	23.1	17.6	20.9
1870-1880 .....	42.2	23.6	34.8
1880-1890 .....	52.1	-6.9	30.4
1890-1900 .....	18.4	20.2	18.9
1900-1910 .....	4.1	24.8	9.6
1910-1920 .....	28.0	-37.6	8.2

\*Estimated. Local census in 1852 reported 10,217.

### HOUSING CONDITIONS NO SERIOUS CONGESTION

There is no serious congestion in Augusta's residential sections. In fact, of the forty-three cities in the United States having a population of from 50,000 to 100,000, the 1920 census shows that only five cities had a smaller number of persons to a dwelling than Augusta. These cities rank as follows:

	<i>Persons to a Dwelling</i>
San Diego, Cal.....	4.0
Topeka, Kan. ....	4.2
Berkeley, Cal. ....	4.3
Terre Haute, Ind.....	4.3
Springfield, Ohio .....	4.3
Augusta, Ga. ....	4.4

## AUGUSTA ABOVE THE AVERAGE

The average for the United States is 5.1 persons to a dwelling, and in the South Atlantic States there are five persons to a dwelling. In spite of a population increase during the last census period, Augusta had no more housing congestion in 1920 than she did in 1910. Her building program almost exactly kept pace with her increase in population.

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### ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT

However, there is room for improvement in some other respects. 20.5 per cent of the 13,966 homes in Augusta (1920 census) are owned by the occupants, as compared with 24 per cent in Macon, 30.9 per cent in Georgia, 42 per cent in the South Atlantic States, and 45.6 per cent in the United States. A Home Ownership Campaign is under way in Augusta and should be promoted continuously. An analysis of the income of persons now renting should be undertaken to discover, and interest, all who might be interested in home ownership.

The large number of rented homes, 76.7 per cent, accounts for the lack of repair found by The Survey in a cross-section study of about 1,000 of the humbler homes. Two hundred of these homes were reported as having leaky defective roofs; 64 per cent had no screens; 458 were lighted by oil lamps.

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### HOMES OWNED AND RENTED IN AUGUSTA

	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percent</i>
Homes rented .....	10,694	76.7
Unknown, whether rented or owned....	406	
<i>Owned:</i>		
Unencumbered .....	2,265	
Encumbered .....	471	
Unknown .....	130	
Total .....	2,866	
Total Owned .....	13,966	20.5

## HOMES OWNED AND RENTED IN RICHMOND COUNTY

Homes rented .....	12,293	74.9
Unknown, whether rented or owned....	542	
<i>Owned:</i>		
Unencumbered .....	2,785	
Encumbered .....	575	
Unknown .....	220	3,580
	16,415	21.8

### LOW RENT

Rentals paid in a community give a fair index to the type and state of repair, extent of conveniences, etc., afforded. According to the records of the telephone company 51 per cent of the homes rent for less than \$7.00 per month; 19 per cent for \$7.00 to \$12.00; 10 per cent for \$12.00 to \$17.00; 6 per cent for \$17.00 to \$22.00; 5 per cent for \$22.00 to \$30.00; and 9 per cent for \$30.00 and up.

### RENTALS OF RESIDENCES

<i>Rental Value Per Mo.</i>	<i>No. of Residences</i>	<i>Per Cent</i>
\$30.00 and up.....	1,210	9
\$22.00 to \$30.00.....	674	5
\$17.00 to \$22.00.....	798	6
\$12.00 to \$17.00.....	1,463	10
\$ 7.00 to \$12.00.....	2,693	19
Under \$7.00 .....	7,128	51
	13,966	100

These figures indicate that rentals are very low in Augusta, with only 9 per cent renting above \$30.00 a month. However, with 80 per cent of the houses renting for less than \$17.00 per month, the number of homes in good repair for families of even moderate size is small.

It should be borne in mind that many of the low renting houses are used by negroes.

## IMPROVE CONDITIONS AMONG RENTING CLASSES

While the city should forge ahead in the development of home ownership, there is need for an organized effort to improve the housing conditions of the humbler classes who must rent. This rests upon a number of factors. Unless the health and education of the wage-earner is safeguarded he cannot earn sufficient to pay rent on the better type homes. Unless the employers aid by refusal to exploit labor, endeavoring to properly balance the interest of the wage-earner, the consumer, and a fair return on the capital invested, the type of rented home will remain unchanged; and further, unless the landlord co-operates in a program of repairing and improving his property, the city will be unable to improve the housing problem. If these forces can unite in a co-operative effort, Augusta may soon be envied by all of her sister cities because of the health, happiness and comfort of her laboring people.

## STUDY OF HANDICAPPED FAMILIES

A study of several groups of homes was made by The Survey. For example—in 179 homes of white families under the care of the General Welfare Association it was found that 48 homes were badly crowded. In seventeen instances the family was cooking, eating, sleeping and living in one room.

**SIZE OF FAMILIES AND THE HOMES THEY OCCUPY**  
(179 Families in Care of General Welfare Association)

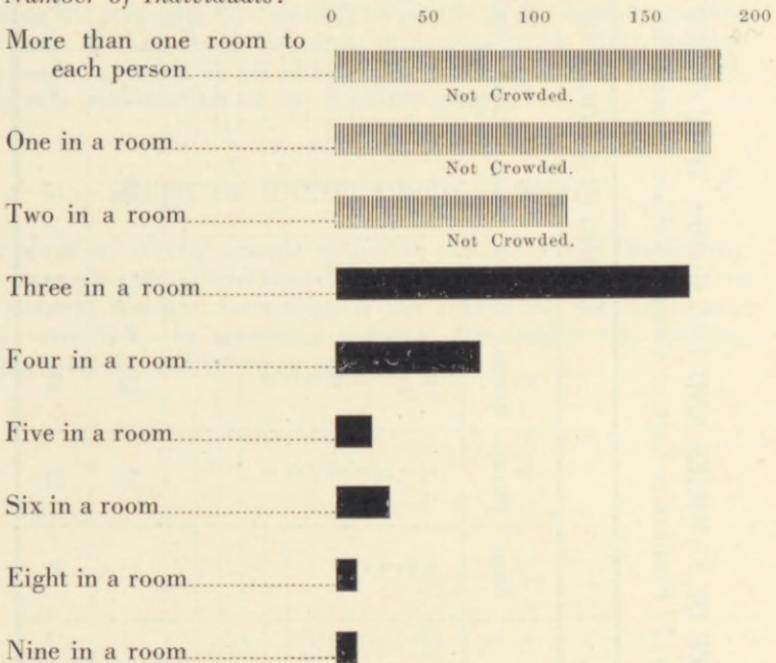
<i>Number of</i>	<b>LIVING IN A HOUSE OF:</b>									<b>Total</b>
	<b>1 Room</b>	<b>2 Rooms</b>	<b>3 Rooms</b>	<b>4 Rooms</b>	<b>5 Rooms</b>	<b>6 Rooms</b>	<b>7 Rooms</b>	<b>8 Rooms</b>	<b>9 Rooms</b>	
Two-member Families .....	9	5	8	2	2	3		1	1	31
Three-member Families .....	2	8	14	11	16	6	6	8	2	73
Four-member Families .....	4	2	5	4	6	6	1	1	1	30
Five-member Families .....	1	2	8		2					13
Six-member Families .....	1	3	8		1					13
Seven-member Families .....			4	1	1					6
Eight-member Families .....		1	3							4
Nine-member Families .....		1	2	1	1					5
Ten-member Families .....				2						2
Eleven-member Families .....				1						2
Twelve-member Families .....					1					1
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>179</b>
<b>Per Cent .....</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2</b>	

TABLE II.

STUDY OF BEDROOM CONGESTION IN 200 HOMES OF  
(WHITE) FAMILIES IN CARE OF GENERAL  
WELFARE ASSOCIATION

Number of Persons to a Bedroom.

*Number of Individuals:*



Graph showing number of persons to a bedroom. Figures based on study of 200 homes under care of General Welfare Association. 176 persons live in homes where there is more than one bedroom to a person; 171 live one or two in a room; 104 live two or three in a room; 158 live three or four in a room; 66 live four or five in a room; 15 live five in a room; 24 live six in a room; eight live eight in a room, and nine live nine in a room.

Solid black shows crowded conditions.

### CONGESTION IN 17 ONE-ROOM HOMES (White)

<i>Number of Homes</i>	<i>Number of Persons Living in Each Home</i>
9 .....	2
2 .....	3
4 .....	4
1 .....	5
1 .....	6
—	—
17	

There were six people in one of these one-room homes, five in another; while in each of four other one-room homes, four persons were crowded. Fifty-one persons were crowded in these seventeen homes, an average of three to a room.

### CONGESTION IN NINE TWO-ROOM HOMES (White)

<i>Number of Homes</i>	<i>Number of Persons Living in Each Home</i>
2 .....	4
2 .....	5
3 .....	6
1 .....	8
1 .....	9

In nine two-room homes 53 persons were crowded, averaging three persons to a room. If they should set aside one of the two rooms for kitchen, dining and living-room, an average of six persons would be crowded into the other room.

There were nine persons in one of these two-room houses, eight in another, six persons in each of three of them.

### CONGESTION IN SEVENTEEN THREE-ROOM HOMES (White)

<i>Number of Homes</i>	<i>Number of Persons Living in Each Home</i>
8 .....	6
4 .....	7
3 .....	8
2 .....	9

There were 143 persons found living in seventeen three-room homes. They averaged 2.8 persons to a room. Allowing one room for kitchen, dining and living-room, an average of four persons would be crowded into each of the two other rooms. Nine persons lived in each of two of these three-room homes; eight in each of three others.

## CONGESTION IN FOUR FOUR-ROOM HOMES (White)

<i>Number of Homes</i>	<i>Number of Persons Living in Each Home</i>
1 .....	9
2 .....	10
1 .....	11

Average 2.5 persons to room; counting three rooms as bedrooms, 3.7 persons to a bedroom.

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### *Effect on Health*

The effect of housing conditions, such as these, upon bad health, dependency, and delinquency, is immeasurable. For example, of the thirty-six white dependent families visited by The Survey Committee, nine were found living under very bad housing conditions, and there was sickness in every house.

Of the 731 individuals in 200 families under the care of the General Welfare Association, 38 per cent were living under crowded conditions: Three or more to a bedroom.

Similar studies were made of 648 negro homes in a crowded section which included a cross section of the best and poorest negro homes in Augusta; and of 650 white homes, of children in the higher grades of Augusta schools. Percentages of persons living three or more to a bedroom, as shown in these three studies, were as follows:

### PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS OVERCROWDED

	<i>% Dangerously Overcrowded</i>
Of 4,127 white persons studied (school homes).....	6
Of 2,367 negroes studied.....	22
Of 731 persons under care of General Welfare Asso.....	38

The following tables on congestion shown in the above mentioned studies, allow one room for cooking, dining and living-room, counting all other rooms as bedrooms.

SIZE OF FAMILIES AND THE HOMES THEY OCCUPY  
(701 White Families of School Children in the Higher Grades)

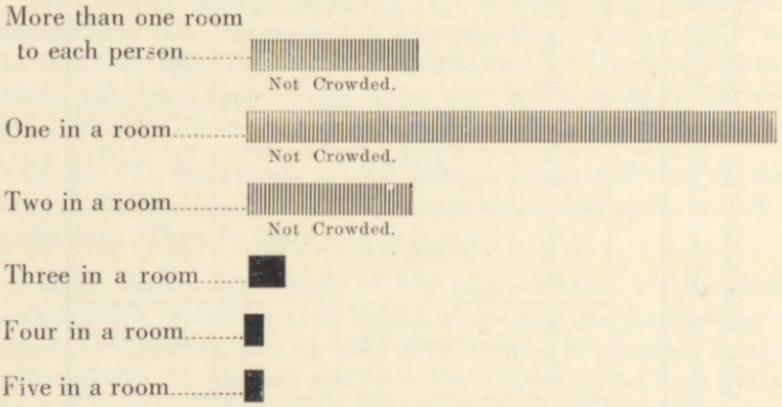
<i>Number of</i>	LIVING IN A HOUSE OF									Total
	1 Room	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6 Rooms	7 Rooms	8 Rooms	9 Rooms	
Two-member Families .....		1	1	1						3
Three-member Families .....		2	7	8	15	5	6	3	2	48
Four-member Families .....		2	12	23	13	20	13	10	4	97
Five-member Families .....			17	33	30	35	17	11	9	152
Six-member Families .....			5	31	31	34	25	16	14	156
Seven-member Families .....			6	13	14	16	17	6	14	86
Eight-member Families .....			1	11	15	16	7	10	8	68
Nine-member Families .....			1	7	2	7	4	5	16	42
Ten-member Families .....			1	1	1	1	6	2	5	23
Eleven-member Families .....			2	2	2	1	1		5	13
Twelve-member Families .....				1		2	3	2	5	13
Total.....		5	53	131	123	143	99	65	82	701
Per Cent.....		1	8	19	17	20	14	9	12	

## CROSS SECTION STUDY OF BEDROOM CONGESTION IN 650 WHITE HOMES

Number of Persons to a Bedroom.

*Number of  
Individuals:*

500                      1000                      1500                      2000                      2500



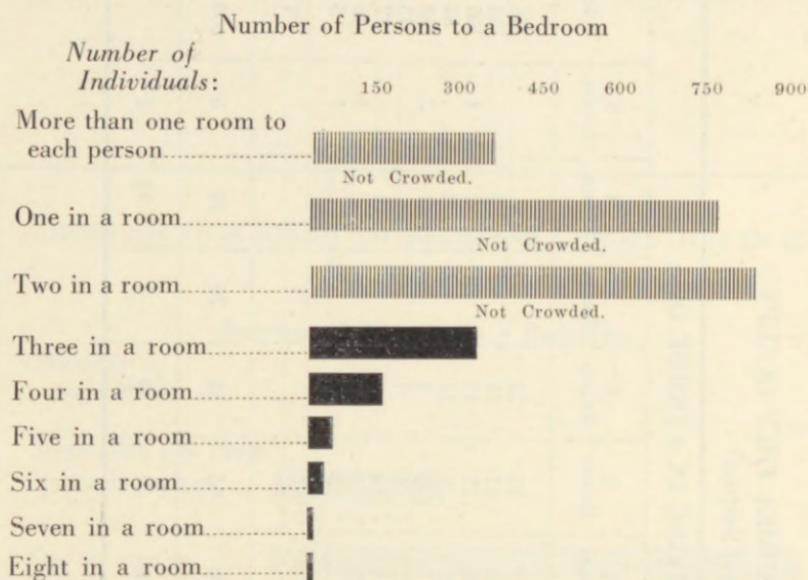
Graph showing number of persons living in a bedroom. Figures based on cross section study of 650 homes of children in the higher grades of Augusta schools. 769 persons live in homes where there is more than one bedroom to a person; 2,405 live one or two in a room; 811 live two or three in a room; 173 live three or four in a room; 37 live four or five in a room; 32 live five or six in a room.

Solid black shows crowded conditions.

SIZE OF FAMILIES AND THE HOMES THEY OCCUPY  
(648 Families in Negro Section)

LIVING IN A HOUSE OF										
<i>Number of</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
	Room	Rooms								
Two-member Families	5	35	73	17	11	13	1			155
Three-member Families	4	34	61	19	17	12	4	3		154
Four-member Families		10	46	22	12	11	2	2	1	106
Five-member Families		7	35	15	9	11	4	3		84
Six-member Families		4	19	11	8	4	4	1	2	53
Seven-member Families		1	7	2	1	1	3			15
Eight-member Families		1	6	4	4		1	1		17
Nine-member Families			3	3	1	1	1		1	10
Ten-member Families			1		2	1			1	5
Eleven-member Families										
Twelve-member Families				1						1
Total	9	92	251	94	65	54	20	10	5	600
Per Cent.	1½	15	42	16	11	9	3	1½	1	

## STUDY OF BEDROOM CONGESTION IN 648 NEGRO HOMES



Graph showing number of persons to a bedroom. Figures based on study of 648 average negro homes, including the best and the poorest. 333 live in homes where there is more than one bedroom to a person; 710 live one or two to a room; 805 live two or three in a room; 308 live three or four in a room; 127 live four or five in a room; 45 live five or six in a room; 24 live six or seven in a room; seven live seven in a room; eight live eight in a room.

Solid black shows crowded conditions.

## LARGER HOMES NEEDED

To eliminate crowding, families in the number given below would have to move from their present quarters into houses of:

	2 Rooms	3 Rooms	4 Rooms	5 Rooms	6 Rooms	7 Rooms	8 Rooms
General Wel- fare Families	9	15	22	17	9	3	1
Negro Families .....	5	73	98	44	22	4	1
White (School) Families .....		3	31	55	37	17	6
Total.....	14	91	151	116	68	24	8

It will be seen that for these families congestion is a serious problem. Twenty-six per cent of the General Welfare Association families were overcrowded; seventeen per cent of the negro families, and twenty-one per cent of the white school families.

"Almost any of us, in walking through the congested section of one of our cities, would congratulate himself that he did not have to live under such conditions. Not always, however, would he realize how many of those who do live there are also aware of the misery of crowded houses, unventilated rooms, and bad sanitation, but must endure them because they can afford no better conditions. The recognition of these evils should find expression in efforts to improve them."\*

\*From M. F. Byington, "What Social Workers Should Know About Their Own Communities."

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## PRESENT POWERS OF CITY GOVERNMENT

According to the present Charter, the Building Code, and the Health Department regulations, the City Government has fairly wide powers, of which it has failed to take full advantage. We quote here a few of these powers.

Augusta has one Chief Sanitary Inspector, six Sanitary Inspectors, one Building Inspector, one Plumbing Inspector, or nine inspectors in all, to enforce its regulations.

## POWERS OF CITY GOVERNMENT

To prescribe what percentage of the premises or lot may be occupied by the building.—(City Building Code, p. 23-24.)

The size of yards, courts, and distance between detached houses.—(Building Code, pp. 108-192.)

Regulation of the lighting and ventilation of public halls.—(Building Code, p. 120.)

Regulations regarding the drainage of yards, courts, cellars, etc.—(Building Code, pp. 129-131-132.)

The installation and character of fire escape for schools, public buildings, auditoriums, theaters, etc.—(Building Code, pp. 58-79.)

The prohibition of wells where city water is available. Regulation of the use of yard hydrants.—(City Health Code.)

Regulation of sewage connections in water-closets, open plumbing, etc.—(City Health Code.)

Surface closets (privies) not permitted where sewage connections are possible.—(City Health Code.)

Regulations regarding cleaning of privies and school sinks. Must be cleaned and limed once weekly.—(City Health Code.)

Regulations regarding the keeping of animals on premises—permitted under certain sanitary restrictions.—(City Health Code.)

Requirement concerning the responsibility of owner of dwelling for cleanliness and sanitation—tenant is held responsible except in disputes between joint tenants, when the owner is held responsible.—(City Health Code.)

Regulations regarding the size of rooms in dwelling, overcrowding, etc.—(City Health Code.)

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## RECOMMENDATIONS

### HOME OWNERSHIP CAMPAIGN

1. A Home Ownership Campaign based on an analysis of the income of persons now renting—thus discovering all who might be interested in home ownership—should be undertaken by the Real Estate and Building men.

### A STUDY OF RENTED HOMES

2. A block survey of the condition of repair of rented houses—to be made by a committee of the Community Council—followed by a “City Beautiful,” “Clean Up and Repair” Campaign by the Board of Commerce, landlords and tenants cooperating.

### RELIEVE CROWDED CONDITIONS

3. Special effort should be made by the General Welfare Association to get forty-eight of its families into less crowded houses.

### BUILDING CAMPAIGN

4. Further investigation to determine whether the erection of four, five and six-room residences for rental would not be profitable to capital.

### RE-WRITE THE CITY BUILDING CODE

5. The present City Building Code was adopted in 1916 just after the big fire, and in many respects is too drastic. Little effort is made to enforce some of its requirements. A new and more reasonable Building Code should be adopted, and strictly enforced.

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## Report Number Seven

# Report *of* Committee *on* Industry

With her \$9,000,000 pay-roll, cheap power, ideal manufacturing sites, water and rail transportation, there is no reason why Augusta cannot take her rightful place as the second largest industrial city of Georgia. Read what this report says.

---

TO THE TRUSTEES

THE J. B. WHITE FOUNDATION:

At the beginning of The Survey it was decided not to attempt, at this time, to make a social study of economic and industrial problems in Augusta. Consequently we have purposely avoided any discussion of the relation between wage-scales, standards of living, working conditions, etc. Such a study could well be undertaken by the Central Council of Social Agencies which is to be organized in Augusta next Fall.

Most of the facts presented herewith are from a special study made for us by the State Department of Commerce.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE  
OF THE SURVEY.

H. H. ALEXANDER	DR. H. B. NEAGLE
MRS. L. S. ARRINGTON	BOWDRE PHINIZY
JUDGE J. C. C. BLACK, JR.	CHARLES PHINIZY
JUDGE E. H. CALLAWAY	JOHN PHINIZY
A. L. CHANDLER	CLIFFORD SEGO
LAWTON B. EVANS	DR. H. W. SHAW
JUDGE A. L. FRANKLIN	MAYOR JULIAN M. SMITH
THOMAS HAMILTON	JOHN SYLVESTER
M. C. B. HOLLEY	E. P. TAFT
W. M. LESTER	MRS. W. W. BATTEY
MRS. D. NACHMAN	

*Assisted By:*

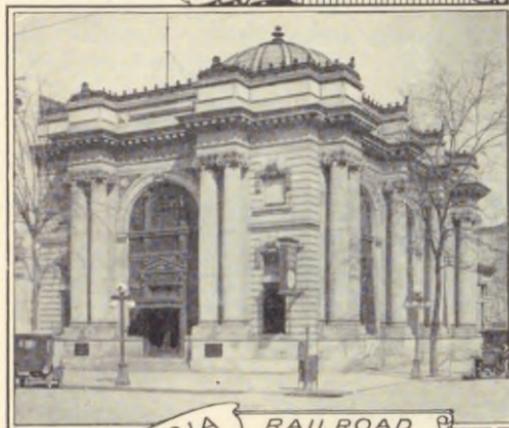
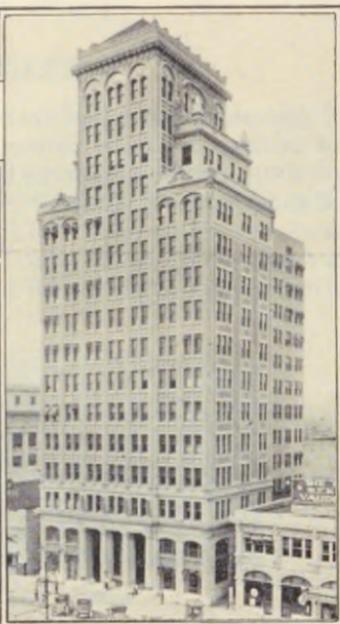
W. E. CHRISTIE,

*State Department of Commerce.*

# AUGUSTA · GA ·

"ONE HUNDRED  
THOUSAND POPULATION  
BY - 1930 "

LAMAR  
BUILDING



GEORGIA RAILROAD  
BANK



A Downtown View  
Looking West on Broad Street

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY

### FACTS ABOUT AUGUSTA

#### A RAILROAD CENTER

Augusta is located on the eastern boundary of Georgia at the head of navigation on the Savannah River. Its estimated population is 60,400. This city is served by six railroad lines and is the terminus of the Georgia Railroad. It owns modern railroad terminals with track connection to all rail lines. Boats are now being operated on a small scale on the river to Savannah, where through freight is handled in connection with the steamship lines there.



(Entrance to Augusta) Union Station

#### WATER TRANSPORTATION

A movement is now under way to develop this river upon a large scale. The City Government, in connection with the trade organizations of the city is co-operating with the Federal Government, and indications are that within a short time this development may reach larger proportions. In May, 1924, the city decided to purchase a new boat, to cost \$135,000, for use on the Savannah River.

#### A COTTON CENTER

Augusta is best known as a cotton center, ranking as the second largest inland cotton market in the world. Nearly one-twenty-fifth of the total production of the world is handled here yearly.

#### OFFERS MANUFACTURING ADVANTAGES

It ranks also as the fourth manufacturing city in Georgia. This development was due, in part, to a canal, fed by the Savannah River, and put into operation thirty-five years ago. At present the canal furnishes power to some twenty manufacturing plants, and at a very cheap rate.

The canal is owned by the city and is a source of considerable revenue. A movement is now under way to "electrify" the canal by installing an electric generating plant at the head of the canal, thus enabling the city to sell electric power as well as water power to its manufacturing concerns.

### DIVERSITY OF INDUSTRY

Among the principal articles manufactured in Augusta are cotton goods, brick and tile, lumber, fertilizer and cotton seed products. There are also iron and steel works, a large candy factory, the railroad shops of the Georgia Railroad, flour mills, paper mills and other industries.

There is a large water-power electric plant, privately owned, just above Augusta with 15,000 horsepower capacity. Electric power is furnished at very reasonable rates.

### MANUFACTURING SITES

Augusta has many fine manufacturing sites, particularly on the south side, and the low freight rates, combined with the cheap power available, will doubtless attract other manufacturing concerns.



Airplane view of a section of Augusta, showing the Savannah River and the Canal which furnishes cheap power to over twenty industries. Note the unoccupied manufacturing sites along the Savannah River and the City Canal.

## A DISTRIBUTING POINT

As a distributing point, Augusta offers advantages in freight rates and rail and water facilities. The amount of wholesale business, having declined after the war, is gradually on the increase. In this line Augusta will have competition from Atlanta, Macon, Columbus, Charleston and Savannah.

## SEVENTY-TWO INDUSTRIES CAREFULLY STUDIED

The study made by The Survey covers seventy-two industries, having a capital stock of over twenty-three million, and producing goods during 1923 valued at twenty-five million.

## THE ANNUAL PAYROLL

These seventy-two industries employ 6,340 wage-earners, with a total annual payroll of \$4,221,359.00. This does not include the more than two thousand licensed commercial establishments in the city, with an estimated payroll of one and a half million, nor the immense payroll of three million dollars actually paid to Augusta residents by the five railroads entering the city. Thus the total payroll of the city is close to nine millions.

