

22. Negroes - Newark

Data/drafts

Micellaneous

(88, 151, 152, 164, 166, 181, 183,
228)

J. B. E.

Correspondence missing, probably fourteen lines.

Use for
Community Agencies

much of the work of industry is not suited to female workers.

Seeking industrial opportunities for Negroes entails many problems.

1. Claim that "Negroes are not adapted to or trained in our line of work."
2. "Our employes will not work with Negroes."

Both of these statements occur with higher frequency than any other.

That there is an element of truth in both statements makes task harder.

It appears that the policy of the union is designed to prevent Negroes from competing with white union workers for jobs.

Negroes were found to be employed in some capacity in all industrial classes as used by Bureau of Census.

Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries with 37,409 employees, 1,225 or 3.3% are Negroes. The Negro male constitutes 3.7%. The Negro female 2.3%.

Transportation and Communication: Negro constitutes 0.6%. Negro male 1.1%. Negro female 0.1%.

Trade: Total 9,135 -- 219 or 2.4% are Negroes. Negro male 4.5% Female 1.0%.

Public & Professional Service: 8,590 of which 404 or 4.7% are Negroes. Negro male 6.4% and Negro female 2.0%

Domestic and Personal Service: 2,199 employees. Negro 14%. Negro male 13%; Negro female 14%.

The Negro female shows a greater concentration in Domestic and Personal Service than the total female, there being twenty-nine out of every 100 Negro females engaged in Domestic and Personal Service; eleven out of every 100 Negroes in Trade; 48 out of every 100 in Transportation and Communication. The Negro male shows a concentration in Professional and Public Service, and in Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries they represent 59 out of every 100 .29 out of every 100 in Professional and Public Service, and with 10.0% or less in Transportation and Communication, in Trade and in Domestic and Personal Service. The Negro male when compared with the Negro female is in Professional and Public Service in a ratio of 3 to 1.

REPORT OF NEGRO VOCATIONAL SURVEY AND STUDY OF SOCIAL CONDITIONS CITY OF NEWARK,
1934 - E.R.A.

Public Service in the ratio of three to one.

POLICIES OF INDUSTRIES NOT EMPLOYING NEGROES
AT THE TIME OF THE SURVEY TOWARD NEGRO LABOR.

The survey in Newark covered 361 concerns, 151 of these reported that they had no Negro employees at the time of the survey. Of the 151 concerns reporting no Negro employees, 45 or 29.9 per cent had never used Negro workers. In stating their policy in regard to Negro labor in the future, 72 or 47.8 per cent of the 151 concerns reporting no Negro employees stated that they would not employ Negroes in the future. It is also interesting to note in this connection that 79 or 52.4 per cent of the 151 concerns showing no Negro employment failed to indicate what kind of positions Negroes would hold in the future, if employed; 31 stated that they would hold the same positions in the future as they had held in the past, while 41 or 27.2 per cent stated that they would be given different positions. While the positions held by Negroes vary from one industrial concern to another, the greater portion of them had served as unskilled workers.

In considering the individual industrial types, the industries which had used Negro labor in the past were more favorably disposed to Negro labor in the future. In the Clothing Industry with 19 concerns reporting, 4 stated that they had employed Negroes in the past and 16 of the 19 report that they will employ them in the future; of these, four say that they will hold the same positions in the future as they have held in the past, and 12 stated that Negro employees would be given new positions in the future. In the Chemical Industry, 13 concerns reported. 3 had employed Negroes in the past and 10 had not. The same 3 reported that they would employ Negroes in the future, and two of these stating that they would be given the same type of positions as they had held in the past. While the policy in terms of the proportion of Negroes to be employed in the past vary from one type of industry to another, and within the same types of industry, it is striking to note that all types of industries in Newark that have employed Negroes in the past have registered their intent to use Negro labor in the future.

Of the 151 industrial concerns reporting no Negro employment, 32 stated that Negroes had never applied for work; 43 had no special reason for not employing them, 41 stated that they were unskilled in their type of work; 12 that it was not the policy of the company to employ Negro labor; 4 that race prejudice prevented them from employing Negroes; 2 that they would not be able to use the same facilities as Whites and one stated whites would work for a lower wage.

PARTICIPATION OF NEGRO EMPLOYEE IN LABOR UNIONS AND WELFARE PROGRAMS.

LABOR AFFILIATIONS

The Survey of 212 Organizations employing Negroes showed that in 191 of the establishments there were no organized labor bodies. Four concerns reported that employees were affiliated with the A.F. of L.; three in Clothing, one in Specialities. Two Department Stores reported that Negro employees were members of the Company Unions. Thirteen establishments reported Negro membership in Industrial Unions, the industrial union appearing most frequently in the Manufacturing of Clothing where the Negro female is concentrated.

The completed interviews showed that of the 212 concerns reporting, nine had a retirement of pension fund, and five provided direct relief. These reporting a direct relief program were scattered among five different types of Industries. One each in Man's Clothing, Dairy Products, Electrical Products, Food and Allied Industries, and in Laundry and Supplies.

