

ADULT SOCIAL SCIENCE EDUCATION

IN KANSAS CITY KANSAS

by

H. Wilbur Ross

Bachelor of Science in Education Kansas State

Teachers' College 1920.

Submitted to the Department of
Sociology and the Faculty of the
Graduate School of the Kansas
University in partial fulfill-
ment of the requirements for the
degree of Master of Arts.

Approved by:

J. W. Blackmar
Head of the Dept. of Sociology

Beba Eldridge
Instructor in Charge

Date

Table of Contents

Section I

Introduction:

Introductory Statement -----	1
Purpose of Thesis -----	4
Characteristic Features of Kansas City, Kans. -----	5

Section II

Men's Civic and Commercial Organizations:

Chamber of Commerce -----	15
---------------------------	----

Classification Clubs:

Lions Club -----	21
Civitan -----	23
Optimist -----	23
Cooperative -----	25
Kiwanis -----	26
Rotary -----	29
Young Men's Civic Forum -----	34
Rosedale Civic Club -----	38
Armourdale Business Men's Club -----	38
Argentine Activities Association -----	39
Grandview Improvement Association -----	40
Monrovia Club (Colored) -----	41
Civic League (Colored) -----	43

Section III

Women's Clubs:

Council of Clubs -----	49
Gunsalus Club -----	53

Contents

Women's Clubs: (Continued)

Western Highlands Study Club -----	54
Hawthorne Club -----	55
Heathwood Literary Club -----	56
Fortnightly Study Clubs -----	57
Junior Western Highlands Study Club -----	57
Delphian Clubs -----	57
W W.C. T. U. -----	58
Wyandotte County League of Women Voters -----	61
Business Women's Club -----	63
Y.W.C.A. -----	65
Wyandotte County Good Government Club -----	67
Pierian Club (Colored) -----	68
Home Beautiful and Alpha Art Club (Colored)-----	69

Section IV.

Other Organizations and Influences:

Night Schools of Kansas City, Kansas -----	71
Labor Organizations **** -----	75
Radio -----	80
Community Chest -----	81
Kansas City, Missouri Influences -----	82
Churches -----	83
Parent-Teachers' Association -----	85
Foreigners' Organizations *** -----	86
Bethel Neighborhood Center -----	88
Metropolitan Life Insurance Company -----	90

Contents

Other Organizations and Influences:(Continued)

Visiting Nurses Association -----	91
American Red Cross -----	92
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People -----	93
Citizens' Forum -----	95
Civic Tax League -----	97
Boy Scouts -----	101
Knights of the Ku Klux Klan -----	103
American Legion -----	107
Veterans of Foreign Wars -----	113
Daughters of the American Revolution -----	121
Daughters of 1812 -----	122

Section V.

Statistical Data:

Magazine Circulation -----	124
Use of Library -----	126
Summary of Questionnaire Submitted to Voters -----	130

Section VI.

Conclusion and Recommendations -----	137
Bibliography -----	152

ADULT SOCIAL SCIENCE EDUCATION
IN KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

Introduction

Section I

Adult Social Science Education in
Kansas City, Kansas.

Introductory Statement

While our public school system may do much in preparing the young to fulfill their duties as citizens of a democracy, it seems logical to believe that there is much for all of us to learn in civic matters after we pass from under the direct influence of the formal school life. Whether our public school system, as constituted, is really doing much that will aid the students efficiently to perform their civic duties may be questioned. David Snedden says, "The functions of public education have heretofore been excessively individualistic, rather than social. Schools have been designed chiefly to aid individuals to succeed in life rather than to help the state and other large social groupings."

Another fact that should not be overlooked is that a great majority of our young people quit the schools at about the age of sixteen and are "in a pretty raw state from the standpoint of mental and civic discipline." Even admitting, however, that one might go forth from the public schools fully informed concerning all phases of social, economic and political activities it is quite conceivable, in this age of rapid change in most all lines of activity, that the individual may find his store of information wholly inadequate to enable him to interpret the new conditions which arise.

Persons who completed their formal education, let us say twenty-five years ago, knew nothing at that time of the League of Nations, Industrial Court, the Great Trusts and many other

movements which have come into existence in recent years. Now the citizenship of this democracy has been called upon from time to time to exercise a judgment on these new questions thru the ballot box. In order to cast an intelligent ballot the voter must be informed. Where did the persons who finished school twenty-five years ago get their information which helped them to decide how to cast their vote on these questions? Or we might put the question in this way, were they really informed on the issues of the day?

In answering the first of the foregoing questions we must, of course, among other things, consider the newspapers. Robert E. Park, writing in the American Journal of Sociology for March 1915, says, "The newspaper is the great medium of communication within the city, and it is on the basis of the information which it supplies that public opinion rests." It is quite generally admitted that the modern newspaper as a source of information on political issues is very inadequate. There are various reasons for this. All the newspapers published in the community with which this study is concerned are under managers who have the same political faith. So it is often difficult for the voter to get from these papers information on both sides of the issues in a campaign. Again it is quite generally admitted that the advertising influences the policies of the papers. It has been claimed that the advertising is even responsible for one newspaper in Kansas City giving out false weather reports so that shoppers will not hesitate even though the weather may be threatening.

There are, of course, books and magazines which the adult may read which will give him information concerning civic matters. These media, however, are subject to some of the same limitations

which characterize the newspapers. Unless one chooses his books and magazines judiciously he is just as likely to be misled by them as by the newspapers. There are some books and magazines which are very helpful in formulating civic judgments; however, the average citizen will often need the help of specialists to assist him in the selection of reading material.

The political campaign itself may, of course, be considered as a factor in citizenship training. Campaign literature and campaign speakers dispense information which help to determine civic action. The sole idea of such activities, of course, is to get votes and often the real issues are obscured. The appeal is often made to the prejudices and emotions of the people rather than to the intellect.

There are, of course, in almost every community adult organizations which make a pretense at studying civic questions. Their influence as regards the civic enlightenment which the membership obtains from participation in them is difficult to estimate and no doubt varies greatly in different communities and in different organizations. In this study a survey of some fifty social and civic organizations was made with a view to determining the amount of adult social science training which was obtained from the programs of the clubs. The study of the organizations which follows will show how meager is the information that is gained as a result of membership in most of the organizations.

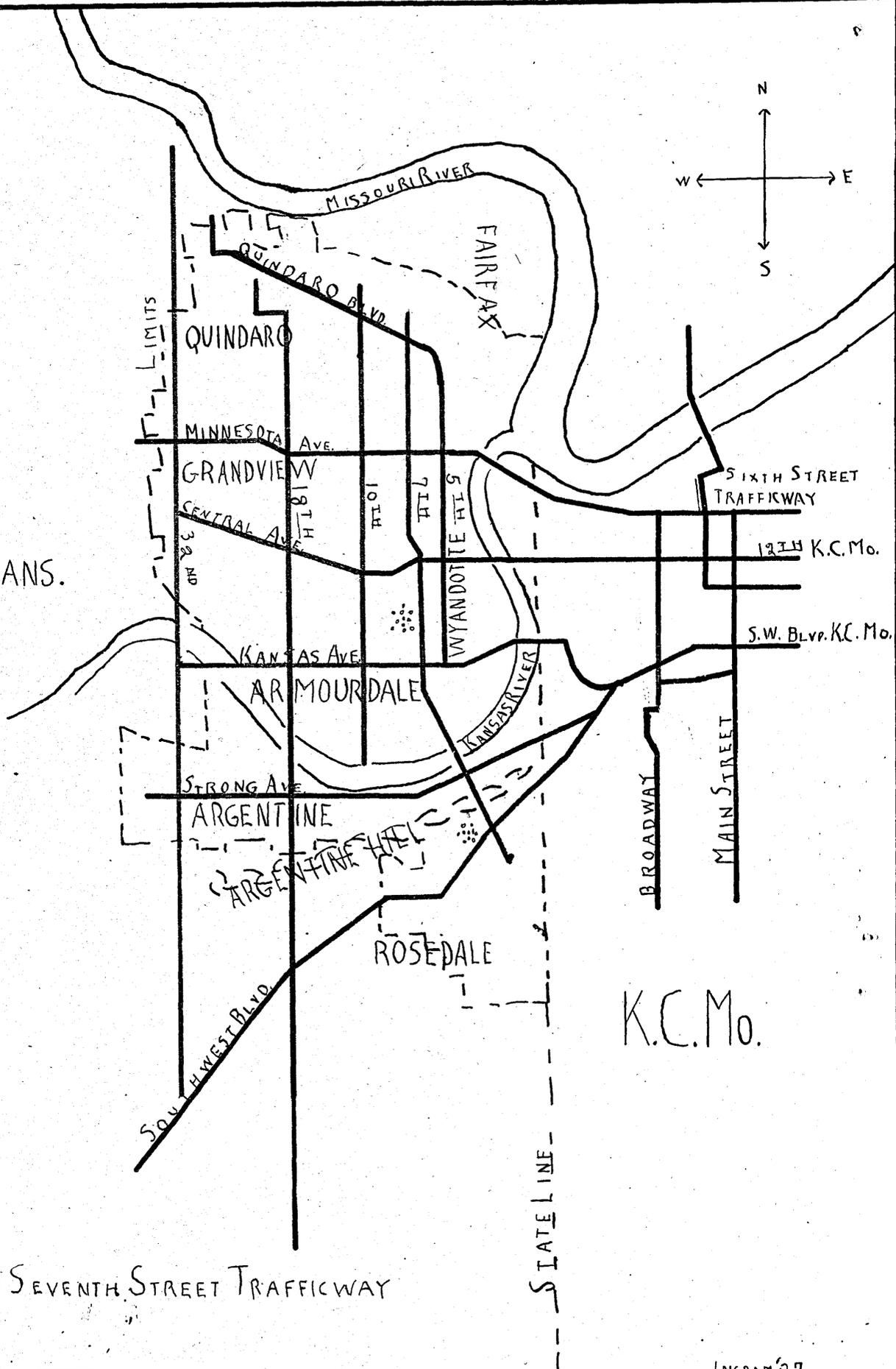
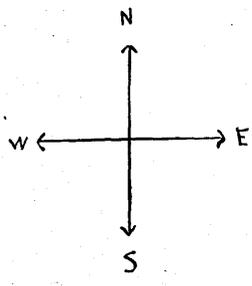
It seems that these rather cursory observations justify a reasonable doubt as to whether the present educational processes of the sort indicated are capable of producing an intelligent citizenship. If they are not, then the question arises, what

can be done to improve the present state of affairs?

This thesis, as will be understood from the foregoing statements, has to do with education of persons after they leave school and go to work. (By social science education is meant "training in those studies whose subject matter relates directly to the organization and development of human society, and to man as a member of social groups.") It is obvious that the only training which they can receive in civic matters must be gotten during their leisure time. The great mass of the people with whom this study is concerned are engaged in industries from eight to ten hours per day, some of them seven days per week. Compared with the twelve to sixteen hours per day that persons used to work these hours are short and admit of more leisure. It would seem that some of this leisure could profitably be utilized in some sort of systematic training in citizenship which would benefit the community and the individual. While nothing has been done in this way of systematic training of adults in social science in this community, interesting programs have been carried out in other communities, and in other lands, which might be adapted with profit to Kansas City. In the latter part of this study plans used in other places will be discussed and recommendations made for Kansas City.

Purpose of Thesis

The purpose of this investigation is threefold: First, to find out what the processes of adult social science education are in the community. Second, to determine how well or ill informed people are concerning civic affairs. Third, to investigate what is being done in other cities and nations in this field



K.C. KANS.

K.C. Mo.

PROPOSED SEVENTH STREET TRAFFICWAY

of endeavor in order to help determine what improvements might be made along this line in Kansas City, Kansas.

Characteristic Features of Kansas City, Kansas

In order to get a proper perspective of the subject under consideration it will be necessary to know something of the history and geography of the community. Many unique factors have entered into the growth and development of Kansas City, Kansas. A large portion of the town is included in the major industrial district of Greater Kansas City, a bi-state metropolitan area. Hence Kansas City, Kansas, has large industries controlled by non-residents who are interested only in the profits to be obtained from those industries, and are not interested in the city's civic advancement.

The city has only secondary commercial districts, the principal banking and retailing establishments are located in Kansas City, Missouri, across the state line. The principal places of amusement--parks, theatres, dance halls and club buildings--are also on the Missouri side. Another significant element in the situation is that a number of persons who live in Kansas City, Kansas, work in Missouri.

Among the other characteristic factors that have entered into the development of the city is the fact that the present Kansas City, Kansas, represents a consolidation of four separate towns which before their consolidation looked to Kansas City, Missouri, as a trade center. As a result of this condition all the main thoroughfares of the city lead in the direction of Kansas City, Missouri. Minnesota and Central Avenues, the main streets of the original city, Kansas Avenue, the main street of Armourdale,

Strong Avenue, the main street of Argentine, and Southwest Boulevard, the main street of Rosedale, lead directly to Kansas City, Missouri.

While these different districts have been incorporated as one city, it is significant to note that to a great extent each district maintains its individuality. This circumstance hinders efficient cooperation for better community development. Natural geographic barriers, including the Kansas River which separates the Argentine district from Kansas City proper, and both the River and the Argentine Hill which separate Rosedale from the main part of the town, help to perpetuate the individuality of these districts. Each of these sections maintains booster clubs which have for their purpose the "procuring of their share of the good things for which tax money is spent."

It will be observed from the foregoing statements that there is much rivalry in the community. Each of the separate districts is, in a measure, a rival of the others; all consider Kansas City, Missouri, a rival. As a result of the latter's dominance in the commercial field the small merchants of the subsidiary business districts along Minnesota Avenue, Central Avenue, Kansas Avenue and Strong Avenue have developed a sort of "inferiority complex." This feeling is expressed in such advertising as "Keep Kansas Dollars at Home." In this form of boosting the business men generally are supported by the professional people, who also are dependent upon the local population for support.

There are other disintegrating factors in the life of the community. One of these is the absentee ownership of the large industries in which the greater number of the people are employed.

Among these huge industries are the packing houses, flour mills, soap factories, structural steel plant, railroad shops, chemical and ice plants, oil refineries, barrel and box factories. Many of these plants are only links in a chain of establishments spread over many states. This is especially true of the meat packing, milling, soap making and railroad industries. This intangible character of their ultimate employers is baffling to the workers. They are further confused by defeats in recent strikes which have almost completely broken up the union organization of the workers in the leading industries. The workers are also hampered in their development by the confusion of tongues. There are over twenty nationalities represented in the population of Kansas City, Kansas. Differences in race, religion and language tend to cause divisions in the community which can be overcome only thru education. Certain groups have capitalized these differences by the promotion of such organizations as "company unions" and the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan which help to prevent the development of a good community spirit rather than to promote it.

The following statistical data relative to the population of Kansas City, Kansas throw an interesting light on the citizenship of the city from the viewpoint of this study.

According to the United States Census of 1920 Kansas City, Kansas, had a population of 101,177. Since that time Rosedale has been annexed to the city. At the present time it is estimated that Kansas City, Kansas, has a population of 115,000.

The following data concerning Kansas City, Kansas, is taken from the 1920 Census Report of the United States:

Native white	75,047
Male	37,765
Female	37,282
Native white of native parentage	56,575
Native white of foreign parentage	12,149
Native white of mixed parentage	6,323
Foreign born white	11,656
Male	6,850
Female	4,806
Negro	14,405
Male	7,130
Female	7,275
Indians, Chinese, Japs and others	69

Naturalized Foreigners

Foreign born white naturalized	4,056
Male	2,160
Female	1,896

Illiteracy

Total number of illiterates	3,008
Native white	481
Foreign born	1,561
Negro	964

It will be observed that 11.6 percent of the population of the city is foreign born. Many of them cannot read or write in any language and a larger percent do not understand English.

The first thing to be done in citizenship instruction for such groups is, of course, to teach them the English language. The study will show that this is being done to some extent by the night schools and other agencies. The negro population also presents a problem, though the investigator found that some good efforts are being made to promote civic education among the negroes. Politicians find it rather easy to control their vote. A thorough system of education along the line of the social sciences will do much to overcome these barriers which stand in the way of a more intelligent civic action on the part of the foreign born and the negro. These statements do not imply that the negro and foreign born alone are in need of social science education but that these groups have been, and are, especially handicapped.

The development of Kansas City and the composition of her population are not entirely dependent upon local conditions. The nature of her industries is such that she draws many of her raw products for manufacture from a vast territory, including parts of Missouri, Iowa and practically all of the country stretching from Texas north to the La Platte and west to the Rocky Mountains. The building of railroads leading from this territory to Kansas City was the chief reason for the city's rapid development. It was fortunate for the community that the first transcontinental railroad came thru Kansas City, Kansas.

Over this vast area from which Kansas City draws her raw products for manufacture there is a great variety of climate and rainfall. In some parts of this territory the rainfall is so scant that cattle and sheep raising is almost the only line of activity that is practicable. In other parts the rain-

fall is sufficient to produce all the necessary food products. The soil varies from the richest loam to barren shale banks and sand dunes. The climate in some parts of the territory is warm nearly all the year while in other parts it becomes extremely cold in winter.

The climate of the immediate community is moderate. There are rarely extremes of heat or cold. The average rainfall for a period of forty-one years has been 36.63 inches. Four types of soil are found--"clay loam which produces wheat, sandy soil which produces vegetables, loess on which alfalfa can be raised and alluvium which yields vegetables and fruits." Limestone, which is used in cement making, is found in abundance.

So it may be seen that geography has been a great determining factor in the development of this city. It is geography that has very largely decreed that Kansas City, Kansas, should be an industrial center. The fact that it is an industrial center accounts for the fact that the great mass of the people are workers in industry. As such most of their time must of necessity be devoted to making a living, often working for a wage*which admits of only such educational advancement as a newspaper may afford. Some do take advantage of the night school but this is mostly a trade school and deals little with civic matters. In other words, the educational institutions which exist for the adults are seeking mainly to develop such qualities as will secure "the goods of life" rather than promote "the good life." Lewis Mumford in an article on "The City" says; "What happened in the industrial towns of America was that the increments derived from land, capital and association went,

not to the enrichment of the local community but to those who held legal title in the land and the productive machinery" and who often lived in another community. No doubt this may help to explain why Kansas City, Kansas, has lagged in civic education and culture, as have most industrial centers.

Footnote

At the present time the wage scale in the packing houses ranges from forty-two and a half to eighty cents an hour. Packing-house employees are guaranteed a minimum of forty hours a week. Only a few of the more skilled workers get eighty cents an hour. The wages of the women in the packing houses range from twenty-five to thirty-three and a third cents an hour. Proctor and Gamble, the leading soap manufacturers, pay a minimum wage of thirty-seven and a half cents an hour. Wages in the railroad whops range from sixty-three to seventy-five cents an hour. Much of this work in the shops holds the men seven days a week, and ten hours a day.

The wages in the flour mills vary from forty-five to sixty cents an hour for a ten-hour day. Some of the smaller mills pay as low as thirty-five cents an hour.

The building trades, the only large group that is very well organized, have a high wage scale. Union carpenters get ten dollars a day for eight hours; bricklayers twelve dollars; plasterers twelve; plumbers ten. Due to the fact that work in the building trades is seasonal the average annual income of these workers is low despite the high wage scale.

There are, however, forces at work in the community which, in a measure, will help to overcome some of the obstacles standing in the way of the city's development. The establishment of a daily newspaper, "The Kansas City Daily Kansan," is doing much to develop an esprit de corps in the community at large and encourage trade interests at home. Also the establishment of a community center, which now is well under way, will doubtless do much to foster community solidarity and overcome the "inferiority complex" Furthermore there is much agitation for the establishment of north and south thoroughfares which will more closely connect the various parts of the city and thus overcome the influence of the main thoroughfares that lead to Kansas City, Missouri.

Despite these influences, however, there is little doubt that there will continue to be divisions of sentiment and interests in the community for some time. Robert E. Park, writing in the American Journal of Sociology for March 1915, says, "As a city increases in population the subtler influences of sympathy, rivalry, and economic necessity tend to control the distribution of population. Business and manufacturing seek advantageous locations and draw around them a certain portion of the population." In another paragraph he says, "Each separate part of the city is inevitably stained with the peculiar sentiments of its population. The effect of this is to convert what at first was a mere geographical expression into a neighborhood, that is to say, a locality with sentiments, traditions and a history of its own. Within this neighborhood the continuity of historical processes is somehow maintained."

Having sketched a background for our study we are now ready to consider those organizations and institutions in the community which have more or less of a civic educational program. It must be admitted at the outset, however, that some of the organizations included in the study make little or no pretense at social science education, but they are at least an index to the manner in which people spend some of their leisure time. Therefore a study of the programs of some of the organizations may suggest present deficiencies in the utilization of leisure time which might well be turned into useful channels of civic enlightenment.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
CLASSIFICATION CLUBS
YOUNG MEN'S CIVIC FORUM
AND SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS

SECTION II

Introduction

There exists in the city a number of organizations which support civic projects. A few of the organizations have definite civic programs. In promoting their various schemes for civic development, methods of an educational nature are sometimes used. At times special meetings are held for promoting civic welfare. At such meetings there are usually speakers who are more or less well informed concerning the proposed undertaking. Occasionally speakers from out of town who are supposed to be well informed on some project are brought in by some organization. The newspapers usually give some publicity to such meetings and thus the public is influenced by the organization's activities. Some of the organizations have local as well as national publications which are sent to all the members and these periodicals have a certain amount of educational value.