## OTHER INTERESTING FACTS

Other interesting facts about Augusta include:

Bank clearings, 1923.....	\$110,799,884.98
Bank debits, 1923.....	370,154,000.00
Building permits, 1923.....	\$ 1,245,838.00
Postal Receipts, 1923.....	228,785.61
Total assessed valuation.....	48,103,275.00
City tax rate per \$1,000.....	18.50

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TABLE No. 1 shows, in summary, the high points of our study of seventy-two Augusta industries. These studies were made in May, 1924, with assistance of the State Department of Commerce. The information is so grouped that no embarrassment will be caused individual concerns from which data were obtained.

TABLE I.  
A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF SEVENTY-TWO AUGUSTA INDUSTRIES

Type Industries Studied	No. Studied	Capital Invested	Value of Raw Products or Material Used in One Year	Value of Products Produced in One Year	Number People Employed		Av. Mo. Wage Pd. (12 Mo. Basis)	Total Paid.. Wage-Earners in One Year
					Male	Female		
						TOTAL		
Bakeries, Ice Cream Mfgs.	9	\$ 316,742	\$ 715,476	\$ 994,164	145	84	\$57.00	\$ 159,449
Confectioner .....	6	230,692	151,180	314,118	79	.....	82.00	77,955
Bottlers and Soft Drinks.	7	1,986,324	173,122	1,278,194	454	.....	40.00	279,422
Brick Manufactories .....	9	6,426,893	9,702,968	14,650,670	2,011	1,254	72.00	2,729,348
Cotton Mills, Etc.....	5	987,585	4,330,539	4,440,853	757	.....	19.00	169,385
Cotton Oil Mills .....	4	2,185,760	964,864	1,475,775	265	.....	50.00	159,659
Fertilizer Plants .....								
Foundries, Machine Shops	6	1,512,477	286,714	847,598	385	.....	80.00	367,017
Railway Shops .....	6	526,254	111,077	381,044	140	.....	58.00	97,097
Ice Mfg. Plants.....	3	118,000	19,000	161,493	34	66ff	62.00	62,493
Laundries .....	17	8,978,599	2,268,446	494,033	527x	140	61.00	486,533
Miscellaneous .....								
Total.....	72	\$23,269,326	\$18,723,386	\$25,037,942	.....	6,340	\$58.00	\$4,588,353

\*Includes 17 children under 16 years.

\*\*Includes 225 negroes.

f-Includes 725 negroes, many working part time.

ff-Includes 40 negroes.

x-Includes 300 negroes.



#### UNLOADING A CARGO FROM THE COAST

The Savannah River—the seventh largest river in the country—will some day be developed as an important channel of commerce. By the water route Augusta is about 250 miles from the Atlantic Ocean.

## AUGUSTA RANKS FOURTH

Industrially Richmond County ranks with the first five counties of the State, and holds fourth place in number of people employed, cost of material used, and value of products manufactured.\*

TABLE II.

### AUGUSTA COMPARED WITH OTHER GEORGIA CITIES

<i>COUNTY</i>	<i>No. of Mfg. Estab.</i>	<i>WAGE EARNERS</i>		<i>Cost of Materials</i>	<i>Value of Products</i>
		<i>Average Number</i>	<i>Wages</i>		
Fulton (Atlanta) .....	548	20,184	\$19,844,534	\$85,572,020	\$142,351,776
Chatham (Savannah) ..	183	11,529	12,566,897	59,355,181	39,830,776
Bibb (Macon) .....	165	7,584	6,645,633	49,537,781	64,591,833
Floyd (Rome) .....	113	4,019	2,824,323	12,733,559	19,762,937
Richmond (Augusta) ..	101	5,504	4,873,148	24,841,322	38,266,554

\*Figures from U. S. Census.

TABLE II. shows that while Rome, Ga., reports twelve more industries than Augusta, thus forcing Augusta to fifth place in the State's industrial line-up, nevertheless Augusta takes fourth place in number of people employed, in amount of payroll, in value of raw materials used, and in value of goods produced.

## AUGUSTA HAS MANY LARGE INDUSTRIES

Forty of Augusta's industries produced goods valued at over \$100,000 each during 1923; twenty industries produced goods valued at more than a half million dollars each; and thirteen others recorded a million dollar production each.

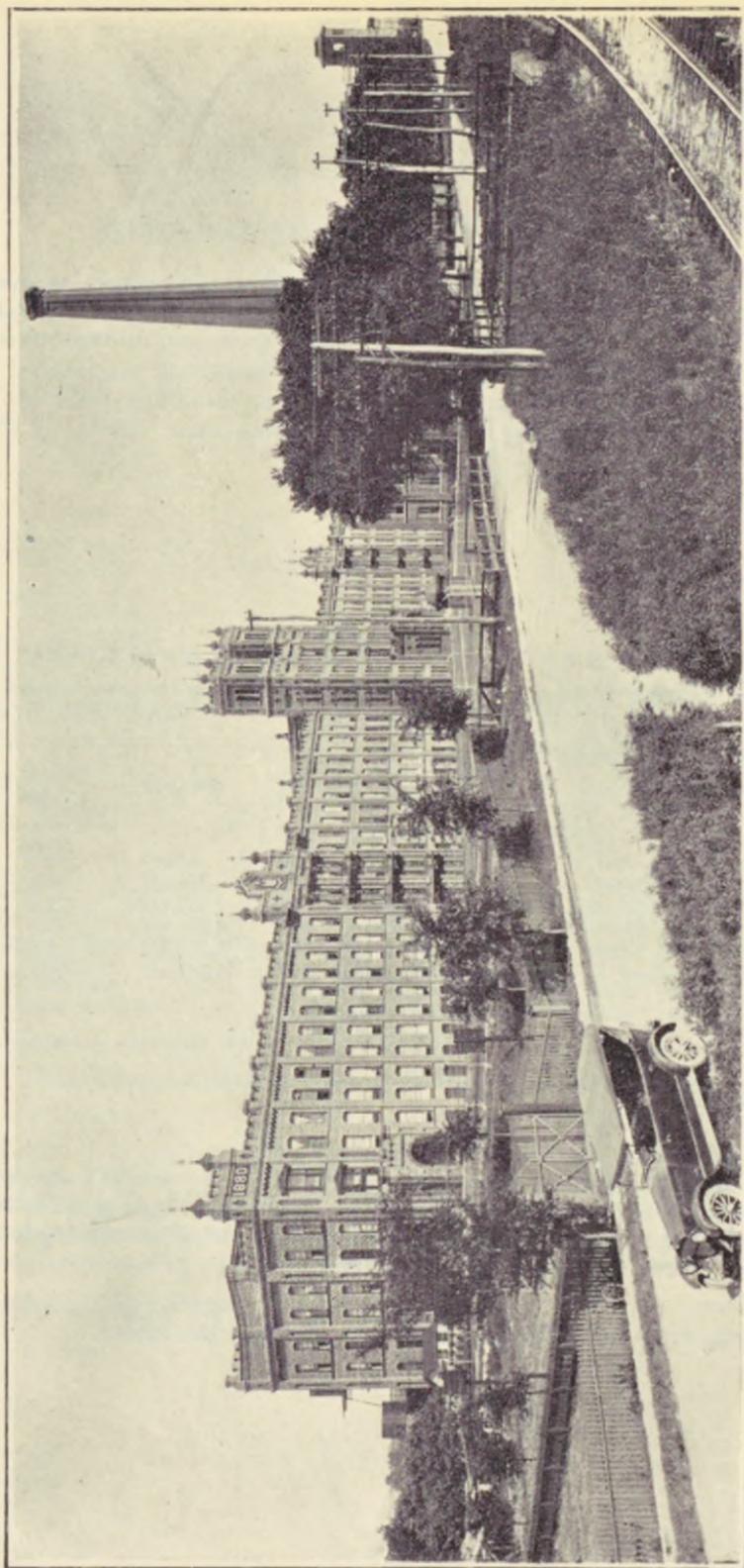
TABLE III.  
SIZE OF INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN AUGUSTA\*

<i>Yearly Value of Products of Various Industries</i>	<i>No. of Estab.</i>	<i>WAGE EARNERS</i>		<i>VALUE OF PRODUCTS</i>	
		<i>Average Number</i>	<i>Percent of Total</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percent of Total</i>
Less than \$5,000.....	17	17	0.3	\$ 41,699	0.1
\$5,000 to \$20,000.....	18	67	1.3	216,550	0.6
\$20,000 to \$100,000.....	18	280	5.4	935,413	2.5
\$100,000 to \$500,000....	20	802	15.6	4,875,238	13.1
\$500,000 to \$1,000,000	7	656	12.7	5,213,826	14.1
\$1,000,000 and over....	13	3,334	64.7	25,877,845	69.6
Total.....	93	5,156	100.0	\$37,160,571	100.0

\*U. S. Census.

It is interesting to note, from TABLE III., that over 60% of Augusta's wage-earners are employed by thirteen of the largest industries, and that practically 70% of Augusta's manufactured produce comes from these thirteen large concerns.

Note, also, that only 3% of Augusta's manufactured produce comes from first fifty-three industries listed in the table.



HOME OF THE SIBLEY COTTON MILL

## THE COTTON MILL INDUSTRY

Augusta's nine big mills, representing a capital investment of \$6,426,893, and employing over 3,000 people, were made the subject of a special study. The plants studied included the seven cotton mills, the silk mill, and the waste and shoddy mill.

The following facts are of particular interest:

Total capital invested.....	\$ 6,426,893
Cost of raw materials last year.....	9,702,968
Value of manufactured products, 1923.....	14,550,670
Number of ring spindles.....	206,760
Number of twister spindles.....	12,940
Number of broad looms.....	4,473
Number of narrow looms.....	1,350

### *Employment:*

White males employed.....	1,545
White females employed.....	1,156
Negro males employed.....	466
Negro females employed.....	98

Total number of employes.....	3,265
-------------------------------	-------

Total payroll, 1923 (wage-earners and office force.....)	\$2,954,354.00
--	----------------

### AVERAGE WAGE SCALE FOR 1923

Superintendents .....	\$5,000.00 per year
Foreman .....	40.00 per week
Machinist .....	35.00 " "
Electricians .....	20.00 " "
Engineers .....	40.00 " "
Fireman .....	16.00 " "
Spinners .....	11.50 " "
Weavers .....	13.50 " "
Carders .....	13.50 " "
Examiners .....	11.50 " "
Dyers .....	15.00 " "
Laborers .....	11.50 " "

### SOCIAL WORK IN MILLS

Four of the mills have instituted some form of social work for their employees, having either a day nursery, a Y. W. C. A., or a Community House.

## COTTON MARKET

Augusta is said to be the second largest inland cotton market in the world. Last year 298,039 bales were handled here. The Board of Commerce records show that the *average cotton receipts in Augusta for the past five years* have been over 400,000 bales per year; that over 100,000 bales of this cotton are used by local mills and approximately 300,000 bales shipped to other points. The Board of Commerce also ascertained that within a 300-mile radius of Augusta there are in operation 12,500,000 spindles.



Martin Bombers of the United States Army Air Service loading cotton and other goods in Augusta for transportation to New Bedford, Mass., and Washington, D. C. This trip was made in ten and one-half hours and was the first of its kind in the history of our Nation.

**DETAILED STATEMENT OF AUGUSTA INDUSTRY**  
 Showing Maximum and Minimum Employment Capacity\*

Industry	Number	Max. Capacity and Month	Min. Capacity and Month
Automobile Repair .....	7	May .....	July .....
Bakery Products .....	6	November ...	January .....
Confec. and Ice Cream.....	5	September ...	December .....
Copper, tin, sheet-iron works...	4	December ...	January .....
Cotton Goods .....	6	October .....2,356	March .....2,055
Fertilizers .....	5	March .....	September ...
Lumber—Planing Mill Products	4	November ...	January .....
Marble and Stone Works.....	3	October .....	January .....
Mineral and Carb. Waters.....	6	April .....	January .....
Cottonseed and Cottonseed Products .....	6	January .....	July .....
Printing .....	10	February ...	May .....
Publishing — Newspapers and Periodicals .....	6	December ...	March .....
All others .....	25	Average .....1,557	Average .....1,557
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>5,710</b>	<b>4,700</b>

\*Figures from U. S. Census.

**LABOR**

**CHART I.—EMPLOYMENT CAPACITY BY INDUSTRIES**  
 (Seventy-two Industries Studied)

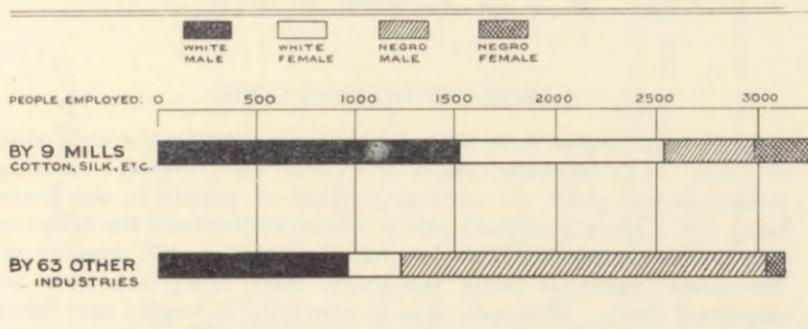


CHART I. shows that the nine big mills employ more people than all the rest of the seventy-two industries studied. The nine mills employ 3,265 people; and all other sixty-three of the industries employ 3,075 people.

Note also the small number of negroes employed by the mills as compared with the other sixty-three industries.

TABLE IV.

## NUMBER OF PEOPLE EMPLOYED

(In Seventy-two Industries.\*)

Industry	NEGRO		WHITE		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Bakeries .....			145	84	229
Bottlers .....	8		71		79
Brick .....	424		30		454
Cotton Mills .....	466	98	1,545	1,156	3,265x
Cotton Oil .....	725		32		757
Fertilizer .....	225		40		265
Foundries .....	75		309		384
Ice .....	120		20		140
Laundry .....		40	34	26	100
Miscellaneous .....	300		227	140	667
Total.....	2,343	138	2,453	1,406	6,340

\*From studies made May, 1924, for The Survey Committee by the State Department of Commerce.

x Includes seventeen children under sixteen years old (eleven boys and six girls).

## LABOR CONDITIONS GOOD

Augusta industries have little difficulty in securing the right kind of labor. The laboring classes are fairly well housed. Housing conditions are good, the average number of people to the house being 4.4. There is a good public school system, and the laboring classes have ample facilities for public recreation and amusement. The labor supply is fairly stationary, there being relatively no migratory labor. The open shop is generally in vogue; and labor problems, strikes, etc., are almost unknown. The average wage paid wage-earners in seventy-two industries employing over 6,000 laborers is \$58.00 per month.

CHART II.  
 EMPLOYMENT CAPACITY OF INDUSTRIES, OTHER THAN MILLS  
 (Sixty-three Industries Studied)

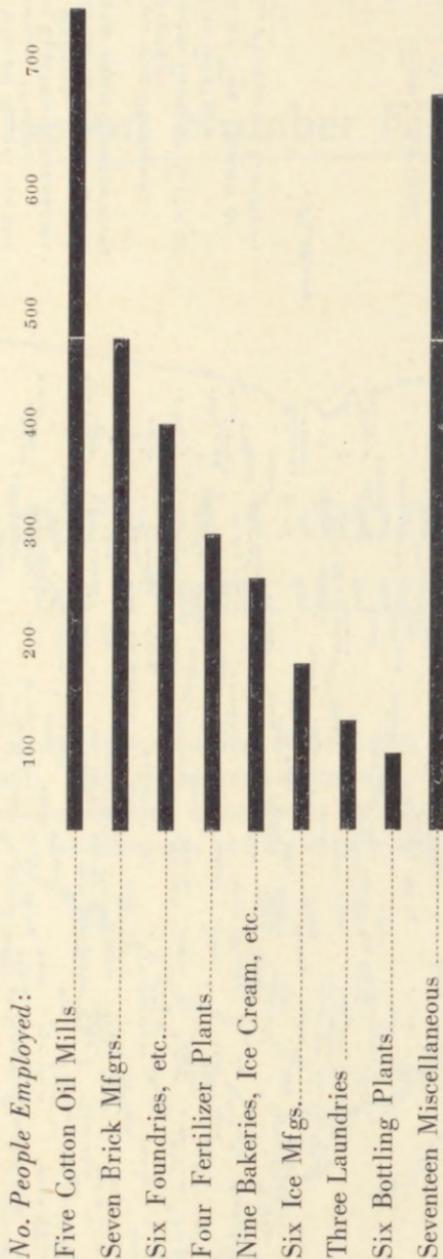


CHART II. shows the relative employment capacity of industries other than the mills. The Cotton Oil Mills, the Brick Manufacturers and the Fertilizer plants use negro help almost exclusively. TABLE IV. gives the exact figures.

TENNESSEE

# AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

AS A TRADING TERRITORY AND A DISTRIBUTING CENTER, AT THE HEAD OF NAVIGATION ON THE SAVANNAH RIVER.

SIX STEAM BOAT LINES, A COMPETITIVE WATER ROUTE VIA THE SAVANNAH RIVER, INTERURBAN ELECTRIC PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

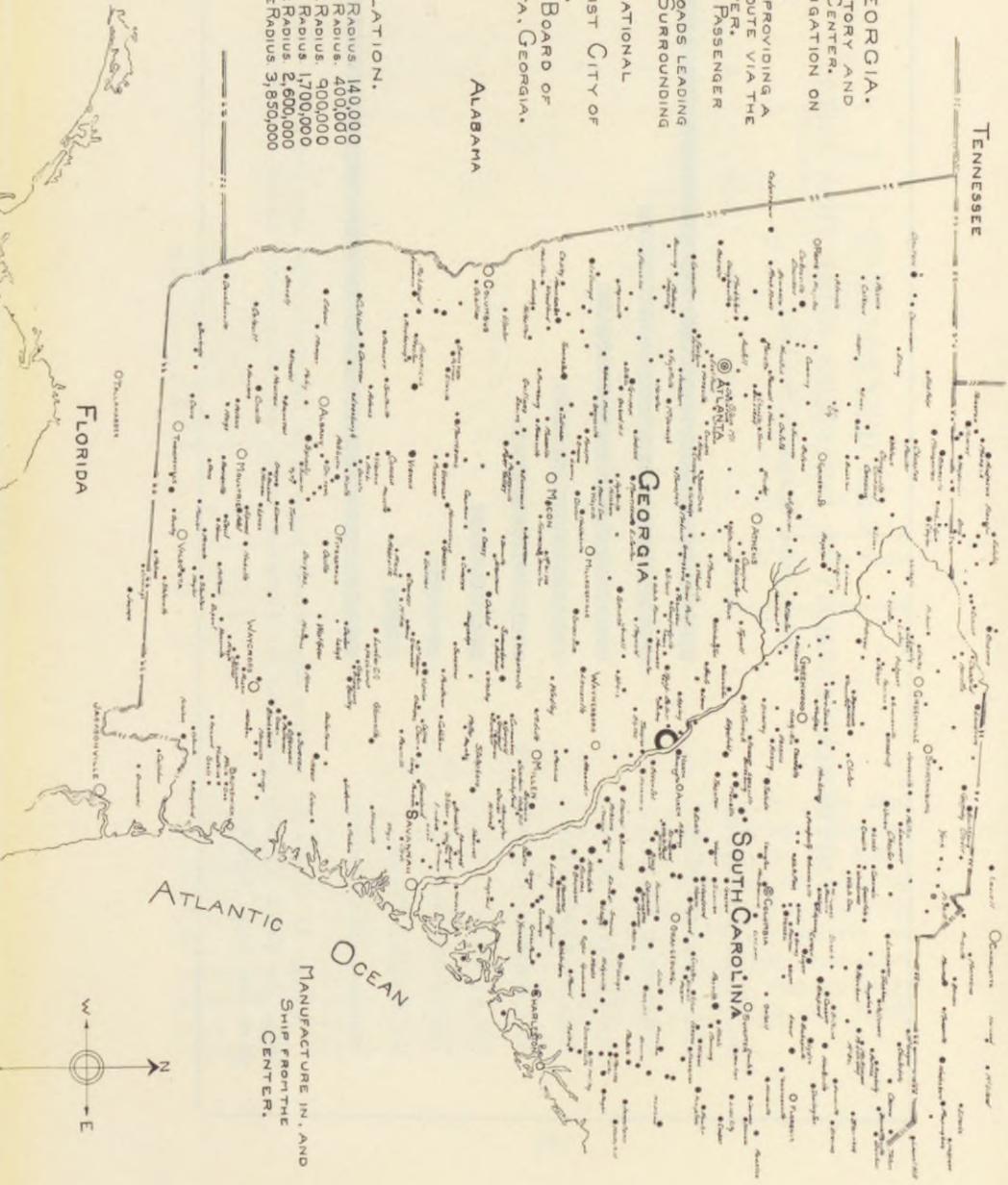
GOOD AUTOMOBILE ROADS LEADING INTO AUGUSTA FROM SURROUNDING TERRITORY. LOCATED ON THE NATIONAL HIGHWAYS SYSTEM.

THE PREMIER TOURIST CITY OF THE SOUTH.

ALABAMA

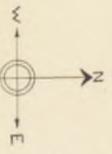
## ZONE POPULATION.

- POPULATION WITHIN 25 MILE RADIUS 1,000,000
- POPULATION WITHIN 50 MILE RADIUS 4,000,000
- POPULATION WITHIN 75 MILE RADIUS 9,000,000
- POPULATION WITHIN 100 MILE RADIUS 17,000,000
- POPULATION WITHIN 125 MILE RADIUS 26,000,000
- POPULATION WITHIN 150 MILE RADIUS 31,850,000



FLORIDA

ATLANTIC OCEAN



MANUFACTURE IN, AND SHIP FROM THE CENTER.

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## Report Number Eight

# Report of Committee *on* Agriculture

Richmond County can be made one of the richest agricultural regions in the South. Why are we raising less than 50% of what our community consumes? Read what The Survey Committee recommends, and see if you agree!

TO THE TRUSTEES

THE J. B. WHITE FOUNDATION:

The Agricultural Report has been prepared for the farmers of Richmond County; and the farmers, themselves, have done a large part of the work of preparing the report. Approximately twenty meetings of farmers were held during the course of The Survey to discuss the facts and decide upon the best means of putting our facts to work.

The County Agricultural Board, organized during The Survey, is the logical medium for carrying out the plans recommended.

It is encouraging to know that this Board, composed of farmers and business men, has already taken up The Survey's recommendations as its program for the coming year.

THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,

J. MARVIN HAYNIE, <i>Chairman</i>	J. T. KING
CHAS. J. SKINNER	JOHN SYLVESTER
JOE MCKIE	SPENCER L. HART
GEO. W. WINGATE	HAL POWELL
T. E. SMITH, JR.	I. S. FERGUSON
C. R. RHENEY	C. H. PHINIZY
W. T. BROOME	J. C. MCAULIFFE
W. W. MORTON	S. B. THOMPSON
J. H. PHILLIPS	A. F. PURDY
GEO. TURNER	C. B. ELLINGTON

*Assisted By:*

BRIGHT MCCONNELL, *County Farm Agent.*

T. L. ASBURY, *State Agricultural College.*



#### RICHMOND COUNTY PEACH ORCHARD

By giving more care to the selections of varieties of peaches we can have in Richmond County a succession of fruit throughout the summer. Augusta furnishes an excellent market that can be supplied by the farmers of this county if they will co-operate in the ownership of the better type and more expensive spraying equipment. By using community packing sheds the surplus fruit could be prepared for shipment to distant markets.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

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### "HE WHO SEES"

H. G. Wells, the famous historian, says:

"The main thing, always, is to know if we have the facts assembled correctly. Decisions will follow as a matter of course. He who sees a situation clearly will act intelligently."

### FARMERS GET LOTS OF ADVICE

Practically every year since we can remember sincere and thoughtful efforts have been made to promote the general progress and welfare of the farm. Advice has been given, all kinds of plans, schemes and cures have been brought forward. New crops have been promoted, reduction of acreages, marketing schemes advocated, legislation regarding taxes, system of credit and transportation have from time to time been brought forcibly before the public. But still we see more land each year lying idle and the city-ward tide rolling onward.

### A FARMER WHO IS MAKING MONEY

However, when we begin to look around we find in every county and community some farmer who is making money, whose fields are fenced and are increasing in fertility, his houses and barns are painted, and appearances in general indicate prosperity. What is the secret of that man's success? What methods is he pursuing? What fundamental principles underlie the organization and operation of his system of farm management? How can his practices and methods be carried to other farmers in the county?

### THE COUNTY BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FORMED

The bankers and business men, civic organizations, agricultural clubs and the State Agricultural Colleges through the Extension Work have been assisting in the business of re-establishing agriculture on a profitable basis. Some of these organizations have had one idea as to what was best to do, and others thought something else would be better. So when the County Agricultural Agent of Richmond County was called upon in the beginning of the year for the program he was to follow in 1924 he asked that every farmer's club, business men's club, bank and chamber of commerce of Richmond County appoint some member of their organization to act as a representative on an Agricultural Board for Richmond County. The duties of this Board are to agree upon, outline a long-time program of agricultural development and to create the machinery with which to bring that development about.

## MEMBERS OF THE AGRICULTURE BOARD

The Agricultural Board was formed as above outlined, composed of the following:

Chas. J. Skinner.....	Richmond County Agricultural Club.....	Martinez, Ga.
Joe McKie .....	Richmond County Agricultural Club.....	Augusta, Ga.
J. Marvin Haynie.....	Richmond County Agricultural Club.....	Augusta, Rt. No. 2
Geo. W. Wingate.....	Hephzibah Agricultural Club.....	Hephzibah, Ga.
T. E. Smith, Sr.....	Hephzibah Agricultural Club.....	Hephzibah, Ga.
Clarence Rheney .....	Hephzibah Agricultural Club.....	Hephzibah, Ga.
W. T. Broome.....	Richmond County Farm Bureau.....	McBean, Ga.
W. W. Morton.....	Richmond County Farm Bureau.....	Augusta, Ga.
J. H. Phillips.....	Richmond County Farm Bureau.....	Harlem, Ga., Rt. 2
George Turner .....	Richmond County Farm Bureau.....	Blythe, Ga.
Oscar Foreman .....	Richmond County Farm Bureau.....	Hephzibah, Ga.
John Sylvester .....	Board of Commerce.....	Augusta, Ga.
Spencer L. Hart.....	Board of Commerce.....	Augusta, Ga.
Hal Powell .....	Board of Commerce.....	Augusta, Ga.
I. S. Ferguson.....	Citizens and Southern Bank.....	Augusta, Ga.
C. H. Phinizy.....	Georgia Railroad Bank.....	Augusta, Ga.
J. C. McAuliffe.....	Rotary Club .....	Augusta, Ga.
S. B. Thompson.....	Kiwanis Club .....	Augusta, Ga.
A. F. Purdy.....	Lions Club .....	Augusta, Ga.
C. B. Ellington.....	Exchange Club .....	Augusta, Ga.
Bright McConnell.....	County Agent .....	Augusta, Ga.