Tables on next page.

Pages 6 to 11 inclusive

TABLES AND CHARTS, ORIGINAL ONLY MADE AND ATTACHED TO ORIGINAL COPY.

Living conditions for Negroes in Newark are wholly inadequate and have become steadily worse during the past few years. Forced by economic necessity to seek the lowest renting apartments or tenements, and in some cases to double up with other families in already overcrowded houses, living conditions in some sections of the city have reached an alarming state.

Although Negro families are found scattered throughout all parts of the City, they have tended to seek one another and group themselves principally in what is known as Newark's Hill Section. Approximately one third of all Newark's Negro families are concentrated within the Hill Ward.

It is in the Hill District between Montgomery, Spruce, Barclay and Bennett Streets that the Prudential Life Insurance Co., has completed the Douglas Apartments for Negroes. This group of modern buildings accommodate 374 families and in October, 1934, was reported as being 96% occupied.

These apartments carry an average of \$5.00 per room per month, with the highest apartment rental being \$40.00 a month, and the lowest \$20.00.

Persons seeking tenancy in these buildings are required to furnish references and rent payments are required monthly in advance.

A similar unit of apartments are under construction and plans are for their completion about July 1, 1935. These apartments will be operated on the same general plan but the organization has made no definite commitment as to whether this unit will be for Negroes or Whites.

It is planned that the vacant land between the apartments will eventually be made into a city recreational park and provided with proper equipment.

Although the criticism has been made that the Douglas Apartments have been filled by families from outside the immediate district, and in some cases from outside the city, rather than the tenants in the Hill Section, it must be said that this project has stimulated interest on the part of some landlords in this section, both as to making repairs and lowering rents.

HOUSING CITY OF NEWARK

(NORTH NEWARK, NEAR BLOOMFIELD AVENUE).

In the North Newark section near Bloomfield Avenue, there is a very favorable housing situation for Negroes. Twenty per cent of all the houses in this section, occupied by Negroes, have modern conveniences. Most of these houses were built less than fifteen years ago, but recently have been occupied by Negroes.

Rentals in this section may be considered in classes: Class one, - the very modern, including New houses, renting from \$20 to \$25 per month. The third class are old houses with part improvements, renting from \$15 to \$20 per month. In addition to these housing advantages for Negroes, there are several modern houses built, owned, and occupied by professional Negroes. These houses have an appraisal value of approximately \$10,000 each, with a rental value of possibly \$60 to \$75 per month.

Of the two sections included in this study this presents the more favorable residential section, when estimated on the basis of modern buildings and rentals. The average rent is \$30 per month per family for four or five rooms, with improvements. In the Hill Section it is \$16 per month. There is a general average in the city of \$23 per month for Negroes, which is approximately the same for whites of a similar class.

In this North Newark section, white and colored live in the same streets and often in the same houses. There is little, if any, race friction between them.

It is also noticeable that since the State Emergency Relief has been compelled to pay such a large number of rents in these sections there has been a tendency among landlords to reduce rents. Except in extreme cases \$15 is the highest monthly rental paid by E.R.A., and investigators of the organization are prone to check up on the condition of the houses. Consequently, many landlords have been forced to make the most needed improvements in order to get the E.R.A. families.

Rentals in the Hill Section range from average rents of \$10 - \$14 paid for rooms in old houses in very poor condition and with no improvements, to \$20 - \$30 paid for apartments in a good, usually mixed, neighborhood with modern improvements. Several race leaders expressed the opinion that the average rental paid in this section was from \$15 to \$20 for apartments or homes not always equipped with modern improvements.

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Chart and table, original only made, attached to original copy

EDUCATION

In June, 1934, the 9,729 Negro pupils formed 11.52 of the total enrollment in the Newark Public Schools. This was a relative as well as actual increase over the 8,629 or 10.0% enrolled in June, 1932. Five schools, Charlton Street, 18th Avenue, Monmouth Street, Morton Street and Robert Treat enrolled more than 500 Negro pupils each. Four hundred and forty-four of the 1,507 pupils enrolled in the Benet centers were Negroes.

Negro High School pupils increased 64.6% between June, 1930 and June, 1934, or from 478 to 787, forming 5.4% of the total enrollment in 1934, as against 4.1% in 1932. In spite of this tremendous increase, they are still short of their percentage in the total enrollment, which is 11.5%

No changes have been made in the Negro teaching personnel since 1932. The seven who were employed at that time continue.

The problem of vocational training for the Negro child continues to be a serious one. The fact that normal employment opportunities are no longer available does much to aggravate the already difficult problem of vocational guidance of the Negro child.

Twelve Negroes were enrolled in the Newark State Normal School during October, 1934. None of these come from Newark. Few of the Normal school graduates, white or Negro, teach in Newark. The placement of the Negro Normal school graduate is hampered by the scarcity of schools employing Negro teachers in the sections of New Jersey served by the Newark State Normal School. There is a tendency on the part of superintendents to employ graduates of colleges outside of the state.