This part of the investigation was done thru personal interviews with the officers and members of the organizations. A set of questions was followed in the interviews in order that all pertinent information might be attained and no possible values omitted. Among the questions asked were: When was the organization effected? How many members are there in the organization? What are the qualifications for membership? What are the purposes of the organization? What are the topics which have been discussed during the past year? Who are some of the speakers that have appeared before the group? What definite work has been done by the organization during the past three years in the way of civic welfare? Are any study courses conducted under the auspices of the organisation?

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Chamber of Commerce which was organized in Kansas City in 1917 has 1600 members. Members of this organization must be white citizens and of good standing in the community. The annual dues are twenty-five dollars. This organization has no regular meetings; however, a small group of the membership known as the Live Wire Group hold weekly meetings and discuss topics of local interest. This is what may be called an opportunist group, that is they consider such problems and undertake such tasks as present themselves from time to time. The outstanding feature of the work of this group has been the annual essay contest which they hold in the schools of Kansas City, Kansas. Last year some 235 essays were submitted by students. The students of the high schools had for their subject: Civic Life of Our City. Inasmuch as the winning essay may reflect somewhat the general thought of some of the adults of the community a few quotations are given from the essay:

"Kansas City, Kansas is one of the cleanest and finest places in which to live. Its parks, playgrounds, boulevards, swimming pools and its substantial homes make it of interest to the home seeker. -----In years past many a fine civic ideal went astray or was lost entirely because there was no Chamber of Commerce to mother it. Now we have a real civic home where ideals are born, nurtured thru infancy and finally go forth full fledged to become real factors in the life of our city because they have the background of wisdom, culture and service."

Program of Work

Each year the Chamber of Commerce formulates a program of work. In order to determine what this program shall be a question-

naire is sent out to all the members asking for suggestions in formulating the program. These suggestions are then arranged in the form of a ballot and voted upon by the membership. The propositions receiving the highest number of votes are usually adopted by the Board of Directors as the program of work for the year. The program adopted for 1924-25 included the following services and projects of interest to this study: (1) Taxation with emphasis on Budget Committee to cooperate with public officials; (2) Improvement of street car services; (3) Zoning and city planning; (4) Maintaining of building as Community Center; (5) Uncompleted Y. M. C. A. building; (6) Development of a legislative program; (7) Fire prevention.

The work on zoning and planning has been in progress for about four years. Last summer a zoning ordinance was put into operation by the city commissioners. The Chamber of Commerce committee that worked on this project deserves much credit for the new ordinance. Much time was spent in working out a plan and presenting it to the public thru the press and public meetings. Much of the work of this committee might be classed as civic education.

At the present time the Legislative Committee is being organized. Just what measures they will foster is not known.

Nothing has been accomplished in the way of improving street car transportation.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Building which has been designed for a community center building is now nearing completion. Whether it will be maintained strictly as a community center remains to be seen.

Two hundred thousand dollars was pledged by the citizens of Kansas City last summer to cover costs of completing the Y. M. C. A. building.

Special Speakers

During the past year the Chamber has had before it several speakers of note. Some of them dealt strictly with business methods, while others dealt with social and economic problems. Chief among the speakers whose remarks could be classed as educational was Dr. Irving Fisher of Yale University. The title of his lecture was "World Economics." The lecture was chiefly about the League of Nations and why we should join.

Last summer Sherman Rogers, the well known lecturer and writer on the relations of employer and employee, addressed the Chamber. His plea was for greater cooperation between the worker and employer.

Recently Richard F. Grant, President of United States Chambers of Commerce, spoke before the local organization on "Business Ethics." One of his remarks was rather significant. He said, "The day of the 'mailed fist' in dealing with employees is past. Business must take a different attitude toward labor."

In July Senator Carr W. Taylor of Hutchinson addressed the body on the subject of taxation. His talk included an explanation of the new tax amendment which was submitted to the voters of Kansas last November.

Other Projects

One of the most recent civic projects undertaken by the local Chamber of Commerce is the formation of the Kansas State Association

of Chambers of Commerce for the promotion of a better system of highways in the state. The Chambers of Commerce are trying to interest other civic organizations in the state-connected system of highways and are planning to support legislation which will put their plans into effect. The organization supported the gasoline tax bill which was passed by the Kansas legislature last winter.

Beginning with last year the Chamber of Commerce began a program of fire prevention. The only thing that has been done so far, however, is a display of posters in various places of business over the city showing the evils of the fire hazard. It is expected that the activities of the body along this line will be greatly extended in the future.

The Chamber of Commerce is one of the strongest backers in the Community Chest Drive. The assistant secretary devotes nearly a month every year to this movement and the whole organization staff devotes its entire time to this work the week the drive takes place. Some of the members of the organization not included in the staff also devote much time to the drive.

Reading Room

The Chamber of Commerce maintains a very comfortable reading room. The magazines found there are chiefly trade journals. There is a conspicuous lack of what might be classed as the progressive magazines. The investigator did not find The Survey, New Republic, Nation or Century Magazines. Among the magazines in the reading room are Literary Digest, Saturday Evening Post, National Geographic, System and Nation's Business.

Events

The Chamber puts out a small monthly paper called "Events" which goes to each member. The paper deals chiefly with the events that concerns the Chamber of Commerce. It carries announcements of programs to be given and the projects which the Chamber is undertaking. The paper at times contains statements of business ethics which are of interest. The following are fair examples: "Business should render restrictive legislation unnecessary thru so conducting itself as to deserve and inspire public confidence." "Obligations to itself and society prompt business unceasingly to strive toward continuity of operation, better conditions of employment, and increasing the efficiency and opportunities of individual employees." "Unfair competition, embracing all acts characterized by bad faith, deception, fraud, or oppression, including commercial bribery, is wasteful, despicable and a public wrong. Business will rely for its success on the excellence of its own service." (These are principles of Business conduct which were adopted at the Twelfth Annual Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Use Made of the Chamber of Commerce Rooms

During the past year more than 1000 public meetings were held in the Chamber of Commerce rooms. No charge is made for the use of the rooms. The only restriction placed upon their use is that no religious or political meetings shall be held in the building. In fact the Chamber of Commerce has been serving as a sort of a community center for Kansas City, Kansas, the past few years. With the completion of the Memorial Building it will cease to serve in this capacity to a large extent, it seems.

Criticism

That the Chamber of Commerce has been a force for good in the community no one can deny. While some of its activities may be questioned so far as they concern the welfare of the average citizen yet on the whole the influence of the body has made for steady improvement in Kansas City, Kansas in both a civic and commercial way. Community spirit is essential to the welfare of a people and the organization in various ways has helped to build up a stronger community feeling, both directly and indirectly. It was largely responsible for getting a daily paper established in the city. While this newspaper has some objectionable features and policies (the same as other newspapers) it can in truth be said that it has been responsible for getting before the people of this community many facts concerning local conditions that otherwise they would not have known.

There is of course no organized system of study for the members along the line of economic and social questions. Some of the committees deal with economic and social questions in the local community. Aside from the local studies by committees about the only additional information that the membership receives from the organization comes thru the special speakers which the organization occasionally has. Since the outstanding points of the special speakers' remarks are usually reported in the papers it seems reasonable to conclude that the additional information concerning economic and social problems which he derives from the organization is indeed very meager.

LIONS CLUB

The Lions Club was organized four years ago and has a membership of forty-five, with an average attendance of forty at the regular weekly meetings. The annual dues are twenty dollars and are apportioned between the local and national organization.

The objects of the organization as set forth in the constitution of the Club are "to unite its members in the closest bonds of good fellowship and promote a closer business and social union among them; to encourage active participation in all things that have to do with commercial, civic and industrial betterment; to uphold the principles of good government; to assist in every honorable way in furthering the interests of its members, and toward bringing about a better understanding among men; to teach that organization, cooperation and reciprocity are better than rivalry, strife and destructive competition; to encourage the application of the highest ethical standards in business and endeavor, by the exchange of methods and ideas to increase efficiency in all lines represented; to take part in any meritorious movement which, in the judgment of the members, will be for the general good; and to cooperate with other organizations engaged in laudable endeavors for the public welfare."

From the viewpoint of this study this organization, like the other classification clubs, (Classification clubs are organizations whose membership is limited to representation from one business, trade or profession, hence the membership is classified.) has done very little of an educational nature. During the past year the Lions have given attention to the blind but as far as the investigator was able to find out, about all the local chapter did was to contribute to the support of the publication of a Braille type magazine for the blind. The Club endorsed the Citizens' Military

Training Camp and the campaign to complete the Y. M. C. A. building. It also endorsed the appropriation bill for the Kansas University Medical School. It has encouraged sports by providing tennis courts and baseball grounds for young people. A camp on White River for the Boy Scouts was paid for by the Lions. The Club has also participated in the Americanization programs which are given when groups of foreigners receive their naturalization papers.

Lions Club Magazine

Like the other classification clubs the Lions Club has a club magazine. While most of the material in the magazine is not of an educational nature, occasionally there is an article which has educational value. One such article appears in the Lions Magazine for May 1925. It is an editorial, "Abolishing the Poor House."

"A plan to abolish the poorhouse and substitute for it the pension for the helpless is under consideration in Indiana. Give the Hoosiers credit for this--they are not afraid to experiment.

"That may be worth the consideration of the Lions. The Hoosier looks at it from this angle: Many of the inmates of the poor house are worthy men and women who worked through a long life, and found themselves helpless in old age. They deserve something better than the poor house. A stigma attaches to the poor house so that many a man and many a woman chooses death rather than go there.

"Instead, the state proposes to grant small pensions to the poor and helpless, making it possible for them to live with friends or relatives in the knowledge that they are not a burden.

"The expense need be no heavier. The money now spent in building and maintaining poor houses, employing attendants,

furnishing supplies and the like, would pay the proposed pensions. And it would remove forever the specter of disgrace and humiliation which now hover over the declining years of many an honest citizen hoping and praying that death come before the poor house."

CIVITAN CLUB

This is the youngest of the classification clubs in Kansas City. It has a membership of fifty with an average attendance of twenty-five at the semi-monthly meetings which are held in the evening. The organization was established in 1923 and as yet has not done very much in a civic way. The secretary of the organization states that the Club is still in the process of organization.

Membership dues are forty dollars a year including the lunches at the semi-monthly meetings. The members must be owners, managers or assistant managers of a business.

About the only thing which the Club has done that savors of social science education is to discuss various forms of city government. It seems that the Club is inclined to favor the city manager form of city government. The Club has taken some interest in the unprivileged boy; however, it does not seem that this project has gotten past the discussion stage. Judge Mead of the Juvenile Court recently addressed the organization on "The Boy Problem."

OPTIMIST CLUB

The Optimist Club was organized seven years ago and now has a membership of fifty with an average attendance of twenty-five at the weekly meetings. In selecting members for this Club care is taken to select only persons whom the membership feels it can

support in the business enterprises in which those persons are engaged, and whose conduct is such as not to embarrass the membership in its activities. The annual dues are twenty dollars. This money is apportioned between the local and national organization.

The chief work of the organization during the past few years has been along the line of caring for crippled boys. Whenever the members of the organization have heard of a crippled boy they have taken the matter up with the parents and if the parents were not able to afford the necessary treatment the Club has paid the bills. It is interesting to note, however, that the Club feels that its accomplishments along this line have not been very successful owing to the fact that parents have been unwilling to cooperate with the organization in its endeavors. Parents have taken the attitude, according to the membership, that the Optimists wanted to "take the children and have them butchered up." At the present time the organization is considering giving up the "crippled boy project" and adopting the "Wolf Pack" idea, which seems to have been quite successful in England and parts of the United States. The Wolf Pack is composed of boys between the age of eight and twelve years. It is to care for the boys who are not old enough to belong to the Boy Scouts and yet are inclined to want to belong to some sort of an organization.

In addition to the work mentioned above the Optimists have supplied shoes and stockings to needy school children. Thru the efforts of this organization the roof of the fire department at the City Hall was repaired, which before was in a very leaky condition. The organization sent the mayor notice that if the city did not have the money necessary to make the repairs on the roof, the

Optimists would raise the necessary amount. The repairs were made by the city.

Criticism

Indications are that this organization is putting forth an honest effort to improve the civic life of the community. The organization is to be commended for its efforts. From the viewpoint of advancing its membership along the lines of social science education it seems doubtful if much is gained thru membership in the organization.

COOPERATIVE CLUB

This club has been a going institution in Kansas City, Kansas for about four years. It has a membership of thirty-five with an average attendance of about twenty-three at the weekly noon-day meetings. The annual dues are fifty-two dollars per year, including the lunch at the weekly meetings. A part of this fee goes to the state and national organization.

The purpose of the organization is to promote better fellowship and to keep in touch with civic affairs. While the officer interviewed stated that the organization took an active interest in national politics, he was unable to specify any further manifestation of this interest than a speech made by U. S. Guyer, former Congressman, before the organization on "Our National Government as I See It." Frank Ryan, Secretary of State in Kansas, has also spoken to the organization. Judge Mead, of the Juvenile Court, recently addressed the organization on "Bad Boys." In recent months the city form of government has been up before the club

for discussion. At Christmas time the Club furnishes a tree and presents for the children at the orphans' home which is located in the city.

Criticism

There is little in the program of this organization which can be classified as social science education. So far as the investigator was able to determine, membership in this organization does not advance one along the line of the social studies.

KIWANIS CLUB

The Kiwanis Club was organized in 1921 and has a membership of 91. The annual dues in this club amount to sixty-four dollars. This amount includes the cost of the weekly noon luncheons which are held on Thursday at the Grund Hotel. The average attendance at these meetings is about 73. Among the requirements for membership in this club are the following: The applicant must have a reputation for integrity and character which is beyond reproach; an active desire to see the Golden Rule practiced in social, business, civic and national relationships; personal credit which is unquestioned; must endorse, subscribe to and support our nationally accepted form of government; must be one of the directing or supervising forces in a firm or profession which leads in its line in the city. The motto of the Kiwanians is "We Build." Some of the purposes of the organization are to give primacy to the human and spiritual rather than to the material values of life; to encourage the daily living of the Golden Rule in all human relationships; to promote the adoption and the application of higher social, business and professional standards; to develop

by precept and example a more intelligent, aggressive and servicable citizenship; to cooperate in creating and maintaining that sound public opinion and high ideals which make possible the increase of righteousness, justice, patriotism and good will.

Program

Like many of the other clubs, the Kiwanis Clubs seems not to have a very definite program. The chief work of this organization is supervising boys and girls who are paroled from industrial schools. During 1924 the Kiwanians had 44 delinquent boys paroled to them. The club seeks to care for the health, education and employment of delinquents.

The organization does not confine its attention to the boy or girl who has gotten into trouble but also looks after those of delinquent tendencies. The Club had contact with 39 non-delinquent boys and 7 non-delinquent girls during 1924. The total number of boys and girls which had contact with the organization during the year was 90. The following report was given concerning the 44 boys who were paroled to the club in 1924:

Dropped on account of further help not needed	6
Ran away and have not returned	2
Moved away	4
Broke parole and returned to Indust. School	1
Broke parole and sent to Reformatory	2
Died	1
Number still under supervision of the Club	28

Of the 44 boys paroled to the Club only three broke parole and were re-committed to institutions--a seven percent "repeater" record as compared with the 70 percent of three years ago, before

the organization began this work. The Club of course does not take all the credit for this improved condition, "because the State Parole Agent has been particularly active and efficient." "All the paroled boys and many of the others (non-delinquent) are being handled by the personal sponsor plan, that is, some one member of the Club is designated to look after each one."

The report of the Boys' Work Committee for 1924 states that, "The scope of our activity has been gradually extended until it now includes almost as many non-delinquents as paroled boys, and demands in the interest of girls became so insistent that during the latter part of the year we called upon our Kiwanis women to help in caring for them, with the result that seven women are now sponsoring girls. We cannot deny the claims of the non-delinquent boy and girl--some of them are of the type which easily drifts into delinquency--many of them are normal youngsters demanding opportunity for health, education and employment, and some of them have exceptional natural ability or talent which the community cannot afford to have neglected."

The investigation did not show that the weekly programs were much concerned with social science education. At the time the study was made the club was considering the plan for finishing the Y. M. C. A. building which was begun several years ago. When the city planning and zoning project was before the city for consideration the club devoted some time to the discussion of city planning. President Frederick Whitstone of Iowa University addressed the organization, at one time, on "The Immigration Problem." H. M. Beard-sley, former mayor of Kansas City, Missouri, gave a lecture on "The Life of Lincoln."

Criticism

By far the most important work of the club from the viewpoint of this thesis is the care of children. While this work may be considered more of a philanthropic nature than educational it seems to the investigator that the experiences of adults in dealing with this class of children may be responsible, in a measure, for bringing about changes in our social life which may tend to eliminate child delinquency.

It would appear that this organization as well as the other classification clubs offer opportunities for intellectual advancement which are not utilized. If a definite constructive program of study were worked out along civic lines it seems that much more could be accomplished in the way of civic welfare and intellectual advancement. By this means it seems that the organization could more completely realize the fulfillment of the motto, "We Build," for to build securely one must have knowledge.

ROTARY CLUB

The Rotary Club was organized in Kansas City, Kansas November 2, 1915. The Club has 100 members. The membership is restricted to one person from each trade, profession or business in the city. The person elected from each of the respective businesses is supposed to be the leader from his group. Annual membership fees are fifty dollars. Part of this money is spent for the support of the Boy Scouts, Campfire Girls and similar organizations.

The purposes of the organization as set forth in the Club circulars are to encourage and foster: (a) the ideal of service as the basis of all worthy enterprise; (b) high ethical standards in business and professions; (c) the application of the ideal of

service by every Rotarian to his personal business and community life; (d) the development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service; (e) the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society; (f) the advancement of understanding, good will and international peace thru a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the Rotary ideal of service.

"Rotary undertakes to inspire men to realize fully their individual capacity for one hundred percent citizenship in their state and nation, the square deal to their employees, their customers and business or professional associates, and, individually and thru their association in Rotary clubs to bring about understanding, good will and international peace. Rotarians through their daily business, social and civic contacts, actively engage in the effort to reconcile the conflict between the desire for profit for one's self and the obligation and duty to serve others." The motto of the organization is "Service Above Self." "He Profits Most Who Serves Best," is another slogan of the organization.

The Rotary Club meets regularly at 12:15 on Tuesdays at the Chamber of Commerce for luncheon and the weekly program. The average attendance at the weekly meetings is 90, which is ninety percent of the membership. "Attendance at meetings of the Club is compulsory, any member being absent from four successive meetings without excuse acceptable to the club directors may suffer forfeiture of his membership." It seems that the rule concerning members attending meetings is rigidly enforced as nearly every issue of the "War-Whoop," a semi-monthly publication of the Club, contains names of persons who have lost membership because of failure

to attend meetings.

Program

The investigation did not reveal that the organization had a very definite program although it seems that an attempt was made to formulate something worth while as a club program. The "War-Whoop" for May 18, 1924 urged the members to fill out a questionnaire relative to the program for the ensuing year "so that we won't retrograde into a mere luncheon club, a 'much talk and do little' society." Investigation showed that no definite program of work was adopted as had been suggested by the questionnaire.

Among the speakers that have been before the organization the past year are: Henry L. Daugherty who spoke on "The Gas Situation," E. C. Wolcott--"Boys' Work and the Y. M. C. A. Influences"--and W. H. Cook--"The Man Who Came Back." (Mr. Cook was a reformed criminal.)

Two years ago a high school debate team debated a Rotary Club team on the Industrial Court question at one of the Club's noon luncheons. This program more nearly approached social science education than any other the investigator was able to unearth.

The Rotary Club maintains the following standing committees of interest to this study: Boys' Work, Public Affairs, Health, Rural Acquaintance and Business Methods. The organization had done more constructive work in the field of Boys' Work than any other so far as the investigator could discover. The club sponsors Boys' Week each year. Last year boys were placed for a day in all the official positions of the city including mayor and commissioners, high school principals, etc. The Rotary budget

for 1924 shows that the club expended \$107 on Boys' Work. Each year a Boys' Parade is held in the city and is sponsored by the Rotary Club.

This organization has supported the Community Chest Project in this city. Many of the leaders of the Chest Movement are members of the Rotary Club.

The committee on business methods deals especially with the establishment of codes of ethics for various businesses and professions. The talk which seems to have impressed the members of the organization most in recent months was a talk by one of the local physicians on the ethics of the medical profession. Just how much effect the organization has in the direction of establishing codes which will make for better business relationships cannot be determined. That there are opportunities in this field goes without saying.

"War-Whoop"

The "War-Whoop," already referred to, is a semi-monthly publication of the Club. Most all the material pertains to the programs and business of the club. Occasionally there is a short squib which is of interest to this study. The following will serve as an example: "City Manager Plan" - "Away back during the days when our former member, Harry Mendenhall, was mayor of this burg, our club made an endeavor to obtain the city manager plan of government for this city, but owing to certain legal obstacles we were obliged to abandon the matter. Rotary Clubs are expected to stay out of politics, but since the city manager plan is strictly a non-political proposition, there is no more fertile field for

this club to perform active duty that will be of lasting benefit to the community, and gain for our club a laurel wreath of glory than to rid ourselves of the extravagant and reckless expenditure of the public monies that have made our taxes clumb skyward the past five years, with no relief in sight. ----- Why not devote the entire time of a meeting in the near future to the discussion of this question, with a good speaker leading off for the affirmative and negative, and throwing it wide open, pro and con."

Criticism

The investigator found that this organization has done little constructive civic work. It is true that some of the individual members are leaders in some of the most worthy civic affairs of the city but the work of the individuals should not be confused with the work of the Rotary Club. The Rotary Club has apparently become chiefly a luncheon club. Should this organization adopt a definite civic program and carry it out the community might benefit much from its influence for this group of leaders, if properly informed on great social and economic questions, would have much influence for good in the community.