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### A PROGRAM WITH A FIRM FOUNDATION

The first meeting of the Board was held Friday, March 14th, 1924. The purpose of the organization was set forth and the unanimous decision reached that no intelligent program for the development of agriculture of Richmond County could be outlined unless it was based on the "solid rock of exact facts rather than the sand of conjecture and theory."

### DECIDE TO JOIN THE BIG SURVEY

The Augusta Survey, which was securing complete data on the social and economic condition of Augusta and Richmond County, was underway at this time, so the Agricultural Board agreed to assume the responsibility of the agricultural survey and upon the facts brought out in the survey outline a program of work for the future development of the agriculture of Richmond County.

### INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT RICHMOND COUNTY

The rural population of Richmond County is given in the last census at 11,264 people. Using the figures secured by the United States Department of Agriculture taken in three Southern States on the amount of food required per adult person in farm families, we

find that Richmond County, with a production of 59,863 bushels of sweet potatoes and Irish potatoes, produces but one-half of the amount normally consumed; 58,590 bushels being brought to the county, 1,440 bushels being sweet potatoes, 57,150 bushels Irish potatoes.

### INCREASED CORN YIELD ONE OF THE NEEDS

There are 2,250 work animals on the farms of the county. It takes 66 bushels corn, 1.7 tons hay and 18 bushels oats to feed a mule one year. Each adult consumes 156 pounds meal per year, or 27,619 bushels corn on farms of the county. Then if the 7,250 hogs were fed 13 bushels corn each to make them weigh 200 pounds we have the following results:

27,619 bushels corn meal.

148,500 bushels corn for horses and mules.

86,000 bushels corn for hogs.

---

262,119 bushels corn or a deficit of 40,000 bushels for the needs of the county proper not giving any to the chickens. The merchants of Augusta from the above tables buy from outside sources 244,442 bushels of corn annually. It would require a 45% increase in their corn yield for the farmers of Richmond County to supply this demand or an increase from 12 to 22 bushels per acre.

### RAISE MORE OATS

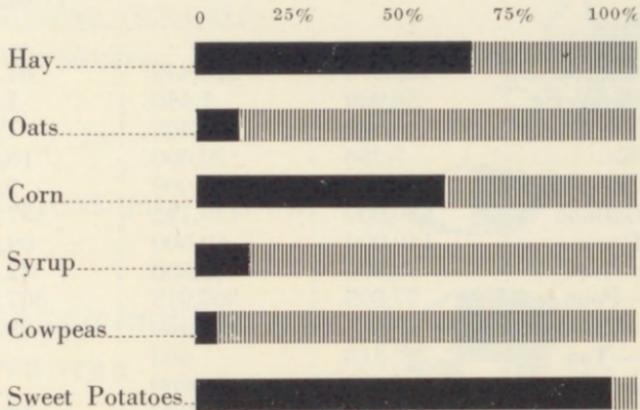
Giving each work animal the 18 bushels of oats that it has the right to expect each year, we have 13,500 bushels of oats less than are necessary to meet our local requirements. Take this amount from the bushels shipped in and we have a local market for 316,720 bushels oats, which would require thirteen times the acreage at the present yields per acre.



Oats have their place on every farm, and some farms in Richmond County are especially adapted to them. Yields of 100 bushels per acre have been reported.

## FOODSTUFF SURVEY CHART

### SOURCES OF SUPPLY OF AUGUSTA'S VEGETABLES



Produced in Richmond County.



Shipped to Augusta from other counties.

TABLE I.  
HOW RICHMOND COUNTY MEASURES UP IN MEETING  
LOCAL DEMANDS

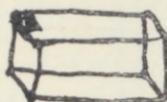
<i>CROPS</i>	<i>Produced in Richmond Co.</i>	<i>Bought by Au- gusta Merchants outside of County</i>	<i>Produce Con- sumed in Au- gusta in ex- cess of Rich- mond County Production</i>
Corn—Bushels ....	222,000	224,442	67,319
S. Potatoes—Bu...	58,000	1,440	1,299
Hay—Ton .....	6,500	3,408	1,021
Hogs—No. ....	7,250	20,000	16,000
Dairy Cows—No.	4,500	12,000	9,600
Milk—Gallons ....	620,000	139,142	137,142
Eggs—Dozen .....	140,000	69,000	69,000
Poultry—No. ....	68,000	42,500	42,000
Butter—Pounds ..	77,895	307,913	307,713
Syrup—Gallons ..	9,564	85,169	25,743
Peanuts—Ton .....	513	403	403
Cowpeas—Bu. ....	4,210	75,000	750
Strawb'ries—Qts.	14,000	12,800	12,800
Irish Pot.—Bu....	1,863	57,150	37,376
Dewberries—Qts... ..	.....	2,300	4,100
Tomatoes—Crts. ..	13,500	5,895	4,379
Cabbages—Crts. ..	2,540	14,730	7,870

RICHMOND COUNTY FOOD PRODUCTION  
PER PERSON ON FARMS  
(1923)

MILK, ONE-QUARTER PINT  
PER DAY



BUTTER, ONE OUNCE  
PER DAY



CHICKENS, ONE-HALF  
PER MONTH



EGGS, ONE-HALF PER DAY



PIGS, TWO-THIRDS  
PER YEAR



BEEF, ONE-TENTH  
PER YEAR



SYRUP, EIGHT-TENTHS  
GALLON PER YEAR



IRISH POTATOES, NINE  
POUNDS PER YEAR



## MORE HAY SHOULD BE RAISED

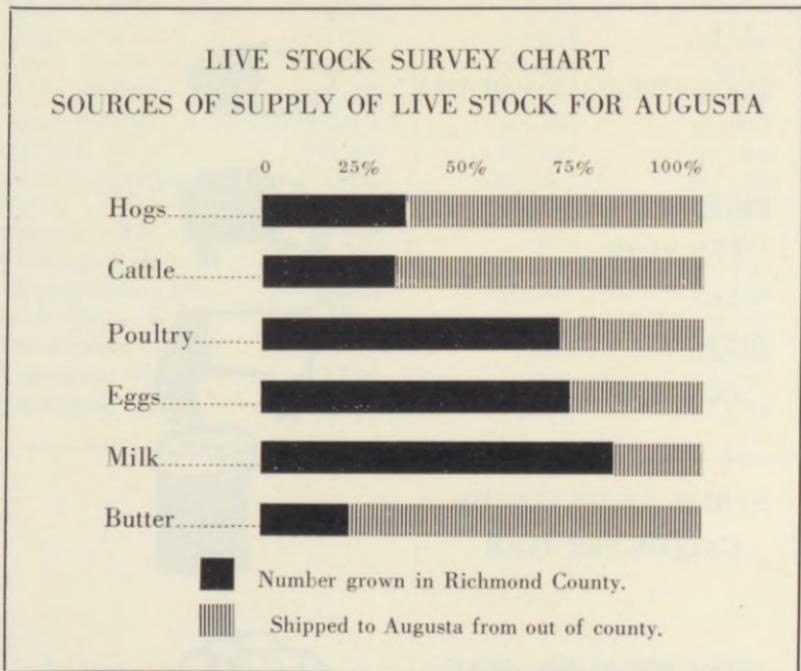
The work animals would consume more than half the hay produced in the county at 1.7 tons each, but giving the dairy cows one ton per year each, we have a shortage in hay of 1,825 tons, which takes up half the amount shipped to Augusta.

## WHY NOT SUPPLY THE SYRUP DEMAND?

*Syrup:* Twenty farmers reported yields of 85 gallons of ribbon cane syrup per acre, but the total report for county for both ribbon cane and sorghum was only 9,564, while the city was importing 85,169 gallons, which would take 1,000 acres of Richmond County farm land or an increase of over 900% in acreage.

## NO LIMIT TO MARKET FOR COWPEAS

*Cowpeas:* The survey of products bought showed Augusta the best cowpea market possible, assembling 75,000 bushels of peas from out of the county, or in other words, making a market for any amount of peas Richmond County could possibly produce.



*Livestock:* With the live stock we have about the same percentages as in food crops.



#### FARMER DELIVERING CREAM TO CREAMERY

The Augusta creameries furnish an unlimited market for all the butter fat, at Chicago prices, the farmers of the county will produce. But the farmers say they cannot sell butter fat at Chicago prices, which is true, unless they lower their production cost by improving quality of cows. This can be done through use of purebred sires, keeping records of each cow's production so that the "boarders" can be eliminated, and by producing A LARGE amount of the protein feeds and all the roughage.

## IS THERE MONEY IN HOGS?

*Hogs:* There were 7,250 hogs reported on farms. Basing the requirement of the farm families on the figures obtained by the United States Department of Agriculture of 138 pounds of pork and lard per person and averaging the hogs at 200 pounds, we come within 572 hogs of furnishing the farmers with their own meat. The stock yards reported 20,000 hogs handled last year, which if averaged 150 pounds and sold for seven cents per pound the Augusta people spent \$210,000.00 for live hogs, not including fresh and salt meat shipped in.

## FEW FARMERS RAISING BEEF

*Beef:* Twelve thousand cattle were handled through the stock yards for slaughter, but only 430 head of beef cattle were reported on farms of Richmond County.

## HERE IS WHY AUGUSTA BUYS MILK ELSEWHERE

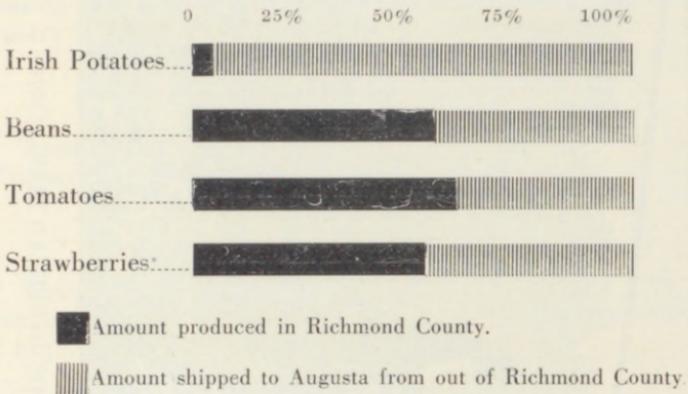
*Dairy Cows:* Four thousand five hundred dairy cows were reported on the farms; it would take 1,619 of these cows, averaging 400 gallons of 5% milk to furnish one ounce of butter per day per farm person. The remaining 2,881 head if they average 500 gallons each week would only furnish one-fourth pint sweet milk for the 11,264 people on Richmond County farms. 3,030 cows producing 300 gallons of milk would have to be added to the herd of Richmond County to supply the butter and milk shipped to Richmond County.

## POULTRY BUSINESS CAN BE DOUBLED WITH SAFETY

*Poultry:* Farmers reported 140,000 dozen eggs produced per year or 150 eggs per person, or less than one-half egg daily for the farmer and members of his family. 69,000 dozen eggs were shipped in, requiring the entire output of a flock of 11,500 hens. Richmond County produced 60% of the live fowls consumed in the county and city, or in other words, to meet the demand for live fowls every flock in the county would practically have to be doubled. However, basing consumption on the averages obtained by the Department of Agriculture the Richmond County farmers are producing only one-third of the eggs and poultry that they normally would consume.

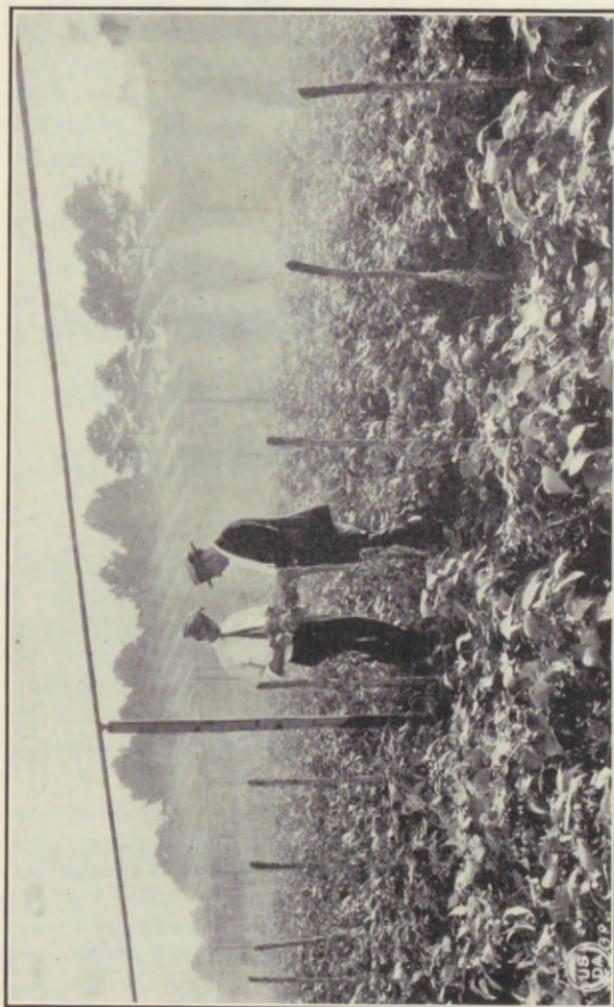
## TRUCK SURVEY CHART

### SOURCES OF SUPPLY OF AUGUSTA'S VEGETABLES



### FARMERS FAIL TO SUPPLY TRUCK DEMAND

*Truck:* The merchants report for vegetables bought outside of Richmond County each month showed that the Augusta truckers lack 5,000 quarts of strawberries and 4,100 quarts of dewberries of supplying the market in May, June and July, and 2,967 bushels of Irish potatoes in June, July and August, which would take care of only a small increase in truck acreage. Beans and tomatoes supplied the demand during the season.



#### FIVE ACRES OF OVERHEAD IRRIGATION

The greatest profits on truck are realized on those crops produced out of season. To insure late crops overhead irrigation has to be used. The extra profits on one crop often pays for the entire cost of installing the overhead equipment, which is serviceable for a number of years.

## INTERESTING EXCERPTS FROM THE ECONOMIC SURVEY

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From the questionnaire that was sent to farmers at the time the survey of farm crops was being made the following answers were received:

### *Need Additional Capital*

1. Twenty farmers indicated a need of additional capital for purchasing live stock, while forty-four reported that they did not need extra money for that purpose.

### *Will Try Tobacco Farming*

2. Twenty-seven out of sixty-five replying were interested in trying five acres to tobacco next year.

### *Dairyman's Association Desired*

3. Thirty-one wished to join dairymen in keeping cost production records. Forty-one of fifty-six replying did not breed live stock to pure bred sires.

### *Considerable Interest in Orchards*

4. Twenty-eight indicated interest in planting small commercial orchards co-operatively.

### *Dry Salt Curing Plant Wanted*

5. Fifty-eight believed a dry salt curing plant for home-killed meat was needed in Augusta, while only eight did not believe it would be a success, or were not interested.

### *Calcium Arsenate*

6. Of the twenty-seven farmers planning to use calcium arsenate only nine had bought a supply. Eighteen farmers that planted cotton last year were not expecting to use arsenic in 1924.

### *Curb Market Is Elected*

7. Fifty-one farmers wanted a curb market and six did not. Forty-nine believed one could be made a success with a master in charge.

### *Pure Seed Association*

8. Forty-one farmers were interested in joining a Pure Seed Growers' Association.

### *Egg Exchange Wins*

9. Thirty wanted to sell eggs through exchange, and twenty-four were not interested.

### *Miscellaneous Information*

- 66% of the farm houses are screened.
- 30% of the farmers have porches screened.
- 46% of the farmers' wives have kitchen cabinets.
- 84% of the farm-women have sewing machines.
- 60% of the farmers own automobiles.
- 45% of the farmers use water-pumps.
- 46% of the farmers use spray pumps.

### *Small Orchards Plentiful*

Fifty-two farmers reported 2,917 fruit trees, or an average of one-half acre per farm.

### *Not Using Dusting Machines for Cotton*

Less than 25% of the farmers growing cotton were equipped with dusting machines.

INCREASE OF 10% IN CROP YIELDS WOULD BE WORTH  
\$110,316.00 TO RICHMOND COUNTY ANNUALLY.

<i>Crop</i>	<i>PRESENT</i>		<i>Value of 10% Increase</i>
	<i>Acreage</i>	<i>Yield Per Acre</i>	
Corn .....	19,888	12-bu.	\$22,644.00
Cotton .....	20,000	275-lbs.	69,075.00
Sweet Potatoes ..	613	94-bu.	4,350.00
Oats .....	1,929	14-bu.	1,620.00
All Hays .....	7,000	1,700-lbs.	9,640.00
<hr/>			
<i>Live Stock</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Number Per Farm</i>	
Hogs .....	7,250	5	\$ 870.00
Cows .....	4,500	3	1,675.00
Poultry .....	68,000	45	442.00
		Total....	\$110,316.00

WHY NOT HAVE A LONG-TIME PROGRAM  
TO BRING ABOUT THIS INCREASE?



### GETTING MARKET EXPERIENCE

To command a market, farm products must be graded and packed in standard containers. The trade will not take poorly graded and poorly prepared products even at a greatly reduced price, and the more study and attention the farmer gives this part of his job the more readily his products sell and the greater will be his profits.

## ORGANIZING FOR DEVELOPMENT

From the above data the Agricultural Board of Richmond County have drawn the following recommendations, which they wish to present and endorse:

### OBJECTIVES TO BE ATTAINED

1. A systematic farm program that will supply the food and feed for the farm, build up soil and furnish more than one cash crop.

### A CROPPING PROGRAM FOR RICHMOND COUNTY

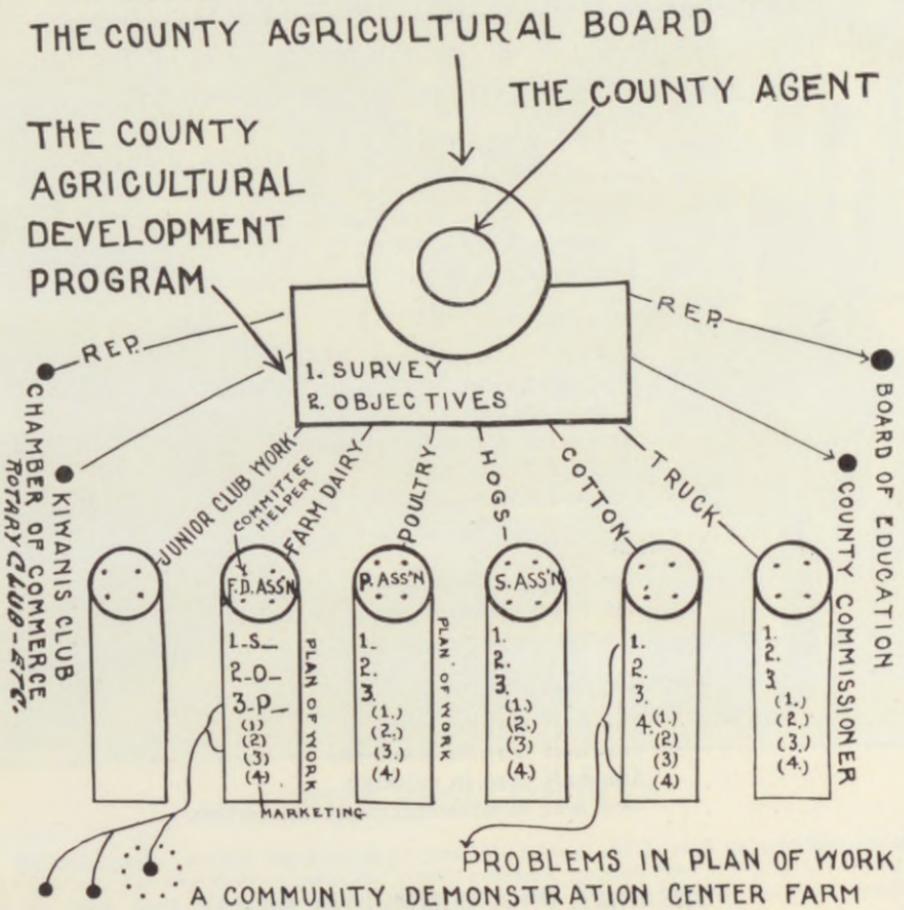
(Two Mule Farm as a Unit)

1. *Livestock*
  - Six milk cows.
  - Two brood sows.
  - One hundred hens.
2. *Maintenance*
  - Twenty acres corn and velvet beans.
  - Fourteen acres small grain followed by peas and soy beans for hay.
  - Ten acres permanent pasture.
  - A good home garden.
  - A good home orchard.
3. *Cash Crops*
  - Twelve acres cotton.
  - Ten acres watermelons or peanuts, or five acres sweet potatoes.
4. *Truck Crops*
  - One-half acre in beans.
  - One-half acre in tomatoes.
  - One-half acre in cabbage.
  - One acre in strawberries or dewberries.

### ORGANIZE ON A COMMODITY BASIS

2. The Board wishes further to recommend that instead of increasing the community organizations within the county that the organization be made around the commodity and that every commodity organized have a program of work or plan of development, which plan or program shall include all of the problems pertaining to that commodity for which a solution should be sought. Each of the groups thus organized should have a representative on the Agricultural Board.

# A COUNTY ORGANIZATION FOR EXTENSION WORK



NOT LESS THAN FIVE DEMONSTRATION CENTER FARMS IN COUNTY FOR EACH COMMODITY PROJECT INTEREST

## PLAN OF COUNTY ORGANIZATION FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

### RECOMMENDATIONS

The Board recommends further that the following projects be undertaken:

#### POULTRY GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

3. Organize poultry growers into association for expansion of the poultry business. For improving quality of eggs and selling eggs co-operatively, for keeping records on systems of flock management, conducting demonstrations in culling, feeding, housing, brooding, etc., and production of winter eggs.

#### DEMONSTRATION OF HOG RAISING

4. Conduct five demonstrations of hog grazing systems as recommended by the County Agent. Induce ice company to add room for dry salt curing homekilled meat.

#### DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION

5. Organize dairymen into an association for the purpose of keeping cost and production records, weeding out poor producers, creating interest in improvement of herds by use of pure bred sires and for the study of feeding and herd management. Conduct pure bred sire campaign.

#### COTTON-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

6. Encourage Cotton Growers' Association to foster demonstration centers in all parts of county for purpose of showing value of pure bred seed, proper fertilization and cultivation.

#### PURE BRED SEED ASSOCIATION

7. Organize Pure Bred Cottonseed and Seed Corn Growers Associations for purpose of producing and marketing one variety of seed.

#### STALK DESTRUCTION CAMPAIGN

8. Conduct stalk destruction campaign in early fall.

#### PEANUT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION

9. Encourage Peanut Growers' Association and conduct demonstrations over county in best methods of increasing peanut yields per acre.

## SOIL BUILDING DEMONSTRATION

10. Conduct soil building demonstrations with summer and winter legumes in every community in county. Records to be kept and results published.

## RECORD-KEEPING

11. Keeping of farm records: Select fifty farmers representing the different systems of farming in the county to keep records of their farm operations in order that some data may be had on the profits and losses of different systems of farming in Richmond County. Records to be used as a basis for making programs of work for the following years.

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## STUDY CURB-MARKET QUESTION

*Truck:* To supply the local demand through the method most satisfactory to all. To decide whether Augusta should have a curb market, and, if so, to employ a market master.

## STUDY THE SURPLUS FRUIT PROBLEM

To formulate a profitable plan whereby we can dispose of the surplus fruits and vegetables that are certain to be placed on the market through the summer.

## WATERMELON GROWING

*Watermelons:* To grow only two varieties of watermelons for shipment, viz., the Tom Watson and Irish Grey. To treat all the seed with mercuric chloride before planting and to spray to control disease of the vines and use every precaution in loading and shipping. To sell the melons co-operatively through local association or other organized associations.

## ORGANIZE HAY-SELLING AGENCY

*Hay and Oats:* To organize a selling agency for hay to be made and sold in Richmond County. To give uniform shape and weight as far as possible. To increase the yields of hay and the quality of same that has long given hays grown in Richmond County a good sale at a premium.

## OATS TO BE SPECIALIZED

To grow only two or three varieties of oats: Fulghum, Appler and perhaps one of the rust-proofs. Increase the yield by proper preparation and the fertilization from thirteen bushels per acre to twenty-five bushels per acre.

## REFORESTATION PROGRAM

Thousands of acres of Richmond County land that are lying idle now could be profitably planted in pine trees, and we recommend that the College of Agriculture and United States Forestry Bureau be asked to conduct a series of demonstrations in transplanting or re-seeding pine forests in this county.

## PERMANENT PASTURES

The pastures in this part of the State have always been an essential part of every farm, but for more than fifty years they have been considered of minor importance. But with the decrease in cotton acreage and the demand for feed for live stock, pastures are receiving much attention and new grasses have been introduced that make possible a ten months' grazing period in this section. We recommend that demonstration pastures be seeded in every section of the county.

## BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUBS

One of the most important features of the agricultural work of the county is that done by the boys and girls in the corn, pig, peanut, cotton, calf, poultry and canning clubs. There are at present one hundred and seventy-three boys and two hundred and four girls carrying on one or more of the above projects, which is about thirty per cent of the children in the rural schools of club age, viz., twelve to eighteen years. Record books are furnished each member and they are required to keep the cost of producing the various crops, live stock, etc., so that at the end of the year the exact profit or loss may be known. The majority of these members are depositing the proceeds in the banks, a number of them with the intention of using it for a college education. During the past five years more than \$3,000.00 in prize money has been distributed to the winners at the annual display of exhibits. Ten boys were sent to the Southeastern Fair School, Atlanta, for ten days' agricultural training at the expense of the fair; ninety boys and girls to the District Agricultural and Mechanical School, short course, and thirty-five to the short course at the State College of Agriculture. Twelve boys and girls are to attend this short course in August this year as a result of their club work during 1923.