The New Jersey State Normal School graduated three Negro students in June, 1934. During the term 1934-1935, there were twelve students enrolled. Five of these were seniors. No students attending the Normal School are Newark residents.

It was stated during the interview that the Normal School places its graduates primarily in sections which employ few Negro teachers. However, it was clearly emphasized that if the New Jersey school would employ graduates of the state schools,

JUNE, 1934

Senior High Schools

Junior High Schools

<u>School</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Negro</u>
Art H.S. Classes	755	211	Cleveland	1106	81
Barringer	2289	114	Madison	910	7
Central	2794	121	Robert Treat	927	204
East Side	2223	62	McKinley	230	3
Market	187	9			
South Side	1597	164	TOTAL	3,175	375
Wesquahic	2172	5			
West Side	<u>1373</u>	<u>101</u>			
TOTAL	14,390	787			

Elementary Schools - Traditional

Elementary Schools - Traditional

<u>School</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Negro</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Negro</u>
Alexander St.	1389	4	Lawrence St	22	7
Avon Ave	1512	104	Lincoln St	895	1
Bergen St.	1758	12	McKinley	1700	19
Bruce St.	328	88	Monmouth St.	952	648
Camden St.	1030	26	Morton St.	1663	888
Chancellor Ave	985	0	Newton St.	1629	242
Charlton St.	1702	1018	Oliver St.	1759	222
Chestnut	510	152	Ridge St.	722	4
Coe's Place	282	172	Roseville Ave	437	87
Dayton St.	103	0	South St.	633	109
18th Ave.	1138	660	South 8th St.	1424	117
Elliott St.	1178	74	South 10th St.	955	9
15th St.	1958	13	Speedway Ave	328	18
1st Ave.	1003	41	Summer Ave	1215	29
14th Ave	1296	13	Summer Place	370	68
Garfield	1563	54	Sussex Ave	301	2
Ivy St.	<u>519</u>	<u>0</u>	Walnut St.	753	68
TOTALS CARRIED TO NEXT COLUMN			Waverly Ave	<u>1342</u>	<u>163</u>
			TOTALS	36,775	5,174

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS	TOTAL	NEGRO
PLATOONS		
Abington Ave	1971	241
Ann St	2048	0
Bragan St	1293	3
Burnett St.	1359	422
Central Ave	1334	379
Cleveland (to 5th Gr)	786	42
Franklin	1832	60
Hawkins St	1174	65
Hawthorn Ave	1402	5
Lafayette St	1940	90
Madison(to 6th Grade)	1010	1
Maple Ave	1568	0
Miller St.	1712	541
Peshine Ave	1497	30
Robert Treat	1728	731
So. 17th St.	1725	0
Warren St.	917	317
Wilson St.	<u>1620</u>	<u>23</u>
TOTAL	26,916	2,750
GRAND TOTAL	63,691	7,924
Elementary		

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS - Bendt.

School	Total	Negro	School	Total	Negro
Arlington Ave	49	2	School for the Deaf	111	9
Alyes	103	15	Robert Treat Braille	14	2
Ann St	19	0	Sight Conservation 322	47	14
Burnett St	28	11	Crippled	308	23
Chancellor Ave	20	0	Convalescents	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>
18th Ave	274	109	TOTALS	2864	582
Elliott St	32	5			
15th Ave	34	0			
Franklin	19	3			
Garfield	22	0			
Gvy st	18	0			
McKinley	55	1			
Montgomery St	319	163			
Morton St.	32	24			
Newton St.	66	11			
Oliver St.	3	3			
Peshine Ave	27	2			
South St.	16	5			
South 17th St.	20	0			
State St.	160	29			
Continuation School	364	6			
Opportunity "	480	77			
Ungraded	112	47			
Baylan St. Tub.	102	21			

TOTALS CARRIED TO NEXT COLUMN

there would be a sufficient number of jobs to take care of the Negro graduates. An effort has been made by the Superintendents of the Normal school to contact Negro and White leaders in the various New Jersey communities where they now employ or might employ Negro teachers. This work has been done in an effort to secure better cooperation in the placing of New Jersey trained graduates.

HEALTH
MORTALITY

During 1933, 726600 14.1% of the 5,128 persons who died in Newark were Negroes. This disproportionate number of deaths is evident from the fact that in 1930 Negroes formed but 8.5% of Newark's total population.

Organic heart disease and cancer were the two leading causes of death among the white group, causing 22.3 and 11.1 per cent of the deaths respectively. In the Negro group, however, tuberculosis ranked first, with 20.7% of the deaths attributed to this cause. Organic heart disease ranked second with 14.9 of the deaths.

The following tables show the leading causes of death for 1932 and 1933 by color groups.

NEWARK
Leading causes of Death, 1932.

Deaths from all Causes	Negro	White	* Total
	696	1152	4850
Tuberculosis (all forms)	162	198	360
Cancer	23	458	481
Apeplexy	40	284	324
Organic ^h art Disease	97	861	958
Pneumonia (all forms)	81	314	395
Bright's Disease & Nephritis	29	212	242
Congenital Debility & Malformation	41	190	232
Homicide	18	21	39

* Includes yellow and other colored.