The organization as it exists does bring together persons from many different businesses and professions but most all are of the employing class and little attention is given to the problems of the employees. If the club would include in its program some topics relating to the employees' problems and call in representatives from this class to present the worker's views it would increase the usefulness to the organization.

A paragraph from "The Rotarian," December 1924, the official organ of the Rotary Clubs of America, seems to describe, in a

measure, something of the local situation from the viewpoint of this study. The title of the article is "The Throttle Or the Fly-wheel?" The paragraph referred to is as follows: "Some clubs, at least, are becoming too trivial and amusing, and nothing else. We mix a great deal of fun with wisdom, and that is perfectly proper and fair. We are supposed to mingle exhortation with example, but sometimes we do not get the mixture right. We get too much gas in the meeting and too little air outside. We do not step on the gas enough. As I say, I have been to a Rotary meeting where the hour was devoted to the uplifting and exhilarating stunt of pinning a paper tail to a donkey on the wall. I could see the analogy of the donkey but the uplift of the tail escaped me."

YOUNG MEN'S CIVIC FORUM

The Young Men's Civic Forum is one of the most recent civic organizations to be established in Kansas City, Kansas. Mr. Frank Land of Kansas City, Missouri is the originator of the Forum. The mother chapter is in Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. Land is also the father of the order of DeMolay. The Forum is a civic and business luncheon club for young men between the ages of 21 and 31. The club has a membership of 60 young men who have business interests of their own, or are permanently employed. The organization functions in much the same capacity as does the Chamber of Commerce, in fact it might well be called a Junior Chamber of Commerce.

The objects of the organization as set forth in the constitution are as follows: To promote the sense of civic and industrial responsibility; to exchange views and obtain accurate information on subjects pertaining to public and industrial affairs; to increase the efficiency of each member by exchange of ideas and business

methods; to require of each member the exercise of his rights of franchise, by voting at all city, state and national elections; to co-operate with other agencies in civic, social, commercial and industrial development; to encourage high ideals in civic and industrial life.

The business details of the Forum are handled by a board of directors composed of ten members who are elected by the organization. The organization maintains a committee on committees whose specific duty is that of appointing committees. The Forum has standing committees that deal with special phases of community life and special committees are appointed as occasions demand. At the time this study was made the organization had committees at work on the following projects: Seventh Street Traffic Way, Street Car and Bus Transportation, Community Chest and Parks. The committees have investigated some of these projects and have made reports which have been discussed by the club. The investigations have usually been made thru interviews with those who supported as well as those who opposed the various proposals.

"The Binok"

The Forum publishes a small weekly circular called "The Binok." (Taken from the work binocular.) The paper is supported by advertising. Most of the advertising comes from the businesses of the members of the Forum or the firms that employ the members. "The Binok" contains announcements of meetings, notes concerning members and special articles written by Forum members. The plan is to have each member write an article on some topic assigned to him. Below is a paragraph from an article written by one of the members of the Forum on the subject "Congress or the Supreme Court?"

"I have no desire to asperse the integrity of the men who favor this amendment. (to override the veto power of the Supreme Court) I admire any man who is sincere in his own belief but I do not believe that Mr. LaFollette has considered what such drastic changes would mean. It would mean Congress supreme if it passed a law which was later found to be unconstitutional by the Supreme Court then Congress, by again passing the law, could nullify the decision of the judicial department. It would mean that the president's veto power would be useless. It would mean that the very essence of our government could be destroyed. It would mean the rule of the minority. No, my friends, the people of the United States are not yet ready for minority dictatorship."

The young man who wrote this article is a graduate of one of our high schools. During his high school career he represented the high school in debate, was at times on the honor roll and won the state championship in extemporaneous speaking. He is now a student in the Kansas City School of Law. This article appears to be a good example of the influence of the public press and political propaganda on the minds of the young. It tends to confirm statements recently made by one of America's greatest statesmen that "When the students come from the high school and university they are not fully equipped for citizenship and after leaving these institutions are largely dependent upon the press for further education." The article quoted above illustrates the contention of this thesis that adult social science education conducted in a systematic way under competent leaders is essential to the best interest of the country.

Program

This organization meets each Thursday evening for luncheon and program at the Gould Hotel. Sometimes outside speakers are invited

and sometimes special topics are discussed by the club members themselves. Among the outside speakers have been James H. DeCoursey, president of the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City, Kansas. His subject was "Citizenship." Frank S. Land, founder of the organization, talked about the place of young men in civic affairs.

Among the topics which have been discussed by the members of the organization themselves are the following: Street Car and Bus Transportation, Seventh Street Traffic Way, Community Chest, and Fairfax Industrial District Development. Special committees were appointed by the president to investigate the various projects and make reports to the organization. The investigation usually consisted of interviews with persons who thru office or business were concerned with the projects and had some information on the question which was being investigated.

Criticism

There is a need in the community for some such organization as the Young Men's Civic Forum. Under proper leadership and direction much good might be derived thru participation in such an organization and the civic welfare of the community might be enhanced thru the proper functioning of such a group. In order for such an organization to function most successfully, however, trained leadership is necessary. So far as the investigator was able to determine, the officers of the organization are not properly trained to carry on the work of the club in a manner which would bring about the largest returns. It would seem that the so called "fellowship idea" takes precedence over real civic discussions and study. The results of the voter's questionnaire which was submitted to the group indicate that the membership is not informed on great issues of the day.

ROSEDALE CIVIC CLUB

This organization, like the Argentine Improvement Association and Grandview Improvement Association, described below, is a sort of a sectional Chamber of Commerce. The chief purpose of the Rosedale Civic Club is to promote the interests of that section of the city by helping to secure their share of city improvements, such as street improvements, extension of water and light lines, etc. The Club meets once each month. The average attendance at the meetings is about sixty. The total membership is about 100.

Among the projects which have been supported by the organization are: Completion of the Seventh Street Traffic Way to connect Rosedale with Kansas City, Kansas proper, and the attempt to get 43rd Street widened.

The topic which has been before the Club for consideration most recently is the proposed city manager form of government for Kansas City, Kansas. The question was presented to the organization in the form of a debate. The opposing speakers were men who are supposed to know the merits of the various types of city government.

It seems reasonable to conclude that some enlightenment is gained on civic matters thru participation in this and similar organizations where such topics as that indicated are discussed.

Reports of the meetings of the Club are published in the papers, so the whole community knows something of the civic questions that attract the attention of the organization.

ARMOURDALE BUSINESS MEN'S CLUB

This club was organized in 1920 and has a membership of 250. Annual dues are ten dollars. This money may be used in any way

to develop the Armourdale section. Membership in the organization is limited to business men in the Armourdale district. The purpose of the Club is "To promote the interest of the people of this section by helping them to get their share of the good things coming to Kansas City, Kansas."

Meetings are held once a month in the Armourdale Community Building at eight o'clock in the evening. The average attendance at such meetings is fifty. Among the topics discussed at the regular meetings are: Streets, police protection, drainage, large industries' wants, and other questions effecting the welfare of Armourdale. Among the persons who have addressed the organization in recent months are: Frank Rushton who spoke on the "Community Chest"; Edward M. Boddington, representing the Tax Payers' League. who spoke on the "Seventh Street Traffic Way." The City Commissioners were present at one meeting to present their views on a sewer project.

No definite work has been done by this organization during the past year in the way of promoting civic welfare. There are no projects now under way which the organization is sponsoring.

ARGENTINE ACTIVITIES ASSOCIATION

This Association was founded about nine years ago and has a membership of approximately three hundred with an average attendance of fifty at the semi-monthly meetings held at the Argentine Library Building. Membership dues in this organization are ten dollars per year. This money is used to help improve the Argentine section of Kansas City. Some of the money is used in encouraging various activities in the High School, especially athletics.

The purpose of this Association is to promote civic better-

ment in Kansas City in general and in Argentine in particular.

During its existence it has been instrumental in getting the City, with the aid of the Association, to purchase an athletic field and erect a stadium for the Argentine district. The organization has also been instrumental in getting a mile and a half of ornamental lights put in along Strong Avenue, the principal business street of that district.

During political campaigns candidates for the various offices are permitted to come before the Association to present their case. The organization, as such, does not take an active part in politics.

At the present time the proposal to adopt the city manager plan of government for Kansas City, Kansas is one of the outstanding projects under consideration by the Association.

The organization receives a great deal of newspaper publicity and in this way the whole community is kept in touch with the civic undertakings of the group. Thru this publicity it seems possible that citizens who are not members of the organization may be led to support some of the projects which are sponsored by this Club.

GRANDVIEW IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

This Association was organized about sixteen years ago. It has a membership of 60 business men and home owners who are especially interested in the welfare of the Grandview section of Kansas City. The organization does not hold regular meetings, but meets at such times as the executive committee deems necessary. The average attendance at the called meetings is about 40.

This organization has worked to secure the following improvements: Clifton Hills Bathing Pool, White Way on Central Avenue, improvement of parks, eighteenth street car line, opening and improv-

ing of roads leading into the city. While the Association is especially interested in Grandview district it has taken an active stand on general city improvements. It supported the Seventh Street Traffic Way project and withdrew from the Civic Tax League when the latter tried to defeat the project thru state legislation.

During election campaigns candidates are sometimes invited to come before the organization to present their cases. Sometimes local business and professional men from other sections of the city are called on to speak to the Association.

While this organization does not possess many attributes of an adult educational institution it is representative of a number of organizations in the community that are more or less active in furthering community improvement.

THE MONROVIAN CLUB

(Colored)

The Monrovia Club was organized in 1923 and has about fifty active members. Annual dues in this organization are twelve dollars. The permanent membership fee is thirty-five dollars. Membership is limited to male citizens of the colored race who are at least twenty-one years of age and of good reputation. The plan is to limit membership to 300. The founder of this organization declared that it was intended to function in somewhat the same manner as the Chamber of Commerce functions for the white race. So far the organization's activities have been largely confined to getting a club home established which will cost \$6000. A lot on which to build the home has been purchased. The home is to include means of recreation for the members. The central idea of the organization is to promote the interests of the colored race in Kansas City.

To accomplish this purpose an effort is being made to get the colored people to see that their interests in business can be advanced only thru greater cooperation which will result in fostering larger business units rather than the small competitive enterprise. The organization seeks to have such large business enterprises located in the city as will be helpful to the colored people. The Club also aims to look after the welfare of the Negro in civic affairs. This includes attempts to have the Negro districts of the city get their share of the civic improvements which are made in Kansas City. It is also the aim of this organization to help promote clean politics by preventing the use of bribes and other unethical means of securing votes among the Negroes. Hearty support is given all worthy educational enterprises. The organization maintains a scholarship in one of the mission schools of Liberia.

Among the topics which have been discussed by this Club are: Business Among the Negroes, Clean Politics, Civic Betterment in Negro Communities. Among the speakers who have appeared before the Club are: S. C. Franklin, publisher of "The Kansas City Call," whose subject was "Organization;" Forest B. Anderson, who talked on "Clean Politics;" and A. Shelby who talked on "Finance."

Criticism

This organization has much the same aim and purposes as has the Civic Forum previously described. The founder of the Monrovia Club offered the opinion that the latter would absorb the former. If the club home is established as planned it will be a factor no doubt in making the Monrovia Club supreme. Another factor which tends to favor the supremacy of the latter club is the younger leadership which it has. The leader of the Monrovia Club apparently has more definite plans in mind than the leader of the Civic Forum

and also a better scheme for carrying his plans into effect.

The Monrovia Club like most all the Negro organizations studied is permeated with the idea of gaining a better place for the colored race in the community. This is a worthy aim for no doubt the race does need encouragement. It seems to the investigator, however, that the leaders in the movement for racial betterment should give more attention to the attainment of the desired place thru proved efficiency and not so much emphasis to cultivating mere inspiration in this direction. Along with the creation of a desire for better things for the race must come the recognition that these better things can be had only thru work and effort.

CIVIC LEAGUE

(Colored)

The Civic League which was organized in Kansas City about ten years ago was sponsored by I. F. Bradley, colored attorney, who has been practicing law in the city about thirty years. In explaining the function of the organization Mr. Bradley said that it was his idea that this organization should function for the colored people in much the same fashion that the Chamber of Commerce functions for the whites. The constitution of the League incorporates much of the philosophy found in the Rotary code of rules and ethics. Among the purposes of the League as set forth in the constitution are: To encourage high ethical standards of manhood and extend these ideals into business and professions; to develop greater cooperation among members of the group; to foster such things as will make for greater social efficiency; to develop the idea of service to fellow men;

to advance the social, professional and business efficiency of the members of the organization; to give full consideration to such matters as effect the welfare of the colored race. Each member of the organization pledges himself to follow the Golden Rule.

The League has a membership of 100. Meetings are held the first and third Tuesdays of the month in the evenings. The average attendance at these meetings is said to be about fifty. Members must be colored persons of good reputation. The membership is composed chiefly of the business and professional members of the race. Annual dues are five dollare. This money is spent for hall rent, stationery and support of the Emancipation Day celebration.

Program

Like many of the organizations among the white people this organization has a very indefinite program. The founder of the League was able to name very few things that had actually been done which contributed to social science education. He named several speakers that had been before the organization but it seems that their talks were of a rather general nature. Among the persons mentioned who had spoken before the League were: James DeCoursey, president of the Chamber of Commerce; Silas Porter of the state Supreme Court bench; R. L. Marting, a colored attorney from Chicago. He also said that some ministers had addressed the League on timely subjects. Whenever any colored person of note comes to the city an effort is made to have him come before the organization.

One of the things which seems to have impressed the members of the organization very much was the fact that members of the board of education came to a meeting of the League when the board began making plans for the construction of a new colored junior high school.

The members seem to have felt highly honored that they should be consulted on such an important matter. It was also interesting to note that the members of this organization claimed much credit for their race in putting thru a bond issue for school purposes here some six years ago.

Some interest has been taken in matters pertaining to legislation both state and national. The only thing of a specific nature that has been done, so far as could be determined, was that the League memorialized Congress not to change the Esch-Cummings Law on the ground that it had not been sufficiently tested. Just what prompted the organization to give consideration to this matter could not be learned.

When elections are in progress the League sometimes has candidates for office speak at the meetings. Rarely does the organization officially endorse any one candidate. In this connection it was interesting to note that one of the things the League does is to try to get officials to appoint capable colored people of good character to fill such public positions as are assigned to that race.

The organization has some sixteen committees. Among those of interest are: Committee on schools, public improvement, charity, young men, city affairs, housing and sanitation. The committees of this organization like committees on other clubs are not very active. Recently a swimming pool was made for colored people in the northeast part of town and it seems that the committee on city affairs would claim some credit for this project tho there was little evidence to show that they had much part in the undertaking. It was said that an effort is now being made to get the city to build a community house for colored people.

Criticism

While the founder of this organization undoubtedly had very good motives in wanting to do something to encourage and help advance his race in a social, business and professional way, it seems rather doubtful if much has really been accomplished by the League. The founder of the organization was rather indefinite in his plans as to how he could make what might be called a dream a reality. His attitude was inspirational rather than informational. While the organization may serve as a sort of get together club for the elite of the race it would seem that from the informational viewpoint little has been accomplished.

Conclusion to Part II

While a limited amount of educational influence may result from the activities of the organizations discussed above it would seem that the civic educational benefits are rather meager. Of course the fact that most of these organizations have been operating in the community for a comparatively short time may account for the fact that they have not developed more purposive programs of civic betterment. Despite the fact, however, that the civic results of these organizations are not yet very manifest it would be folly to contend that the community has not benefitted to some extent by their existance.

The Chamber of Commerce perhaps deserves more credit than any other of the organizations for its accomplishments in a civic way. This may be attributed in part to the fact that a secretary and staff are employed which devote all their time to the work of the organization. The educational work which it does accomplish is chiefly thru newspaper publicity. However, its group and general meetings at times have some educational aspects.

Most of the persons connected with these institutions are of course business and professional men who have little time to devote to the work of the organizations. Considering this fact perhaps it is too much to expect any great amount of constructive work along civic educational lines to emanate from the clubs.

WOMEN'S CLUBS OF KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

SECTION III

COUNCIL OF CLUBS

The Council of Clubs was organized in Kansas City, Kansas in 1908. It had as its forerunners the Federation of Clubs from 1891 to 1900 and the Associated Clubs from 1900 to 1908. "The Council of Clubs of Kansas City, Kansas was organized for the purpose of bringing the members of the different women's organizations into closer relationship in order to use their combined influence to promote intellectual, cultural, higher social and moral conditions, to forward reforms, and uphold righteous principles in civic, county and state affairs without regard to creed or political party." The membership consists of the different women's organizations and individual members of Kansas City and vicinity. Meetings are held on the third Thursday of each month at 10 A. M. The place of meeting is the Chamber of Commerce. Dues are twenty-five cents per year. Total membership is two thousand. The average attendance is two hundred. There are twenty-nine affiliated organizations.

This organization has four departments of interest to this study, viz., Educational, Philanthropic, Legislative, Civic. As an index to the work and accomplishments of these departments the activities of these departments for the years 1920 to 1924 inclusive will be reported.

Educational Department

In 1920 President Thos. W. Butcher of the S. T. C. spoke before the organization. "He brought a message that schools today should provide special rooms for exceptionally bright pupils that they might work to capacity instead of marking time as they often

do in the ordinary school room. America needs the best minds for leadership." Three other speakers who came before the club during the period covered by this study were: Dr. Andreas Bard whose subject was "The Woman Four Square;" Mrs. George W. Fuller, member of the Board of Education of Kansas City, Missouri, spoke of "Woman's Part in Education;" Dr. Marion Nelson Waldrip talked on "Popular Education."

It is rather doubtful if much of this would be classed as social science education. Perhaps the address of President Butcher makes the nearest approach.

Philanthropic Department

In 1920-21 the philanthropic department reported the following activities: County farm visited and inspected; Juvenile Court and Detention Home frequently visited; prisoners visited; reading matter and flowers furnished; general information gathered regarding the most excellent charitable organizations of Kansas City, Kansas; playgrounds visited.

In 1922 this resolution was presented to the club: Resolved, that the innocence of childhood can be developed into purity of adolescence by wise and careful sex education. The records do not indicate if the resolution was adopted. In this same year the club adopted a resolution recommending that a Detention Home for delinquent children be established in Wyandotte County. The resolution was presented to the county commissioners and a detention home has been established but is inadequate to meet present needs.

The reports contain many items concerning gifts made by the organization to needy persons. No constructive or preventive social work has been undertaken with the poor, it seems. Relief has been the sole method.

Civics Department

In 1921 the city and county commissioners spoke to the club concerning their official duties and the laws governing them. Members of the club under the leadership of the department went before the city commissioners to protest against a "Bull Fight" to be held in the city. In 1922 this department had as a speaker Rev. Mr. Louis Bowerman who spoke on "Civic Pride." Another speaker was Dr. L. M. Denton who addressed the club on "Woman's Place in Civic Leadership." In 1923 "It was decided that the various members of the committee investigate our public parks, bathing pools and tourist camp and report to the proper authorities all recommendations." Whether any recommendations were ever made the record does not say. An appeal was made to the Mayor and City Commissioners to appoint a dairy inspector with the proper qualifications so as to assure the delivery of clean milk at all times. This request was granted and an appointment was made.

There are great opportunities for such an organization in the community. Some of the things that the department have accomplished are commendable. But it seems that the program has centered too much on the local community and neglected some of the great national civic questions.

Legislative Department

From the viewpoint of this study the work of the legislative department is by far the most interesting. This department works throughout the year in the interest of needed legislation and law enforcement. The following are some of the measures that the organization has sponsored:

- (1) The child labor amendment;
- (2) an amendment to the constitution

authorizing a uniform marriage and divorce law which will make both marriage and divorce in one state legal in every other state; (3) the Sterling-Towner bill which provided for a department of education in the President's Cabinet; (4) a federal prison for women and for juvenile offenders respectively; (5) a restrictive and selective immigration law which will operate in such a way as to prevent undesirables to embark for the United States.

Letters of appeal were sent to the Senators and Representatives from Kansas asking them to support the above program.

Speakers

Among the speakers who have appeared before the club on the invitation of this department in recent years are: Attorney General Charles B. Griffith, who spoke on "Law Enforcement," William Pitt, chairman of five to investigate the crime situation, representing the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City, Missouri, who also spoke on law enforcement. He emphasized the fact that law enforcement should begin in the home.

General Criticism

The Federation of Clubs is to be commended for the work which it has done and is doing. The reports do not indicate, however, that a very definite study has been made of some of the measures endorsed; and it seems that the plans for the investigation of local conditions relative to civic welfare are not well formulated. While law enforcement is emphasized the reports do not indicate that much attention has been given as to just how it is to be accomplished. The records do not show that the club has given any attention to the city's industrial problems, including wages, unemployment and social insurance. Any organization of this nature

which has for its purpose the betterment of the community and nation should not overlook the fact that many of our problems are directly traceable to the industrial system and its attending evils.

BOOK REVIEW AND STUDY CLUBS

The women of Kansas City, Kansas have several book review and study clubs. As the programs of these organizations are quite similar, only the more important of the clubs will be considered in this study. The study is based upon the programs of these clubs as published in the Council of Clubs Year Books for 1922 to 1925.

GUNSAULUS CLUB

This club was organized in 1899 and has a membership of thirty-eight. Meetings are held bi-monthly from September to May, as are the meetings of other study clubs.