## RECEIVE VALUABLE BUSINESS TRAINING

The club members have been receiving most of their instructions by visits from the County and Home Demonstration Agents either through the schools or by individual or personal visits, but the work has grown beyond this state and now each of the various clubs have their own organization, officers, directors, etc., and at these meetings the different problems are discussed. The children receive a business training at these meetings, which will be of much benefit to them in years to come.

## GENERAL RECOMMENDATIONS

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The Board wishes to recommend further that committees be appointed from the county for the following purposes:

### *New Truck Crops*

a. Investigate possibilities of new truck crops, such as asparagus, lettuce, strawberries and Jersey potatoes. Study advisability of organization of truckers' association.

### *Study Sugar Cane Industry*

b. Secure data on sugar cane syrup industry.

### *"Use More Milk" Campaign*

c. Investigate advisability of putting on a "Use More Milk" campaign in the city of Augusta.

Respectfully submitted,

### COMMITTEE TO STUDY AGRICULTURE,

J. MARVIN HAYNIE, *Chairman*  
CHAS. J. SKINNER  
JOE MCKIE  
GEO. W. WINGATE  
T. E. SMITH, SR.  
C. R. RHENEY  
W. T. BROOME  
W. W. MORTON  
J. H. PHILLIPS  
GEO. TURNER

J. T. KING  
JOHN SYLVESTER  
SPENCER L. HART  
HAL POWELL  
I. S. FERGUSON  
C. H. PHINIZY  
J. C. MCAULIFFE  
S. B. THOMPSON  
A. F. PURDY  
C. B. ELLINGTON

### *Assisted By:*

BRIGHT MCCONNELL, *County Farm Agent.*  
E. L. ASBURY, *State Agricultural College.*

Unanimously approved and adopted by the Executive Committee of  
The Augusta Survey.

JOHN SYLVESTER, *Chairman,*  
CARTER TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

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Report Number Nine

Report *of* Committee  
*on* Religious Life

*and*

Report *of* Committee  
*on* Jails

With her two million-dollar church plant and with sixty per cent of her white population on the church rolls, Augusta can well feel proud of her spiritual resources. How can we use these resources for the greatest good to Augusta? Read what The Survey Committee recommends!



*Do not fail to read the report on our Century-Old Jail. Do you agree with The Survey's recommendations?*

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TO THE TRUSTEES

THE J. B. WHITE FOUNDATION:

Feeling that a study of the welfare conditions of the community would be incomplete without an inventory of Augusta's religious life, this Committee was appointed to take stock of Augusta's spiritual resources.

This Committee, composed of eight representative ministers, organized a house-to-house canvass, and used other means to ascertain the facts about religious life in Augusta. The report is submitted herewith.

We wish to express our thanks to the five hundred people who helped in the house-to-house canvass on May 4th; and we also want to thank the ministers and members of the various Church Boards, all of whom have done their best to co-operate with us in our studies.

Respectfully submitted,

COMMITTEE TO STUDY RELIGIOUS LIFE,

REV. E. L. GRACE, *Chairman*

REV. H. B. BARBER

REV. E. C. LUCAS

REV. W. L. PIERCE

REV. W. A. REISER

REV. JOS. R. SEVIER

RABBI H. C. STRAUSS

P. H. RICE



THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

PART I.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

TWENTY-SEVEN CHURCHES

The City Directory lists thirty-two organizations among the white portion of our population as being engaged in religious work in the city. We have been able to secure fairly complete and accurate statistics from most of these. A few of the smaller congregations of a more or less miscellaneous character appear not to possess exact records, or to be unwilling to give information. While we should have been glad to include them, their omission has not seriously affected the statistics.

The congregations covered in this survey are as follows:

Baptists .....	5	Methodists .....	5
Christians .....	2	Presbyterians .....	3
Episcopalians .....	4	Greek Catholics .....	1
Jews .....	2	Roman Catholics .....	3
Lutherans .....	1	Salvation Army .....	1

PROPERTY VALUES

The valuation of property held by the above churches is not easy to ascertain, for our city assessors make no estimate on church buildings and grounds. In several instances, the land values alone amount to a large sum. The actual cost of buildings is not always a certain index of present value. The Committee has nearly always accepted the figures submitted by responsible officers of the churches. In a few instances valuation was agreed upon in conference with such officers. In no instance has valuation been reduced by the Committee.

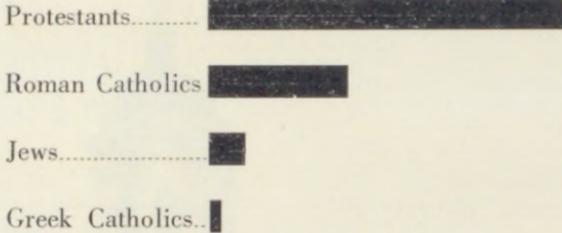
Baptists .....	\$ 272,000	Methodists .....	\$ 350,000
Christians .....	96,000	Presbyterians .....	258,000
Episcopalians .....	268,500	Greek Catholics .....	32,000
Jews .....	60,000	Roman Catholics .....	450,000
Lutherans .....	75,000	Salvation Army .....	14,000

Total property value of Protestant congregations.....	\$1,334,500
Total property value of Catholic, Roman and Greek.....	482,000
Total property value of Jewish Synagogue.....	60,000

\$1,876,500

CHART No. I.

CHURCH PROPERTY VALUATION IN AUGUSTA



This CHART shows that the Protestant Churches own more property (buildings, parsonages, etc.), than all other faiths combined.

The above figures include Church Buildings, Parish Houses or Sunday School Buildings, Rectories or Parsonages, but do not include the Roman Catholic School Buildings or Convents.

With the exception of the Greek Catholics, all of these congregations make provision for religious education and social work in special quarters connected with the main building, or in parish houses or school buildings. The adequacy of such provision varies greatly. Not a single congregation in our city possesses a plant which would measure up to the best standards of modern church buildings. This is especially true as regards religious education and social work.

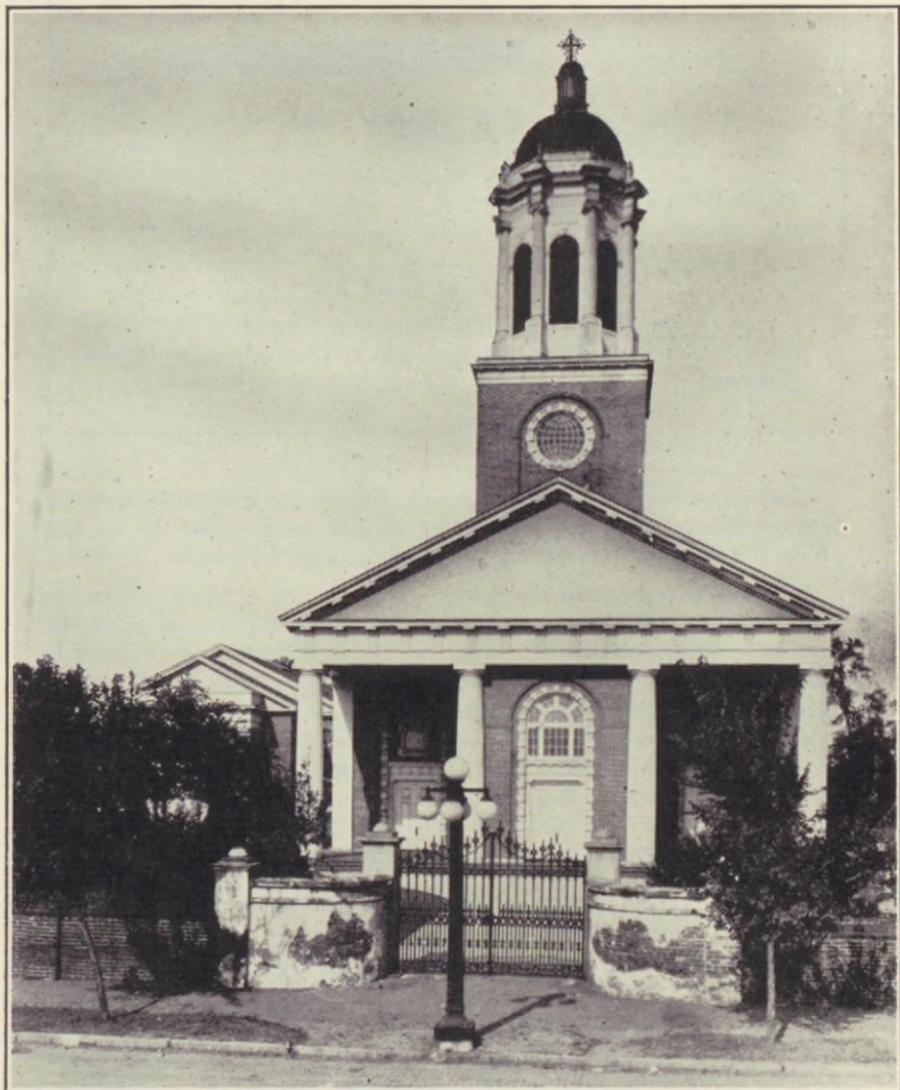
CHURCH-BUILDING SURVEY NEEDED

A special Building Survey, grading our buildings by recognized standards, would be of great value in showing our people the present deficiencies.

CHURCH AUDITORIUM CAPACITY

The estimated seating capacity of the auditoriums included in this survey is 12,025:

Protestants .....	9,325
Roman Catholics .....	1,800
Jews .....	650
Greek Catholics .....	250



ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

## AVERAGE CHURCH ATTENDANCE

During the survey a careful estimate, based in many instances on an actual count, indicated that on one Sunday 5,259 individuals attended one or more preaching services in the Protestant Churches.

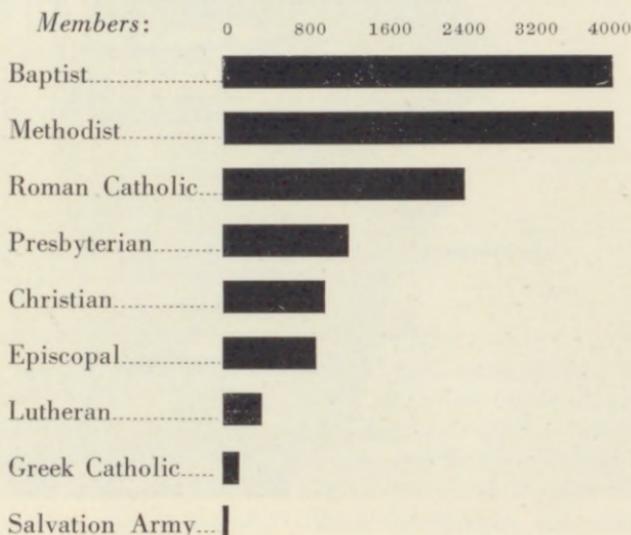
## CHURCH MEMBERS IN AUGUSTA

The number of resident communicant members reported by these congregations is 13,990:

Baptists .....	3,773	Methodists .....	3,747
Christians .....	994	Presbyterians .....	1,194
Episcopalians .....	949	Greek Catholics .....	150
Jews .....	400	Roman Catholics .....	2,300
Lutherans .....	450	Salvation Army .....	33

CHART NO. VI.

### CHURCH MEMBERSHIP IN AUGUSTA



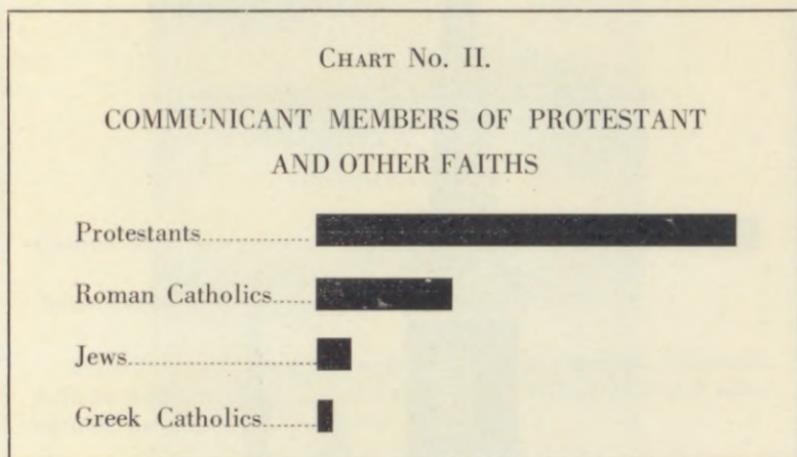
This CHART shows that the Baptist and Methodist Churches have the largest memberships in Augusta, and that the next in order are the Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, etc.



THE SECOND BAPTIST CHURCH

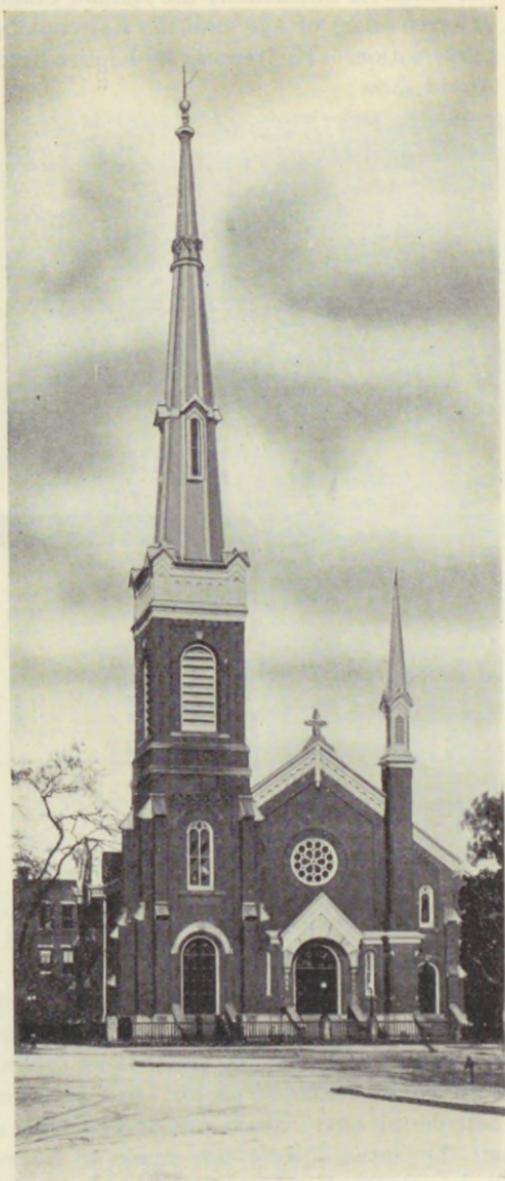
Several churches also report totals of baptized members, including infants and others who have not become communicants. The Greek Catholics make no distinction; the Roman Catholics admit to communion at seven years of age, and the Episcopalians and Lutherans upon confirmation. The reports of baptized members in the above table would show:

Episcopalians .....	1,321
Lutherans .....	732
Roman Catholics .....	2,700



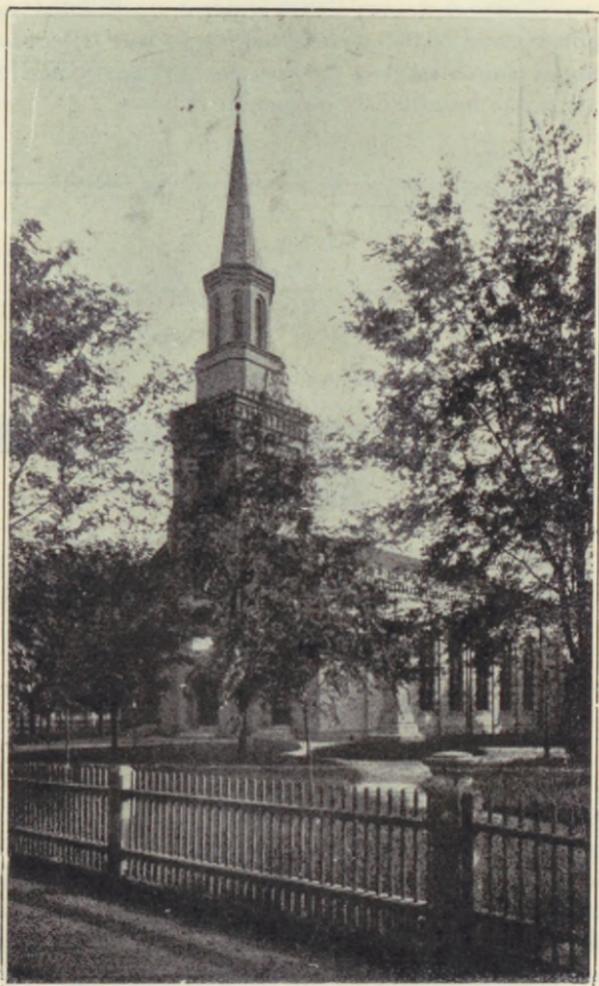
### HOUSE-TO-HOUSE CANVASS

During the survey a house-to-house canvass was made throughout the entire city, in order to obtain definite individual information with reference to religious affiliation and inclination of all white persons. This information will be passed on to the churches indicated by the answers as promptly as possible. We have not relied on this canvass as a basis for this survey, but we did hope to obtain accurate data as to the number of people whose membership is held in churches outside the city. Much information was obtained, but in many cases the answers were too vague to be reliable. Apparently more than 2,000 church members reside in the city without local affiliation with any church. Approximately one-half of these indicate that they are Baptists, and about one-third appear to be Methodists. Every local denomination is represented in the number.



THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH





THE FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

The Greek Orthodox (Catholic) Church reports a Sunday School with an enrollment of twenty-five.

The Jewish Synagogues report Sabbath Schools with a total enrollment of ninety-six.

Other churches report as follows:

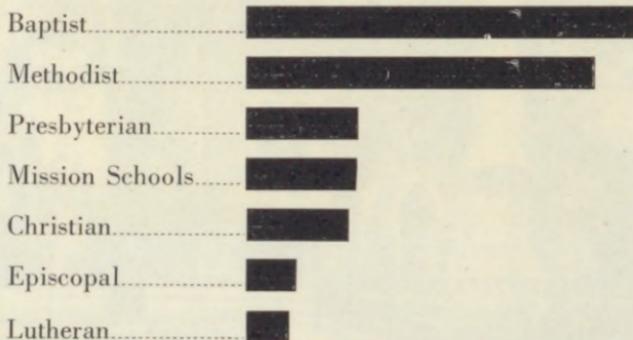
### PROTESTANT SUNDAY SCHOOLS

	<i>Pupils</i>	<i>Average Attendance</i>	<i>Officers</i>	<i>Teachers</i>
Baptists .....	2,830	1,818	48	140
Christians .....	744	500	19	36
Episcopalians (3) .....	374	245	9	40
Lutherans .....	325	225	10	23
Methodists .....	2,520	1,950	68	150
Presbyterians .....	765	580	18	69
Mission Schools (6) .....	762	478	15	51
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8,320</b>	<b>5,796</b>	<b>187</b>	<b>509</b>

These figures do not include enrollment in Cradle (Font) Roll or Home Departments.

CHART No. IV.

#### SUNDAY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN AUGUSTA



This CHART shows that the Baptists have the largest Sunday School enrollment; the Methodists the next largest, etc.



INTERIOR OF THE CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD  
(EPISCOPAL)



ST. JAMES CHURCH (METHODIST)

Not all schools grade their pupils on the same plan, but as far as we can tell from reports, the pupils may be classified as follows:

### CLASSIFICATION OF SUNDAY SCHOOL MEMBERS

<i>1 to 3 yrs.</i>	<i>4 to 7 yrs.</i>	<i>8 to 11 yrs.</i>	<i>12 to 15 yrs.</i>	<i>Over 15 yrs.</i>
1,012 17 Schools	1,295 23 Schools	1,595 23 Schools	1,233 23 Schools	3,650 23 Schools

### A CHINESE SUNDAY SCHOOL

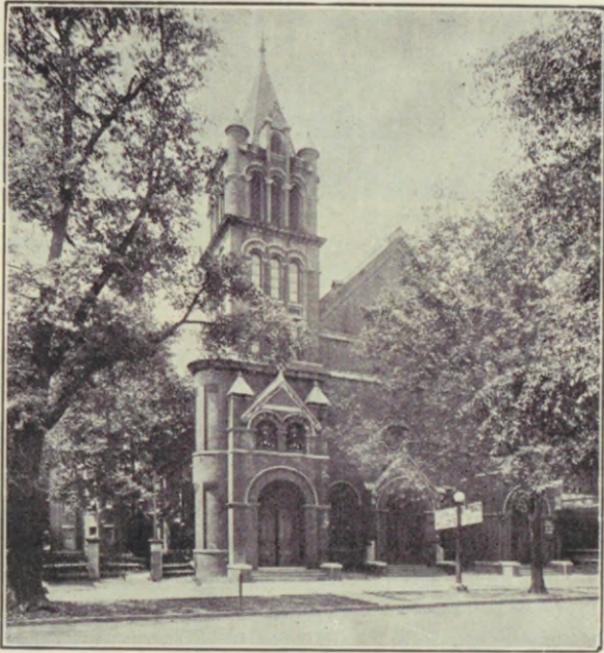
One of the most interesting of the mission schools is that for the Chinese, which has been held on Sunday afternoon in the First Baptist Church for about twenty-five years. The present enrollment is thirty-nine pupils, with eleven officers and teachers.

### WEEK-DAY SERVICES

Practically all churches report two or more Sunday services for worship, and one or more week-day services. Fifteen churches report mid-week prayer meetings with an average total attendance of 930. All Roman Catholic Churches report daily religious services. The Episcopal and Lutheran Churches hold special services on Holy Days, Lenten services, etc. Practically all churches, at some time within the year, hold evangelistic mission services.

### LOCAL EXPENSES

The twenty Protestant Churches covered in this report spend a total of \$119,750 per annum for current expenses. This includes ordinary upkeep and repairs, but does not cover special extra cost of improvements, or enlargement of church plants. Of this amount \$53,387 was paid in salaries to pastors. These salaries ranged from \$4,200 downwards, the average for this group being \$2,569. In addition to these salaries, the majority of the churches provide a residence for their pastors.



ST. JOHN METHODIST CHURCH





"THE TEMPLE," THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE

## CHURCH SOCIETIES

In all of the churches covered in this report, there are forty-one church organizations of women, such as Missionary Societies, Auxiliaries, King's Daughters, Altar Guilds, etc. These women's organizations reported a total membership of 1,995, but these reports are known to be incomplete.

Forty-five Young People's Societies report a membership of 1,591. In addition to these, the Roman Catholics report several organizations without giving membership.

The men of the churches do not appear to be very generally organized for special work. Those reported are as follows: Jews one, Lutherans one, Presbyterians two, Roman Catholics three. Probably every Protestant Sunday School has at least one organized Men's Bible Class. These usually engage in various activities along lines of social service.

## CHURCH SOCIAL SERVICE

There is a special organization of about one hundred men, representing the Protestant Churches, whose chief interest at present is to assist our city officers in the enforcement of law.

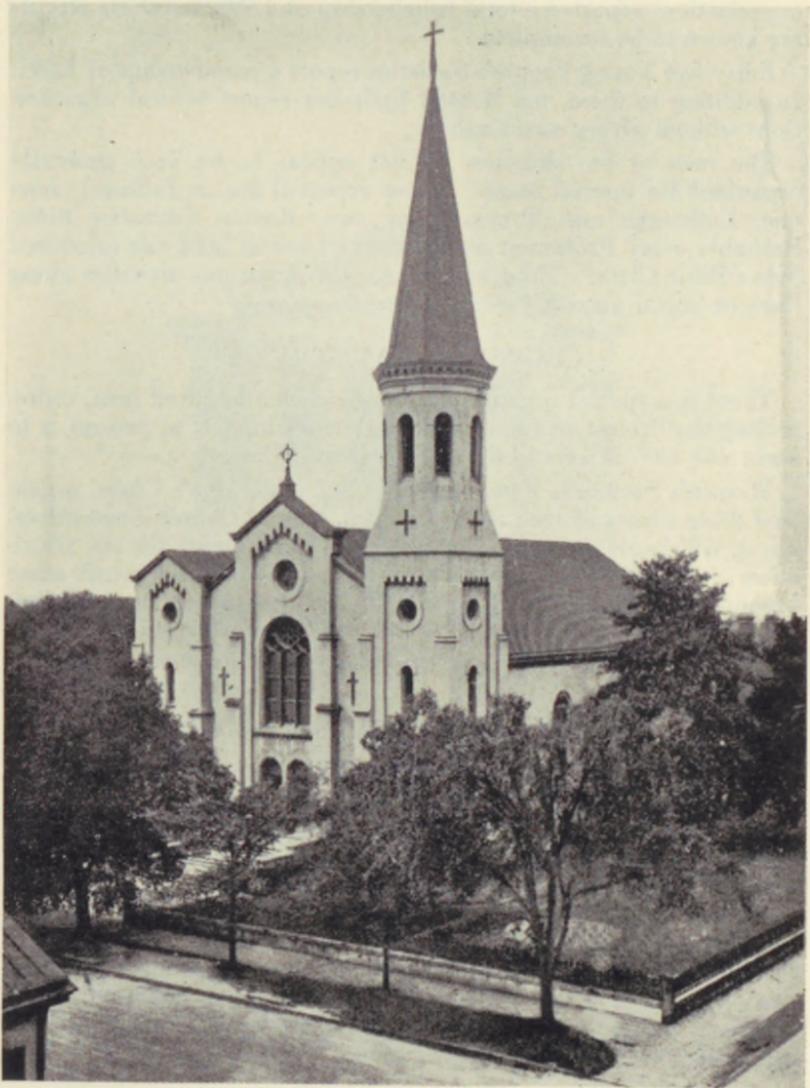
Women's Societies, Young People's Societies, Men's Clubs, organized Bible Classes of men and of women, special Church Committees, all, or nearly all, engage in some sort of definite work for the alleviation of social and economic evils. These co-operate through other organizations in work in hospitals, jails, orphanages, family relief, etc. Testimony has often been borne to their ready and efficient service along these lines. It is impossible to tabulate such activities.

## INTEREST IN CONFIDENTIAL EXCHANGE

Nor should it be forgotten that all of the churches through discreet officials provide much private relief to worthy people in distress who are not recipients of public charity. There are many aged people and invalids in Augusta who are regular pensioners on the private charity funds of the churches. The churches do not divulge these names, nor the amount of assistance given. It is believed, however, that they keep in close touch with their pensioners, in order that there may be no overlapping of assistance from public welfare agencies. To this end, the churches are very much interested in the proposed central clearing house, or, "Confidential Exchange," for all charity organizations.