Leading Causes of Deaths, 1933.

Deaths from	Negro	White	Total
All Causes	726	4400	5126
Tuberculosis	155	233	388
Cancer	36	489	525
Apeplexy	21	283	304
Organic Heart Disease	108	982	1091
Pneumonia	89	334	423
Bright's Disease & Nephritis	34	194	228
Congenital Debility & Malformation	41	154	195
Homicide	18	20	38

A study of the cause of death in the most congested and highly concentrated Negro area of Newark - the Third Ward - is most enlightening. We see that Negroes formed 50.1% of the total ward's deaths in 1932 and 53.9% in 1933.

Tuberculosis was the cause of one fourth of all Negro deaths in this ward both in 1932 and 1933 (25% in 1932 and 27% in 1933) During 1933, 6.4%.

This further illustrated by the following tables:

NEWARK - THIRD WARD - 1932.

Deaths from All Causes	Negro	White	Total
All Causes	216	215	431
Tuberculosis (all forms)	54	7	61
Cancer	5	26	31
Organic Heart Disease	24	52	76
Pneumonia	26	16	42
Bright's Disease & Nephritis	14	7	21
Congenital Debility & Malformation	17	13	30
Homicide	3	1	4
Deaths from All Causes			
All Causes	219	157	406
Tuberculosis	7	14	21
Cancer	7	14	21
Apeplexy	7	10	17
Organic Heart Disease	29	47	76
Pneumonia	23	5	28
Bright's Disease & Nephritis	13	8	21
Congenital Debility & Malformation	14	7	21
Homicide	3	0	3

A study of the following tables on child welfare shows clearly the need for most concentrated work in this field among Negroes.

Newark Negroes had a birth rate of 22.8 during 1933 whereas the birth rate of the total population was only 17.5. More alarming however, is an infant mortality rate in 1933 of 93.3 — over twice as high as that for the total population, which was 45.1. Again, the neo-natal mortality rate for Negroes was twice that of the total population — 48.5 as against 24.8.

Although the number of Negro illegitimate births slightly decreased between 1932 and 1933, they still formed 39.1% of the city's total illegitimate births in 1933.

	NEWARK CHILD WELFARE			
	Total	Negro	1932 Total	1933 Negro
Births	8782	976	7897	911
Deaths under 1 year	371	80	356	85
Deaths under 1 month	224	44	197	44
Infant mortality rate	42.2	82.0	45.1	95.3
Neo-natal mortality rate	25.5	45.1	24.8	48.3
Birth rate	19.5	24.4	17.5	22.8
Illegitimate births	154	70	166	66

Approximate figures.

TUBERCULOSIS

In October, 1933, Dr. F. Lynn Mahoffrey, Director New Jersey State Department of Health, addressed the 22nd Annual meeting of the New Jersey State Tuberculosis League on "An Urgent Health Problem." After pointing out the increase in death rates for Negroes in 1932 over the average rate for 1928, 1929 and 1930, he added, "The statistics just mentioned make at least one fact clear, that whereas tuberculosis is causing fewer and fewer deaths of our white population, this is not true among the Negroes. Moreover, the colored death rate from tuberculosis in New Jersey last year was nearly five times the white rate. This situation demands that a means of preventing these excessive deaths and the incidence of this preventable disease which they reflect, be found and applied. Trenton, Atlantic City, and Newark are hot beds of tuberculosis in the colored race."

* Health Bulletin Vol XVI No. 3, Nov - Dec. 1933.

The Essex County Tuberculosis Association carries on a three fold educational program among Negroes -- child and adult health educational work and professional stimulation. The former are carried on through Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. church groups, and the latter through institutes for physicians, nurses and social workers. Two recent developments in the work of this association are:

(1) A diagnostic clinic in one of the schools in Negro district in cooperation with the Tuberculosis Bureau of the Health Department, and

(2) Beginning in November five Negro physicians will spend two hours each week at the tuberculosis sanatorium at Verona, studying and treating tubercular patients. No Negroes are at present on the staff of the hospital.

The various tuberculosis clinics are operated by the Bureau of Tuberculosis of the Department of Health. According to the Director of this Bureau, Negroes are receiving every available service in the city and their problem (an especially high tuberculosis rate) is not essentially different from that of other groups that have met, through long contact with tuberculosis, gained a relative immunity. All new groups in Newark have shown trends similar to that of the Negro which is gradually decreasing. The Bureau's most important problem in the treatment of tuberculosis among Negroes is superstition -- especially their faith in and resorting to cult practice and quack. Because of this, many cases do not reach the doctors until they are too far advanced for treatment.