During the club year 1922-23 the club's study program was based on the following books: "Queen Victoria" by Strachey; "New World of Islam" by Stoddard; "Social Ideals" by Scudder; "Pacific Triangle" by Greenbie. Specific chapters were assigned to members for study and report to the club, which was followed by general discussion.

The program for 1923-24 included a study of the following books: "Short History of American Literature" by Van Doren; "Tail of the Hemisphere, Chile and Argentine" by Carpenter; "Women professional Workers" by Adams; "Party Battles of the Jackson Period" by Bowers; "America Faces the Future" by Drakes.

During the current year the club is studying the following books: "World History" by Fueter; "From Tangier to Tripoli" by Carpenter; "Eminent Europeans of Today" by Bagger; "Keeping up with Science" by Slosson.

The Gunsaulus Club, like most of the other study clubs, devotes a part of the semi-monthly meetings to current events.

The purpose of this club as set forth in the constitution is "intellectual culture and mutual helpfulness." The studies made by the organization would indicate that in a measure at least its purposes are being realized. In general the books selected for study are commendable and should aid in the promotion of social welfare as well as intellectual culture.

WESTERN HIGHLANDS STUDY CLUB

The Western Highlands Study Club has a membership of sixteen. The purpose of the organization is "mutual improvement thru study, development of civic spirit and social intercourse."

In 1922-23 the work of the club centered around the study of "American Art." The program for 1923-24 was based on the study of "Industrial Conditions and Women's Activities." During the current year the subject has been "South America and Nature."

COUNTRY CLUB

The Country Club, organized in 1898, has a membership of nineteen. The program for 1923-24 included a discussion of the following topics by members of the club: Education of the Blind; Our National Parks; Natural Wonders of the United States; Famous Men in Science and Surgery (Pasteur, Lorenz, Curie, Coue); Womanhood of India; National Awakening of India; The Pharoahs and Their Tombs; Dark Days in Kansas; What the Flag Represents; Sketch of Margaret Hill McCarter; February's Noted People; Incoming Strangers of Ellis Island; The Menace of Un-American America; What Women Can Do With Their Voting Power; Child Labor; We Ought to Know What Our Congressmen are Doing; Events and Types of Work in South America;

Early American Mothers; History of Our Local Newspapers.

During the club year 1924-25 the following topics have been up for discussion: Powers of Ideals in American History; American Creed and Its Meaning; American Resources, Opportunities and Occupations; Industrial History of the American People; Expansion of the American People; A Glimpse of the Future for American Women; The American Indian; Women of American History; American Women Authors; Contemporary Humorists; The Negro in American Literature; A Modern Public Library; Women Educators of the United States; Our Dependents the Blind; What Is Happening to the American Home? Sports; The Personality of the American Citizen; Our Government: City, State and National.

It will be observed from these programs that a wide variety of subjects are discussed. There seems to be no consistency in any of the programs examined. Some of the topics considered are pertinent to this study but such a hit and miss program as the organization presents would seem to indicate that little intensive work is done in any field. Much emphasis seems to be laid upon woman's accomplishments.

HAWTHORNE CLUB

The Hawthorne Club, organized in 1905, has a membership of twenty-nine. Among the topics discussed in 1922-23 were the following: Art of Yesterday and Today; State Rights; County and City Taxes; Mexican Art; American Humorists; Drama of Today; National Parks; World Museums; Possibilities in Careers for Women; Radio-Areophotography; American Music and Composers; Oriental Rugs and Tapestries, and China.

Most of the programs given in 1923-24 included some topic relative to South America. Among these subjects were: Diplomatic Relations between South America and the United States; Races and Nations of South America; Banking and Financial Conditions in South America; Railways in South America; Mining Industries in South America; Home Life and Culture in South America; Literature and Art in South America; Roosevelt's Travels in South America; The World's Coffee Cup and How It Is Filled; Rubber from the Tree to the Overshoe; South American Cities. Some other topics were included in the year's program, including Science and Invention; Biography of Mark Twain; Civic Improvement; Kansas City Writers; Harvard's Observatory. It will be observed that the program of 1923-24 was much more concentrated than the program of the previous year. South American culture was pretty thoroughly covered in the program.

In 1924-25 the organization reverted to the rambling type of program. Some of the topics discussed were: Uglies, How to Eliminate Them; Best Short Story of the Year; Effect of the World War on the United States; Contemporary Drama; The Writings of J. J. Ingalls; Contemporary Literature; Woman's Part in Municipal Housekeeping; Beginnings of Art; Development of Art in Kansas City.

HEATHWOOD LITERARY CLUB

The programs of this club during the past two years have been chiefly literary; however, a few topics not strictly in that field have been considered. Some of the topics discussed during the years 1923-25 were: A Hero--Jean Valjean; Our Flag; Kansas Patriotism; Oliver Twist; The Influence of Art in the Home; Errors in English; Makers of American Literature; Abraham Lincoln; Edgar Guest; Margaret Hill McCarter; William Allen White, Patriot; Harold Bell Wright;

Kathleen Norris; Gene Stratton Porter; Winston Churchill; Robert Louis Stevenson; Noted Mothers.

FORTNIGHTLY STUDY CLUB

The program of this club closely resembles the one just discussed. Following are examples of the topics which have been considered during the past three years: Loyalties--John Galsworthy; Ice Bound--Owen Davies; Modern Historians; O'Henry Prize Collection of Short Stories; Kansas Composers; Opera in America; Poems of Edward A. Guest; Flame and Shadow--Sara Teasdale; Debate: Resolved, that talent is more common than genius; Colonial Homes and Schools; Government; Science and Literature; Italian, Scandinavian, and Russian Composers.

JUNIOR WESTERN HIGHLANDS STUDY CLUB

This club has recently been organized. It has a membership of twenty-three. During the year they have studied the culture of India, Burma, China, Java, and Japan. The following is suggestive of the topics which have been discussed: Home, Furniture, Food and Dress of India; Etiquette, Marriage, Bathing and Birth Rites in India; Cave Temples; South Indian Temples and Rites; Religion, Human Sacrifice, Disposal of the Dead in India; Women of Burma--Home life and Dress; Children in Burma--Schools--Social Life; Religion and Industries in Burma; Industries of Japan; Religion in Japan; Childhood in Japan.

DELPHIAN CLUBS

There are five Delphian Clubs in Kansas City, Kansas. These clubs were organized four years ago by a representative of a publishing company which furnishes a set of ten books covering a six year

course of study. Some of the clubs have become rather inactive. Meetings are held twice a month and special topics are assigned each member for investigation and report. The first year's work was a study of ancient nations. The second year was devoted to drama. Last year the clubs studied the history of art. The subject for the current year is modern nations.

Criticism

Some of the book review and study clubs, of course, make no pretense at being civic educational agencies. Yet from time to time programs are presented which point in that direction. The chief criticism to be made of these organizations is the lack of unity in the programs. A study of the programs of some of the clubs over a period of years seems to indicate, however, that some improvement is being made in this respect.

An organizer for the League of Women Voters who had made a study of the local organizations among the women of the City reported to the writer that the club work among the women of Kansas City, Kansas is hampered by the lack of college-trained women. This factor may help to account for the somewhat incoherent type of programs which are put on by some of the clubs.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

The W. C. T. U. has six local chapters: Wyandotte County; Kansas City, Kansas; Rosedale; Wyandotte Local; Grandview; Jennie Combs. The organization claims a membership of about two hundred. The first chapter organized was the Wyandotte County which was established in 1883. Meetings are held once each month in each chapter. The attendance at the meetings are rather small, averaging

about twelve.

Among the "Declaration of Principles" of the W. C. T. U. written by Frances E. Willard, are the following: "We believe in the gospel of the Golden Rule, and that each man's habits of life should be an example safe and beneficent for every other man to follow. We declare our purpose to educate the young; to form a better public sentiment; to reform, so far as possible, by religious, ethical and scientific means, the drinking classes; to seek the transforming power of Divine grace for ourselves and all for whom we work, that they and we may wilfully transcend no law of pure and wholesome living; and finally we pledge ourselves to labor and to pray that all these principles, founded upon the gospel of Christ, may be worked out into the customs of society and the laws of the land."

Among the departments of work of this organization are the following: Anti-Narcotics, Health, Child Welfare, Americanization, Legislation, and Evangelistic Prison Work.

Annual dues are a dollar. Sixty-five cents of this goes into the state organization and fifteen into the county work. The Carrie Nation Home, a home for old women, is supported by the W. C. T. U. of Kansas; so a part of this money goes for that purpose. The local organization also makes contributions to social work.

Programs

The programs of the various local chapters differ a great deal. One of the chapters is giving a great deal of attention to pledge signing. They have what is known as the triple pledge which aims to prevent smoking, drinking and swearing. Another pledge which they are trying to get people under nineteen to sign is called the Patriotic Roll. The aim of this Roll is to get young people to

stop and think about the serious problems of life.

The Rosedale Chapter for the past five or six years has been more of a current events or study club. Meetings are held once a month under the leadership of Mrs. M. H. DeVault who discusses current events and gives book reviews. Mrs. DeVault is not a member of this Chapter and is given a small stipend for her lectures. An interview with Mrs. DeVault, who lives in Kansas City, Missouri, indicated that she reads very extensively and appears to be a very well informed person. In gathering materials for her lectures she reads many of the leading magazines, eastern and foreign newspapers, and consults other sources of information on the subject with which she is dealing.

Two of the local chapters help support an Americanization worker who works among the foreigners of the city. The worker is herself a foreigner and it seems that her work is not approved by some of the members of the W. C. T. U. who feel that the work of Americanization cannot be successfully done by a person of foreign birth and training.

The W. C. T. U. has tried to exert some influence over state legislation by supporting the moving picture censorship law and the anti-cigarette law. They also opposed the legalizing of prize fights in Kansas.

Criticism

With the exception of the Rosedale Chapter of the W. C. T. U. very little work is being done by the W. C. T. U.'s of this city that could be classed as social science education. Indeed, the indications are that this organization has very little influence in the life of the community. As the president of one of the chapters put it, "they are just holding on."

WYANDOTTE COUNTY LEAGUE OF WOMEN

VOTERS

The League of Women Voters is one of the most recent civic organizations to be established in the community. It was not until April 1924 that the local chapter was installed. The organization has been functioning in the state and nation for several years. A letter of inquiry to the state secretary as to why this organization had not been established in Kansas City at an earlier date revealed the fact that the State League has been attempting to establish a chapter in this community for several years but had been "unable to get the needed co-operation." This is a strictly non-partisan organization. Some of the outstanding projects which the movement fosters are: (1) Political education of women, "thru forums, discussions and broadcasting information on public affairs;" (2) law enforcement; (3) promotion of international co-operation which is necessary to prevent war; (4) work "to secure laws for efficient government and laws for public welfare in government;" (5) urging women to enroll in the political parties and to work thru them to improve the machinery of government.

At the present time the local chapter has some seventy-five members. Meetings are held semi-monthly at the Chamber of Commerce. The average attendance at these meetings is said to be about fifty. Membership fees are one dollar a year. One half of the fee is used to support the League magazine called "Progress."

It seems that interest in the recent election (1924) inspired the organization of the local chapter. Since last April the organization has studied the party platforms, devoted some time to the study of the constitution of the United States, held meetings at which candidates for state and local offices spoke, besides holding

several meetings at which such topics as the Child Labor Amendment was considered. Among the persons who have addressed the League on the Child Labor Amendment are: Dr. Florence Brown Sherborn of Kansas University and L. A. Halbert of the Council of Social Agencies, Kansas City, Missouri. Plans are being made to send a delegation of women to Topeka during the legislative session to urge the members of the legislature to ratify the twentieth amendment. Other measures to which the organization is giving some attention include the acceptance by the State of the Sheppard-Towner Act, Short Ballot, and the entrance of the United States into the World Court.

"Progress"

"Progress" is the official voice of the Kansas League of Women Voters. It is a monthly paper which deals with subjects pertaining to human welfare broadly conceived. The leading problems of the day are discussed in a fair openminded way. Explanations of various legislative measures are clearly presented so that the average person will have little difficulty in understanding the fundamental principles involved.

Criticism

The work of this organization is commendable. The membership is making an effort to accomplish things which will be socially beneficial. The semi-monthly programs usually include the discussion of some topic or topics of civic importance.

INTER NOS CLUB AND SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS

The Inter Nos Club is representative of a number of organizations whose functions are almost wholly social. This organization has a membership of twelve, and holds meetings the second Tuesday of each

month. The motto is "While we live, let us live." The organization is affiliated with the Council of Clubs and makes small contributions to the Sarah Jacobs Milk Fund which the Council of Clubs has established for the purpose of supplying pure milk to needy children.

As one of the members put it, "The chief purpose of the organization is to have a good time." This is a laudable purpose. However, if organizations of this nature would intersperse their good times with some information seeking it seems quite possible that the motto of the club might be more nearly fulfilled.

BUSINESS WOMEN'S CLUB

This organization has a membership of about fifty. The membership is restricted to persons actively engaged in business and professional work. The annual dues are five dollars. This money is apportioned among the national, state and local organizations. A part of the money is used too as a student loan fund.

Meetings of this organization are held each week, at which the average attendance is about thirty. The programs of the organization vary from year to year. During the current year the following topics have been discussed: Insects; My trip Around the World (by Mrs. Shade one of the members); A talk on finance by a lady associated with the Commercial Trust Company; A talk on art; A series of talks on etiquette. In former years one of the features of the program has been a discussion of current events by Miss Kate Cowick, a journalist.

The investigator did not find that this organization is making much of a contribution to social science education. It would seem that in an organization of this sort a great deal might be done in the study of economic and social topics which would be useful to the membership in their regular work as well as in their citizenship duties.

HISTORY CLUB

The History Club was organized in 1888 and at present has a membership of 38. Meetings are held on the first and third Tuesdays of the month at the Carnegie Library. The average attendance at such meetings is about twenty. The membership dues are two dollars per year. There is no limit to the number of persons who may belong to the club. The purpose of the club is both cultural and educational. The motto of the organization is: "To know nothing of the past is to remain always a child."

Program

The course of study of the club is miscellaneous. The program for 1924-25 includes some very interesting topics from the viewpoint of this study. Following are some of the topics that have been considered or will be considered before the close of the club year: Edward Bok and His Peace Plan; Shall the United States Enter the World Court; Work Among Our Juveniles; Government of the United States--Executive Power and Legislative Authority; Alaska, the Land of Tomorrow; National and State Government; Our Supreme Court--Some of Its Decisions; Dawes Budget Plan; The Story of the Tariff and Free Trade; Factory Legislation; Our City Government--Taxes and How They Are Spent. The program of the club as just outlined differs in some respects from the programs of former years in that it deals more with present day problems. Programs in former years were more of a social and historical nature with little attention given to great issues such as those included in the program of the current year.

Criticism

According to the program of the year as outlined in the Council of Clubs Year Book the topics mentioned above were to be presented

by members of the organization. The investigator found, however, that some of the persons on the program got outsiders to come before the club to discuss their topics for them. While it is possible that the person brought in to discuss the topic might have presented the subject more ably than the member would have, the fact should not be overlooked that the latter would have derived much benefit from making the study of the subject herself. It would seem that a good plan would be to divide the time between the outside speaker and the member who is on the program if the member feels that she cannot fill all the time allotted for the presentation of the topic.

YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The Y. W. C. A. was organized in 1905. The present membership of this organization numbers 735. About fifty percent of this number are adults, chiefly working girls. The purpose of the organization is to "associate young women together in loyalty to Jesus Christ as Savior and Lord, to promote growth in Christian character and service thru physical, social, mental and spiritual training and to become a social force for the extension of the kingdom of God."

Most of the activities of this organization are concerned with religion and social service; however, some of the work of the club has been in the nature of social science education. The Y. W. C. A. has a legislative committee that works in the interest of legislation making for the social betterment of the community and the nation at large. This committee has been giving special attention to the Child Labor Amendment and thru its influence the members of the Y. W. C. A. have written letters to legislators urging the adoption of the amendment. It seems that no effort has been made to influence those outside the organization to take an active part in getting the amend-

ment adopted.

Another public question which the club has considered is the League of Nations. In order to get the arguments for and against the League before the members of the organization a debate was held. W. W. Rose, an architect, supported the League and Judge H. S. Roberts opposed it. The membership did not make a class study of the question. The secretary informed the writer that the group does not make a study of any social science problems but depends upon outside speakers for their information.

Prison reform is another topic which has been discussed before the club. The speaker on this subject was a Mr. Booth, who is in the employment of Redpath-Horner. While the lecture method may not be the best way to promote social science education it at least has some possibilities. Some of the lectures provoke thought and discussion and this may lead some to make further investigations on their own initiative.

The reading room at the Y. W. C. A. contains some magazines which, if read, would advance to some extent the cause of social science education. Among the magazines in the room are The Survey, Outlook, Independent Woman and World Tomorrow.

Criticism

This organization does not make a systematic study of social and economic problems. What information the membership obtains on such problems as a result of belonging to the organization may well be classed as merely incidental to other activities.

WYANDOTTE COUNTY GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUB

This club was first organized in 1911 as the Equal Suffrage Association but after suffrage was granted to women in Kansas the name of the organization was changed to the Wyandotte County Good Government Club. The club has a state charter. The purposes of the organization are educational and philanthropic. The membership numbers about 150 with an average attendance of about sixty at the regular meetings which are held on the second and fourth Mondays of each month at the Public Library. The annual dues are fifty cents.

Program

During the past year this organization has been inactive owing to the illness of many of the officers of the Club. In past years, however, the organization has attempted to deal with some questions of a civic nature. The program of 1922-23 gives us an index to the organization's activities in this direction. The general subject for that year was "State and Local Government." Some of the sub-topics discussed at the meetings were: Civics, Our City Commission-- How Can We Help, Kansas Day Program, Activity in Law Enforcement, Legislation, Kansas City Seminary, Welfare Work, Americanization.

Among the speakers of prominence who have spoken before the Club are: General Leonard Wood, William Jennings Bryan, Governors Capper, Hodges, Davis and Allen, Burriss A. Jenkins and Henry M. Beardsley, former mayor of Kansas City, Missouri.

As to the actual accomplishments of the Club two claims are made. Thru the efforts of this organization a woman has been appointed as one of the two probation officers of the Juvenile Court. Formerly both probation officers were men. It is claimed also that this organization is responsible for getting better salaries for the

telephone girls at the city hall, also better working hours.

During election campaigns this club invites the candidates to speak. Sometimes lawn socials are held and candidates invited to come and present their views. The Club is non-partisan, so all candidates are given a hearing.

Criticism

As in the case of many other organizations of the community the program of this Club seems to be of a very general nature and it is very doubtful if much is really accomplished in the way of civic education. Persons who are held responsible for the semi-monthly meetings often get outsiders to come in to do the member's part of the program. It seems to the investigator that the members themselves must dig in and get some information for themselves and present it to the Club before these organizations can really claim to be doing much in the way of educating its membership. The things which occasional speakers may say to the membership will soon be forgotten, in all probability. If a member takes time to prepare a talk herself and then presents it to the group it is safe to say that at least one member will remember something of the data concerning the particular topic.

THE PIERIAN CLUB

Colored Ladies

The Pierian Club seems to be the "400 Club" of the colored women. The membership of the organization is limited to 22. The club was organized in 1894. It meets the second and fourth Thursdays of each month from two o'clock to four, at the homes of the members. The average attendance at the meetings is about 17. The purposes of the organization are cultural, civic and social. The

motto is:

"A little learning is a dangerous thing,

Drink deep or taste not the Pierian Spring."

Program

The program of this organization varies from year to year. The year books show however, that a discussion of current events has been one of the main features of the organization's program every year. One year the club used for the basis of its study Blackmar and Gillin's "Outlines of Sociology." Included in the club's program are book reviews. The following titles will illustrate something of the studies made by the members of the club: "Outline of History" by Wells; "A Social History of the American Negro" by Benjamin Brawley; "Rising Tide of Color" by Stoddard; "American Civilization and the Negro" by C. V. Roman; "If Winter Comes" by Hutchinson. In 1915-16 the club discussed many topics pertaining to ancient history; as a basis of this work Myer's "Ancient History" was studied.

Criticism

From the viewpoint of social science education the program of this club is very interesting. While the investigator could not determine the thoroughness of the work in this field it is gratifying to find that an attempt at least has been made to deal with some topics of moment. The fact that all the members of the club are at least high school graduates, some have two years of college work and four are college graduates, no doubt explains, in part at least, its excellent program of study.

HOME BEAUTIFUL AND ALPHA ART CLUBS

Colored

The Home Beautiful and Alpha Art Club are two similar organ-

izations of colored women. Each club holds weekly meetings. The Alpha Art Club has a membership of 45 and has been in existence for twenty-seven years. The Home Beautiful Club has a membership of 26 and was organized four years ago. The average attendance at the weekly meetings of the Alpha Art and the Home Beautiful Clubs is about 18 and 20 respectively. Meetings are held at the members' homes.

Both organizations specialize in art work; however, some charity work is also done. The Home Beautiful Club employs a special instructor to direct the membership in art work. The Alpha Club includes as a part of its program discussions of current events and papers and talks on various subjects. Two of the subjects which had been discussed recently were: "Movies and Their Effect on the Children;" "Effect of Women's Clubs on the Community."

It seems that the women who belong to the organizations are trying to improve the homes thru the development of proper artistic effects. No doubt the organizations are held together very largely as a means of social contact. The amount of actual education derived thru membership in the clubs seems very small so far as the investigator was able to ascertain.