## THE Y. M. C. A.

The central Y. M. C. A. occupies a handsome and commodious new building on Broad Street. This was erected at a cost of \$350,000 obtained partly through a donation from the J. B. White Fund and partly through local subscriptions. The plant provides



ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

social rooms, assembly rooms, dormitories, gymnasium, etc. The membership is approximately 1,700 men and boys. Bible classes are taught in both the men's and boys' departments. In addition to indoor activities, the Association directs religious meetings in three shops, supervises two Sunday School baseball leagues with twelve clubs, six men's basketball clubs, an annual tennis tournament, a boys' camp, etc. The West End "Y" is located in the center of an important mill section. They have a new building erected at a cost of about \$50,000. In addition to the usual program of a Y. M. C. A., the West End "Y" also provides in some measure for social activities of women and girls.

#### THE Y. W. C. A.

The Y. W. C. A. has an inadequate plant. Nevertheless, they are doing good work. They have dormitories and social rooms in the main building—a large residence building only fairly adapted to their requirements. On the rear of the lot, they have erected a gymnasium building with an indoor bathing pool. All of this property has now been paid for. They need additional funds for new equipment and enlargement.

#### KNIGHTS OF COLUMBUS

The Knights of Columbus have recently purchased a large residence building on Greene Street at a cost of \$13,000. This is used for social purposes. Their membership is approximately two hundred.

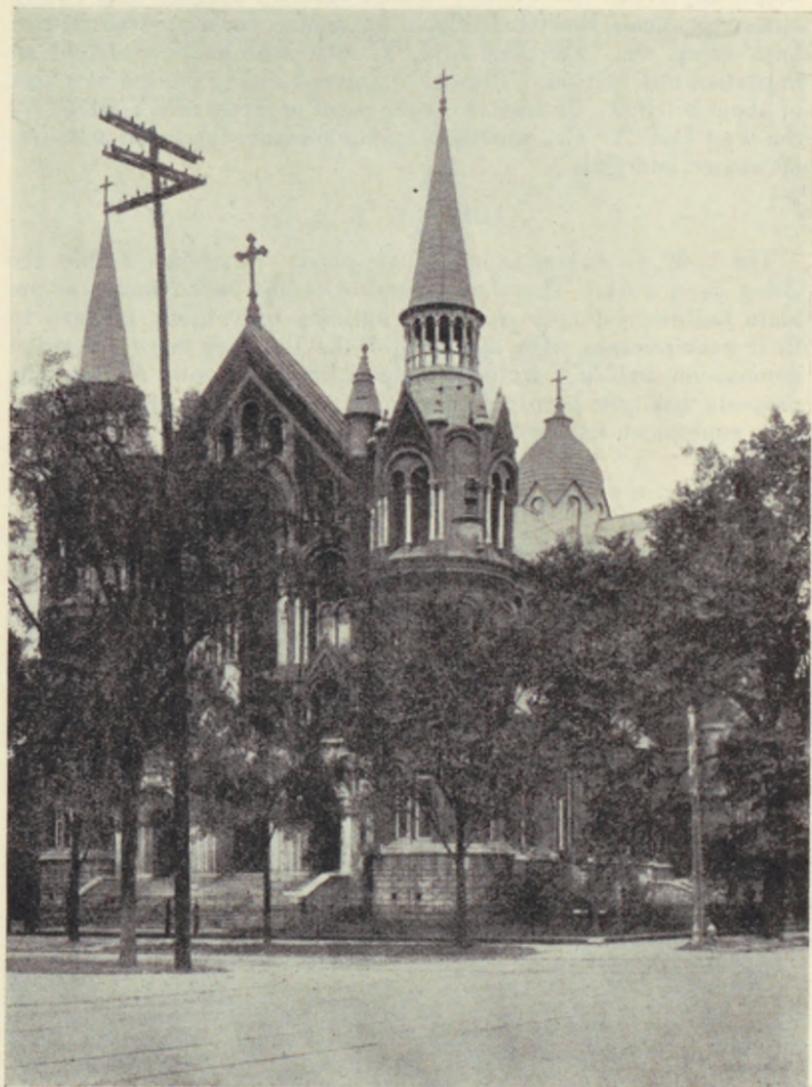
#### OTHER WORK DONE BY ORGANIZATIONS

The Y. M. C. A., the Y. W. C. A., and the K. of C. organizations engage in various activities not covered in this report. We have confined our survey to distinctively religious phases of their work.

#### COLORED CHURCHES

We give herewith a summary of colored churches:

Adventist .....	1
Baptists .....	39
Congregational .....	1
Episcopal .....	1
Holiness .....	1
Methodist .....	11
Roman Catholic .....	1
	—
Total.....	55
Y. M. C. A.....	1
Y. W. C. A.....	1



CHURCH OF THE SACRED HEART

We regret that we are unable to report the work of our colored churches. A number of their leading ministers were greatly interested in assisting us to gather the necessary information. Many of their churches, however, fail to keep accurate records; and it was decided that a partial report would be an injustice to all. They have a very large number of churches—altogether too many. There are some congregations, large in numbers, owning valuable property and led by men of fine character and good education. At the other extreme are some small groups which have split off from other churches on trivial grounds, owning no property and usually ministered to by very incompetent men. Between these extremes, we find the average congregation struggling against great odds, with inadequate buildings and led by men whose spirit and intentions are good, but who are very poorly prepared to cope with the difficult problems which they face. The white ministers of Augusta should seek a more intimate and fraternal relationship with the colored ministers; and the white people of Augusta should help them build adequate church houses.

CHART No. VII.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP IN AUGUSTA COMPARED  
WITH POSSIBLE MEMBERSHIP

THE WHITE CHURCHES  
All Denominations

*Church Membership:*

Possible..... 

Actual..... 

The United States Census Reports show that Augusta has 24,385 white people over ten years of age. The Survey Committee counted 13,990 people on the church rolls. This indicates that approximately sixty per cent of the white population over ten years of age are on the church rolls.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. That special effort be made to enlist as active members all church members who have not united with some Augusta church.
2. That full use be made of the recent house-to-house canvass in order to bring into our Sunday Schools the large number of persons who are receiving no religious instruction.
3. That a Training School for Sunday School officers and teachers be organized.
4. That we encourage the promotion of Vacation Bible Schools.
5. That further investigation be made as to the practicability of developing some kind of week-day schools, under the direction of our churches, to promote religious education.
6. That we undertake a thorough survey of all church plants, measuring them by approved standards of modern church architects, in order that all future developments may be in conformity with the best standards.
7. That the white and colored ministers of the city form a Ministerial Association.
8. That an effort be made to form a closer co-operation between the Ministerial Association and the various civic groups, such as the Board of Commerce, Parent-Teachers' Associations, General Welfare Board, Health Department, Hospital Work, Community Service, Central Labor Union.

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Respectfully submitted,

### THE COMMITTEE TO STUDY RELIGIOUS LIFE,

REV. E. L. GRACE, *Chairman*  
REV. H. B. BARBER  
REV. E. C. LUCAS  
REV. W. L. PIERCE  
REV. W. A. REISER  
REV. JOS. R. SEVIER  
RABBI H. C. STRAUSS  
P. H. RICE

Unanimously approved and adopted by the Executive Committee,  
of The Augusta Survey.

JOHN SYLVESTER, *Chairman*,  
CARTER TAYLOR, *Secretary*.

PART II.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON JAILS

---

TO THE TRUSTEES

THE J. B. WHITE FOUNDATION:

This Committee was appointed to study conditions in the Richmond County Jail and the two stockades. We were assisted by Dr. E. Stagg Whitten, of New York City, Executive Secretary of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, who came to Augusta to meet with our Committee and to visit the jail and stockades with us.

The Committee has studied the jail and stockades carefully and thoughtfully, and have adopted some of the recommendations of the Episcopal Church Study Class on this subject.

We invite your thoughtful consideration to our suggestion in regard to employing our prisoners at some kind of productive labor.

THE COMMITTEE ON JAILS,

MRS. J. P. MULHERIN, *Chairman*

REV. H. B. BARBER

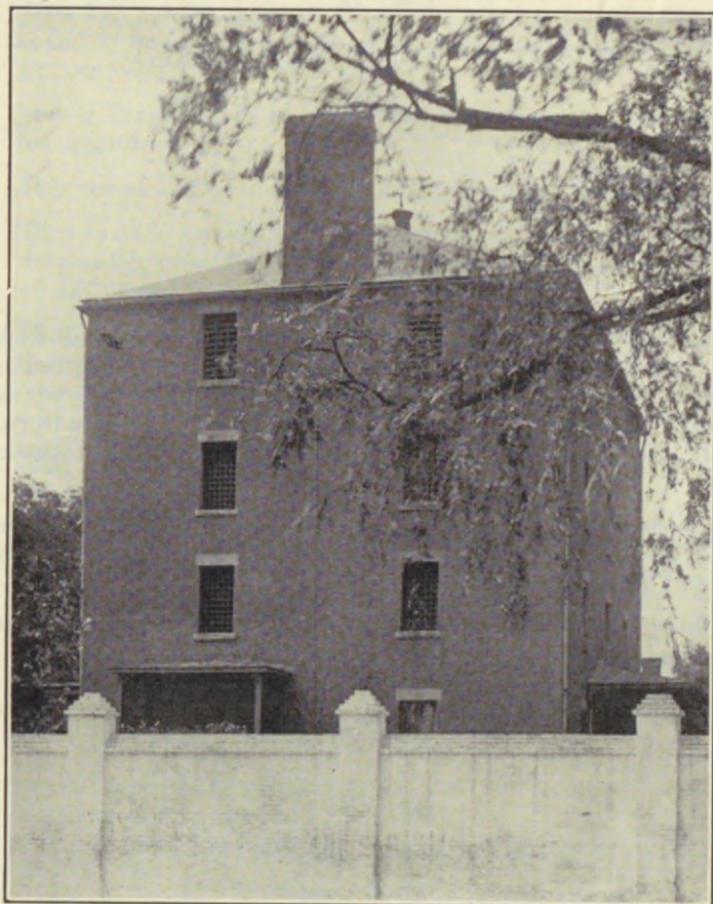
MRS. L. S. ARRINGTON

MR. JOHN PHINIZY

MRS. J. L. BEARDEN

*Assisted By:*

DR. E. STAGG WHITTEN,  
*Executive Secretary  
National Committee on Prisons  
and Prison Labor.*



RICHMOND COUNTY'S CENTURY-OLD JAIL

This old jail was built 108 years ago. It is a fire-trap and is inadequate in almost every particular. How many buildings in Augusta, erected over 100 years ago, are now fit for occupancy?

Last year one of the government bulletins printed a picture of this jail as "an example of what a jail ought not to be." It is most unfair to Augusta's reputation as a progressive community to continue to use this old relic.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON JAILS AND STOCKADES

### THE JAIL

Our County Jail was built one hundred and eight years ago, during the days when the common jail of a county was regarded as a punishment prison where prisoners of all kinds were sent for punishment as well as detention. Since that time, a number of modern improvements have been made in equipping the building; but this old prison remains an example of the days when scarcely no attention was paid the many unfortunate men and women thrust into jail to be forgotten until they made their appearance in court or back into society after serving their sentences. We still use this century-old jail to detain our unfortunate neighbors, both men, women and children—those awaiting trial as well as those convicted.

#### *Occupants of Richmond County Jail, 1923*

White male adults.....	350
White female adults.....	39
Negro male adults.....	512
Negro female adults.....	96
White males under 16.....	7
White females under 16.....	1
Negro males under 16.....	23
Negro females under 16.....	.....

---

Total..... 1,028

#### *1923 Jail Maintenance Cost*

Dieting fees paid to sheriff or jailer during 1923.....	\$13,561.64
Key fees paid to sheriff or jailer during 1923.....	1,100.00
Fuel, light, bedding and clothing purchased in 1923.....	1,782.58
Medical service and medicine for the jail in 1923.....	261.40
Repairs to jail building during 1923.....	394.42
Permanent equipment purchased for jail in 1923.....	.....
All other expenditures on jail during 1923.....	181.43

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Total jail expenditure during 1923.....\$17,281.47

## THE JAIL IS A FIRE TRAP

All of the stairways and floors and most of the interior are constructed of wood, which is highly inflammable. This terrible old travesty of a jail is a veritable fire trap, and it should be abandoned just as soon as possible. If there is a city fire ordinance making it possible to condemn this structure, it should become operative at once and the building condemned and ordered abandoned just as soon as practicable.

## DANGER OF MOB VIOLENCE

The present jail building is approximately one-quarter mile from the courthouse, entirely too far to safely bring prisoners before our courts without exposing them to the danger of mob disorders, at times.

## POORLY HEATED

The building is heated by a furnace, and none of the registers are in the rooms where the prisoners stay. All of these rooms must be heated from the registers out in the central halls, and the heat must enter each room through a small grated aperture about twelve inches square in the doors. One has to consider this situation but a moment to see that any such method of heating the building is fearfully inadequate. The prisoners' rooms were miserably cold, and a number of prisoners were in their cots wrapped up in the cover to keep warm.

## OVERCROWDED

According to the average number of prisoners in each cell room, there is only approximately 210 cubic feet air space per prisoner, when there should be at least 400 cubic feet per prisoner in order to maintain a reasonably healthful atmosphere.

## RECOMMEND A NEW JAIL

A number of different grand juries in time past have recommended the erection of a new jail. We are not unmindful of the present condition of our county treasury. We do hope, however, that both our county officials and citizens at large will give the most careful consideration to this most pressing need, and make early arrangements to right the fearful wrong we are now committing by detaining so many of our unfortunate neighbors in this jail even for short periods of time until they can be tried to determine their innocence or guilt.

Pending the erection of a new jail, we are submitting the following recommendations, which, if carried out, will greatly improve the present jail building, as well as the manner in which we treat our prisoners:

### THE USE OF THE DUNGEON IN THE JAIL SHOULD BE DISCONTINUED

This form of punishment belongs to the dark ages in penal history, and has no place in our present jail management. It also militates against the health and self-respect of a prisoner.

### FEDERAL PRISONERS SERVING SENTENCE SHOULD NOT BE CONFINED IN THE JAIL

Prison sentences imposed by the Federal Court are of varying duration—from one to twelve months. Our jail is not a fit place in which men should serve prison sentences, and their being in our jail overcrowds it. Accepting Federal prisoners for jail sentences is purely optional with the county, and they may be refused at any time on a month's notice to the proper Federal officials. (See Section 1152, Park's Penal Code of Georgia Laws.)

### A WHITE MATRON SHOULD BE EMPLOYED AT ONCE TO GIVE OVERSIGHT AND CARE TO THE WOMEN COMMITTED TO OUR JAIL

There is an average of one hundred and twenty-five women and girls committed to our jail each year. Even a much smaller number than this warrants the service of a matron. A matron would carry the keys to the women's quarters, and no male jail official or attache would be allowed to visit the rooms of women prisoners except in the presence of the matron. Male officials and attaches should never be allowed unhindered access to women's rooms at any time.

### CLEAN BLANKETS SHOULD BE PROVIDED FOR EACH NEWLY COMMITTED PRISONER, BLANKETS CHANGED AND LAUNDERED AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH, AND MORE OFTEN IF NECESSARY

It is now the custom for our prisoners to "inherit" the blankets they find in the cell to which they are assigned when first committed. This is an unhealthy practice, as it tends to spread disease and vermin.

ALL PRISONERS' CLOTHING SHOULD BE FUMIGATED AS  
SOON AFTER COMMITMENT AS POSSIBLE

The classes from which jail prisoners are so largely taken makes it necessary to safeguard the health and self-respect of the other prisoners by fumigating their clothing. This prevents vermin from being brought in by newly-committed prisoners. The jail physician can instruct the jailer regarding fixing up a fumigating closet and supply the source from which fumigating candles can be purchased.

LAUNDRY FACILITIES INADEQUATE

At present, the laundry facilities in the building are inadequate. Prisoners are compelled to wash their clothing in a sink located in their cell rooms, or continue to wear them without washing them.

ALL PRISONERS SHOULD BE GIVEN A THOROUGH MEDICAL  
EXAMINATION WITHIN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS  
AFTER COMMITMENT

Tuberculosis, venereal diseases and other contagious or communicable diseases are prevalent among the classes from which jail prisoners are so largely drawn. A medical examination will indicate almost invariably which persons should be isolated from the other prisoners and treated.

## SUMMARY

A new jail is badly needed, and is the goal towards which we should work. In the meantime, we recommend:

1. Three meals a day, instead of two (70 cents per day is allowed for food—Federal prisoners are allowed \$1.00 a day. This money should be spent for food).
2. A laundry and fumigating plant is necessary.
3. A matron should be employed.
4. The heating facilities are entirely inadequate, and should be improved.
5. Medical attention should be such as to separate the diseased from the well.
6. Juveniles, if obliged to stay within the jail, even for one night, should not be placed with criminals.
7. Daily exercise of prisoners should be arranged for; this is necessary for their health.

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### THE COUNTY STOCKADE

#### *Recommendations*

1. The segregation of prisoners of same class into smaller wards or cells.
2. That walls be white-washed at regular intervals and floors scoured frequently with disinfectants.
3. That women be employed in the kitchen and for cleaning.
4. That medical examination on commitment be provided for.
5. That coal be kept away from eating quarters.
6. That plenty of hot water be provided at all times.

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### THE CITY STOCKADE

#### *Recommendations*

1. That better laundry facilities be provided.
2. That an infirmary be maintained.
3. That more bedding be allowed prisoners.
4. That medical examination on commitment be arranged.
5. That there be maintained an isolation room for prisoners with contagious diseases.

## CONCLUSION

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### *Employment of Prisoners*

We invite the thoughtful consideration of business men and other citizens to the possibility of providing useful employment for the occupants of our jail. Last year over one thousand prisoners were detained in the Richmond County Jail. These people were kept locked in their cells, without exercise or occupation of any kind.

If useful labor could be provided for them, not only would it be better from a health and morale standpoint, but the profits accruing from their labor might well be used to defray some of the expenses of the jail, thus relieving the taxpayers of part of this burden. It is not necessary to sell on the open market the products produced by such labor (which is at present prohibited by law). The prisoners could produce things needed by the jails; and a system of exchange could be arranged between several adjoining counties. An important by-product of putting the prisoners to work, would be the possibility of teaching them some useful trade which would equip them for better citizenship.

Respectfully submitted,

### THE COMMITTEE ON JAILS,

MRS. J. P. MULHERIN, *Chairman*  
REV. H. B. BARBER  
MRS. L. S. ARRINGTON  
MR. JOHN PHINIZY  
MRS. J. L. BEARDEN

Unanimously approved and adopted by the Executive Committee, and a copy furnished to each of the County Commissioners.

JOHN SYLVESTER, *Chairman*,  
CARTER TAYLOR, *Secretary*.

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## Report Number Ten

# Report *of* Committee *on* Health

Augusta is said to be the only city in the United States with a Professor of Preventive Medicine as its Commissioner of Health. The combined resources of the city and Medical College should give us the lowest possible death and sickness rates. But see what our conditions really are,—and what The Survey recommends!

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### OUTLINE OF THE REPORT

- SECTION I. Life Wastage.
  - SECTION II. Tuberculosis.
  - SECTION III. Control of Communicable Diseases.
  - SECTION IV. Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fevers.
  - SECTION V. Water and Sewerage.
  - SECTION VI. Public Health Nursing.
  - SECTION VII. Midwifery.
  - SECTION VIII. Milk Supply.
  - SECTION IX. Food and Drink.
  - SECTION X. Narcotics.
  - SECTION XI. County Health Work.
  - SECTION XII. Organization of the Health Department.
-

RESOLUTION ADOPTED AT ANNUAL MEETING OF GEORGIA  
STATE MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, HELD IN  
AUGUSTA, MAY, 1924

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*Resolved:* That the State Medical Association go on record as approving the Welfare and Health Survey of Augusta and Richmond County (now being conducted through the generosity of the broad-  
visioned trustees of the J. B. White Fund), as an effective means of bringing about closer co-operation between the medical profession, welfare workers, and laity. It is believed by your committee that this survey will result in the dissemination of knowledge of the close relation between welfare and health conditions and furnish an opportunity for the medical profession to assume the leadership in matters conducive to community prosperity. As an attempt at co-operation and co-ordination this survey is commended as an example to be followed by other cities and towns of Georgia.

## TO THE TRUSTEES

### THE J. B. WHITE FOUNDATION:

The Health Committee was divided into eleven sub-committees, with a total membership of forty-seven people, to study separately the various phases of this important subject. On account of the technical nature of most of these subjects a great deal of the actual work had to be done by trained experts, and in some cases the reports were prepared for us by the various health authorities who came to Augusta to assist us in the work. In other subjects of a less technical nature all of the investigation work was done by the local committee and the reports prepared by them. Each sub-committee report was in turn presented to the Health Committee and made a part of our complete report.

It was felt that the study of the organization of the Richmond County Health Department should be made by outside people who were entirely unbiased and disinterested. To this important task we brought the service of the American Child Health Association, with headquarters in New York City, and The United States Public Health Service, with headquarters in Washington. Each of these organizations sent one of its best men to Augusta. These men came at different times and remained in the city about a week. Each of these men submitted recommendations calling for a re-organization of the Health Department. The two reports were carefully considered by the Committee and the best points of each are contained in the recommendations which we have made for re-organization of the Health Department.

### THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH,

GEORGE SANCKEN, *Chairman*

GEORGE BARRETT

MRS. W. W. BATTEY

FRANK CARSWELL

DR. ASBURY HULL

DR. C. S. LENTZ

#### *Assisted By:*

DR. T. F. ABERCROMBIE, *State Health Officer.*

DR. C. E. WALLER, *U. S. Public Health Service.*

DR. EDW. STUART, *American Child Health Association.*

DR. JOE P. BODWOIN, *State Director of Venereal Disease.*

DR. G. A. PRESTON, *Supt. Georgia Training School for Mental Defectives.*

MR. H. C. WOODFALL, *Director State Sanitary Engineering.*

DR. A. G. FORT, *Director Malaria Control for Georgia.*

DR. P. F. BAHNSEN, *State Veterinarian.*

MR. B. A. HURLIMAN, *U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry.*

MR. J. L. EDSON, *National Social Hygiene Association.*

## REPORT OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

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### SECTION I.—LIFE WASTAGE IN AUGUSTA

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#### PHYSICAL ASPECTS OF AUGUSTA

Augusta, Georgia, in population approximately 55,000, 43% of which is colored, lies on the banks of the Savannah River, which separates Georgia from South Carolina. The land upon which the city is located is flat, with the exception of a few low hills on the outskirts. There is one great main street—one of the widest streets in the United States—passing through the entire length of the city, on which the business life of the community centers. The climate is mild, with a mean winter temperature of 48 and a mean summer temperature of 79, and 48 inches of rainfall annually.

#### GENERAL HEALTH CONDITIONS

The most dependable index to health conditions and to the efficiency of the public health department in any community is the prevalence of preventable disease, as shown by the mortality and sickness records, assuming that these records are complete, and accurate as to the facts set forth. While the records of cases of preventable disease in Augusta and Richmond County are so meager as to render them of little value for purposes of comparison, it is believed that the records of deaths for the city are sufficiently complete and accurate to make conclusions drawn from a statistical study reasonably dependable.

In order to avoid the presentation of a confusing mass of statistical data, effort has not been made to go into the prevalence of all of the diseases which come within the preventable group, but rather to ascertain information concerning a few outstanding causes of mortality, which may be taken as a fairly reliable index to the prevalence of preventable diseases in general, for the reason that the conditions which make for high or low death rates from these causes are, to a large extent, those which determine the general health status of the community.

The following charts show the results of a comparison of the statistics of Augusta with those of Charleston, S. C., and Winston-Salem, N. C. Charleston was chosen as an average city of this vicinity and Winston-Salem because of the excellent public health

work conducted there for several years. The deaths for the last five years have been averaged, and average annual death rates computed using the population estimates of the United States Census Bureau. In each case, all deaths occurring in the cities were included in figuring death rates, but the table of preventable deaths in Augusta is the average annual number excluding non-residents dying in Augusta hospitals.

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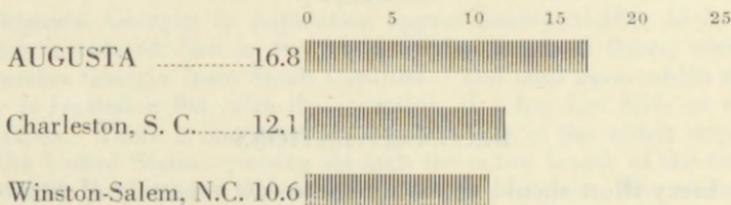
### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Every effort should be made to stimulate reporting of preventable diseases early, in order to prevent their spread and to lower the death rate.
2. Parents should demand that their physicians report births, as a duty toward the child and toward the city.