NEW JERSEY DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

	White	Negro	Total
1931	2201	501	2707
1932	2020	549	2569
1933	1892	483	2376

DEATHS FROM AND REPORTED CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS

Total	Deaths	Reported Cases	Cases per Deaths
New Jersey	2376	4461	1.88
Essex County	613	1187	1.94
White			
New Jersey	1893	3821	2.02
Essex	397	879	2.21
Negroes			
New Jersey	483	640	1.33
Essex County	216	308	1.43

HOSPITALS

Information secured on hospital care for Negroes showed that all but the City Hospital which has only ward accommodations, provide semi-private and private rooms for Negro patients able to pay for such services. Special arrangement must be made for their services in all but one of the Newark Hospitals, Beth Israel where separate accommodations are provided for Negroes.

There are no hospitals in Newark that admit Negro girls for nurses' training courses. In only one case, at the City hospital, is there a Negro nurse employed in the Dental Clinic.

VISITING NURSE ASSOCIATION

The Visiting Nurse Association employes two Negro nurses who work in the congested Negro district.

Services statistics for this organization for 1932, 1933, and the first six months of 1934, are as follows:

	Dismissed Cases	Total Cases	Negro Cases
1932	" "	8808	1239
1933	" "	8733	1623
1932 Jan - June	" "	5229	652
1933 Jan - June	" "	5112	903
1934 Jan - June	" "	4612	883

The above figures show that although the number of Negro cases has varied considerably from year to year, the proportion in the total load of dismissed cases has doubled during the past two years. In 1932, Negro cases were 10.6% of the total case load, in 1933 they formed 17.6% and during Jan. to June, 1934, they were 19.1% of the total.

One factor in the decreases in number of cases handled by this organization is the increasing transfer of maternity cases to the hospitals. Decreased births also account for a considerable number of cases.

It was stated that many of the clients refuse to make known the fact that they have insurance policies for fear of being dropped from the city relief rolls. The Insurance Company rate of pay is higher than the E.R.A. rate.

CRIME

PROBATION

The Essex County New Jersey Probation Department serves all Courts. These are divided into three divisions: Adults, Domestic Relations, and Juvenile. The disposition of 1,535 cases which included 549 Negro cases during 1933 is shown by the following table:

DISPOSITIONS ESSEX COUNTY CRIMINAL COURTS

P	1933		
	White	Negro	Total
Probation	472	165	637
Essex County Pen.	217	168	385
Essex County Jail	28	55	83
Fined	20	1	21
Rahway	55	14	69
Annandale	69	29	98
Clinton Reformatory	2	2	4
State Prison	84	44	128
Suspended Sentence	39	71	110
Total	986	549	1535

Ninety-eight of 422 Juvenile delinquency cases handled by the department were Negro cases as shown by the following table:

	White		Negro		Total	
	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys
Stealing	1	186	0	56	1	242
Incorrigible	25	53	9	19	34	72
Destructive	0	11	-	1	-	12
Truancy	2	11	1	1	4	12
Immorality	7	9	0	1	7	10
Assault & Battery	0	4	0	7	0	11
Other	1	11	0	1	102	16
Totals	37	287	10	88	47	375
Grand Totals		324		98		422

The Chief Probation Officer regards the Negro district as the most neglected and underserved part of Newark. He feels that the program of child guidance, athletics, and recreation should be developed and that special efforts should be made to stamp out petty gambling and other rackets which now prey upon the poor of the district. From his contact with the Negro community he senses a definite lack of organized leadership which takes into account the various elements in the population; this is especially noticeable in the refusal of the leaders to work together. Much of the latter is credited to their precocious rural experiences.

EMPLOYMENT

The following table will indicate the number of employees in the various departments of the Public Works of the city as compared with the Negro employees:

Bureau of Sewers	35	14	49
Public Safety	1307	4	1311
City Docks	58	16	84
Street Repair	52	20	72
Street Cleaning	180	220	400
Shade Tree	20	5	25
Water Department			

These employees have a salary range from 54 cents to 75 cents per hour, for both white and colored.

While there is no available statistics for the E.R.A. work division, it is shown that 15 case workers and one Negro messenger is employed in the Emergency Relief Department.

There are eight trained nurses employed through the Health Department of the City:

- 4 in the Child's Hygiene Dept.
- 2 in the Visiting Nurse Dept.
- 2 in the Tuberculosis Dept.

Aside from these there are:

- 1 nurse employed in the Dental Clinic of the City Hospital.
- 2 at the Kenney Memorial Hospital
- 1 at Wright's Sanitarium

PROFESSIONAL EMPLOYMENT

Physicians	22	Lawyers	10
Trained Nurses	12	Teachers	12
Dentists	20		

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT

Stenographers	32	Shoe Repair	2
Real Estate	20	Storage	2
Insurance Age	21	Trucking and Mov	50
Undertakers	12	Manufacturers	2
Beauticians	20	Collectors	59
Truckmen	50	Clerks in Store	10
Restaurants	20	Contractors	40
Barbers	100	Salesmen	40
Retail Dealers	40	Tailors	40
Newspaper	2	Retailers	200
License Com.	1	Taxis	10

THE NEW JERSEY URBAN LEAGUE

During 1933, there were 1218 persons who registered at this office for employment
(705 registered male, 513 female.)