OTHER ORGANIZATIONS AND INFLUENCES

SECTION IV

NIGHT SCHOOLS OF KANSAS CITY, KANSAS

The Night School in Kansas City, Kansas, was established in 1909. The enrollment was about fifty. At the present time about three thousand persons are enrolled in evening classes. Classes are held three nights per week for twenty weeks. The schools open about the first of October and close about March 15th. It is estimated that about half of the students in the evening classes are over twenty years of age. The ratio between males and females is about five to three.

The courses offered range all the way from elementary courses in reading, writing, spelling and arithmetic to university extension. Students completing a prescribed four year course are granted diplomas. At the close of the year 1924-25 nineteen received regular Night School diplomas.

One of the special features of the Night School work is the preparation of foreigners for citizenship. Under our present naturalization laws candidates for naturalization must be able to speak, read, and write the English language, and have a fair knowledge of the history, organization, and operation of the government of the United States. Through the Night Schools the foreign born can get all the necessary training to pass the tests. Even during the summer months when the regular Night School is not in session Mr. I. B. Morgan, director of the Night School, conducts special classes in constitution and history in order to help prepare candidates for naturalization.

Below is the program of the Night School for 1925-26 , including some of the rules governing the work. Many of the persons who serve on the Night School faculty are teachers in the

day schools. The board of education pays the salaries of all Night School teachers except those who have charge of the Federal Vocational Classes and University Extension Courses. The Federal government pays for the instruction of the Federal Vocational Classes and the State of Kansas pays the University Extension teachers.

Program

7:30--8:30

8:30--9:30

Adv. Arithmetic

El. Arithmetic

El. Arithmetic

Adv. Arithmetic

El. Arithmetic

Adv. Arithmetic

Bookkeeping

Bookkeeping

El. Shorthand

Adv. Shorthand

El. Shorthand

El. Shorthand

Typewriting

Typewriting

Penmanship

Penmanship

Typewriting

Typewriting

El. Eng. & Spell.

Adv. Eng. & Spell.

Adv. Eng. & Spell.

El. Eng. & Spell.

El. English

Adv. English

Public Speaking

Adv. Public Speaking

Reading

Reading

Reading

Reading

El. Reading

El. Reading

Reading

Reading

Adv. Cabinetmaking

Adv. Cabinetmaking

Phys. Tr. (Girls)

Phys. Tr. (Boys)

Chemistry

Orchestra

Phys. Tr. (Boys)

Chemistry

Orchestra

General Vocational Classes

Cooking

Millinery

Millinery

Millinery

Millinery

Dressmaking

Dressmaking

Dressmaking

Steam Engineering

Sheet Metal Work

Boilermaking

Mech. Drawing

Mech. Drawing

Electricity

R. R. Carpentry

Shop Mathematics

Slide Rule

Automobile

Bricklaying

R. R. Machinists

House Carpenters

Cooking

Millinery

Millinery

Millinery

Millinery

Dressmaking

Dressmaking

Dressmaking

Steam Engineering

Sheet Metal Work

Boilermaking

Mech. Drawing

Mech. Drawing

Electricity

R. R. Carpentry

Shop Mathematics

Slide Rule

Automobile

Bricklaying

R. R. Machinists

House Carpenters

Carpenter Apprentices	Carpenter Apprentices
Cement	Cement
Mathematics	Mathematics
Plate Development	Plate Development
University Extension	
Sociology	Sociology
Urban Sociology	Sociology

Other classes will be organized to meet the demands.

Registration Fee

A registration Fee of One Dollar is required of everyone. This fee will be refunded at the close of the Night School to those who shall have attended three-fourths of all the Night School sessions, or ninety (90) hour sessions of 60 minutes each.

Federal Vocational Classes

Classes in the Trades and Industries and Home Economics are organized under the provisions of the Federal Smith-Hughes law.

No one under sixteen years of age is permitted to enroll in the Federal Vocational Classes.

While most of the work in the evening classes is in the nature of vocational training we find in the Americanization classes and the University Extension classes in sociology some purely social science educational opportunities. While much of the work in Americanization does not go deeply into the science of government it nevertheless is an attempt to do something in the way of developing better citizenship. The enrollment in the University Extension courses is made up chiefly of teachers from the elementary and

junior high schools. So far then as purely social science education thru the Night School is concerned only two classes of people are getting the training, the foreign born and the teachers.

It is the opinion of the investigator that the Night School should extend its curriculum to include elementary courses in economics, government and sociology. If efficient instructors were secured to conduct such classes so as meet the needs of the ordinary business man and wage earner along the lines indicated, much could be done in the way of promoting the civic interests of this community.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS

At the close of the World War it is estimated that there were about 22,000 labor union workers in Kansas City, Kansas. Since that time there have been two major strikes; the railway shopmen and packing house, both were lost and as a result the organized workers number not more than 12,000 at the present time. The building trades are perhaps the best organized. Among the other organized workers are machinists, boilermakers, garment workers, moving picture operators, and city firemen.

So far as the investigator was able to determine very little is being done in the way of civic education among the working people. The leaders interviewed seemed to be men who were intensely interested in the cause of the worker but were not adequately trained to properly cope with the working man's problems. Wages and hours of employment seem to be about the only subjects that concern them. So far as the writer was able to find out these are the only topics that are discussed at union meetings.

"The Labor Bulletin," official organ of the Kansas Federation

of Labor and of the Central Labor Union of Kansas City, Kansas, is perhaps the chief educational influence emanating directly from labor forces. This is a four paged paper published weekly in Kansas City, Kansas. Much of the space is filled with excerpts from other labor papers and reports sent out by various labor organizations over the country. Recently the paper has given considerable space to the discussion of certain local issues including the Fairfax Sewer controversy and the tax rate. Below are some excerpts from the "Bulletin" pertaining to Kansas City, Kansas problems.

FAMOUS FAIRFAX SEWER

Things That We Should Remember:

That the Fairfax Sewer is a scheme of the Union Pacific R. R. to drain its swamp. That it was never intended to serve the so called "Benefit District" No. 31. That there is in reality no "benefit district" except the Fairfax District. That this sewer was put in under a "make believe" contract, without open competitive bids, as required by law. That this contract was entered into by the Halpin-Boyle Co., the Tom Torson Co., The Fairfax Drainage Co. (in reality the Union Pacific) and our City Commissioners. (There is little question but that every one of these parties expected to profit financially at the expense of the Tax Payers of the city.)

AN INFANT INDUSTRY

Is the Union Pacific Railroad an infant industry? Hasn't it been doing business in Kansas City for ten years? Isn't it able to pay for its own improvements?

Can't it pay its taxes? Isn't it solvent? Why should our city commissioners conspire with it, to camouflage itself under the name of the Fairfax Drainage District, and masquerade as an "infant industry," asking you and me to pay for its improvements and exempt it from taxes for ten years? Is it a tramp, a dead beat, a beggar, or a parasite?

INCOMPETENCY

Incompetency in municipal government is one of our worst evils. The taxpayer pays dearly for it. People creep into public office in city government with little or no ability to do the work. Our commission form of government provides for a Finance Commissioner. What does he finance? NOTHING. Dr. Bassler was ousted as milk inspector, two years ago. There was no ground whatever. Another was put in his place. We have paid his salary. Now after two years, the supreme court holds that Dr. Bassler is entitled to his position with pay for his time. Consequently you and I have \$5,000 back salary to pay, besides, we do not know how much attorney's fees and court costs. Where is our City Financier? He isn't anywhere, when our money is needlessly being let out of our city. He is only interested in the intake of money. Boosting valuations and hiking the rate of our taxes.

LET NO ONE BE DECEIVED

The Chamber of Commerce committee "sat in" on the City Dad's budgets. Carefully analyzed them. Then rec-

commended a cut of 8 cents in the rate. Thus bringing our tax rate to \$1.11 for next year. They showed the Dads how this could be done without any retrenchments, of anything that is necessary to our city's welfare. Now the Dads didn't intend to cut a cent. They intended to raise the rate. Consequently, they have carried out their intention and have established the increased rate for next year. They have to do something now to make it appear that it was necessary. So they have closed the city's bathing pools, the city's hospital, and threatened to darken the parks, and close the Junior College. They are creating a few more salaried officers, within the city's government, in order to exhaust the city's funds, so they can say "I told you so."

The Mayor is going forthwith to Topeka--in 1927. Yes, sir! and he is going to tell the legislators, and they will fix it all up. The Mayor will return to our city, with a right hand Charley, as an expert assessor. Then our troubles will all be ended.

Now the Chamber of Commerce has become indignant that its committee's recommendations were not respected, and all of a sudden, all the clubs in our city have discovered that what we need is a City Manager. Even the Kansan is in line for this. Isn't it strange that we did not know this before. How stupid we are, to ask for our taxes to be reduced, when really the thing we wanted, was our bathing pools closed, our hospital closed, our parks darkened, our Junior College discontinued, our city government loaded up with a few more high salaried efficiency experts, and then, to cap the climax, a city

Manager. Yes, sir! That's what we wanted all the time, but we didn't know it. Jesus said, "If a son should ask of his father for bread, will he give him a stone?" We have asked for bread, and these are a few of the stones that are being hurled at us. Let no one be deceived by these subterfuges. What we ask is TAX REDUCTION. Let none of us lose sight of the real issue: TAX REDUCTION. Let's keep it everlastingly before us. Let's close our eyes, ears and hearts to everything else.

We want to hold mass meetings all over the city with the one object in view: TAX REDUCTION.

Tax reduction, payment of the cost of the Fairfax Sewer, and the adoption of the city manager form of government have been three community problems before the community in recent months. The excerpts from the "Labor Bulletin" relative to the Fairfax Sewer seem to explain the problem in the true light. The Union Pacific Railroad owns the so called Fairfax District and plans to make it an industrial center. It was necessary to drain the land in order to prepare it for development. Although the sewer is outside the city limits the city officials declared the Quindaro section of the city a benefit district and are trying to make the property owners in that part of the city help pay for it. The "Bulletin" has supported the taxpayers in their fight to avoid payment. It is generally conceded that the Quindaro property owners do not and will not benefit from the sewer.

The "Labor Bulletin" has stood for tax reduction. It claims that the incompetency of the city officials is responsible for the high tax rate. It is interesting in this connection to note that the "Bulletin" opposes the adoption of the city manager form of

government though it is claimed that the latter would in all probability bring about more efficiency in city administration and hence reduction in taxes. The sentiment of the editor was that the city manager plan of government is undemocratic. He favors the return to the mayor council form of government, claiming that it will be more responsive to the will of the people.

So far as the writer is able to determine the working class is devoid of competent leadership in the community. There is very little activity which would pass as labor education. The worker is almost wholly at the mercy of the newspaper for political and economic guidance. The crying need of the community, which is largely composed of working people, is for some agency, such perhaps as a labor college, to guide the workers in their civic activities.

RADIO

Next to the newspaper the radio is coming to be the outstanding factor in shaping public opinion. While many of the radio programs are composed of music, market quotations, reporting of baseball and football games, some programs of a truly educative nature are sent out. Many political speeches are now being broadcasted. The voice of scholars in various fields of study are occasionally heard on the radio. Debates between persons holding conflicting views on various subjects are sometimes heard. Such topics as world peace, capital punishment and the development of inland waterways are included in the radio programs. Some schools are trying the experiment of giving instruction by radio, and it is now possible to hear a series of lectures on various college subjects by radio. While the radio can never fully take the place of the face to face contact with the teacher, it seems possible that thru its use many people may have the

advantage of training which would otherwise be denied them.

The radio is being used quite extensively in Kansas City, Kansas. It is too soon to test its effect on the attitudes of people. Some of course pay no attention to the really educative programs. It seems fair to say, however, that the radio is a factor to be reckoned with as an educational factor and that its influence will continue to increase.

COMMUNITY CHEST

The Community Chest was established in Kansas City, Kansas in 1922. One hundred ten thousand dollars was raised for 1926 by the organization to help support the sixteen agencies which receive financial aid thru the Community Chest. An expert social executive is employed at five thousand dollars per year to direct the work of raising funds and supervising the member organizations. Among the social agencies which receive money from the Chest are: Visiting Nurses Association, Y. W. C. A., Associated Charities, Boy Scouts, Campfire Girls.

Some two hundred citizens serve on committees and help to direct the work of the various agencies. Persons who serve on the committees dealing with organizations which are national in scope receive literature concerning the activities and work of the organization from the national head quarters. This helps to educate the committeemen concerning their duties and responsibilities as advisers and directors of the work of the several agencies. Thru the committee meetings which are sometimes held under the direction of a trained worker the committeemen also get an insight into some social problems which otherwise might escape their attention. The problems discussed include health, recreation, care of poor, child welfare, etc. No

doubt some substantial educational values result from participation in the committee activities.

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI INFLUENCES

The proximity of Kansas City, Kansas to Kansas City, Missouri necessitates our giving some attention to the organizations and institutions in Kansas City, Missouri which have an influence on civic life of Kansas City, Kansas. Some citizens of this city belong to civic and social organizations in Kansas City, Missouri, among which may be mentioned the Kansas City Athenaeum Club, University Womens' Club, Knife and Fork Club, Business Womens' Club.

So far as the investigator was able to determine, it is the women of Kansas City, Kansas who have had college training who belong to the Kansas City, Missouri organizations. This may be explained by the fact that according to at least one investigator of womens' clubs in Kansas City, Kansas, there are few women in this city, outside of the teaching profession who have had college training, and so the few join with the clubs in Missouri that have programs to their liking.

While there are some men of Kansas City, Kansas who belong to Kansas City, Missouri clubs it would seem that the proportion is not so great as that of the women. Kansas City, Kansas is quite well supplied with mens' organizations that carry on programs very similar to those of other cities, so there is little need for them to join Missouri organizations.

Another Missouri influence to be considered is the Kansas City, Missouri pulpits. Many Kansas people attend Sunday evening services in Missouri churches. Some consideration of Missouri pulpits may therefore be included in the influences on civic education in Kansas City, Kansas.

CHURCHES

It is very difficult to determine the extent of social science education that is gained thru church activities. Indeed it may be claimed by the churches that it is not the function of the church to attempt social science education. However, since the church has for one of its purposes the betterment of social conditions it would seem that a part of the program of the church might profitably be devoted to this very important phase of education thru which better economic and social conditions might be attained.

In order to get some index as to the general context of the pulpits' contribution to the field of social science education, the investigator had students of his debate classes outline sermons they heard during the four weeks preceding the general election of 1924. In addition to outlining the sermons, they were asked to make note of such newspapers and magazines as were mentioned by the preachers. A list of subjects and names were included on the blank on which the student made his report. He was asked to check each subject or name mentioned in the sermon reported upon. The following topics were included in the list. The number after each subject indicated the number of sermons in which the subject was mentioned, in the fifty sermons reported upon. About half of the sermons reported were from Kansas City, Missouri pulpits. The reason for this being that the students were attracted by the more modern subjects discussed in the Missouri pulpits.

League of Nations	4	Unemployment	1
Child Labor Laws	1	Inequality of Wealth	7
Health Problems	2	John W. Davis	4
Conditions of Courts	10	Calvin Coolidge	6
Socialism	4	Robert LaFollette	2

Taxation	2	Charles Dawes	2
Ku Klux Klan	3	Burton K. Wheeler	1
Bad Housing Conditions	1		

The following magazines were mentioned the number of times indicated: Christian World.(1); Cosmopolitan (2); Literary Digest (1); American Bar (1); Review of Reviews (1).

The following significant statements were taken from the outlines of sermons: "Taxation would increase if the churches were abandoned." "Yellow journals are worse than the saloon." "The Constitution is immortal; it is the work of God." "Science of war has become so great that if we have another war Christianity and civilization will be destroyed." "There are no real statesmen in America." Most of these statements were taken from the sermons of a Kansas City, Missouri minister who draws the largest crowds of any other minister in the city. This minister was the only one reported upon who really dealt directly with the campaign and its issues. He dealt only with what he termed the moral issues of the campaign, and the positions of the candidates, both state and national, on these issues.

Aside from the above study the investigator made a study of the newspaper reports of sermons covering several weeks. While it must be admitted that the newspaper reports on sermons are not a satisfactory way of determining the full context of the sermon it gives some indication of the trend of the offering. In one hundred of the sermon reports read the investigator found very little material of educational value. Most of the sermons were inspirational rather than educational.

While the investigator realizes that this study of the pulpit productions is far from conclusive it seems safe to conclude that

the amount of social science education which the people of this community gain thru church attendance is small.

PARENT-TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

(White)

The Parent-Teachers' Association was organized in Kansas City in 1912 and has a paid up membership of 7,086. Membership dues are ten cents per year. Some persons who are not paid up members of the organization take part in its activities, so the Association claims a participating membership of about 11,000. Prior to the organization of the P. T. A. there existed about twelve Mother's Clubs which carried on a program similar to the P. T. A.

There are forty-four different groups affiliated with the Federation of Parent-Teachers. All the groups carry on a similar program. The plan of these programs is "to promote child-welfare in the home, school and community." This is ofcourse the fundamental purpose of the P. T. A.

Among the topics considered by the organization during the past year that are within the social science field are the following: Thrift, legislation, health, juvenile court, supervised play, child welfare and homemaking. As in many of the other organizations the topics are usually discussed by speakers who do not belong to the organization.

According to the statement of an officer of the P. T. A. the chief accomplishment of the organization during the past year was to help prevent the repeal of the Anti-Cigarette and Motion Picture Censorship Laws.

Criticism

Membership in the P. T. A. does not, so far as the investigator

was able to determine, result in much instruction in social science topics. Some of the topics in the program have no direct relation to social science; and with the organization meeting only once a month for an hour and a half, and with an outside speaker presenting the topic, it appears that only meager advancement is made, if any, along the line of social science education.

Some of the topics suggested for the high school group for next year's program would, if properly handled, contribute a great deal to social science education. These include financing the schools; adolescence, its character and dangers; citizenship; laws affecting children; leisure time activities; recreation; social standards; vocational guidance; reading for adults; social hygiene.

FOREIGNERS' ORGANIZATIONS

The population of Kansas City, Kansas, contains a large foreign element. In conducting investigations among foreigners the author interviewed the priests of some of the churches largely attended by foreigners, leaders of some of the foreign groups, visiting nurses, the director of the Bethel Neighborhood Center and the director of the Americanization classes who is also the principal of the Continuation School.

Aside from the training given in preparing the immigrant for the externals of citizenship the investigator found little of an educational nature going on among the foreigners. Various agencies are carrying on the Americanization work, preparing foreigners for citizenship. As mentioned in other parts of this thesis the Bethel Neighborhood Center, the night school and some of the churches conduct such classes. All use the publications of the Labor Department in conducting this work and the Constitution of the United States forms the basis of most of the instruction.

Among the foreign-born there exist such benevolent organizations as the Lodges of St. Marys, St. Joseph, St. George, St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Veronica, which pay sickness and funeral benefits. So far as the investigator was able to determine, however, the membership is not advanced educationally thru these organizations.

B' NAI B' RITH

The B' Nai B' rith is the only civic organization among the Hebrew adults of the city. This is a national organization. The local chapter was organized about twenty years ago and now has a membership of 150. Any Jewish person over twenty-one years of age and of good character is eligible to membership. If persons are not American citizens at the time of admittance to the lodge they must be naturalized within five years or be automatically dropped. The fees are ten dollars per year. This money is used for welfare work among the unfortunate members of the race. A part of the local dues goes to the national organization. The chief purpose of the organization is of course to promote the welfare of the Jewish people. Meetings are held semi-monthly in the evenings. The average attendance is about thirty. This organization has a woman's auxiliary of forty members. The program of the latter is practically the same as that of the men.

Program

From the view point of this investigation the work of the intellectual advancement committee is of most interest. Under the direction of this committee several programs have been put on that savor of social science education. One of the topics discussed at a recent meeting was the Child Labor Amendment. A squad of debaters

from the high school gave a debate before the organization on the Philippine Islands. Attorney General Chas. Griffith addressed the lodge on "The Constitution." Professor W. A. Lewis of the Kansas City, Missouri, Junior College lectured on social problems. One program included a talk by a Catholic priest, a Jewish rabbi and a Protestant minister.

Criticism

This organization seems to be moving in the direction of constructive social work. The program is commendable.

BETHEL NEIGHBORHOOD CENTER

This institution, located near Seventh and Central Avenue, is supported by the Community Chest and the Baptist Churches. It is a sort of foreign mission. During the past year twenty-two nationalities have been brought in touch with this organization. While much of the work of the Center is with children, classes in Americanization are conducted in the building maintained by the organization. During the past year about sixty-five adults attended these classes. Of this number seventy-five percent were women. Many of the women are workers in the packing houses, where their work requires them to stand most of the day, but despite this they came to the classes three nights a week. The adults are divided into three groups for instruction, according to educational advancement. Children sometimes accompany the parents to class in order to help the parents learn to read and write.

As a guide to the Americanization instruction, publications of the Federal Department of Labor are used. One of the books of this series deals largely with the Constitution. Other books, used

largely in the classes where the foreigners are learning to read the English language, contain simple statements concerning such matters as Workmen's Compensation, City Government, Safety First, Cooking, Using the Library, etc. The readers also contain paragraphs on and pictures of some of our leading statesmen, such as Washington and Lincoln. During the past year Foster's American History has been used quite extensively as a text in the Americanization classes at the Bether Neighborhood Center.

PARENT-TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION

(Colored)

The Parent-Teachers' Association for colored people claims a membership of 1500. There are thirteen schools for colored children in the city. The principal work which this organization has been doing is of a charitable nature. Supplies, including books and clothing, have been furnished needy children so that they could continue their school work. One school raised three hundred dollars for this kind of work. Some money has been raised to buy playground equipment. The money is obtained thru dinners and donations.