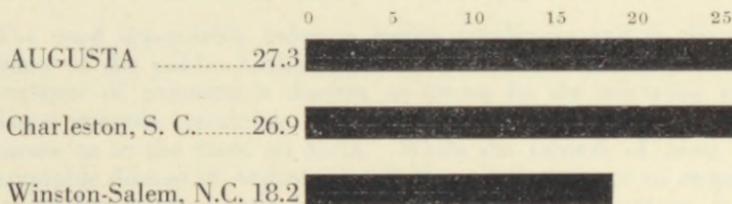
ANNUAL DEATH RATES (DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES)  
TOTAL DEATHS FOR EACH THOUSAND POPULATION

(Average Yearly, 1919-1923)

WHITE DEATH RATES



COLORED DEATH RATES



POSSIBLE SAVING OF LIVES IN AUGUSTA

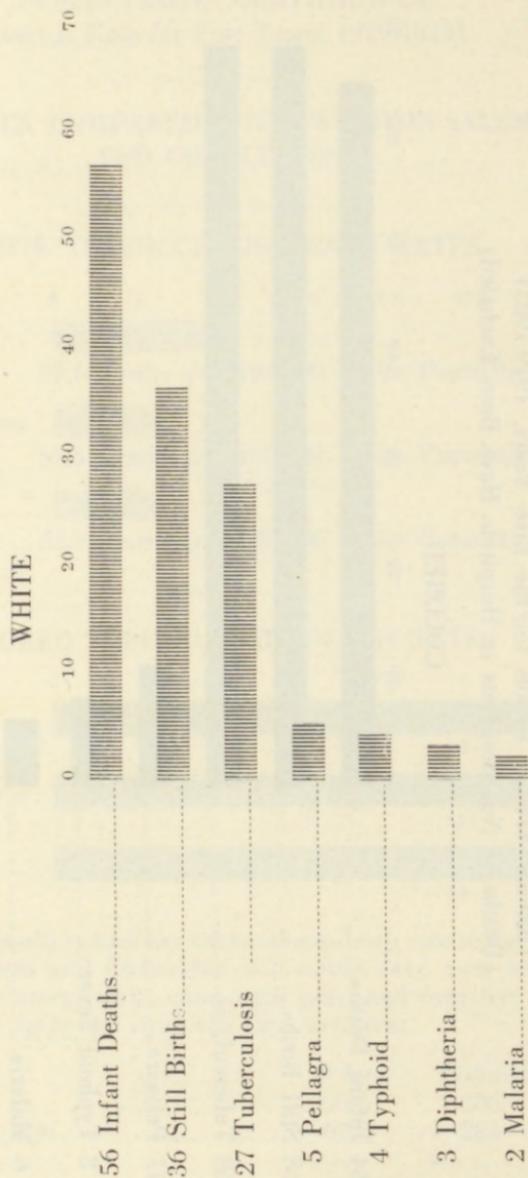
If our death rates from all causes are reduced to the average of Charleston and Winston-Salem, there would be an annual saving of

171 white lives and  
101 colored lives, or a

TOTAL of 272 LIVES to be saved each year in AUGUSTA.

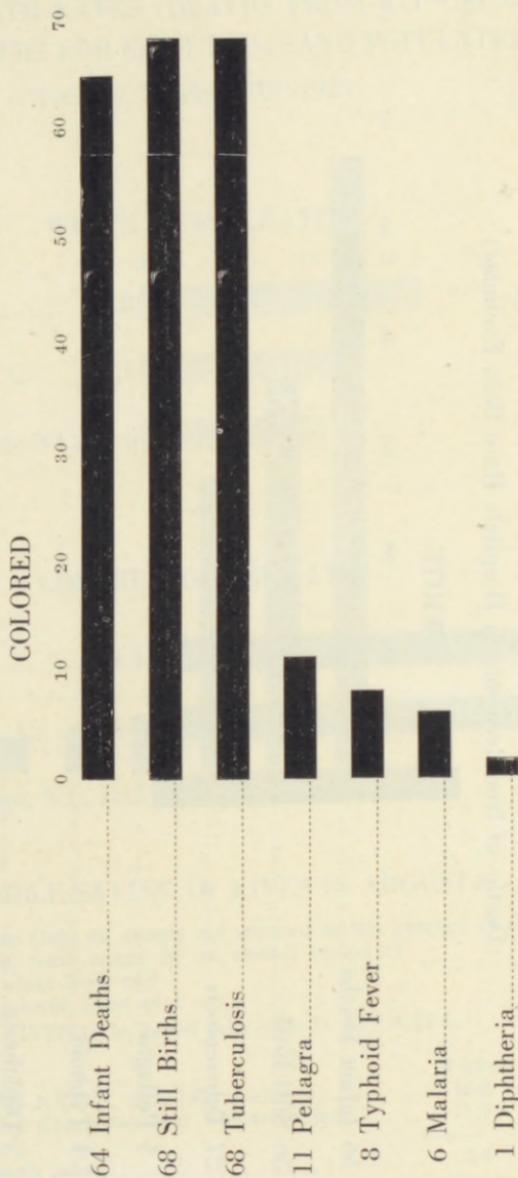
	White	Colored
AUGUSTA DEATH RATES, 1919-1923 average.....	16.8	27.3
Average death rates Charleston and Winston-Salem.....	11.4	22.6
Difference in death rates.....	5.4	4.7
	deaths per 1,000 Pop.	
AUGUSTA POPULATION estimated for 1924.....	31,751	23,003
Lives which would be saved by reduction.....	171	101

YEARLY DEATHS FROM PREVENTABLE CAUSES IN AUGUSTA, GEORGIA  
 (Annual Average Deaths for the Five Years, 1919-1923)  
 (Deaths of Non-Residents in Hospitals Have Been Excluded)



133 Total White Deaths each year in Augusta from these preventable causes.

YEARLY DEATHS FROM PREVENTABLE CAUSES IN AUGUSTA, GEORGIA  
 (Annual Average Deaths for the Five Years, 1919-1923)  
 (Deaths of Non-Residents in Hospitals Have Been Excluded)



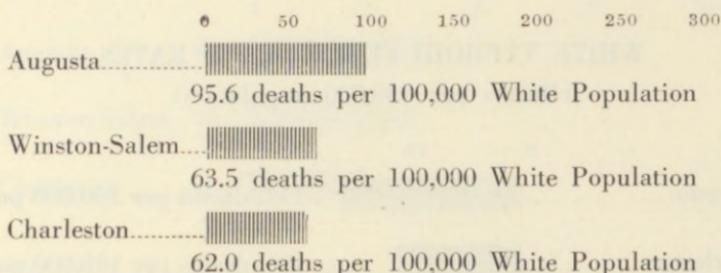
226 Total Colored Deaths each year in Augusta from these preventable causes.

359 Grand Total Deaths of White and Colored from these preventable causes.

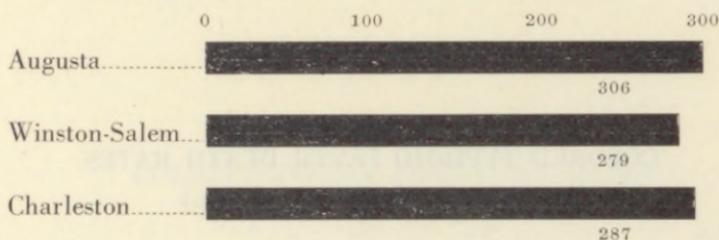
TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATES  
(Average Rate for Five Years, 1919-1923)

AUGUSTA COMPARED WITH WINSTON-SALEM  
AND CHARLESTON

WHITE TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATES



COLORED TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATES



If Augusta should reduce her tuberculosis death rate to the average of Winston-Salem and Charleston she would save over ten white lives and about ninety white cases each year, and over five colored lives and about forty-five colored cases each year.

	<i>White</i>	<i>Colored</i>
Augusta rate .....	95.6	306
Average other cities.....	62.8	283
Reduction .....	32.8	23
Augusta Population, 1924.....	31,751	23,003
Lives to be saved.....	10.4	5.3 each year

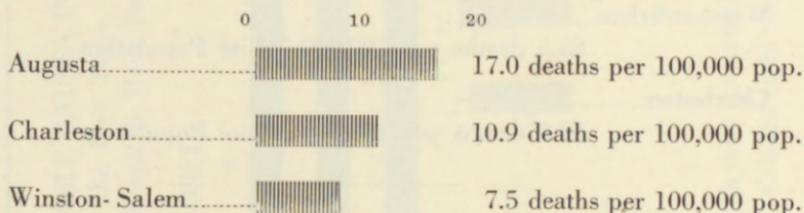
TYPHOID FEVER DEATH RATES  
(Average Annual Rates for Five Years, 1919-1923)

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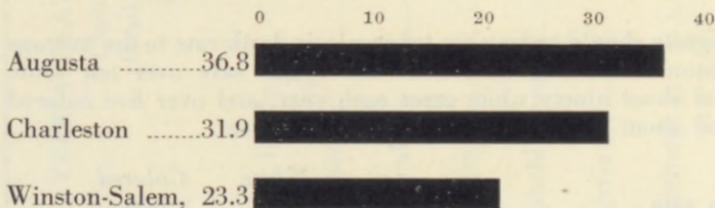
AUGUSTA COMPARED WITH CHARLESTON  
AND WINSTON-SALEM

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WHITE TYPHOID FEVER DEATH RATES  
(Deaths per 100,000 population)



COLORED TYPHOID FEVER DEATH RATES  
(Deaths per 100,000 population)



If Augusta should reduce her typhoid fever death rate to the average of Charleston and Winston Salem, she would save about four lives and nearly forty cases of typhoid fever each year.

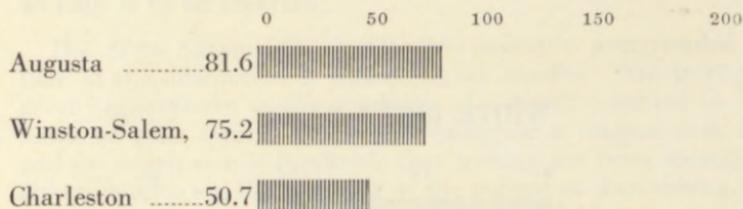
## INFANT MORTALITY RATES

(Deaths of Infants Born Alive per 1,000 Live Births)

(Average Annual Rates for Period 1919-1923)

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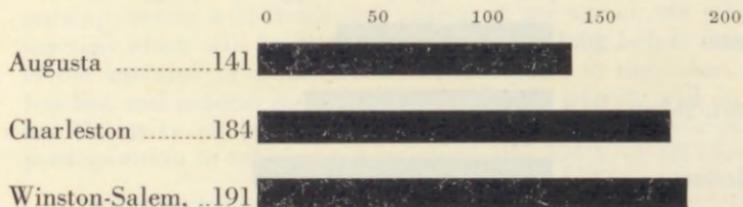
### WHITE INFANT MORTALITY RATES



If Augusta reduced her white infant mortality rate to the average of Winston-Salem and Charleston, over twelve infant lives would be saved each year and many cases of non-fatal diseases.

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### COLORED INFANT MORTALITY RATES



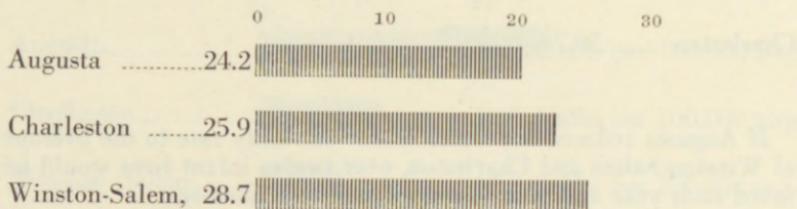
Here is one of the points in which Augusta is better than either Charleston, S. C., or Winston-Salem, N. C. The rates of colored infants are affected by the large number of colored still births.

BIRTH RATES (Living Births Per 1,000 Population)

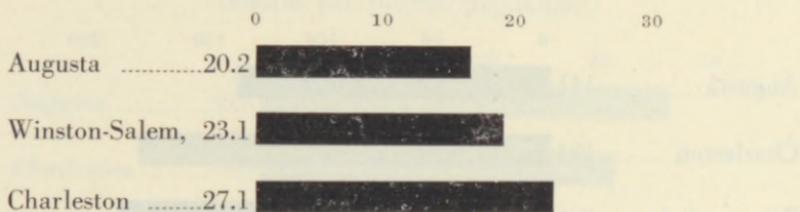
(Annual Average for the Period 1919-1923)

REPORTED RATES OF  
AUGUSTA COMPARED WITH CHARLESTON  
AND WINSTON-SALEM

WHITE BIRTH RATES



COLORED BIRTH RATES



If Augusta should improve the reporting of births to equal the average of Charleston and Winston-Salem, over ninety-eight more white births and over one hundred and twelve colored births would be reported, making a total of two hundred and ten births per year.

## SECTION II.—TUBERCULOSIS

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### THE SITUATION IS SERIOUS

The situation in regard to the care of patients suffering from tuberculosis is acute and deserves your earnest consideration. No hospital facilities are available, though a few cases inevitably get into the general hospital on humanitarian grounds where they become a serious problem for the management and receive little or no benefit themselves. They are usually moribund cases for whom no help is to be expected.

The State Sanatorium at Alto is constantly overcrowded. The time in this institution is limited to six months. Not infrequently great improvement in the condition of patients admitted to Alto is noted on their return, but without exception a relapse soon occurs, and the conclusion is inevitable that nothing has been accomplished either in relieving the suffering of the patient or diminishing the incidence of tuberculosis in the community.

From a humanitarian standpoint some provision should be made for the care of advanced cases, and there can be no doubt of the advisability of isolating such cases as a menace to the community.

### A PREVENTORIUM

It should be borne in mind, however, that the reduction in the death rate from tuberculosis depends almost entirely on early diagnosis, and treatment combined with active preventive measures. The greatest good to the greatest number, at the least cost can be accomplished by the establishment of a preventorium for the care of children giving evidence of a tubercular tendency. A proper nursing service will result in a system of pre-school and school inspection which will bring to light these cases long before they come to the attention of a physician. Special diets in the home, school lunches, and general instruction in hygiene to parents will do much, but the early establishment of a preventorium will eliminate the predisposition to tuberculosis in practically 100% of all cases.

A cheap sanatorium for early cases can be erected in connection with the University Hospital at a cost not to exceed three hundred dollars per bed, and the total capacity need not be more than twenty beds. The cost of maintenance will be confined to the actual cost of food, which should not exceed fifty cents per capita per day.

It is the general custom for a preventorium to be maintained by private agencies, and there is never any difficulty in enlisting such support. Good results are never so positive and satisfactory in the

whole field of health work as in the operation of a preventorium, and the cost of operation is confined to the cost of food. A small fee is usually charged for board which reduces this expense to a minimum.

### FAILURE TO REPORT CASES

The situation in regard to reporting of tuberculosis by attending physicians is very unsatisfactory as is evidenced by the result of the survey conducted by your committee, a total of one hundred and eleven cases were admitted by physicians as being under their care. Of this number physicians gave the name and address of only twelve cases. In all other instances the name and address was withheld on the ground that the patient might object. It is evident that some of the medical profession considers the law requiring the reporting of tuberculosis as unworthy of consideration.

Proper facilities will eliminate this prejudice largely, as there is no answer to their question, "What will it benefit my patient to report him to you"?

On the accepted basis of estimation of the relation of the number of cases to the number of the deaths there are at present in Augusta seven or eight hundred cases of tuberculosis.

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### RECOMMENDATIONS

Your Committee recommends as essentials to a tuberculosis program the following:

1. An adequate nursing staff to carry on pre-school and school inspection.
2. The erection of a sanatorium by the city to be operated in connection with the University Hospital for the exclusive use of early cases.
3. The enlistment of the co-operation of private interests in the early establishment of a preventorium.
4. Provision at some time in the future for the care of indigent bed-cases.



### LOCATION OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS

This map shows the location of the few cases which have been reported. The large groups of pins show cases for which no address was given.

### SECTION III.—CONTROL OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

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The control of communicable or contagious diseases is invested in a part-time city physician who is paid twelve hundred dollars. Few cases other than small-pox come under his care, and these small-pox cases are invariably ordered into the small-pox hospital.

This hospital is a dilapidated group of buildings on the outskirts of town, only one of which—a small four-room building—is weather proof. The main building is deluged throughout at every storm, and two others are wholly uninhabitable. The equipment and interiors beggar description. It is enough to say that this institution is unfit for human or other habitation.

As far as can be learned no attempt at medical supervision of inmates has been practiced in recent years. Such supervision as has been given has come from the chief sanitary inspector, who has done his utmost to improve conditions or have the institution condemned. No attempt is made to control small-pox by vaccination of those exposed unless a sufficient number of cases occur to cause general alarm.

Excellent enforcement of the compulsory vaccination law for school children is the only thing which makes a general outbreak of small-pox unlikely.

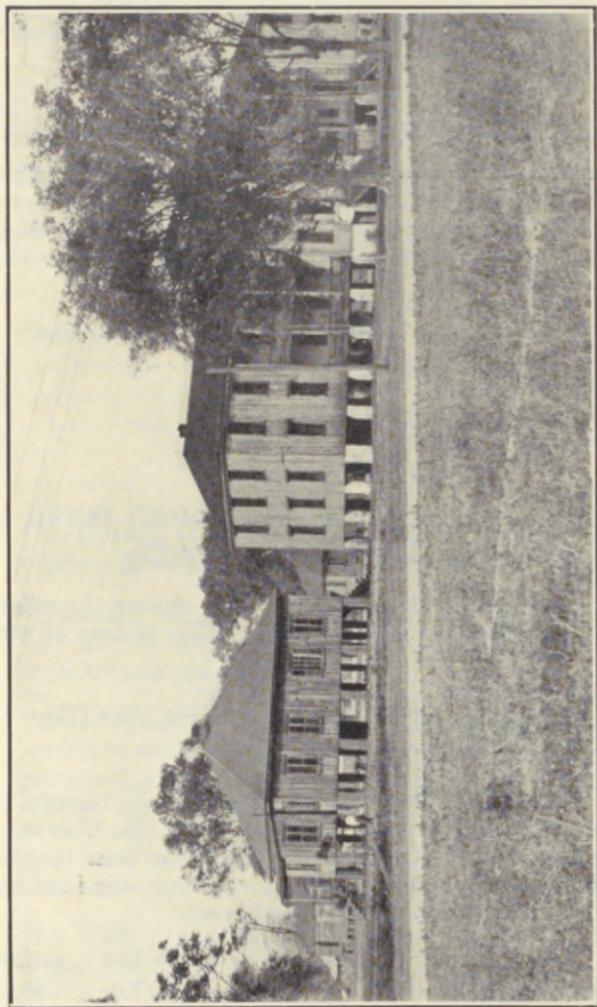
If every contact were vaccinated whenever a case of small-pox is reported, the pest house could be dispensed with entirely. It should be remembered that a few cases of small-pox each year may be cared for in their homes with advantage to the city, for this stimulates interest in vaccination. Cities that have had no small-pox at all for five or six years are apt to find themselves at any time in the midst of an outbreak of old-time severity.

With a well-trained nursing staff, improved co-operation by physicians in early reporting, and a full-time school physician, all types of contagion may be properly controlled.

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### RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Immediate provision should be made to maintain the present nursing staff.
2. The school physician should devote all his time to control of communicable diseases and school inspection.
3. Economical provision for hospitalization of children suffering from communicable diseases should be provided with building material obtained from the present "Pest House."



#### SMALL COTTAGES AND PEST HOUSE

The lumber and building materials from the pest house and five cottages should be used to build an isolation hospital on the University Hospital grounds, or a camp for early cases of tuberculosis.

## SECTION IV.—THE CONTROL OF TYPHOID FEVER

### TYPHOID FEVER AS AN INDEX

The health of a community varies directly as its intelligence. Epidemics of, or even a high incidence of, typhoid fever reflect on the manner in which the health problem is handled in any given section, since it is a preventable disease.

### PREVALENCE OF TYPHOID FEVER IN AUGUSTA

The typhoid fever death rate (number of typhoid fever deaths in a year per hundred thousand of population) in Augusta is higher than in the United States Registration Area as a whole and also higher than in Southern States and cities where effective health work is done.

Average number of typhoid deaths per year in Augusta,	
1919-1923 .....	13.6
Augusta typhoid fever death rate 1919-1923.....	25.6
North Carolina typhoid death rate 1922.....	11.2
Average of seventy-two cities 1922.....	7.5

### COMPARATIVE PREVALENCE OF TYPHOID FEVER AMONG THE WHITE AND COLORED

The typhoid fever death rate is twice as high among the colored population of Augusta as among the white. This is true of other cities.

### POSSIBLE SAVING OF TYPHOID FEVER DEATHS IN AUGUSTA

It is probable that the typhoid fever death rate of Augusta can readily be reduced to that of other Southern cities like Charleston, S. C., and Winston-Salem, N. C. Taking the average rates for these two cities as a basis of comparison, Augusta can save over four lives and about forty cases of typhoid fever each year.

	<i>White</i>	<i>Colored</i>
Augusta typhoid death rate.....	17.0	36.8
Average of Charleston and Winston-Salem.....	9.2	27.6
Possible reduction in rate.....	7.8	9.2
Augusta population 1924 (Est.).....	31,751	23,003
Possible lives to be saved.....	2.5	2.1
	each year	

## ARE ALL CASES OF TYPHOID FEVER REPORTED TO THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT?

It is probable that not more than one case of typhoid in ten dies. On this basis there are about eighty-seven unreported cases each year. If as many typhoid fever cases per death were reported in Augusta as in the average for Charleston and Winston-Salem, forty additional cases would be reported each year.

	<i>White</i>	<i>Colored</i>
Cases reported per death in Charleston and Win- ston-Salem .....	10.3	4.3
Cases reported per death in Augusta.....	6.6	1.8

Some cases of typhoid fever are not correctly diagnosed. Each unknown case is a possible source of the spread of an epidemic.

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### RECOMMENDATIONS

- (a) Employment of an epidemiologist to supervise the control of typhoid fever and other communicable diseases.
- (b) Physicians should be requested to use the diagnostic laboratory for the examinations of blood in every case of continued fever of unknown origin.
- (c) Pasteurization of milk is the surest means of preventing the spread of milk-borne typhoid fever. Milk handlers should be examined to detect typhoid carriers and the water supplies of dairies should be tested.
- (d) All food handlers should be examined to detect typhoid carriers.
- (e) The 1,500 privies and 328 wells in Augusta should be eliminated as rapidly as possible.
- (f) The water and ice supplies of the city should be under more complete laboratory control.
- (g) All breeding places for flies should be sought and cleaned up. Manure should be removed each week or treated with borax or hellebore as recommended by the United States Department of Agriculture.

## THE PRIVY MENACE

The Committee reports that there are approximately 1,500 surface toilets in the city, most of which are concentrated in the southwest section, south of the Wrightsboro Road.

There are about 400 of these surface toilets with which we are particularly concerned, because there seems no justification for their existence. There is abundant opportunity to connect them with sewers already laid without excessive expenditure. Eighteen short sewers connecting with existing sewers will clean up the entire city with one exception. This exception is the southwest corner already mentioned where no city sewers have yet been installed. The attention of the city and county is respectfully called to this rapidly developing section which must be provided for in the near future. No definite recommendations for this section are presented owing to the fact that it is an engineering proposition, involving an entirely new system of drainage in which city and county are equally concerned, and for which a carefully planned system and construction program should be worked out.

We recommend for immediate action the installation of the following eighteen short sewers or their equivalent at the earliest possible moment so as to sewer completely this section of the city.

## SEWERS RECOMMENDED

- (1) Burch Alley, 200 feet north from Crawfish Ditch.
- (2) Mill Street, from Mauge to Florence Street.
- (3) Thirteenth Street, from Mauge to Florence Street.
- (4) Florence Street, from Augusta Avenue to Ninth Street.
- (5) Cedar Street, from Twelfth to Ninth Street.
- (6) Tenth Street, from Spruce to Wrightsboro Road.
- (7) Edgar Street, from Wood to Division Street.
- (8) Curry Row, from first level Canal to Division Street.
- (9) DeLaigle Avenue, from Frederick Alley to Charles Street.
- (10) Charles Street, from Twiggs to DeLaigle Avenue.
- (11) Lewis Street, from Railroad Street to Twiggs Street.
- (12) Hickory Street, from Twiggs to Railroad Avenue.
- (13) McAnally Street, from Emmett to Tubman property line.
- (14) Druid Park Avenue, from Gwinnett Street to Central Avenue.
- (15) Morris Street, from Central Avenue to Wrightsboro Road.
- (16) Verdery Street, from Laurel to Wilson Street.
- (17) Davidon Street, from Twelfth Street to Picquet Avenue.
- (18) Roesell Street, from Savannah Road to Milledgeville Road.

## OUR CITY WATER

The water supply of the city is abundant, and of excellent quality. Provision for increased storage and duplication of supply main from canal pumping plant to the reservoir are recommended in the interest of economy and as a factor of safety.

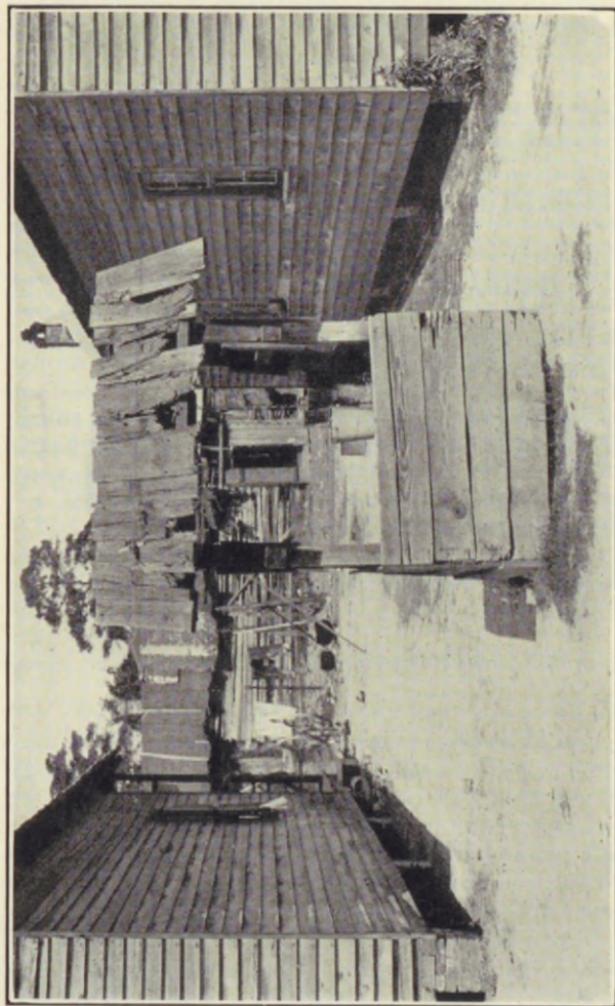
## UNSAFE WELLS

There are a total of 238 wells, pumps and springs in the city which should be abandoned as rapidly as possible. Their elimination will naturally follow the installation of new sewers which, of course, demand concurrent installation of water mains.

## GARBAGE DISPOSAL

Garbage disposal as practiced is not different from the practice wherever there is low waste land to be reclaimed.

The Committee suggests that in the interest of economy, the rules and regulations pertaining to the placing and preparation of garbage and refuse for collections be more rigidly adhered to. It is also the opinion of the Committee that economies could be effected in the operation of the garbage handling forces of the city.



### WELL, PRIVY AND DWELLINGS

A Typhoid Fever Focus

A Surface privy and a shallow well side by side.