The total number of given employment 262, (99 male, 163 female). These placements were made in the following types of occupation:

For men

Average Wage \$10. per week

5 Elevator operators
4 Laborers
5 Porters
3 Waiters
2 Carpenters
1 Salesman
4 Helpers

1934 Average Wage day work 50¢ an hour

For Women

Total 183

171 Domestic
1 Store Mail
3 Nurses
4 Stenographers
4 Waitresses

Average Wage \$6 per week

1934 Average Wage for day work 25¢ per hour.

In 1933, three hundred and twenty-nine calls were made at this office for help by employees (95 for men and 263 for women).

SOCIAL AGENCIES

The New Jersey Urban League for Social Work Among Negroes.

This organization functions for the benefit of Negroes exclusively. Its chief function is to bring about better interracial understanding and cooperation and to act as a clearing house for all social agencies regarding Negro life and problems.

In its general program, an attempt is made to coordinate the community activities in the field of Health, Delinquency, Recreation, Education and other aspects of maladjustment regarding the Negro.

There are two health stations for Baby Welfare conducted in the Urban League quarters under the Health Department of the city. There are in attendance one Negro physician, one nurse, and one dietician.

From the Social Service Department, an attendant is sent to all sessions of the Essex County Juvenile Court.

The Employment Department serves both the employer and the employee without any fee. The hope is to obtain wider and more remunerative opportunities for Negro employment.

The Phyllis Wheatley Home for unattached working women is operated by the League. Approximately 16 persons per day are cared for; quarters are also provided for emergency cases.

SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU.

The Social Service Bureau has concentrated its services on the individual man, woman and child, in an effort to prevent the development of criminal tendencies, delinquency, insanity and desertion. To accomplish this end, they are now caring for less than half of the number of families in their case load than they cared for in 1932.

In 1933 they had 154 Negro families with 477 children as the total number in these families. They sent 20 children to camp during the Summer of 1933.

The policies of the organization regarding Negro and Whites are identical. Salaries paid Negroes for like services as White workers are the same. There are three Negro case workers, one stenographer and one janitor employed at present. These Negro case workers are doing intensive work in Roseville, Waverly and the Third Ward sections where the Negroes are more thickly settled.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS- NEWARK CHAPTER 20 Washington Place.

The principal type of service rendered to Negroes by this agency is giving information and the settling of claims.

The service is given to veterans and their families. These individuals and their families are served by request only. There is no cost for legal services for any of their clients. There is no separate record kept of their services to colored clients.

THE SALVATION ARMY

This organization offers Negroes and White people the same opportunity to be members of, and to take an active part in, their Boy Scout and Girl Scout troupes.

Religious exercises, camp life, and the other limited recreational activities are offered to the members.

There is no difference made between the groups of color. Although no special invitation is given the colored group it is said that when they come they immediately become a part of the army and are treated as such.

TRAVELERS AID SOCIETY OF NEWARK.

The analysis of services (other than the information given of "lack of knowledge of city") rendered Negroes in 1933, shows the wide variety of work done with transient Negroes entering or leaving Newark during this year.

Total cases 207

Total Persons Assisted 263 (104 male - 159 female)

THE CHURCH MISSION OF HELP

This organization specializes in the problem of delinquent and unfortunate girls. The special type of cases handled include the unmarried mothers, wayward and preventive cases.

According to the head of the agency, the Negro unmarried mother of Newark is able to find shelter at the Convalescent Home in Newark and at the Salvation Army door of Hope in Jersey City. The capacity of the Newark Home is about 13. Never more than three or four Negro girls are accepted at one time.

It is felt that the problem of adjustment for the Negro unmarried mother is less difficult than for the white girl, since the families are more willing to accept her again. However, it is reported to be most difficult to get the fathers to support the children, usually to the fact that when a warrant is issued the arrest is made on the job. The putative father is held until the trial and he loses his job. The unmarried mother thus has practically the sole support of the child.

Despite the fact that Negro cases were twice as great as the white cases in the Newark office during 1933, the one Negro worker who had handled many of the problem cases was discharged when the organization was forced to reduce the staff.

THE GOOD WILL HOME AND RESCUE MISSION.

47 Eagle Street.

The only service this organization renders to Negroes is in furnishing clothing and house furniture.

No meals and lodgings are provided for Negroes as all of their clients for meals and lodgings are referred to them by the other agencies.

Since no provision is made for Negroes, no Negroes are sent to this institution.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSION
109 Broome St.

This mission was started to care for the immediate need of the Negroes in the Hill section. They have functioned along the following lines:

Social
Economic
Religious
Recreation_{al}

They have a clinic Mondays and Thursdays for all Negroes who need free medical attention. In the future the clinics will be taken care of by two Negro physicians, one of whom is a woman. Last year more than 200 cases were treated, including child and prenatal cases.

Various social activities are carried on daily by trained, voluntary workers. Clothes, shoes and legal service are made available for the more needy ones. Bread and milk are given out two days a week.