Among the topics which have been discussed in the regular meetings, which are held once every six weeks, are the following: Welfare Work; Health; Delinquent Children. Professional men and women of the colored race have been the principal speakers, among them Principal J. A. Hodge, of Sumner High School; I. F. Bradley, one of the leading colored attorneys; Dean Jones of Western University; Dr. Thompson, colored physician; Mrs. Rose Jenkins, President of the State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs in Missouri; Mrs. Keeling of Western University.

While the amount of actual social science education incidental

to the activities of this organizations seems to be rather limited some of the activities of the Association are very commendable and are no doubt fruitful of much good.

METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company puts out some literature which is of a distinctly educational nature. The two points emphasised in the literature circulated among the insured are thrift and health. This company insures both adults and children. Two of the pamphlets deal especially with the care of children. One pamphlet called "The Child" contains information concerning the proper care of a babe until it is past two years of age. The pamphlet in question contains valuable information which if followed would materially reduce the infant mortality rate in this community. (The infant mortality rate in Kansas City, Kansas is very high compared with other cities.) Another pamphlet dealing with child welfare is called "Whooping Cough." One circular which makes a rather strong appeal is entitled "Flies or Babies, Which?" It has a cut showing the flies going from the garbage can to the baby's nursing bottle, while he lies asleep in bed holding it with one hand. A statement on this circular says, "The fly is more deadly than any single known disease."

Other pamphlets bearing on health education are "Tuberculosis-- How to Prevent and How to Cure;" "The Conquest of Typhoid Fever;" "Clean Up and Clear Up;" "Overweight--Its Cause and Treatment." All of the pamphlets contain some very sound advice. Another book of interest is "The Metropolitan Cook Book." It contains some recipes for wholesome dishes and the saving of left overs. In the front of the book are the following suggestions: "It pays to buy clean

food from a clean store. It is cheaper to buy in larger quantities. Food should be kept clean and covered. Milk and cream should be kept covered in an ice-box. Meat and fish should be taken out of paper wrappings when put in an ice-box.

A pamphlet called "Let Budget Help" is a discussion of a practicable method of making expenditures conform to income. This pamphlet contains a budgeting schedule for salaries ranging from \$100 to \$500 per month. The pamphlet also contains the testimonials of several persons who have used the budget and have saved money by so doing, so it would seem that the literature may be having a real educational effect.

In addition to the literature circulated by the Company, visiting nurses are employed to oversee the care of policy holders when they are ill or injured. Some of the work of the nurses may be classed as educational, as they make suggestions for the care of the sick, and distribute the literature of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company among their patients. During the past year 10,767 calls were made by nurses to Metropolitan policy holders. This work is done by the nurses of the Visiting Nurses Association. During the past year the Metropolitan contributed \$7,013.80 to the support of the Association.

VISITING NURSES ASSOCIATION

This organization has been operating in this city for eleven years. Bedside care and instruction in personal hygiene are given to people in their homes. The Visiting Nurses respond to every call irrespective of race, religion, or ability to pay. The organization has thirteen nurses, four of whom are colored. During the year 1924 the nurses made 27,384 calls. One thousand nine hundred and twenty-

four were tuberculosis calls and 2,254 were calls on mothers of young babies.

Aside from the oral instruction in health matters, much literature is distributed among the patients. Much of the literature is furnished by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, some by the Child Welfare Department of the State of Kansas and the Children's Bureau of the Federal Government. Some of the pamphlets put out by these various organizations deal with the same subject. The nurses usually leave just one pamphlet at a time as it is thought the patients will give more attention to them than if they were all left at once.

While it is not possible to exactly measure the influence of this organization on the life of the community it is interesting to note that the infant mortality rate of Kansas City, Kansas has fallen from 112 per thousand in 1917 to 75 in 1924; the tuberculosis death rate from 182.1 per 100,000 in 1913 to 96.9 in 1924; the typhoid death rate from 30.3 per 100,000 in 1913 to 4.9 in 1924. All of this improvement cannot be attributed to the work of the Visiting Nurses, for there have been other forces at work in the community which have made for improvement.

AMERICAN RED CROSS

The only phase of the work of this organization of interest to this investigation is its maintenance of classes in Home Hygiene for the colored women. The report of the organization for 1923 describes this work as follows: "Last spring and summer the sum of \$498.24 was expended upon classes in Home Hygiene and Care of the Sick among colored women. As a result of this work, approximately 100 colored women, representing 100 homes in this city re-

ceived education and training in the fundamentals of the following subjects: Causes and prevention of sickness; health and the home; the care of babies; indications of sickness; equipment and care of sick rooms; beds and bedmaking for sick persons; baths and bathing sick persons; appliances and methods for the sick room; feeding the sick; medicines and other remedies; care of patients with communicable diseases; common ailments; care of children; convalescents, chronic and the aged. Our chapter, in the interest of economy, discontinued its classes for white women last year. This is somewhat at variance with the policy of the National Red Cross, as 46,014 women graduated from these classes in the United States last year, and many authorities credit this and other health work of the Red Cross with having had much to do with the great decrease in death and sickness in the United States this year."

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

While this organization does not function locally to any great extent some 500 negroes of Kansas City, Kansas are members of the organization and thereby contribute to the support of the national organization. Members of the Association are classed into the groups according to the amount they contribute to the cause. Persons who pay the annual membership fee of one dollar are members, those who pay five dollars are blue certificate members while those who pay ten dollars are gold certificate members.

The purpose of the Association is to advance the negro race socially, economically, and politically. One of the outstanding features of the program has been to spread propaganda in support of the Dyer Anti-Lynch Bill. Every lynching that occurs is investigated by the organization. The investigators are usually white people in

the employment of the Association. The organization is in fact partly supported by white persons. The president of the Association at the present time is Morphey Storey (white), a Boston lawyer.

The organization has been carrying on a campaign against peonage in the South and insists that the negro shall not be denied the right to vote. This organization carried the famous "grandfather clause" to the United States Supreme Court and won the decision. In communities where the education of the negro is neglected the Association uses its influence to bring about better educational conditions.

As was stated above, the Association does not carry on any active work in this city as the negro is fairly well cared for. However a reserve is kept in the local treasury for emergencies.

"The Crisis"

"The Crisis," the national organ of the Association, carries some interesting material from the viewpoint of this study. It devotes much attention to the accomplishments of the negro in various lines of activity and encourages education of a practical nature. An item of interest in the February, 1924 issue relates to the birth rate and mortality rate of the negro as compared with the corresponding rates for whites in the registration area of the United States. In the last five years the birth rate has increased among the negroes while it has decreased among the whites. Of course the infant mortality rate is greater among the negro than the white. However, where the mortality rate dropped from 185 per thousand in 1916 to 108 in 1921. The rate among the whites for the same period was 99 in 1916 and 72 in 1921. "The Crisis" shows how the negroes are discriminated against in matters relating to education, especially in the South. An item entitled "To the Negro People" shows that up

until 1919 the negro schools of Delaware were dependent, in whole or in part, upon the meager support provided by taxes upon small holdings of negro property owners. This magazine does not look upon the Klan as a friendly organization to the negro, as some claim it is.

Criticism

There seems little doubt but this organization does serve as an educational agency to some extent. The investigation of lynchings and spreading of propaganda against such has undoubtedly had some influence in reducing the extent of that crime in the United States in recent years. The chief thing of interest from the standpoint of this study is the support given the Association by the colored people of Kansas City,

CITIZENS' FORUM

(Colored)

The Citizens' Forum is the outstanding organization among the colored people from the viewpoint of this study. This organization has been in existence for about seventeen years. Any person who attends the meetings is considered a member. All meetings are open to the public. There are no dues, Free will offerings are taken. This organization meets regularly every Sunday afternoon from four to six o'clock at the Metropolitan Church. The attendance runs from 100 to 800 depending on the importance of the program to be given. The organization serves as a clearing house for ideas pertaining to the betterment of the race. The Forum is non-political and non-sectarian.

Program

The program seems to vary with the set of officers in charge. At each meeting they aim to have a main speaker, colored or white. Current topics are discussed under the leadership of a person who has been appointed for this work a few weeks in advance of the occasion. Any member has the right to enter into the discussion of the current topics. At each meeting they have congregational singing and often special music by soloists or orchestra. Another thing that the organization does is to observe the birthdays of the great leaders of their race as well as leaders of the white race who have been their benefactors. The birthdays of Booker T. Washington and Frederick Douglas are among those celebrated. The Emancipation Day celebration is also sponsored by this group.

Among the leading speakers that have been before the organization in recent years have been: C. L. Brokaw, a banker, who spoke on "Thrift," Reverend Fred M. Bailey, District Supt. of the M. E. Church, and Dr. Franklin Ream, pastor of the First M. E. Church, (white) gave addresses on inter-racial welfare. Mr. L. A. Halbert, secretary of the Council of Social Agencies in Kansas City, Missouri has also spoken before the Forum. He dealt with social, economic and racial problems. Among the prominent colored men who have addressed the organization is the late President H. T. Kealing of Western University. His address, it seems, was a plea for the race to be on the alert for opportunities. The subject was "Man Without Eyelids."

Criticism

This organization is of special interest to this study because it is making a substantial contribution to adult education of the type essential to a trained intelligent citizenship. It is interest-

ing to note that the meetings are held on Sunday afternoon. Other people might use a part of the Sabbath in a like manner and profit as a result. While there is little doubt but that the program might be worked out in a more systematic manner the leaders are to be commended for their efforts. This organization is one of the most promising adult educational institutions that exists in the community.

CIVIC TAX LEAGUE

The Civic Tax League was organized in 1924. The purpose of this organization as set forth in "The Tax-Payers' Bulletin," a publication issued by the organization and distributed to all taxpayers in the city, is "To prevent oppressive, burdensome taxation, to secure economical expenditure of public revenue, to prevent the passage of unwise ordinances and laws, to secure the passage of sane and constructive legislation and to disseminate tax facts to the public, to interest all taxpayers in our economic tax problems, to prevent selfish minorities from putting over gigantic expenditures for their own personal gains at the expense of the public, and to adjust our economic situation that is our tax rate, to public expenditures so that we can again compete with other industrial centers for new industries and new investors."

This organization claims a membership of 2,000. The original organization included some of the leading bankers, lawyers, doctors and business men of the city. It is quite significant that this organization has the support of the large corporations of the city, especially the packing houses.

To carry out the program of this organization a fund of \$50,000 was to be raised over a period of two years "to be allocated among

the various parties signing this and other agreements identical to this," and "it is understood that the law firm of Robertson, Higgins and Boddington shall have general charge of the movement, matters and program herein referred to and shall receive for their services the sum of \$10,000 a year." It was further provided in the agreement under which this organization was formed that the use of the balance of \$25,000 per year which was to be raised and expended by the organization should be used "to employ such help, council and attorneys and incur such expense as in the judgement of the committee may be proper to carry into effect the purposes of the subscribers." "The average home owner members were to pay a fee of two dollars a year while richer folks and corporations were to pay amounts warranted by their incomes."

Plan of Campaign

As a part of an educational campaign to be carried on throughout the year the League plans to disseminate information thru its mailing bureau. In January some 40,000 pieces of literature were sent out by this organization to the taxpayers of the city. The pamphlet circulated is called "The Tax-Payers' Bulletin." The following quotations from the Bulletin will serve to illustrate the nature of the information disseminated by the organization: "It takes courage to fly in the face of public opinion. There are few who will do it, yet the most valuable public servant, after all, is he who has the courage to help the public correct its opinions when those opinions are wrong." "A few people in a community who have money and want more get hold of others who may have political influence and standing. Together they form an organized minority. They set out to get things at public expense. Of course they

will get such newspapers on their staff as will join them." ("The Kansan" has criticized the Tax League very severely and perhaps justly.) "Statistics gathered from 177 industrial cities in this country show the average tax rate of all of them when considered together is a fraction below \$2.50 per hundred. Our tax rate this year outside of the drainage district is \$3.47 on each hundred dollars of valuation, and in the drainage district is \$3.74½ on each hundred dollars of valuation." "We have a bonded debt on our backs of 17 percent of the total valuation of all our property." This means that the dollars worth of property you think you have is only 83 cents." "What can we do? We can avoid unnecessary public improvements like the proposed traffic way from Fairfax Drainage District across the City over the river, thru the hills to Rosedale, and on south to Johnson County." (Note: It is generally conceded by all civic minded persons of the community that such a traffic way as the one described above is essential to the community welfare. Though Rosedale is a part of Kansas City, Kansas there is no direct road to that part of the city from the central business section. All the main traffic ways in Kansas City, Kansas now lead to Kansas City, Missouri.) "If you will encourage your County Commissioners, your Board of Education and other public officials charged with responsibility for making taxes, if you will protest to them against unnecessary public improvements, if you will protest to them against favoring the self-seeking individual and self-seeking organization of individuals, you will thereby show these public officials that public sentiment is not with the organized minority but is rather with the home owner and the ordinary taxpayer, you will get results in less taxes; you will get results in better government and you will get results in less private graft of those seeking to

enhance the values of their properties at public expense."

Aside from the Bulletins as a means of spreading propagands, it was also planned to have a series of public addresses during the year to "lift the public from its ignorance." So far the public addresses have not been given; however, the organization has been using its influence with the state legislature to get legislation thru which would prevent some of the proposed public improvements. This movement to stifle public improvement has been favorably received by some of the members of the organization and some have withdrawn their support from the League.

Criticism

While the objects of the Tax League as set forth in the organization's constitution are worthy of careful consideration the action which has been taken by the organization in trying to get legislative action which would prevent necessary public improvement leads the investigator to question the sincerity of the founders of the organization. Six of the members of the board of directors of the League have publicly declared themselves against the action which the organization has taken to prevent the completion of the Seventh Street Traffic way. One of the directors declared that he did not know that the League ever had approved of the bills sponsored by the organization in the legislature.

No doubt many of the people who have been connected with the League believed that the organization was entirely unselfish and hoped that it might do some good in the community. The Grandview Improvement Association which was associated with the League has severed its relations with the organization declaring in a resolution that "Whatever opportunity the Civic Tax League had for usefulness and

ability to carry out the objects of the association is being destroyed by its present attitude. We believe now that the League is a decided detriment to the community. We are reliably informed that 'Selfish minorities are exploiting the Civic Tax League for their own personal gains' in opposing the improvement of Seventh Street."

Such an organization as the Tax League if properly run might become a very useful adult educational institution. Certainly most adults have a very limited knowledge concerning taxes, or the use which is made of same. However, one can scarcely expect such an organization as the one just described, which is financed by large corporations and managed by their hired attorneys, to serve the community unselfishly.

BOY SCOUTS

While the Boy Scouts is a juvenile organization, investigation reveals that some of their activities aim to influence the adult life of the community. At present about five hundred fifty boys in Kansas City, Kansas belong to this organization. During the past year this organization has taken part in three projects affecting adult civic life. The first was a campaign to enforce traffic rules. The Scouts distributed traffic rules over the city and reported traffic violations to the police. The organization was especially active when the two hour limit was placed on parking on Minnesota Avenue. Drivers of cars had to be educated on the subject and the Scouts aided in this matter. Among the persons whom the Scouts found violating the rules was the Scout Executive who was called before the judge. He was released without fine. Just how much actual adult training was derived from the Scouts' activity in this direction cannot be measured but it illustrates one of the many things which might be done by such an

organization in advancing the civic welfare of the community.

The local Scout organization took an active part in the "Get Out the Vote Campaign" in the recent election. The third Saturday before the election the bugle and drum corps of the Scouts paraded the streets on a truck placarded with posters urging citizens to register so they might vote. The second and third Saturdays before election posters and pamphlets were distributed about the city calling upon the voters to go to the polls on election day. On election day Scouts were stationed on important street intersections with standards bearing the words "Have You Voted?" and "Go and Vote Now." The value of such a campaign from the real civic point of view is of course rather questionable.

The third project of importance in which the Scouts have taken an active part during the past year is the Community Chest campaign. The work of the Scouts in this campaign consisted chiefly in carrying folders to the homes and placing placards in store windows the week before the Community Chest campaign actually opened.

Criticism

The actual value of the Boy Scouts' activities as it concerns adults cannot be measured. There can be no doubt but that the community benefits in a civic way as a result of the organization's activities. The instruction which the boys receive under the direction of some of the scout masters is bound to have some influence on adult life in the home and the community. That the organization offers opportunity for much more civic service is generally admitted. The difficulty lies in getting the boys to perform public service without pay. The investigator was informed by the assistant scout executive that it is extremely difficult to get the boys to do public service.

He said, "The general attitude among the boys always was, what am I going to get out of it?" He attributed this to the home influence and cited actual experiences to establish his contention. This would seem to help establish one contention of the thesis that we need to emphasize education for service rather than for dollar making.

KNIGHTS OF THE KU KLUX KLAN

The Klan has been in operation in Kansas City, Kansas about three and a half years. The organization claims a membership of 5,000 with an average weekly attendance at meetings of 400. The initiation fee is ten dollars. The annual membership fee is six dollars. The money is spent for charitable and educational work, according to the officer interviewed.

The aims and purposes of the Klan as set forth on the invitation to membership card are as follows:

"Non Silba Sed Anthar"

Your friends state you are a "Native Born" American Citizen, having the best interest of your Community, City, State and Nation at heart, owing no allegiance to any foreign Government, political party, sect, creed or ruler, and engaged in a Legitimate occupation, and believe in--viz.:

The Tenets of the Christian Religion

White Supremacy.

Closer Relationship between Capital and American Labor.

Protection of our pure womanhood.

Preventing the causes of mob violence and lynchings.

Preventing unwarranted strikes by foreign labor agitators.

Prevention of fires and destruction of property by lawless elements.

The limitation of foreign immigration.

Closer relationship of Pure Americanism.

The upholding of the Constitution of these United States.

The sovereignty of our State Rights.

The Separation of Church and State.

Freedom of Speech and Press.

The much needed local reforms.

Real Men whose oaths are inviolate are needed.

Upon these beliefs and the recommendation of your friends you are given an opportunity to become a member of the most powerful secret, non-political organization in existence, one that has the "Most Sublime Lineage in History," one that was "Here Yesterday," "Here Forever."

Clan Activities

During its three and a half years of existence in this community this organization has participated in several movements. To the knowledge of the investigator the first time that the influence of this organization was felt in this city was about three years ago when the four high schools of the city planned a joint band concert including the colored high school. A few hours before the concert was to be held the Klan exerted its influence and the concert was called off.

About a year and a half ago thru the action of the Board of Education daily reading of the Bible and repeating of the Lord's Prayer was made a part of the school program. At the same time a ruling was passed requiring the singing of the Star Spangled Banner and giving the flag salute at each assembly. The Klan officer interviewed said that this action of the Board was brought about thru Klan influence.

Since its inception here the Klan has made contributions to some very worthy causes. It has helped to support the free clinic at Bethany Hospital, contributed to the support of Wilson High School when it was in dire financial straits and provided homes for two widows

Before elections candidates for office are investigated as to character and fitness to hold office. The officer interviewed held the opinion that education was of little consequence in office holding. His general attitude was that honesty was about the only thing that need be considered. He especially deplored the idea that college training was important to efficient office administration. In view of the fact that the Klan stands so firmly for our public school system it seems rather inconsistent that an officer of the organization should take this view.

According to the officer interviewed the Klan would make murder, rape, bank robbery and highway robbery punishable by death. The organization has fostered the immigration restriction law and the anti-Japanese law.

The officer stated that the Klan was not fighting the Catholic religion but was trying to prevent its dominance of state affairs. He also said that the organization did not oppose the Negro but was trying to keep him in his place.

Criticism

It is rather difficult for the investigator to make what might be considered a fair report on this organization as he interviewed only one member of the local chapter and found it somewhat difficult to segregate what may be the attitude of the Klan from the attitude of the individual interviewed with respect to some important social and political questions. However the investigator has had contact

with persons who were Klansmen in other communities and at one time accompanied a group of Klansmen to a Klan parade in this state.

In the opinion of the investigator the organization stands for some things which, if instituted, would result in social betterment. Part of the program, however, seems to foment social conflict and disorganization by the stirring up of religious and racial prejudices. The officer interviewed stated that the Klan was made necessary because the Masons had relaxed in their campaign against the Catholics, stating in this connection that the Pope had planned to move his seat of government to Washington. While the Klan claims not to hold anything against the colored race and has in some instances tried to show a friendly attitude toward individual Negroes, it is rather significant that the colored people themselves and the publications of the colored people which the investigator has read do not look upon the Klan as a friendly or helpful organization.

While the Klan professedly stands for freedom of speech and press it is significant that teachers in public schools have been forced to resign because they did not endorse the Klan. The investigator feels that the Klan influence in this community is now tending to prevent freedom of expression in the classroom. It might not be out of place to state in this connection that there is a Junior Klan organization now in operation thruout the country and the headquarters are in Kansas City, Missouri. The investigator feels that instead of promoting the interest of public school education the organization is tending to cripple its efficiency. In balancing the good works of the organization against the evil results the investigator is forced to the conclusion that the evil prevails. From the viewpoint of adult social science education it seems doubtful if the organization is of much effect.

PATRIOTIC ORGANIZATIONS

There are several organizations in the community whose function seems chiefly to foster patriotism of a conventional type. Among these are the Woman's Relief Corps, Grand Army of the Republic, American Legion, Daughters of the American Revolution, Veterans of Foreign Wars and the American War Mothers.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS

This organization has a membership of 500. Meetings of the various chapters are held semi-monthly. The Corps is a sort of lodge and the regular meeting time is largely taken up with drill and ritual work. In the past this organization assisted Civil War Veterans in getting pension adjustments; recently its chief work has been to put flags in the schools and churches, and to distribute copies of the flag salute.