Colored section south of Tutt Avenue and east of Fifteenth Street. A menace to the white people who live on Fifteenth Street beyond the Georgia Railroad as well as to the colored residents. Note how surface water can seep into the well.

## SECTION VI.—PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING

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At present thirteen nurses—including the director—are employed, of whom four are colored. The distribution of work is as follows:

One doing county work; five school nurses, and six doing general nursing service.

### SCHOOL NURSING

The attached tabulated report shows the extent of the nursing activities in the schools. In addition to the routine classroom instructions and the follow-up work in the homes, much emphasis has been placed on health education. The school work is splendidly organized and supervised, and this year's developments justify the conclusion that Augusta now has an adequate school nursing system.

Marked improvement in health, and increased efficiency in school work has been noted by the teachers in various schools as the result of the correction of physical defects. This is particularly marked where children had been found to have defective eyesight and then furnished glasses, and as a result of the removal of enlarged and diseased tonsils.

It is worthy of note that the percentage of defects among the colored school children is considerably less than among the white.

### GENERAL NURSING SERVICES

The general or bedside services at present include prenatal and postnatal care, nursing of acute and chronic diseases, and as much tuberculosis and child welfare work as time allows. A total of 17,045 visits to 2,463 patients were made last year, and the experiences of the first few months indicates that the total for 1924 will be nearly double this number. Three white and three colored nurses are unable to do justice to the demands made upon them. It is highly important that infant welfare and tuberculosis work be extended immediately.

### COUNTY WORK

The development of a most excellent junior health organization is the most striking feature of the county work. Favorable comments on the health work done in Richmond County has been received from all over the country with a specific request for detailed information concerning the development of this junior health organization.

PHYSICAL INSPECTION OF WHITE SCHOOL CHILDREN BY PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES

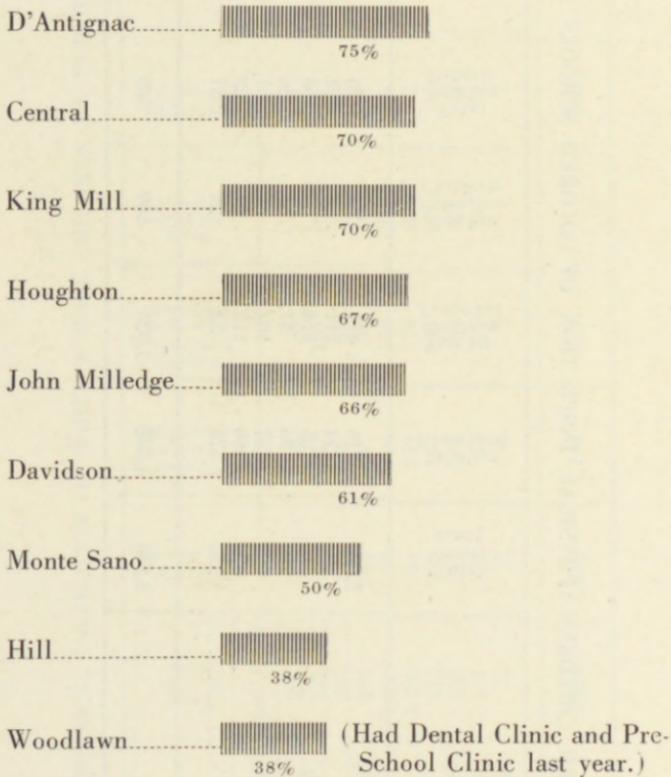
SCHOOL	Total Enrollment	Number Examined	Number Children Retarded	Number Defective Retarded Children	Total Number Defects	Defective Tonsils	Defective Teeth	Defective Eyes	Number Underweight or more Pounds	Miscell.
Central School .....	295	257	95	82	135	31	53	20	20	11
D'Antignac School .....	315	315	131	125	163	59	52	9	37	6
Hill School .....	285	285	40	37	56	18	24	2	12	
Monte Sano School .....	284	254	37	30	52	17	15	6	10	4
Woodlawn School .....	1,085	788	310	130	200	59	62	10	56	13
John Milledge .....	1,190	744	249	170	469	72	63	28	306	
Houghton School .....	615	586	105	97	171	44	62	16	45	4
Davidson School .....	565	533	118	104	148	49	38	11	44	6
King Mill School .....	127	127	65	35	36	17	13	6		
Sibley Mill School .....	73	73	8	7	7	2	4	1		
Total .....	4,829	3,962	1,158	817	.....	368	386	109	530	54

RETARDED CHILDREN—PHYSICAL INSPECTION OF COLORED SCHOOLS BY PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES

SCHOOL	Total Enrollment	Number Examined	Number Retarded Children	Number Defective Children	Total Number Defects	Defective Tonsils	Defective Teeth	Defective Eyes	Miscell.
Gwinnett School .....	1,098	716	471	238	273	172	85	10	6
Weed School .....	421	171	111	47	53	36	16	1	1
First Ward School .....	410	185	114	50	58	41	15	2	
Shiloh .....	250	85	57	30	36	27	7	1	1
Nellieville .....	647	187	102	56	61	42	15	1	3
Second Ward .....	402	169	118	61	68	51	16	1	
Fifth Ward .....	118	75	53	27	31	23	8		
Total .....	3,346	1,588	1,026	509	580	392	162	16	11

## WHITE SCHOOLS

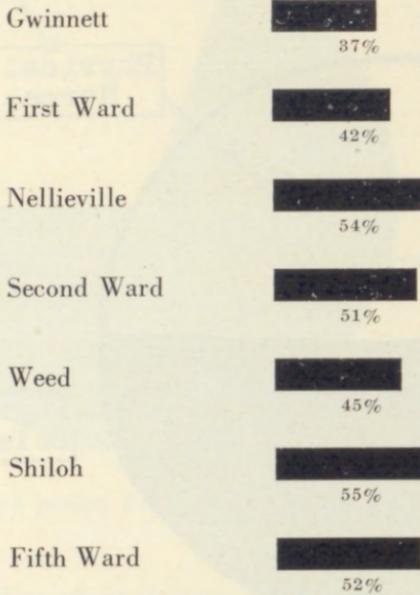
Percentage of White School Children Having  
One or More Physical Defects.



## COLORED SCHOOLS

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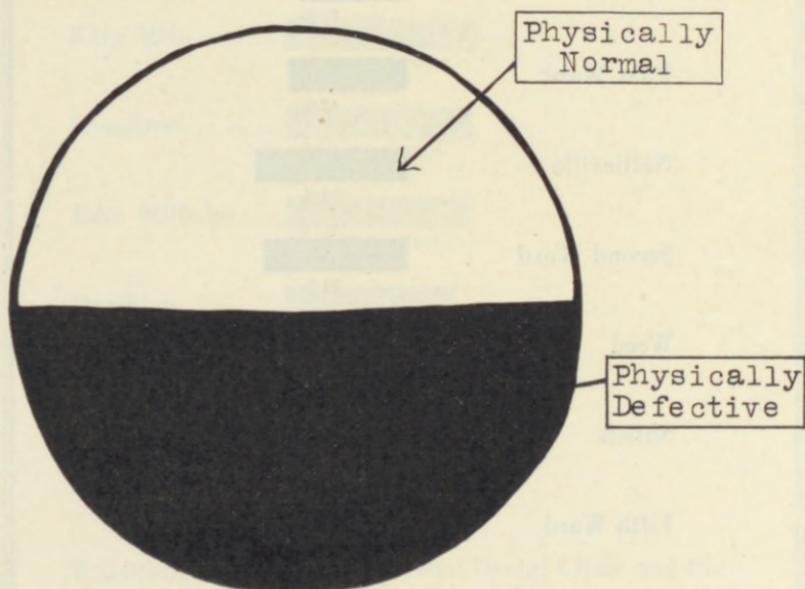
Percentage of Negro School Children Having  
One or More Physical Defects.



## IMPORTANCE OF PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES' WORK IN THE SCHOOLS

Can any one question the relation of physical condition to  
progress of children through the schools?

Last year Augusta's public health nurses inspected over 5,000 school children, and made over 3,000 home visits to see that the children's physical defects were corrected.

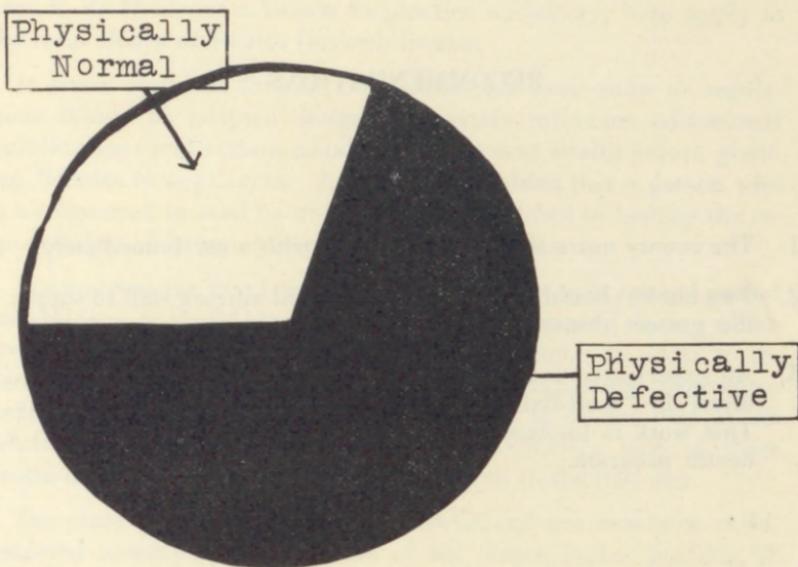


White school children in Augusta.

Black portion shows percentage having physical defects.

There are 6,137 white school children in the City, 3,692 were given physical examinations, 51% had one or more physical defects.

RETARDED WHITE SCHOOL CHILDREN  
(Children Older Than the Expected Age for Their  
Respective Grades.)



Black portion shows percentage having physical defects.

23% of white school children are "retarded" (above the expected age for their grades). 70% of these retarded children had one or more physical defects.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

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1. The county nurse should be provided with a car immediately.
2. Two nurses should be added to the general nursing staff to supply the present demands.
3. An experienced infant welfare supervisor should be secured to direct the "Well-Baby Clinics," which are growing very rapidly. This work is fundamental, and of the utmost importance in a health program.

## SECTION VII.—MIDWIFERY

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The study of midwives of Augusta and Richmond County shows a total of fifty-six who have actually been licensed to practice by the local Board of Health. The State law requires that all midwives shall secure a license from the local Board of Health before engaging in the practice of this profession.

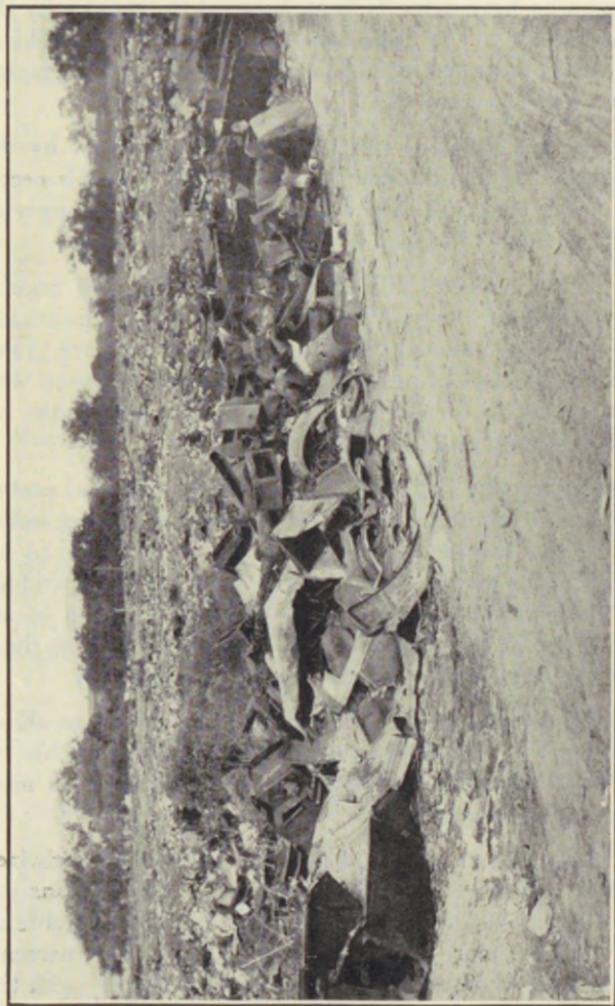
No educational nor physical qualifications are specified by the State or local laws. It would seem, therefore, that all that is necessary to do to secure a license to practice midwifery, is to apply to the local Board of Health for such license.

It seems apparent to your Committee that some rules or regulations should be adopted designating certain minimum educational qualifications and certain standards of physical health before granting licenses to applicants. It cannot be doubted that a person who is too ignorant to read or write is hardly qualified to assume the responsibility of bringing a child into the world.

Inasmuch as the first few days of life form the most critical period for children, it would seem that this is also the period during which they are deserving of the best care and attention. In order to reduce the death rate in a given city, we must recognize the tremendous importance of child welfare, inasmuch as 25 to 30 per cent of all deaths occur in the first year, and approximately half of these deaths occur in the first month, and one-tenth in the first day.

The close relation between the midwife and the new-born child, rendered necessary by the nature of her duties, makes possible, if not probable, the transmission of certain diseases with which midwives are prone to be affected.

Certain recommendations concerning the regulations of midwives follow. It should not be considered that these recommendations entirely cover the situation. Hospital facilities should be available to every mother—rich or poor—and the city with the highest percentage of hospitalization of expectant mothers, will be the city with the lowest death rate. The percentage of expectant mothers admitted to your City Hospital is entirely too small, as will appear from the hospital report itself. Adequate provision by the city authorities for the care of expectant mothers in the City Hospital, regardless of their financial standing, will do more to solve the midwife question than any other procedure.



#### OLD CITY DUMP

This unsightly dumping place is no longer in use. It should be cleaned up and mosquito-breeding prevented by covering or removing tin cans. Location—New Savannah Road, in south-eastern section.

## THE RECOMMENDATIONS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1. Every applicant for a license to practice midwifery should have as a minimum educational requirement the ability to read and write and understand rudimentary English.

In this way it will be possible to issue cards of instructions concerning the simple rules of cleanliness. It will also be possible for the midwife to report new births immediately on forms provided by the Board of Health, thus assuring the immediate call by a well-trained nurse, or physician.

2. It is recommended that in the future midwives be required to take a course of instructions under direction of the Health Department to consist of not less than twenty-four lectures and demonstrations.
3. It is recommended that midwives may be compelled by the Board of Health, on suspicion, to submit to such physical examination as is deemed necessary before being granted licenses.
4. It is recommended that the Board of Health adopt rules and regulations governing midwifery and be empowered to rescind the license of any midwife refusing to comply with them.

TUBERCULOSIS AMONG THE COWS SUPPLYING  
AUGUSTA WITH MILK

An agent of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture inspected each of the herds supplying Augusta with milk and tested each cow for tuberculosis. One thousand three hundred and forty-three cows have been tested and twenty-two or one-sixth per cent have been found to have the disease. These cows have been eliminated from the herds and disposed of permanently. Two herds of eighteen and forty-four cows, respectively, had six reactors each, and one of seven cows contained five with tuberculosis. No other herd had more than one cow which reacted to the test for tuberculosis.

The second largest herd composed of forty-four cows lost six cows which were found to have tuberculosis, and the owner of his own volition destroyed five more suspects. The owner is to be complimented for his diligence in attempting to supply a safe milk to his consumers, especially as he always requested an annual test of his herd. He reports that one cow, found at the slaughter house to be fit only for the glue factory, had reacted "slightly" for three successive years. This case is mentioned as illustrating the necessity for honest, fearless advice by a competent veterinarian for the protection of the farmer himself. The loss of eleven expensive cattle in this case was not the fault of the owner.

GENERAL CONDITION OF THE DAIRIES

Most of the dairies were found to be in good general condition, and very little effort will be necessary to bring them to a high standard. Certain small producers who sell to retailers have no facilities at all for producing safe milk, and should be eliminated from the field, or encouraged to go into dairying more extensively in order to justify the expenditure necessary to bring their plants up to standard.

"BOOTLEG MILK"

Of serious concern to the milk producers and of great menace to the health of the city is the "boot-leg" milk producer, who is unlicensed and is not supervised or inspected. He peddles from door to door a small quantity of milk at a low price as an adjunct to his butter and eggs and green groceries. Enforcement of the law which requires milk producers to sell their milk in clean stoppered bottles from a vehicle marked plainly as a milk wagon will eliminate this menace.



#### THE KIND OF DAIRY WHICH OUGHT TO BE CONDEMNED

Cows from the dairy, seen in the distance, wade in and drink from this sewage polluted ditch water. This milk is sold to the mothers of Augusta children.

## AN HONEST LABEL

The custom which is so common of buying second-hand bottles and caps which may be marked with the name of a producer in Wisconsin and which too often announce in bold letters that "this milk is Grade A," or this milk is "Pasteurized," cannot be defended on any grounds whatever.

## COWS STABLED WITHIN THE CITY

In the city of Augusta itself are scattered six hundred and eight cows. Each produces a little more milk than is consumed by the owner, and this surplus is retailed without supervision. Certain of these cows are known to be condemned tubercular cattle purchased at a low price. Whenever an open attempt is made to enforce the law regarding keeping cattle within the city limits, the cry of oppression is raised and a vociferous appeal is made in behalf of the poor family with several children who are dependent on a milk supply for their sustenance. From an economic standpoint, the question is debatable, but undoubtedly the summer diarrhea caused by impure milk purchased at cut prices costs ten times more than is saved by this unjustifiable penuriousness. In spite of opposition and without undue hardship to anyone, about eight hundred cows have been removed from within the city limits during the last two years.

## CO-OPERATION THE SECRET OF SUCCESS

No increase in the cost of milk or milk inspection is necessary to render the milk supply of Augusta safe beyond criticism. Co-operation by the general public in a demand for safe milk at a reasonable price is the first essential. The Board of Health will gladly furnish information to citizens regarding the nature of their milk supply.

Co-operation of the licensed dairymen is the next essential. It is neither good business nor common honesty to purchase low grade, unsafe milk in however small quantity to mix with and contaminate an honest product. Nor is it defensible to retail milk in mislabeled bottles.

The Board of Health recognizes milk as the only absolutely essential food, and desires to render its production profitable in order to assure an abundant and safe supply. The Board is rendered powerless, however, as long as milk is sold in containers not bearing the name of the producer and is distributed from every type of unmarked vehicle. Given these two types of co-operation, the Board of Health pledges itself to sponsor a campaign to encourage the greater use of milk, and guarantees to go the limit in its effort to protect the honest producer.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

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1. An enthusiastic, well-paid, honest inspector who gives his whole time to his work in the firm belief that he has the most important job in town.
2. Monthly examination of all milk, followed by a monthly conference with the producer, during which the plant is inspected.
3. Compulsory labelling of bottles, preferably by caps bearing the name of the producer.
4. Full publicity for Grade A producers, to be followed by less desirable publicity for the adulterated or dirty product which continues to menace the community.
5. The adoption of an ordinance compelling milk to be dispensed only from licensed, plainly marked vehicles.

## SECTION IX.

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### REPORT OF SUB-COMMITTEE ON FOOD AND DRINK

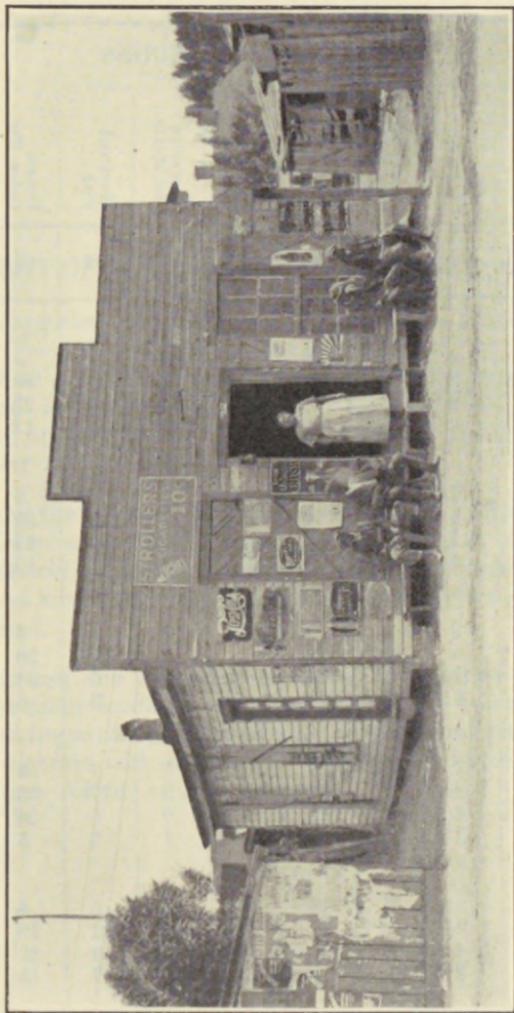
This Committee, composed of several ladies from the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and members of the Kiwanis Club, together with four of the regular inspectors employed by the city, visited and inspected four hundred and fourteen establishments where food or drinks were sold or served to the public, and herewith render their report thereon.

We found the general condition of the places visited fair to good, but also found a number of places where corrective measures should be immediately enforced. A very small percentage of the places selling food are screened, and in the majority of these places the flies are very bad.

The courtesy and co-operation shown this Committee in making these inspections leads us to believe that if the Sanitary Code were revised and impartially enforced that the large majority of merchants would co-operate with the Board of Health in securing better and cleaner stores for the city of Augusta.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF INDIVIDUAL INSPECTIONS  
BY THE COMMITTEE, MAY, 1924

	CLASSES OF BUSINESS								TOTALS
	Grocery Stores	Bakeries	Fruit and Vegetables	Soda Founts and Soft Drinks	Bottling Plants	Groceries and Meats	Meat and Fish	Hotels, Cafes, Etc.	
No. Places Examined ....	203	11	20	60	2	24	33	61	414
<i>Store</i>									
Excellent	30	2	2	9	2	4	4	4	57
Good .....	60	5	3	20	.....	7	13	18	126
Fair .....	81	2	13	23	.....	8	13	22	162
Bad .....	32	2	2	8	.....	5	3	17	69
<i>Equipment</i>									
Excellent	30	1	.....	9	2	4	4	4	54
Good .....	58	5	5	24	.....	8	16	23	139
Fair .....	79	1	13	20	.....	7	10	19	149
Bad .....	36	4	2	7	.....	5	3	15	72
<i>Food Supplies</i>									
Excellent	39	2	.....	9	2	4	7	4	67
Good .....	78	6	13	30	.....	9	17	30	183
Fair .....	76	1	6	17	.....	9	6	21	156
Bad .....	10	2	1	4	.....	2	3	6	28
<i>Personnel</i>									
Excellent	32	2	.....	10	2	5	7	4	62
Good .....	87	4	9	32	.....	9	17	28	186
Fair .....	78	4	11	15	.....	9	6	24	147
Bad .....	6	1	.....	3	.....	1	3	5	19
<i>Sanitation</i>									
Excellent	29	1	1	13	2	5	5	4	60
Good .....	84	4	8	27	.....	9	12	19	163
Fair .....	71	4	8	11	.....	7	9	25	135
Bad .....	19	2	3	9	.....	3	7	13	56
Screens, Per Cent	10	60	35	50	100	60	60	50	35



#### AN UNSANITARY RESTAURANT

This negro restaurant and soft drink parlor is dirty, and lacks facilities for cleanliness. There are others like it.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

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This Committee wishes to make the following recommendations:

1. That the Sanitary Code of the city, which was formulated in 1912, be revised and brought to date.
2. That this code be published in as simple form as possible, and that an ordinance be framed, requiring the proprietor of every store handling food and drinks, to keep a copy of these sanitary laws exposed in his place of business for the guidance of himself and his employees.
3. That an adequate system of scoring be put into effect, and make it compulsory on the proprietor of each and every store to keep this score exposed where it can be readily read by the public at large.
4. That there be closer co-operation among the Board of Health, the Police Department, and the Recorder's Court, so that the provisions of the various health ordinances can be rigidly and impartially enforced.
5. That the city be divided into zones, and an inspector be assigned to each one of these, the inspector to be made responsible to the Board of Health for the general sanitary condition of everything within the limits of the zone to which he is assigned.
6. We recommend that all places selling foodstuffs or drinks be compelled to screen their stores or other places where they do business, as a precautionary measure against the fly menace. Fans may be used effectively in many cases.

## SECTION X.—NARCOTICS

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The sub-committee of the Health Committee, appointed to study the narcotic situation and outline a program of action to be recommended, held a meeting at the Board of Commerce under date of April 22nd, there being present Dr. V. P. Sydenstricker, Dr. W. D. Jennings, Dr. M. C. Baines, Dr. L. L. Marks, J. C. McAuliffe and A. C. Blackwood, Mr. Henry H. Jones, member of the Committee, being unavoidably absent.

The members of the Committee, individually and collectively, had gone into the question of the narcotic question in considerable detail before the formal meeting, and the following facts were brought out:

That at the present time there are in Augusta one hundred and fifty narcotic addicts that are a source of continuous expense, annoyance and disturbance in the community; that these narcotic addicts represent a tremendous economic loss.

It was found that the average price paid for morphine, heroin and cocaine, represents over forty times more than the actual value of the narcotics under present legitimate prices—in other words, these addicts, now procuring their narcotics from illicit sources, are paying to the vendors a profit of four thousand per cent.

In addition to the deplorable condition existing at present, the possibility of extended spread of the habit is very great, many young men and girls being possible victims.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

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In view of the foregoing findings, and in line with the investigations and deductions made, it is recommended that:

1. Hospitalization treatment be provided for the addicts, same to be under the police jurisdiction, in co-operation with the medical authorities. It is believed by this Committee that hospitalization is the only possible method whereby the situation can be improved and the extended use of narcotics circumvented to a large extent.
2. It may be proper and fitting for this Committee to state to The Survey Board, that it is the opinion of the Committee that the time and expense involved in the matter of gratuitous work, and free medicine now furnished by physicians will not be near so great as under present conditions, and at the same time the burden, from a charitable standpoint will be greatly reduced for the public generally, and that under systematic treatment and hospitalization for the addicts, their productive powers will be greatly augmented. A systematic plan of treatment will be highly beneficial, and the results will, to some extent, unquestionably relieve the tragic conditions that are frequently observed under the present method of handling these cases.