THE PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION
FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AMONG NEGROES
150 Charlton St.

The needs of the Third Ward gave birth to this organization. As far as is known, this is the only movement in New Jersey that has as its chief objective to change the environment of the potential Negro criminal, so as to lessen his liability to commit crime.

The organization has a program of social action for the unfortunate Negro boy whose home life has meant nothing to him and has had little outside encouragement; as he grows up he becomes a delinquent, an institutional inmate, a criminal, a burden on the

This class of boy who is not being cared for as the need requires is the boy whom this organization has built its program of social therapy, hoping to help him find himself. The following table shows the number of cases handled, type of offenses and the ages during 1933-1934:

Age	Fighting	Breaking	Stealing	Tuancy	Sex	Incorrigibility	Total
10	4	16		2	0	14	36
11-12	4	27	10	27	0	28	96
13-14	1	54	9	2	3	12	81
15-16	<u>6</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>63</u>
TOTALS	15	110	32	33	5	81	276

JUNIOR LEAGUE DAY NURSERY

This institution adjoins the Friendly Neighborhood House and is the only Day Nursery in Newark that accommodates only Negro children.

The nursery is open daily from 7:30 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. to receive children from eight months old to four years. The average attendance is twenty-six. Each child is examined every morning before it is taken in the nursery. Immunization for these children is provided in the clinic held weekly at the nursery under the direction of the Board of Health.

Most of these children come from broken homes or unmarried mothers.

Through cooperation with the Board of Education, certain children from the homes are given a two hour period of instruction in child nursing every six weeks. These children are given credit for this work by the school from which they come.

Adult and parent classes in pre-school child care are held weekly. Some family case work is done by the superintendent of the nursery who is also a public health nurse.

EAST SIDE DAY NURSERY

Until 1932, this was the only institution in Newark giving shelter to Negro children. Then it is claimed that they have received no application from Negroes; but that the policy of the institution regarding Negro children both in the Day Nursery and also in the Shelter Department remain the same.

NEWARK FEMALE CHARITABLE SOCIETY

This society has been functioning 130 years; and has been serving both white

colored clients at the present address for 48 years. They have made no difference to color.

Along with their usual family welfare work, they give special attention to helping couples and single old people who are not eligible for old age relief from the state.

The Day nursery now caring for 53 children. Eight of these are colored. They have no shelter department.

While there is no available statistics as to the number of Negroes served in the various departments of activity, it is estimated that

The Family Welfare Department cared for approximately 50 Negroes in 1933; 30 of these cases received relief.

In the clinic, Negroes and white groups are given the same type of service.

During the summer of 1934, 50 Negro children were sent to fresh air camps. The bill was paid by the Association.

THE SGOURNER TRUTH BRANCH

Y. W. C. A.

The chief aim of this institution is to build character, develop personality and leadership.

Since this institution changed its location to the High Street address (near 14th Avenue), they have no dormitory accommodations.

Due to the lack of space and adequate recreational facilities, they are compelled to concentrate their activities on the interest of clubs, classes, hikes, handicraft, conferences and instructions in health and nutrition. Facilities are granted to the central Y. W. C. A. for their major activities.

Special arrangements are made with the Orange Y.W.C.A. for the Newark girls to

They are accepted as members and are charged the swimming fee only.

THE BURK MEMORIAL DAY NURSERY

Located at Bloomfield Avenue and North 5th St.

This institution was organized for the purpose of caring for children of all ages from 7:30 a.m. until 5:30 p.m. while their parents work.

A fee of ten cents is charged each child per day. These children are given one substantial meal at noon each day, and milk twice during the day.

All children between two and four years of age are under the care of a trained nursery teacher. While there is no regular clinic, the doctor comes in once per week and examined the children.

There are 54 children in the nursery, 13 of whom are Negro children. No differences are made regarding the Negroes -- all are treated alike.

The institution provides a very ample playground for outdoor recreation, but the indoor activities are very limited because of lack of funds and facilities and workers.

The staff is composed of one trained nurse, one trained attendant, and one nursery school teacher.

RECREATION PUBLIC RECREATION

An elaborate program of public recreation is carried on at the thirty-two recreational centers. Conducted by the Newark Board of Education.

The items of interest in this program -- such as art, handicrafts, games, clubs and social activities -- are conducted by a faculty member at the school in which the program is carried out.

Each recreation worker is required to make ten hour visits each week in addition to other duties. The recreation activities are arranged to take care of the leisure problem of the school-age child. Each center is governed by an advisory council composed of parents and other adults of that community.

Through this council an important tie-up is made with Community interest. Both white and Negro groups participate in all these activities together, with the exception

of swimming. The Negro children are given certain days for their swimming at the city pool on Morris Avenue.

In the 32 centers there are two Negro recreation teachers -- one at Morton Street school; and one at Montgomery Street. There are six Negro M.R.A. workers, who are distributed among the various centers as helpers and are placed where there are a large number of Negro pupils.