AMERICAN LEGION

The American Legion was organized here in 1919. At the present time it has a membership of 353. Last year the organization had 576 local members. The membership fees are three dollars and fifty cents per year. One dollar of this goes to the state organization and one to the national organization.

The purpose of the organization as stated by one of the local officials is to help care for the ex-service men who are incapacitated for work and to foster and perpetuate One Hundred Percent Americanism. The organization is active in the support of a national defense program. On Armistice Day speakers are sent to the various schools of the city to talk on patriotism. Each spring when the Boys'

Parade is staged in the city the Legion distributes flags among the boys. Between March first and June first of 1925 the Legion sold 1500 large American flags to be displayed from places of business and homes on special occasions. The officer interviewed stated that he thought this a civic service. The preamble of the American Legion Constitution is as follows:

For God and country, we associate ourselves together for the following purposes: To uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred percent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great War; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation to the community, state and nation; to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to promote peace and good will on earth; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.

At the present time the Legion supports three Boy Scout troops made up of boys whose parents cannot afford to buy the necessary scout equipment. One of the troops is composed of Mexicans, another of boys whose fathers are packinghouse workers and another of boys whom the officer designated as Bohunks. It seems that the Legion supports this organization as a part of their defense program, though the Boy Scout organization is a non-military organization according to local Boy Scout executives.

Many demands are made on the Legion for assistance to veterans. Many of the requests come from transients. The Legion refers the cases to the Red Cross for investigation before granting aid.

The Legion claims much of the credit for the establishment of

the Soldiers and Sailors Memorial Building. Each year the organization lends support to the Community Chest Drive.

Meetings of the Legion are held twice per month. Much of the program is ritualistic. Occasionally an outside speaker is secured.

The American Legion has an organization publication known as "The American Legion Weekly." Below are some excerpts from the magazine:

The policy of The American Legion toward preparedness is fixed and settled beyond any question. The Legion is for any sound program of preparedness such as is outlined in the resolution quoted above. And the Legion is for a sound program of preparedness because it believes that to be a guard against war as well as a way to avoid helplessness if war is forced upon the country.

No man in the country has a better right to talk about peace and war than the Legionnaire. He thinks so highly of peace that he is willing to fight for it. And he knows war and its horrors so well that he would never willingly see his country enter into a war except in defense of a vital principle.

An important phase of good citizenship is the making clear to the youth of America the full extent of individual responsibility to community, state and nation. Preparation for a war into which we may be forced is an element of good citizenship. Military service in peace in the National Guard of his native State represents the ideal for the citizen in this direction. And if the young man you know who is showing an interest can spare the time, he should join the National Guard.

If he is not old enough or cannot devote the time for National Guard service, then by all means assist him in his enrollment in a Citizens Military Training Camp as the next best thing. Attendance at one of these camps will give him an understanding and an appreciation of the obligations of citizenship that he would not otherwise obtain.

The Peace Idea Goes Under a Legion X-Ray

By Thomas Amory Lee

Chairman, National World Peace Committee, The American Legion

Soldiers of the World War in all the Allied and associated countries, and perhaps especially in the United States, share the belief deep down in their hearts, although seldom expressed, that there were two objectives in the World War, the first of which--to defeat Germany--was fully attained, and the second of which--to render impossible of recurrence another war outraging the consciousness of civilized people--was not attained. As a matter of fact we seem, so far, to have made a ghastly failure of our second objective. If it is possible at all to obtain that second objective, it is perhaps only possible through those who know the horrors, sufferings, dirt, and degradations of war, as well as its sacrifices and glory. What can The American Legion do about it? Perhaps the second objective will never be attained, or, if ever, only in the distant future, but we can take certain steps now which will help to bring final realization of that hope some time.

That was the goal in view of The American Legion at its St. Paul convention last year when it directed the National Commander to appoint a World Peace Committee, which, "after

carefully considering all of the factors in the present international situation and after consultation with and consideration of the plans of the various organizations now working for peace, adopted the following resolutions:

(1) That all international agreements upon governments affecting the entire people shall be open and above-board, with full publicity.

(2) That treaties make the law between the nations. They must be executed in good faith.

(3) To oppose territorial aggrandizement.

(4) To vigorously suppress within our own boundaries all persons and propaganda seeking to overthrow by force government existing by will of the people.

(5) That the financial policies of the Allied governments must have as their aim the stability of exchange and the resumption of international commerce, and we recommend the suspension of trade relations with countries maintaining armies organized for aggressive purposes.

(6) In view of the distorted political reports tending to unbalance the public mind, we recommend that there shall be established a news disseminating bureau with representatives in every member country; that this agency shall receive the official sanction of the governments of the respective countries; that it shall collect and issue news designed to offset destructive and inflammatory propaganda put out by the proponents of bolshevism with the intent to change other forms of government, this without in any way censoring or restricting the freedom of the press.

(7) That an international court be established to outlaw war.

(8) To proceed as rapidly as conditions permit and when the

decrees of such court become operative (except for machinery necessary to maintain them and the minimum police forces) to entirely disarm and disband our land, sea and air forces and destroy the implements of warfare.

The Fourteenth of June

There are those who believe the idea of war will be hard to kill because, however terrible and mechanical and impersonal wars may become, what with bomb-laden airplanes piloted by wireless and death rays conveying silent annihilation, it will still be impossible to destroy utterly the romantic element. Some spiritual descendant of Richard Coeur de Lion, some many-times-great-grandson of the Chevalier Bayard, will fare forth to harry the wireless-directed bomber; some rifle-toting doughboy (when will war ever be so calculated and scientific that it can be fought without infantry?) will crawl in the dark of the moon to the lair of the death-ray and come to grips with the engineer, perhaps bringing him home in triumph.

The World War itself only went part of the way toward eliminating the element of romance. Death rained from the skies, and men on both sides died from missiles sent from guns a score of miles away, and death can hardly come more impersonally than that. But when the barrage had rolled ahead there was a flesh-and-blood enemy to come to grips with. Every major offensive was only a thousand skirmishes directed to one end; individual fighters could and did lead forlorn hopes, save precious positions, gain essential ground in desperate flashes of courage.

VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

The Veterans of Foreign Wars was organized in the United States in 1899. The first local post was established in 1920. At present there are about 950 members of the local chapters. "The objects of the Association are fraternal, patriotic, historical and educational; to preserve and strengthen comradeship among its members; to assist worthy comrades; to perpetuate the memory and history of our dead, and to assist their widows and orphans; and maintain true allegiance to the government of the United States of America, and fidelity to its constitution and laws; to foster true patriotism; to maintain and extend the institutions of American freedom; and to preserve and defend the United States from all her enemies, whomsoever."

Persons who have seen active service in the military activities of the United States on foreign soil or in foreign waters are eligible to membership. Much of the financial support of the organization comes from the sale of "Buddy Poppies" which are sold on or before Decoration Day. (Disabled soldiers make the poppies.)

This organization assists ex-soldiers in getting their bonuses and compensations adjusted. In some instances the organization gives assistance to the widows and orphans of veterans. The V. F. W. has established a national home in Michigan for the care of veterans and the wives and orphans of veterans.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars claims the honor of having circulated the first petitions for the establishment of the Memorial Hall in Kansas City, Kansas. (The National Headquarters of the V. F. W. is located in the Memorial Hall.) This organization also took an active part in getting "The Kansas City Kansan" established, which has been a great asset to the city. The local chapters have

also participated in the naturalization exercises of foreigners. When patriotic parades are held circulars on flag etiquette are distributed thru this organization. A circular entitled "Your Duty to the Flag," recently distributed, says, "When the flag passes, stand up, remove your hat, if in civilian clothes. Salute, if in uniform."

Meetings of this organization are held semi-monthly and are chiefly ritualistic.

The Veterans of Foreign Wars publish a monthly magazine which is sent to all members of the organization. Following are some extracts taken from copies of the magazine which will serve to illustrate the general atmosphere of "Foreign Service," the name of the publication.

The Pacifists

(Apologies to Rudyard Kipling)

Editor's Note: This doesn't apply to ALL the women's organizations, by any means, but to those whose activities are open to question.

"What are the women workin' for?" said Files-on-Parade.

"To throw you out, to throw you out," the Color-Sergeant said.

"What makes you look so white, so white?" said Files-on-Parade.

"I'm dreadin' what I've got to see," the Color-Sergeant said.

For they're breakin' up the Army, they are smashin' it, they say,

The Navy, too, they're after, they'd abolish it today,
They'd scrap our ships, 'planes, submarines, and throw them all away,

For they're breakin' up the country they were born in.

"What makes the women work so hard?" said Files-on-Parade.

"They're Pacifists, they're Pacifists," the Color-Sergeant said.

"What makes that front line look so proud?" said Files-on-Parade.

"They're in the sun, they're in the sun," the Color-Sergeant said.

They're workin' hard for glory, but when all is said and done,
They've swapped their flag for prestige, for their place there
in the sun.

They are breakin' up the country they were born in.

"What's that so black agin the sun?" said Files-on-Parade.

"It's women fightin' hard for life," the Color-Sergeant said.

"What's that that whimpers overhead?" said Files-on-Parade.

"It's women's souls that's passin' now," the Color-Sergeant said.

For they'd broken up the Army, they had smashed it left and
right,

The Navy and the Air Force they'd abolished overnight,

Made cowards of our young men, there was no one who would fight

And an alien's took the country we were born in.

Ellen Block

The Editor has been requested to reprint a few lines from the article written by the Executive Secretary of the Department of Michigan and printed in our April issue. These remarks may fit other comrades, or even a few Posts. If you have a knocker, educate him, making the education fit the case. All ex-service men know an infinite number of methods of education. Then put them to work.

Here is the paragraph: "Someone recently asked Dr. Candler, 'How he handled the Bolshevicks in his outfit?' He replied, 'We

educate them and make Christians out of them.' If we find a comrade who is continually finding fault with the organization and unjustly criticising his officers, we paint him with iodine and mark him duty. That never fails to cure him."

Non-Military Activities of the Army

Much as our anti-preparedness and pacifist friends rave at the waste and expense of our army and navy our total bill for a nation of our size, and the protection it gives against foreign attack with the attendant disruption of business, loss of property and human lives is relatively small. In fact in a year we spend three times as much for chewing gum and candy as we spend for military preparedness. For sodas and confections we spend three times as much; for tobacco, four times; for perfumery, jewelry and other items of adornment more than three times. In other words this national defense which appears costly really costs us one fourteenth of what we spend for these mild vices and amusements. And it becomes insignificant when we include the cost of joy rides, theatre parties and our other amusements and sports.

Foreign Service

Again we benefit greatly in our peace time activities through the experiments conducted by our army and naval agencies, and use them directly to wonderful advantage in civilian activities, both governmental and private.

The first long distance radio communication of the world was on August 6, 1904, when radio communication was established between Nome and St. Michael, Alaska, a distance of over 100 miles.

The successful operation of these two plants was due to the inventions and experiments of Capt. L. D. Wildman, S. C., and these stations were the first in the world to handle business regularly over such a distance.

In developing radio the Army has been a pioneer. The invention by an Army officer of a loop which superceded the outside antenna and which led the way to a radio compass has made it possible to utilize the telephone, telegraph and even power lines for sending private messages, broadcasting or receiving.

Even the Weather Bureau was established and developed by the army. It was conducted by the Signal Corps until October, 1904, when it was transferred to the Department of Agriculture.

The Army has also been one of the leading pioneers in the development of rapid communication by means of the telegraph. The telegraph systems of the United States had a very rapid growth just after the Civil War largely because of the work of the Army Signal Corps had done for war use. As late as 1877 the Signal Corps was handling in the South more than 3,000 miles of telegraph lines which provided the nucleus for the systems now used in that section. At the present time the Signal Corps operates about 400 telephone systems.

In October, 1904, the Signal Corps completed the telegraph and telephone systems in Alaska. They now are composed of 1,403 miles of land lines, 2,524 miles of submarine cable and 107 wireless stations.

Governor Alcott of Oregon, on August 1, 1919, asked the assistance of the U. S. Army in the prevention of forest fires. A similar request came from California. Establishing its bases at strategic points, the Army aviators used 17 planes for this

fire patrol work and by December 31 had flown 2,872 hours, covering 235,724 miles and were instrumental in discovering and putting out 570 fires that would have reduced thousands of acres of timber to ashes.

Much more information along these lines is contained in the Army Almanac to which we are indebted for information in this article.

The following report on the V. F. W. Essay Contest will illustrate somewhat the influence of this organization on the school children.

V. F. W. Essay Contest

Captain Lawson, our genial Adjutant General, at the invitation of Miss C. R. Schreiber, supervisor of English in the Central School, Kansas City, Kansas, recently gave a "talk" to the 6th, 7th and 8th grades on our organization, its foundation, development and aims. Owing to the interest shown by the pupils, Miss Schreiber gave them that subject for one of their exercises in essay writing. Several of the teachers passed on the essays, and by process of elimination chose the best nine, which were sent to Headquarters. Here a committee selected the following essays for first and second prize.

The Veterans of Our Country

First Prize

War is cruel, yet we admire and love the heroes who have risked their lives for their country. Many of these brave men have returned from battle broken in body and spirit, many have lost their fortunes and means of livelihood. How are they to regain what they have lost? The Veterans of Foreign Wars, a

nation wide organization, is trying to find a way to help these men.

Irving Hale, an ex-soldier, twenty-six years ago started by bringing together a few veterans of the Spanish American War, what was in truth the parent of the organization today. Since then it has merged with other similar groups and formed the Veterans of Foreign Wars, whose headquarters is located in Kansas City, Kansas, in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Memorial Building. Its many Posts with its one hundred twenty thousand members cover the United States and reach into foreign lands.

The policy of one flag, one country, and one language for all is endorsed by the Veterans of Foreign Wars. It is doing a great work to educate our foreign population in citizenship. Those children of our own land made fatherless by war are being helped, through its efforts, to obtain an education that might otherwise be denied them.

Its members are intensely loyal to one another and are making every effort to assist all sick and helpless brothers and their families. It has been given a large tract of land and buildings in Michigan, where they are building a colony for its needy members to make their home.

The greatest work of all is the fostering of real patriotism, not only among its own members, but in the country at large where the spirit of indifference is all too prevalent.

We as a nation must never forget our duty to our flag and country, and to these men who have risked their lives in its protection we owe a great debt of gratitude. And may this organization live and grow in size and power for good until its influence is felt by all.

A Valuable Organization

Second Prize

To the soldiers who sacrificed their lives for our country, we owe a great debt. It is the only debt a nation cannot repay.

"A debt we ne'er can repay

To them is justly due

And to the nations latest day

Our children's children still shall say

'They died for me and you.'"

An organization called the "Veterans of Foreign Wars" is making an effort to repay the soldiers by taking care of some of the widows and homeless children who are left alone in the world. This organization is made up of men who have been in foreign service, fought on foreign land and soil and have had honorable discharge from the army.

The American Veterans of Foreign Service was the first name given to this organization. It was named at Columbus, Ohio, September 23, 1899. Its growth and development is interesting, having undergone several changes. At the close of each foreign war the organization chose a new name. In 1913 it amalgamated with another society and the name was changed to the name it now has, "The Veterans of Foreign Wars." When the World War broke out it had grown to be such an effective organization that many men went overseas to fight for Old Glory as they had done many times before.

Education plays a great part in our lives. The Veterans of Foreign Wars are trying to make every possible effort to encourage education among the people. They distribute pamphlets, magazines and selections to the people telling them of the origin of their

organization and what they stand for. They also send speakers to different organizations and institutions in the different cities telling them of the work they do. The boys and girls of Central School were indeed very fortunate to hear the thrilling talk that Captain Henry G. Lawson gave on the "Veterans of Foreign Wars." In his speech he told the children that their aims were to acquaint Americans with the history of their country, to encourage education, fraternal comradeship and loyalty to the United States.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

This organization has a membership of about 100. Meetings are held monthly. The attendance varies from 35 to 75, depending on the nature of the program, and whether or not refreshments are served. The annual membership dues in the organization are three dollars and twenty-five cents. A part of this money is spent in securing markers of historical spots. Membership in the organization is restricted to those whose ancestors served in the Army during the American Revolution.

During the current year the following topics have been discussed: Colonial Times; The Quakers in the Revolution; Preservation of historical spots and relics. The organization has an annual George Washington party. So far as the investigator was able to determine very little has been done by this organization in Kansas City that would be classed as social science education. The members interviewed felt that most of the members were more interested in the social times afforded by the organization than in an educational program.

DAUGHTERS OF 1812

This organization has a membership of twenty-five. The average attendance at the meetings, which are held monthly, is twelve. The chief purpose of the organization is to perpetuate the memory of the heroes of the War of 1812. The dues are two dollars and twenty-five cents a year. This money is divided among the local, state and national organizations. One hundred dollars of the local fund was given to the Roosevelt Memorial.

During the past year the programs of the organization have centered around the Constitution of the United States. No books have been used in connection with the study. Two years ago topics pertaining to the War of 1812 were used as a basis of the monthly discussions. Among these was the origin of "The Star Spangled Banner."

Criticism of Patriotic Organizations

The investigator found very little in the program of the patriotic organizations which could be classified as social science education. It is manifest that much effort is put forth in an endeavor to secure "respect for the flag." While the investigator does not in any way disparage the idea of respect for the flag he questions if this method of trying to secure patriotism is effective. He is inclined to the view that "Flag waving patriotism is the lowest type of patriotism," and that true patriotism can only be secured by making the country such that the citizenship will honor and respect its institutions for the service which they render. If the institutions are what they should be and our industrial and social system fair and just, there will be little question as to the loyalty of the citizenship

to the country. Our citizenship has passed the point where they are looking for signs or symbols, but are looking to the realities of life. Therefore, if we are to have a patriotic citizenship we must make such adjustments as are necessary to satisfy the needs of our citizens. The investigator believes that better results would be obtained if the patriotic organizations were to spend more effort and money in an endeavor to promote a system of social science education which would result in the bringing about of such adjustments that we would have to take little thought about respect for the flag.

STATISTICAL DATA
ON
MAGAZINE READING
USE OF THE LIBRARY
AND
QUESTIONNAIRE SUBMITTED TO VOTERS
SECTION V

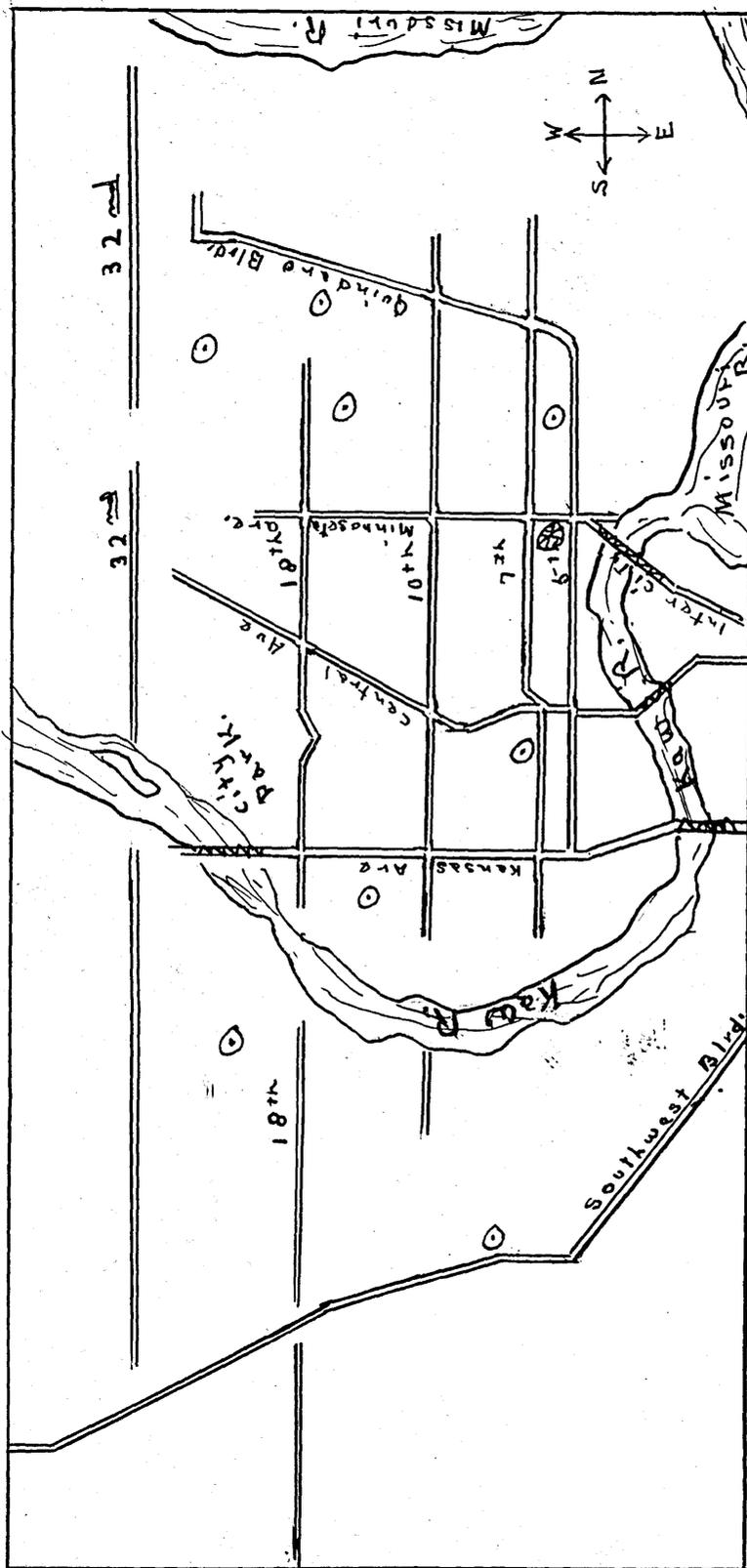
MAGAZINES READ IN KANSAS CITY

In order to determine the amount of reading which people of this community do that may have some bearing upon social, economic and political subjects, letters were written to the publishers of leading magazines to ascertain how many of each kind circulated in this community. The following table contains the nearest possible count obtainable:

Saturday Evening Post	3,065
Century	600
Atlantic Monthly	200
World's Work	339
Outlook (Total for Kansas 1750)	100
Current History N. Y. Times (In the K. C. district)	300
Nation	150
American (Kansas City, Mo. 19,390)	2,484
Independent	4
Literary Digest	799
New Republic	15
Living Age	1
The Survey	11

Note: Some publishers did not reply to the inquiry made of them on this matter.