## SECTION XI.

### PUBLIC HEALTH WORK IN RICHMOND COUNTY

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Because of the importance of the hookworm problem in Richmond County the work during 1923-1924 was largely confined to this disease. There were five hundred and eighty-four children examined, three hundred and twenty found infested and three hundred and eight treated.

After a preliminary survey it was decided on account of limited funds to concentrate on a given area of the county for a permanent piece of work and for this the One, Hundred and Nineteenth District was selected.

Funds were secured from the Augusta Kiwanis Club and the following results accomplished in 1923:

- (1) Almost one hundred per cent of the school children were examined for hookworm, and those found infested treated.
- (2) One hundred and seventy homes installed sanitary privies.
- (3) Eighty per cent of school children given diphtheria immunization.
- (4) Ninety per cent vaccinated against small-pox.
- (5) All school children given thorough medical inspection and many of the defects found corrected.

Throughout the county there were one thousand one hundred and twenty-eight school children examined, finding one thousand one hundred and one defects, with the result one hundred and eighty-seven of these defects received treatment.

During 1924 the work has been chiefly physical examinations of school children with the following results:

1. Nine hundred and ninety-three children examined.
2. Nine hundred and seventy-one defects found.
3. Six hundred and nineteen defects corrected.

The hookworm campaign has been continued with good results, and we are getting favorable comments from teachers as to the physical improvements and better progress being made by pupils since receiving these treatments.

Another very important piece of work undertaken and successfully carried out is an organization in each school, modelled after a county health unit, and given the name of The Richmond County Junior Health Organization.

The Richmond County Junior Health Organization was formed in Richmond County, January, 1924. It consists of a Junior Commissioner of Health and as many Junior Public Health Nurses as there are rooms in the school.

For distinction, the Junior Commissioner of Health wears a badge and the Junior Public Nurse an arm band.

The duties assigned to the Junior Commissioner are chiefly sanitation and the reporting of communicable diseases; those to the nurse, personal hygiene of pupils, reporting vital statistics, and the keeping up of the health spirit.

This organization is of two-fold value—it keeps the Board of Health in touch with each school in the county, and also trains the pupils in public health.

#### HOOKWORM DISEASE IN RICHMOND COUNTY

1923-1924

Children Examined.....		584
Children having hookworm.....		320

## SECTION XII.

### ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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#### BOARD OF HEALTH

The control of all matters relating to the public health in the city of Augusta is vested in the Board of Health, composed of one citizen from each ward, two physicians at large and one chemist, all appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by Council, together with the Mayor and the Health Committee of Council, ex-officio. The terms of office of the four citizens are so arranged that they cannot all expire at the same time, thus making it impossible for a complete change in the personnel of the Board during any one administration.

#### POWERS

The Board of Health is given full power under the law to declare by ordinances whatever may be deemed necessary for the preservation of the public health, and to fix penalties for the violation thereof. These ordinances have the force and effect of law.

The Board is also empowered to appoint and discharge all officers and employees; to fix their duties, and generally manage, direct and control such officers and employees. It also has the power to place all employees on a civil service status, and to fix the terms of office. No employee may be discharged before the expiration of his term unless convicted of violation of the rules of the Board, or physically incapacitated, in the judgment of the Board.

The compensation of all employees is fixed by Council.

#### COMMISSIONER OF HEALTH

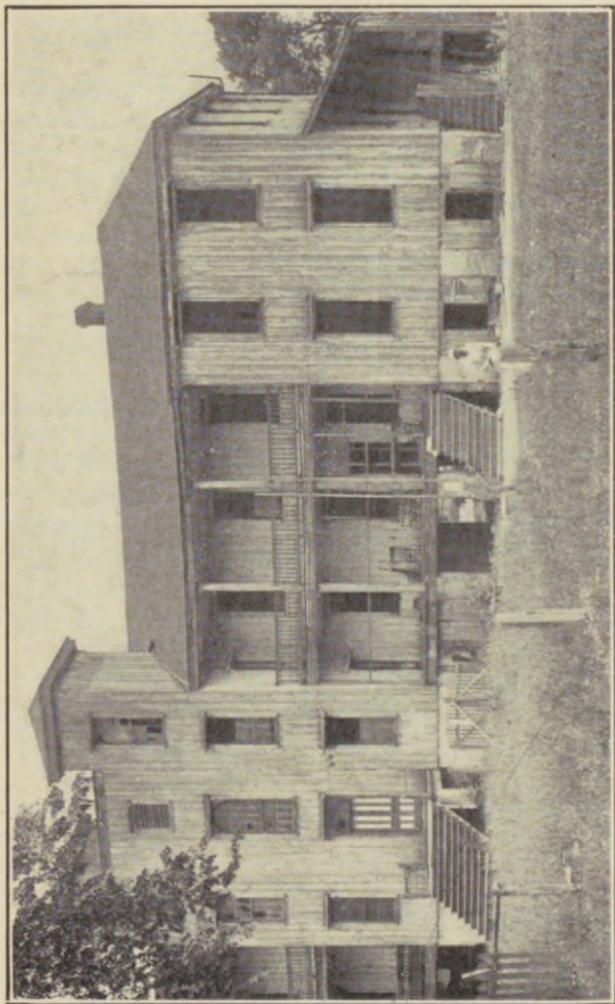
The position of Commissioner of Health was created by the Board under the general authority set forth above. The duties and term of office of the Commissioner are also fixed by the Board, and no specific powers or duties are conferred upon him directly by law. The present Commissioner, through an arrangement between the University Medical School and the Board of Health, is Professor of Preventive Medicine in the Medical School and divides his time between the duties of the two positions. He has an office in the Medical School as well as in the city hall. His salary is paid entirely by the Medical School at the present time. The Commissioner is also, through agreement with the county, Commissioner of Health of Richmond County.

## OTHER PERSONNEL

In addition to the Commissioner of health, there are the following employees:

- Four City Physicians (part time).
- One School Physician (part time).
- \*One Supervising Nurse (part time).
- Eleven Nurses.
- \*One Bacteriologist (part time).
- \*One Serologist.
- \*One Laboratory Technician (part time).
- \*Two Laboratory Assistants (part time).
- One Registrar of Vital Statistics.
- One Chief Sanitary Inspector.
- Three Milk and Food Inspectors.
- Seven Sanitary Inspectors.
- Two Clerks.
- Three Oilers (temporary, during mosquito season).

The Supervising Nurse, Bacteriologist, Serologist, Laboratory Technician and Laboratory Assistants (noted thus\*), are, like the Commissioner of Health, all on the staff of the Department of Preventive Medicine of the Medical School, dividing their time between laboratory work for the Board of Health and duties in connection with the work of the school, and at the present time are also paid entirely by the Medical School.



#### PEST HOUSE FOR SMALLPOX PATIENTS

This building is dilapidated and unfit for human or other inhabitation. With free vaccination available to every citizen there is no reason why this institution should be continued.

The Survey recommends that the lumber in this building be used to construct a Tuberculosis Preventorium.

## APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

It has been difficult to determine what amount is being spent by the city for health work, on account of the manner in which the appropriations are made. One sum of \$24,600 a year is appropriated directly to the Board of Health, largely for the purpose of paying the salaries of sanitary inspectors and miscellaneous expenses. Another sum of \$22,500 a year is appropriated to the University Medical School, in return for which this institution provides physicians and nurses for medical relief work, including attendance upon policemen, firemen, prisoners and the poor of the city, and laboratory service for the Board of Health. The Board of Education provides \$900.00 a year, as one-half the salary of a school physician, and approximately \$900.00 in fees is paid by the county to an employee of the Board for the registration of births and deaths, in addition to his salary.

The total amount allotted health in the city, is, as far as can be ascertained, therefore, as follows:

Board of Health.....	\$24,600
Medical School .....	22,500
Board of Education.....	900
County (registration fees).....	900
	\$48,900
Total.....	\$48,900

These funds cover the following expenditures:

### EXPENDITURES

#### THE PRESENT BOARD OF HEALTH

##### *Salaries:*

Registrar of Vital Statistics.....	\$ 1,500.00
Sanitary Inspectors .....	9,720.00
Milk and Food Inspectors.....	4,260.00

##### *Labor:*

Oilers, Mosquito Control, three for six months (temporary) .....	1,800.00
Transportation, Office Expenses and Miscellaneous Expenses .....	7,320.00
	\$24,600.00
Total.....	\$24,600.00

## MEDICAL SCHOOL

Rental Grounds .....\$ 5,000.00

### *Salaries:*

City Physicians .....	3,900.00
School Physician (half of salary paid by Board of Education) .....	900.00
School Nurses .....	2,160.00
*Nurses, School and General.....	9,760.00
Clerk, for City Physicians.....	360.00
Clerk, Clinic .....	300.00
Miscellaneous .....	120.00
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$22,500.00

\*Nursing fund supplemented by fees turned over to Medical School by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company amounting to \$5,000.00 a year.

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## BOARD OF EDUCATION

### *Salaries:*

School Physician (one-half of salary).....\$ 900.00

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## COUNTY

Fees from Registration of Births and Deaths, Registrar of Vital Statistics..... 900.00

As has been previously noted the salaries of the Professor of Preventive Medicine of the Medical School, who acts as Commissioner of Health for the city, and of the Laboratory Staff and the Supervising Nurse, who also render part-time service for the Board of Health, are paid by the Medical School out of other funds.

Roughly, \$48,900, together with the equivalent of additional services supplied by the Medical School, if expended entirely for actual health work, would represent an expenditure of slightly over \$1.00 per capita per year—a very creditable allowance in view of the allotments made for health purposes in other cities of about the same size as Augusta. However, as has been shown, a large part of the total appropriation goes for the employment of sanitary inspectors and their expenses, and for medical relief work.

While the inspection of premises for nuisances may be desirable from an esthetic standpoint, most of such work relates to cleanliness rather than to health protection, and is now held to be of little or no significance from a public health standpoint, and should be carried on by the street cleaning department or some other branch of the city government.

Similarly medical relief work is only very indirectly related to the work of the health department—much as are other activities concerned with general welfare and relief—and should not be undertaken by or charged against the Board of Health.

## LAWS AND ORDINANCES

The basic law under which the Board of Health operates is an Act of the General Assembly of Georgia, passed in 1877 and amended from time to time, the last amendment having been made in 1922, when the Board was given immediate control over the personnel of the health department. From the standpoint of regulatory powers conferred upon the Board this law is an excellent one; it is now obsolete in several respects, however, and should be revised.

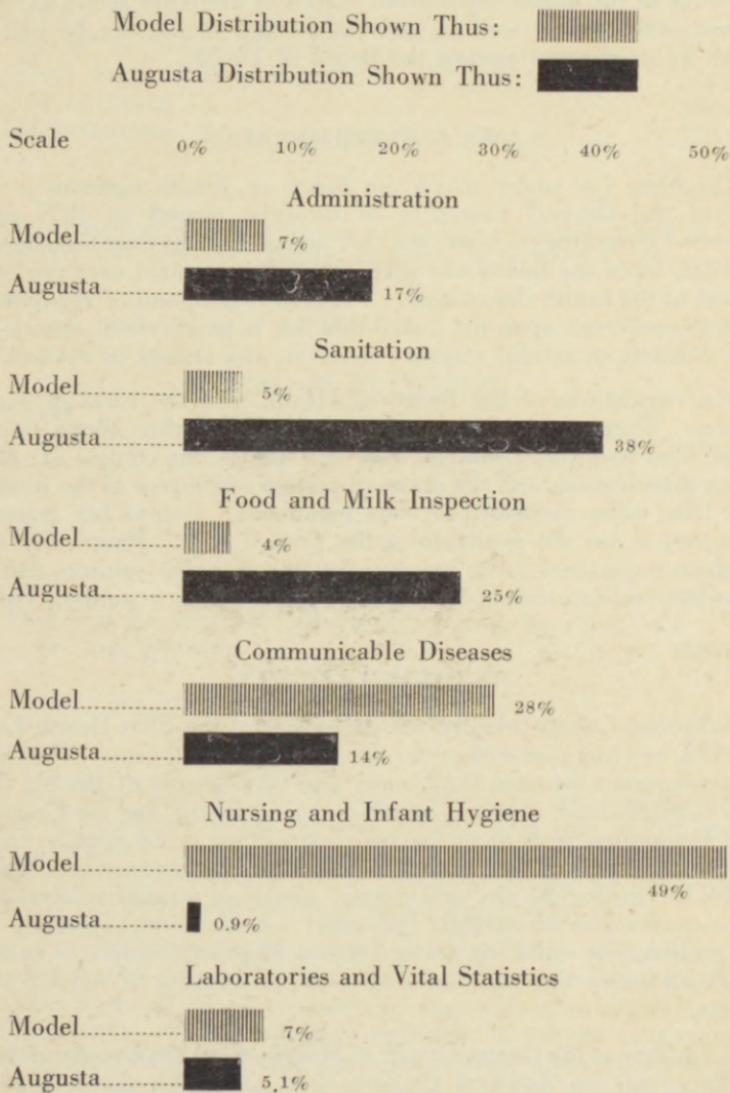
The regulations of the Board of Health take the form of ordinances. They cover nuisances, regulation of barber shops, laundries, food handling establishments and dairies, the control of communicable diseases, and the duties of certain employees of the Board, and have been published in two pamphlets. Copies for general distribution are not available at the present time. Practically all of these ordinances have become obsolete in some respect, and a complete revision should be made and adopted as a sanitary code.

## RICHMOND COUNTY

Richmond County adopted the provisions of the Ellis Health Law in 1922, and has operated under this law for over a year. Through an arrangement between the County and City Boards of Health, the City Commissioner is also Commissioner of Health for the County. The Committee feels that the two boards are to be highly commended for taking this important step toward unification of the health service for the city and county. Such an arrangement makes for economy—an exceedingly important consideration, especially at the present time—and for the uniformity of practice which is essential, both inside and outside the city, to the securing of satisfactory results.

In addition to the Commissioner of Health, there are now employed in the county an Assistant Commissioner of Health and a Public Health Nurse, the total appropriation from the county being \$4,800 a year.

TABLE II.  
DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC HEALTH APPROPRIATION



## GENERAL DISCUSSION

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### HEALTH BOARD HAS BROAD POWERS

The law creating the Board of Health of Augusta has one highly desirable and satisfactory feature, in that it confers very broad regulatory powers upon the Board. This makes for flexibility in the determination and enforcement of the policies of the department with regard to the prevention and control of disease, by enabling the Board readily to adapt its regulations to changes in methods found desirable as a result of scientific investigations and progress in public health work generally.

The Board of Health ought to be largely an advisory and regulatory body, made of citizens selected particularly with reference to their fitness as advisers to the community on public health matters and appointed by the Mayor, by and with the consent of the council.

### HEALTH OFFICER HAS LITTLE POWER

Under present conditions the Commissioner of Health has practically no control over the expenditure of funds appropriated for health work, although he is responsible, or should be, for the results accomplished. Experience has shown that the best results are obtained when a lump sum is provided for the maintenance of the health department, in accordance with a budget fixed by the executive, subject to the approval of the governing board, the executive being given authority to transfer funds as deemed necessary in order to meet the exigencies of the service. In this way efficiency can be promoted through shifting the emphasis of the work as certain problems are solved and others develop.

### CONTINUE TO USE MEDICAL COLLEGE

That the present plan of maintaining a joint laboratory, with a joint staff, should be continued, is deemed desirable and advisable. It is our opinion, however, that the expense of running the laboratory should be fixed and should be shared on some reasonable and agreeable basis, the Board of Health and the Medical School each allotting its share of funds for salaries and expenses from its own appropriation.

### ECONOMY AND EFFICIENCY

The employment of the Commissioner of Health as Professor of Preventive Medicine, and the Supervising Nurse as Instructor in Public Health Nursing in the Medical School, as well as the assignment of other members of the technical staff of the health department to similar duties, is believed to be in the interest of economy, and it is advised that this arrangement be continued. It should be

definitely understood, however, that the Commissioner of Health and Supervising Nurse are primarily officials of the health department, that they shall have their offices in the health department, and that each of the two co-operating agencies shall pay a fixed and separate salary to each official from its own appropriation.

### SANITARY INSPECTORS SHOULD BE TRANSFERRED

It has already been pointed out that a large part of the organization of the Board of Health is now required to spend its time on general inspection and medical relief work, which have little or no place in a modern public health program. The Committee is of the opinion that, in the interest of efficiency and good government, most of the inspection work should be turned over to some other department better fitted for its administration, and that a sufficient number of the inspectors now employed in the health department be transferred for the purpose of carrying on the work. There should be retained in the health department, however, two sanitary inspectors and a chief inspector to look after the sanitation of food handling establishments, mosquito control measures and the installation of sewer connections and sanitary toilets. It is believed that this force can easily handle all of the legitimate health inspection work of the department.

### ONE FULL-TIME PHYSICIAN

We recommend employment of a full-time physician who will also act as out-patient instructor to the senior class of the Medical School. No increase over the present appropriation will be necessary as a result of the saving which can be effected by the elimination of the city physicians who will no longer be needed. It is suggested that the fees from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for bedside nursing service continue to be turned over to the Medical School to assist in financing the nursing relief work, as is being done at the present time.

### BETTER HEALTH RECORDS NECESSARY

One of the needs of the health department organization at the present time is a medical assistant to devote his time entirely to securing improvement in registration of births and deaths in the city and county and reporting of cases of preventable diseases, and to the careful and intensive study of the mortality and sickness records of the community, in order that the department may have and be prepared to furnish at any time to the business organizations and the people accurate information as to the prevalence of disease and the real health problems to be undertaken. This work is the very foundation upon which the plan for health protection for Augusta and Richmond County must be based, and it is probably the most important activity which can be undertaken by the health

department. It is only through this means that the Board of Health and the executive can determine the most profitable lines of endeavor for the health organization, and apply at the end of each year a "measuring staff" to the results which have been accomplished through the expenditure of the public's funds for health purposes. It is suggested that an Epidemiologist be added to the staff of the health department to carry on this work, and that this official might well be employed also as the Professor of Epidemiology and Vital Statistics in the Medical School.

It is also considered highly essential that a well-trained and well-paid Veterinarian be employed on the staff of the department to take charge of the sanitation of the milk and meat supply of the city. Contrary to popular belief in many instances, the inspection and control of dairies, especially as regards the health of the employees themselves, is the most important factor in the prevention of the transmission of disease through milk; the bacteriological examination of milk samples is now regarded largely as a check upon cleanliness and refrigeration, and does not of itself give a reliable index as to the safeness of a milk supply from the standpoint of infectious disease.

In order to place the school medical inspection work in the city on an efficient basis, the School Physician should be placed on a full-time basis. This official could also look after much of the outside communicable disease case work, which occurs largely among children.

#### OUTLINE OF REORGANIZED PERSONNEL AND BUDGET

In view of the general suggestions which have been made above, the Committee herewith submits an outline for a proposed reorganization of the personnel of the Board of Health of Augusta, together with a budget of the appropriation required annually for the maintenance of the organization and its work on an efficient basis. *It will be noted that the proposed budget calls for slightly LESS than the amount now being appropriated ostensibly for health work.* It is believed that an organization constructed in accordance with this plan can give adequate and efficient health service to the public under present conditions, and that it will provide a good foundation upon which a larger health department can be built in the future, as the growth of the city demands, through minor additions from time to time.

*Recapitulation:*

Salaries and Labor.....	\$38,040.00
Transportation and Supplies.....	9,700.00
Total.....	\$47,740.00

PROPOSED ORGANIZATION AND BUDGET FOR  
AUGUSTA HEALTH DEPARTMENT

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*Personnel:*

*Health Commissioner .....	\$ 2,500.00
Clerk .....	960.00
*Epidemiologist .....	2,000.00
‡Clerk .....	1,500.00
School Physician .....	3,600.00
Veterinarian .....	3,000.00
Chief Sanitary Inspector.....	1,800.00
Two Assistant Inspectors.....	3,000.00
Supervising Nurse .....	1,400.00
Supervising School Nurse.....	2,100.00
Six School Nurses.....	9,000.00
Infant Welfare Nurse.....	2,100.00

*Laboratory Staff:*

*Bacteriologist .....	1,500.00
*Serologist .....	1,000.00
*Two Technicians .....	900.00
*Two Assistants .....	180.00

*Other Expenses:*

Transportation .....	6,000.00
Mosquito Gang .....	1,500.00
Office Supplies .....	2,000.00
Mosquito Supplies .....	700.00
*Laboratory Supplies .....	1,000.00
Total.....	\$47,740.00

\*Half of salary paid by city and half by Medical College.

‡Receives other fees totalling over \$900.00.

## ORGANIZATION FOR THE COUNTY

It is the opinion of the Committee that the present arrangement for the unification of the health work of the city and county should be made permanent as far as possible. As has been pointed out repeatedly "disease knows no artificial geographical limits." Whatever is a menace to either the county or city will always be a menace to the other. Every effort should be made by the two Boards and the Commissioner of Health to make the health activities of Augusta and Richmond County one efficiently handled undertaking.

It is essential, in the bringing about of the co-ordination desired, that the county organization be placed upon an efficient basis. To this end the Committee suggests the following budget, to provide a foundation, for the present:

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### BUDGET FOR COUNTY

*Salaries:*

Assistant Commissioner .....	\$3,000.00
Nurse .....	2,100.00
Sanitary Officer .....	1,500.00
Transportation .....	1,500.00
Contingent Expenses .....	400.00
Total.....	<u>\$8,500.00</u>

## SUMMARY OF RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Certain changes in the basic law creating the Board of Health and fixing its powers should be considered.
2. The Commissioner of Health should be authorized to draft a sanitary code, and revise the ordinances which should be adopted by the Board of Health, in order that all regulations be brought up to date in conformity with modern public health practice.
3. The appropriation of a lump sum for the maintenance of the Health Department, the Commissioner of Health to have the authority, subject to the approval of the Board of Health, to transfer funds from one item of his budget to another when required in the interest of efficient administration.
4. The maintenance of a joint laboratory by the Health Department and the Medical School, each to allot its share of the expense for salaries and maintenance from its own appropriation.
5. Provision for an Epidemiologist, a full-time School Physician and a specially trained Veterinarian for supervision of milk and meat supplies.
6. Reorganization of personnel in the Health Department and revision of annual budget.
7. Increase in appropriation for county health organization, with allowance for sanitary officer to assist with sanitary toilet construction, and provision for transportation.
8. Employment of full-time City Physicians.

### THE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH,

GEORGE SANCKEN, *Chairman*  
GEORGE BARRETT  
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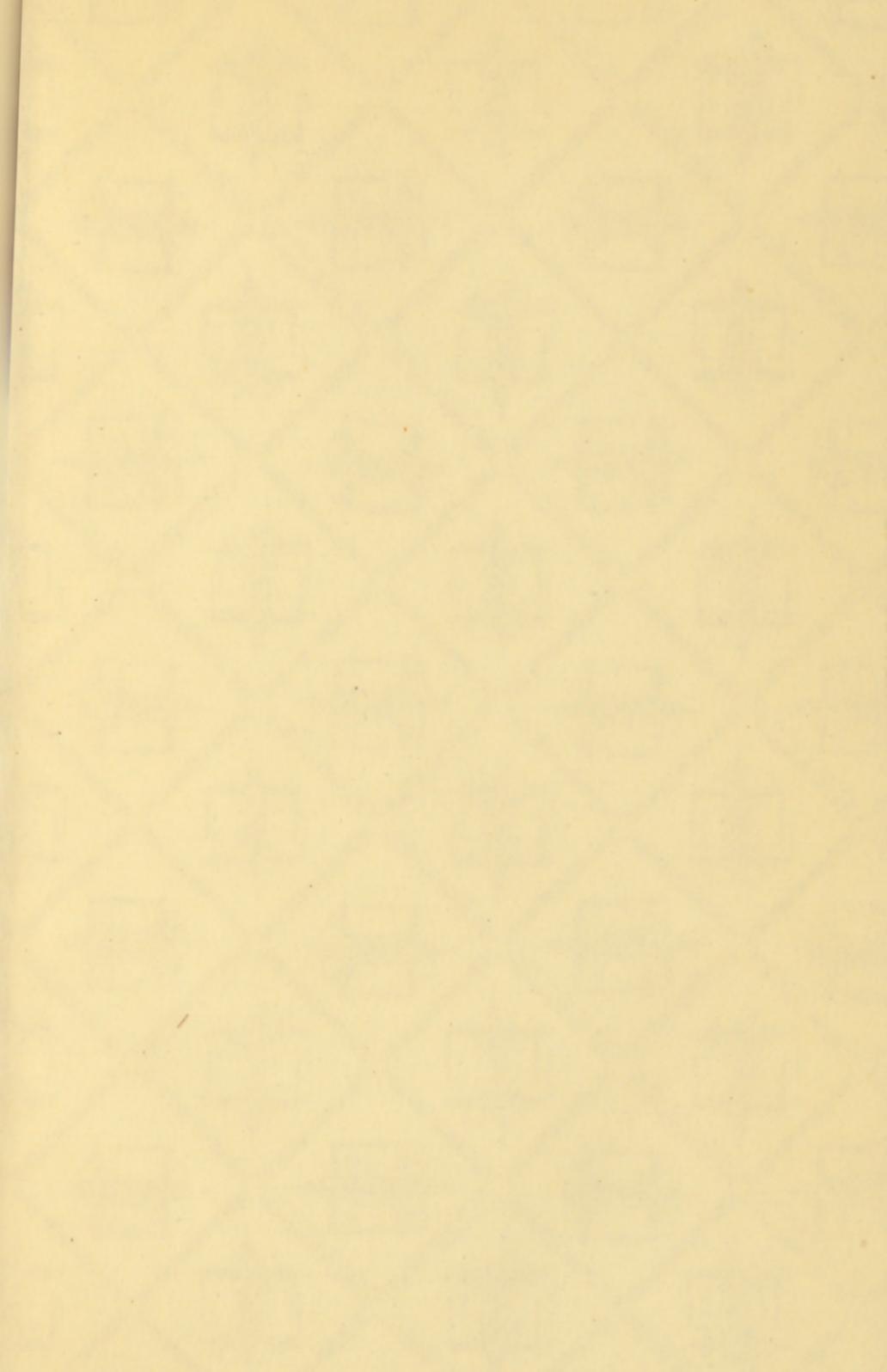
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