While there are many applicants for the recreational work coming from the Negro group, they are turned down we are told because of the lack of proper training for this work. This does not justify the reason for not having more than two on the public pay roll, but it is a reason for not employing more Negro teachers.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

This association is attempting to carry on a very extensive program of supervised recreation, with emphasis on character building and the development of personality. They are handicapped because of a lack of equipment and recreational facilities.

This program is carried on by a staff of three paid workers and twenty-two volunteers. These volunteers gave 1500 hours of service during 1933.

This institution has very recently given special consideration to the underprivileged boy. Several membership fees have been secured for those who were not able to pay themselves. There is a membership of approximately 700.

They have no swimming privileges for Negro boys other than the city pool at Morris Avenue. The "Y" boys frequently go to Orange or Montclair Y.M.'s for swimming, where they pay the regular swimming fee only.

THE FRIENDLY NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE 199 Howard Street.

The Friendly Neighborhood House is the only settlement house in Newark used exclusively by Negroes.

It sponsors a recreational and social service program for the benefit of underprivileged boys and girls and their parents. This program is carried on by a paid

staff of four workers and four volunteers.

There is an enrollment of 985 children with ages running from four to sixteen and 210 adults. All of these engage in some form of activity that is carried on daily at this institution.

Some of the principal activities are: literary and art classes, sewing and musical clubs, and scout activities for girls. The boys are chiefly engaged in athletics, workshop and scout activities. There is a Neighborhood Club for women.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

There are five colored Boy Scouts troops in Newark with a total enrollment of 74 registered scouts. They are:

Troop 24, Central Avenue Community Center - - - - -	20 scouts
Troop 82, Olive Street School - - - - -	17 scouts
Troop 21, Bethany Baptist Church, 117 W. Market Street - - - -	12 scouts
Troop 37, Pilgrim Baptist Church, 35 Jay Street - - - - -	17 scouts
Troop 67, Friendly Neighborhood House, 199 Howard Street - - -	8 scouts

Although the total enrollment of registered scouts is 74, there is a total attendance of 125. The underprivileged boy is given special consideration. Whenever it is possible he is given a chance to earn his registration fee of fifty cents.

These boys have camp privileges every summer at Camp Mohican, near Blairstown, and also at the Over-night Camp in the South Orange Mountains, where they can go for a week-end. There is no difference made between the white and colored. They go to camp together at times.

There is a great need for the right type of leadership among colored scouts. A strong adult committee is necessary for the support of every Negro Scout troop.

GIRL SCOUTS

There are three colored Girl Scout troops in Newark with a total enrollment of

registered scouts. They are:

Troop No. 32, Neighborhood House, Howard Street	40 members
Troop No. 30 Bethany Baptist Church	15 members
Troop No. 49, Oliver Street School	15 members

The Negro girl scouts do not engage in any activity with white girl scouts.

neither do they go to the girl scout camps. The only camp privileges they have are at the day camp in the South Mountain Reservation where they may go one day each week during the summer months.

Swimming opportunities are also denied colored scouts. Special arrangements have been made for the colored girl scouts to have two nights per week for swimming in the city pool at Morris Avenue.

SILVER LAKE COMMUNITY HOUSE

This institution is located in Belleville at the intersection of Belleville, Bloomfield and Newark. It serves the three towns in this area and is the only institution of its kind in this section.

The staff of this institution is composed of one full time worker who is the superintendent of the House, two part time workers and one E.R.A. recreation worker. There are three volunteer workers, one of whom is colored. The regular staff workers are so limited in number that many of the desired activities are not carried on at present. The program of activities for boys includes shopwork, football, scouts for boys and girls, games, socials, clubs, hikes and library activities. For women: clubs, sewing classes, classes in dietetics. The average Negro attendance in these activities is about 10% of the total.

Three clinics are held each week: "Child keep well clinic" - Monday - (10% Negro attendance); "Pre-Natal Clinic" - Friday - (40% Negro attendance), "Medical Clinic" - Tuesday - (15% Negro attendance).

It was said that the Negro does not take advantage of the opportunities offered in this institution, and that they exercise a finer spirit of freedom when they are in contact with themselves and mostly with a colored leader. In some activities where they are asked and encouraged to take part they are very reluctant in doing so and in a short time fall out of the picture.

THE IRONBOUND COMMUNITY HOUSE

Recreation accommodations and facilities for Negroes in this institution are provided for at separate times, and for Negro groups only. They do not take part in any activity with the white children. No new activity is started for Negroes until a sufficient number of Negro children is found to organize it.

At present there are 30 Negro boys and girls engaged in the various activities. It is said that there would be more if they had space for them.

There are no special activities carried on for Negro girls because of the lack of funds, space and leadership.

This organization maintains a clinic two days per week for the public under the direction of the Board of Health. Colored and white attend together. Negro women and pre-school children who attend this clinic use the house facilities.

Roseville - 55 cases - 1/3 of total.
96 persons of employable age
33 male heads of families
21 female heads of families