Map Showing the Location of Main and Branch Libraries in Kansas City.



Main Library ⊗

Branch Libraries ○

LIBRARY

About thirty years ago The City Federation of Women's Clubs was organized in the city. One of the purposes of this organization was to get a public library established. Many devices were used to obtain money to buy books. The clubs worked faithfully with a certain degree of success until in time the library was turned over to the Board of Education by the Library Association. That body was composed of club members and interested citizens co-operating with the Board of Education. The main library building in Kansas City, Kansas was built by Andrew Carnegie as was also the library building in the Argentine district. (Built before Argentine was annexed to Kansas City, Kansas.) The main library has eight branches. The accompanying map shows the location of the main library and each of the branches. Two of the branch libraries are open only two days per week.

Use Made of the Library

The following statistics taken from the annual report of the city librarian for 1924 will show the extent of the library facilities of Kansas City, Kansas, and the extent to which they are used.

Number of bound volumes in the Libraries Dec. 31, 1924	45,851
Total circulation in 1924	225,090
" " " 1923	<u>204,136</u>
Gain during the year	20,954
Books circulating from Main Building:	
Adult	75,429
Junior	48,748

(Separate records for juniors and adults are not kept at the branch libraries.)

Number of persons holding cards:	
Adults	7,458
Juniors	<u>7,096</u>
Total	14,554

The following table shows the monthly circulation for each month of 1924 and the percentage of the circulation that was fiction:

Month	Circulation	Percent of Fiction
January	23,624	78
February	23,879	80
March	25,254	80
April	21,307	80
May	17,204	80
June	14,165	85
July	15,006	84
August	13,797	86
September	12,748	79
October	18,066	77
November	20,285	79
December	<u>19,737</u>	80
	225,090	

The average monthly circulation was 18,757. The average monthly percentage of fiction was 80 $\frac{2}{3}$.

It will be noted that more books are circulated in the winter months and also that the percentage of non-fiction books is higher in the winter. This is due in part to the fact that school is in session during the winter and students check out books, a large portion of which are non-fiction.

The average number of books circulated per capita for 1924 was 2.2. The number of non-fiction books circulated per capita in the same year was 0.44.

Comparison With Other Cities of Kansas

City	Pop. in 1920	Percentage Comparison	No. of Fiction Books	Non-Fiction	Total
Kansas City	101,177	100			45,841
Wichita	72,217	71			40,342
Topeka	50,022	49	12,000	25,000	37,000
Hutchinson	23,298	23	6,763	15,734	22,517
Leavenworth	16,912	16			31,942
Atchison	12,630	12	3,000	11,000	14,000

	Percentage of circulation that is fiction	Number of Adults holding cards	Books loaned to adults the past year	Amount spent for new books annually
Kansas City	80	7,274	137,304	\$5,000
Wichita	68	24,206	232,024	8,000
Topeka	50	10,000	81,577	2,864
Hutchinson	76	10,082	73,619	3,600
Leavenworth	80	5,490(total)	108,000(total)	1,800
Atchison	70	400	24,744(total)	600

	Number of Library books per capita population	Amount spent per capita for new books
Atchison	1.1	\$0.04
Wichita	0.54	.11
Leavenworth	1.8	.10
Topeka	0.73	.05
Hutchinson	0.96	.15
Kansas City	0.45	.04

Note: The State Library is located at Topeka and is used by the people of the city; so the data given here do not fully cover the whole library facilities, use and costs for the citizens of Topeka.

Circulating Magazines

About two years ago the library established a Circulating Magazine Department. The current magazines are bound in paper covers and are checked out to patrons for one week. Below is the librarian's report on the magazines circulated during the first seven months of this year.

Public Library, Kansas City, Kansas

Circulating Magazines

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Total
American	3	3	1	3	4	4	5	23
Bookman	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	4
Century	2	3	0	4	4	1	2	16
Cosmopolitan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garden Magazine	0	0	0	1	2	1	2	6
Good Housekeeping	4	1	2	7	6	3	4	27
Harpers	5	0	4	4	4	2	3	22
National Geographic	3	3	2	6	4	2	4	24
Popular Mechanics	2	1	2	6	2	1	1	15
Review of Reviews	2	0	1	4	3	1	2	13
Scribners	0	1	0	5	2	3	3	14
Worlds Work	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>13</u>
	22	13	15	47	34	18	29	178

Questionnaire Summary

In order to obtain some index as to the soundness and accuracy of the opinions of adults concerning some of the leading questions which have been up for consideration before the electorate in recent years the accompanying questionnaire, worked out by Professor Seba Eldridge of the Sociology Department of Kansas University, was submitted to 655 voters in Kansas City, Kansas.

It is the contention of the investigator that, in order to have cast an intelligent ballot in many of the elections in recent years, the voter must have been well informed on such questions as the League of Nations, the tariffs and the Industrial Court. Unless the voter has been informed on these topics his vote is just as likely as not to have been cast on the side that was opposed to his best interests.

The voters were grouped first according to the amount of education they had. In making this comparison the voters were divided into six groups as follows: Finished college; completed one to three years of college; finished high school; completed from one to three years of high school; completed the eighth grade; less than an eighth grade; an eighth grade education plus some business or professional training such as pharmacy, law, business college, theology, nurses' training, etc. The second grouping was made according to occupation; the third according to age; the fourth according to reading done; the fifth according to sex.

In reckoning the score on the questionnaire the seventh and eighth statements were not considered in order to have an equal number of false and true statements. (This procedure was necessary on account of the fact that an error was made in getting six false and only four true statements relative to the League of Nations.)

The voters interviewed were asked to mark those statements which they thought were true with a plus mark and the false statements with a minus.

The score of each voter was obtained by subtracting the number of correct answers from twenty-eight, the total number of statements considered. This was done in order to eliminate the possibility of getting the answer correct thru mere chance. According to this method of grading it will be observed that the lowest score is the best score. It will, therefore, be noted that the highest possible score will be zero according to this method of computation.

Biographical Data Concerning Voter Interviewed

- 1. Name of Voter.....
(omit if requested)
- 2. Sex.....
- 3. Year of Birth.....
(omit if requested)
- 4. State of legal residence.....
- 5. State of birth (if born in U. S.).....
- 6. Country of birth (if not born in U. S.).....
- 7. Political party for which the voter votes most frequently.....
- 8. Principal occupation for past five years.....
- 9. Check (✓) below schools of the several kinds attended and the number of years or grades completed in each:

<i>Kind of School</i>	<i>Number of Grades or Years Completed</i>
Elementary School
High School
College (undergraduate)
Graduate School
Professional or other school for vocational training

NOTE If one or more schools attended were not organized according to grades or years, estimate the rank of such school or schools, and grade or year completed in each, according to prevailing standards of schools so organized; and record such instruction in the proper place above. Give the full-time equivalent of any part-time instruction taken by the voter, recording this under the proper heading above.

- 10. Number of daily newspapers read by the voter.. ..
- 11. Magazines and periodicals read regularly (give names of below)

- 12. Is (or was) father an American citizen?.....
- 13. Party for which father has voted most frequently (if any American citizen).....
- 14. State in which father was born (if born in U. S.)
- 15. Country in which father was born (if not born in U. S.).....
- 16. Principal occupation of father.....

Name of field worker who interviewed voter.....

Date of interview.....

SOCIOLOGICAL STUDIES IN POLITICS

University of Kansas

Information regarding voters interviewed will be held strictly confidential.

Opinions on Selected Public Questions

NOTE: Opinions differ as to the truth or falsity of the following statements. The voter is asked to put a + (plus) sign before all statements that he considers true, or more true than false; and a - (minus) sign before all statements that he considers false, or more false than true. All statements should be marked with a plus or minus sign, as the case may be.

The League of Nations

- ..1. We are taking part in many activities of the League of Nations without belonging to it, and therefore sharing to a great extent in its benefits.
- ..2. Washington's warning against entangling alliances with European nations means that we should not now enter the League of Nations.
- ..3. Entrance into the League of Nations would be disloyalty to the Constitution, since the Constitution gives Congress alone the right to declare war.
- ..4. The distance of the United States from Europe does not in itself make it possible for us to keep out of European disputes.
- ..5. Giving the League of Nations any control over our foreign affairs would be contrary to the principles of self-government.
- ..6. The League of Nations has already proved its ability to settle disputes between countries that belong to it, and to perform other valuable services for its members.
- ..7. It is our duty to join the League of Nations because one of our own Presidents took the lead in establishing it.
- ..8. Our entrance into the League of Nations would mean giving up the Monroe Doctrine.
- ..9. Differences in race, language and customs of the various countries of the world will make the development of an efficient League of Nations difficult.
- ..10. The United States has enough to do in attending to its own affairs, and should not therefore mix in the affairs of European countries.

The Tariff

- ..11. A high tariff is not necessary to the continued prosperity of American industry.
- ..12. A protective tariff increases the cost of living.
- ..13. Tariff laws in the past have been framed to promote the welfare of the farmer and wage-earner equally with that of the manufacturer.
- ..14. A protective tariff is not necessary to the development of new industries in the United States.
- ..15. England's prosperity under free-trade proves that a protective tariff is not beneficial to the United States.
- ..16. It is impossible for Congress to handle tariff questions in a way that is just to all concerned.
- ..17. The industrial development of the United States has been due mainly to our protective tariff.
- ..18. This country has always been more prosperous when high tariff rates were in force.
- ..19. If we had followed a free-trade policy in the past, few if any trusts would have developed in this country.
- ..20. High tariffs are one cause of unfriendly feeling between countries.

Compulsory Arbitration of Industrial Disputes

- ..21. The wage earner has been compelled to use the strike to better his condition, and largely because the state has not afforded him needed protection.
- ..22. Most of the attempts at compulsory arbitration in this country have proved unsuccessful.
- ..23. Compulsory arbitration would practically prevent the peaceful settlement of labor disputes by the parties directly concerned.
- ..24. Compulsory arbitration in Australia and New Zealand has not done away with serious disputes between employers and employees in those countries.
- ..25. Practically none of the efforts made thus far by employers and employees to settle their differences peaceably have proved successful.
- ..26. American courts have not on the whole been as fair to the wage earner as to the employer.
- ..27. The injunction in labor disputes can be used more effectively by the employer than by the employee.
- ..28. The continual disputes between capital and labor show that some sort of compulsory arbitration is desirable.
- ..29. Labor leaders and agitators are responsible for most of the trouble between employers and employees.
- ..30. Organized labor's opposition to compulsory arbitration shows that it is not concerned in the welfare of the public.

RATINGS

ACCORDING TO EDUCATION:

	Number Investigated	Score obtained subtracting the no. of correct answers from 28	Number correct out of twenty-eight
Finished College	52	12.0	16.0
a. Teachers	25	9.9	16.1
b. Others	27	14.0	14.
One to three years of college	55	13.6	14.4
Finished high school	89	14.8	13.2
One to three years of high school	118	13.3	14.7
Eighth grade or less	283	13.5	14.5
Eighth grade or less plus business or professional training (Twenty-five refused to state amount of education)	33	13.4	14.6

ACCORDING TO BUSINESS, TRADES,

PROFESSIONS? OCCUPATIONS:

Business and professional women	46	11.6	16.4
a. Teachers (Female)	18	10.8	17.2
Professional men	58	13.0	15.
a. Teachers (Male)	22	10.8	17.2
b. Ministers	7	12.0	16.
c. Lawyers	10	13.5	14.5
d. Doctors	12	15.0	13.
Clerks (Male)	52	13.6	14.4
Students	11	12.9	15.1
Barbers	4	11.5	16.5
Farmers	15	13.5	14.5
Housewives	96	13.5	14.5
Common Laborers	77	13.2	14.8
Fire- Railroad Men (Engineers, men, etc.)	18	13.5	14.5
Building Trades (Carpenters, etc.)	34	13.6	14.4

RATINGS

ACCORDING TO BUSINESSES, TRADES, OCCUPATIONS:	Number Investi- gated	Score obtained subtracting the no. of correct answers from 28	Number cor- rect out of twenty-eight
Salesmen	48	14.5	13.5
Business men including mer- chants, coal dealers, super- intendents of mfg. plants, bankers, realstate, etc.	121	14.8	13.2
Mechanics	45	15.0	13.
Unclassified or refused to give occupation	30	15.5	12.5
ACCORDING TO AGE:			
Thirty-five years and under	206	14.4	13.6
Between thirty-five and fifty	272	13.6	14.4
Over fifty	107	13.4	14.6
Seventy refused to give age.			
ACCORDING TO READING DONE:			
Those who read one or more magazines such as the Literary Digest, Review of Reviews, World's Work, etc.	182	13.0	15.
Read story magazines such as the American, Atlantic Monthly, Cosmopolitan, Saturday Evening Post, Collier's	143	13.8	14.2
Do not read magazines	246	14.0	14.
Ten persons reported reading such magazines as the Nation, Survey, New Republic	110	9.2	18.8
ACCORDING TO SEX:			
Male	513	13.5	14.5
Female	142	12.6	15.4
Average for all interviewed	655	13.4	14.6
Foreign Born	27	13.3	14.7

In order to determine the probable influence of the parent in determining the political party to which the voter belonged the following data were compiled from the questionnaire.

Republicans whose fathers were Republicans	278
Democrats whose fathers were Democrats	<u>138</u>
Number voting same ticket as father	416
Republicans whose fathers were Democrats	60
Democrats whose fathers were Republicans	41
Independents whose fathers were members of other political parties	<u>56</u>
	157
Percent voting the same ticket as father	72.6

Of the 655 persons interviewed 573 gave their political affiliations. Of this number 416 voted the same ticket as the father. By the law of chance one-half of this number would vote as the parents voted, assuming that the choice open to the voter is restricted to the Democratic and Republican parties. Therefore, in order to determine what effect parental influence actually had in deciding a voter's choice of political party we assume that one-half of the 573 voters interviewed would have voted as the parents by mere chance. Subtracting 287 (one-half of 573) from 416 we get 129, the number representing the influence of parents' politics on the voters' political affiliations. Dividing the total number of voters, 573 into 129 we get 22.5%, which is the proportion of voters whose political affiliations may be said to have been determined by parental influence.

It is significant to note that the margin between the voters who have college educations and those who have only an eighth grade

education or less is small. This seems to indicate that our educational system as organized at the present time is not doing as much as it should in the way of civic education. The civic judgments of persons who have completed even a high school course should by all means be superior to that of persons who have only an eighth grade education but the summary of the questionnaires shows that those who finished high school answered only 13.2 questions correctly while the score of those who had only an eighth grade education, or less, scored 14.5.

Another item of interest is the fact that persons over fifty made a higher score than those who were thirty-five and under. This would seem to bear out the contention of some recent writers on political topics that the present generation does not give the attention to government that their forefathers did. This is accounted for by the fact that there are so many more things to interest and occupy the leisure time of the people in this age. Since it is admitted that we have more leisure time than did the people of the older generation it is regrettable to find that we are not using some of this time for civic enlightenment.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

SECTION VI

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Robert M. Lovett writing on "Education" says, "It is recognized today that progress in natural science has far outrun that in politics, social life, culture--therein lies the tragedy of the world." This seems to be true especially of an industrial community such as this study deals with. While science has made it possible for people to have more leisure time it seems doubtful if much of the leisure time which has been made available is used in securing information along lines essential to the development of a more efficient government. Along with the products of science which have made more civic education possible have come other products from the same source which consume this time without advancing the people in the science of government. While the movie, radio, automobile, daily newspaper and other products of this scientific age are capable of doing much which would be of great service in developing a better informed citizenship, so far they have not been utilized very extensively in that direction. People are more inclined to use these instruments as means of entertainment. Such is a legitimate use, yet the claims of citizenship on our leisure time are of primary importance.

Newspapers constitute one of the main sources of information on which the civic judgments of the community rests, in the opinion of the investigator. The three metropolitan newspapers of the vicinity report the following daily circulation in Kansas City, Kansas: Kansas City Kansan, 23,000; Kansas City Star, 25,000; Journal-Post, 20,000; making a total daily circulation of approximately 68,000. (All of the reports are in all probability padded for advertising purposes but they are the closest estimates that can be obtained.) The present population is about 120,000. Assuming an average of

four persons to a family this would give two and two tenths papers to each family.

Since the newspapers play such an important role in the formation of public opinion it is unfortunate for this community that all three papers are controlled by persons of the same political faith.

Not only in matters pertaining strictly to the affairs of government does the press fail to give all the information necessary to the forming of correct judgments but also in regard to industrial affairs. During the past five years there have been two major strikes in Kansas City, Kansas--meat packers and railroad shopmen. The newspapers were especially unfair to the shopmen, printing, as a rule, only such information as was of advantage to the corporations.

Stories which were absolutely unfounded of depredations by railroad men were published, thus prejudicing the public against the cause of the workers. The story of trainmen abandoning their trains in the desert and leaving the people to suffer from thirst and hunger is typical of propaganda which was put out to prejudice the public. It is significant to note that the issues of the papers which carried such false stories contained large advertisements of the railroad companies asking for help to fill the places of the strikers.

Last winter when the legislature was considering the matter of compulsory liability insurance for automobile drivers, one of the papers which circulates extensively in the community came out strongly for the plan but stated emphatically that the insurance "must be administered in the good American way" i.e. thru private insurance agencies and not by the state.

The following editorial is typical of the economic arguments contained in the newspapers.

Straw Hats and the Tariff

The subject of protective tariff is so frazzled from long chewing at both ends that it is classified by most Americans as a joke. But the annual introduction of straw hats this week causes the annual kick about the price. One protester submits figures which, curiously, not only prove the fallacy of the writer's own contention but proves the opposite of his attack on the tariff schedule.

Writing to "Labor," T. P. Crumley, of Minoka, Idaho, calls attention to the fact that a straw hat bought in Italy at 69.2 cents, transported to the United States at a cost of 11 cents, and paying a duty of 27.6 cents, a total of \$1.078, retails at \$4; that a straw hat bought in England at \$1.75, transported at a cost of 13½ cents and paying a duty of 70 cents retails at \$7. He then asks: "Will you kindly explain the benefit of the tariff to the consumer in this country under these figures?"

What Mr. Crumley has proved is that removing the tariff and enabling the importer to buy a cheap labor product abroad would not help the consumer, while it would certainly expose the American producer to destructive competition. How much less than \$4 would an Italian hat sell to the American consumer if the 27.6 cent tariff were taken off? How much cheaper would the \$7 English-made hat be at retail if the 70 cent tariff were taken off? If it is the tariff that boosts the price the Italian hat would sell for \$1.50 and the English hat for \$3. This is the assumption upon which anti-protectionists base their arguments. It does not work out on the price tags at the haberdashery.

While the point of the editor is well taken that the tariff in this case was not wholly responsible for the price paid for hats

it is not a conclusive argument for the protective tariff as he seems to interpret it. Furthermore he does not indicate, as he might well have done, that in this instance monopoly and price fixing, a greater evil than a high tariff, was probably responsible for the high price. The conclusion which the editor evidently wants the reader to reach is that a protective tariff is a good thing.

Of course it would be unfair to charge that the newspapers are always guilty of misinforming the people on civic questions. It is generally such questions as affect the financial interest of an influential group that receive inadequate treatment in the papers. Some of the information on social subjects given out by the newspapers is scientifically sound. The lamentable thing about the whole matter is that more scientifically correct material is not published in the papers since the people are so dependent upon them for information on which to base civic judgments.

Some of the magazines are subject to the same indictments as the newspapers. The ratings on the questionnaire previously indicated show that those who read magazines of the standard informational type rank higher in civic judgments than those who do not read magazines. It is possible, however, that those who read magazines have more intelligence, so that the reading matter contained in the magazines would not be the only explanation for the high rating. Even admitting that the magazines are a good source of information on social science questions we have to consider the price of the magazine to the reader, which is prohibitive for a great number of people in an industrial city who make barely enough on which to exist. It is this class of people who are especially in need of training which will enable them to understand their problems as citizens of a democracy and as workers in a capitalistic industry.

While the investigation concerning the number of magazines read in the city that give social science information is not complete, owing to the fact that the number of copies of a few standard magazines which circulate in the community could not be obtained, it seems fair to conclude that the amount of reading of the standard magazines is negligible.

In his investigation the author found very little in the program of the various clubs and associations which was of an educational nature notwithstanding the fact that many of the organizations have as one of their purposes the educational advancement of its membership. The social, commercial and benevolent activities of the clubs seem to overshadow the educational functions, with few exceptions. It seems fair to conclude that participation in the vast majority of the organizations of the community adds nothing to an individual's information in the field of social science.

In comparison with other first class cities of Kansas covered in the library survey, it will be seen that Kansas City made a very poor showing. Wichita with a population only 71 percent of that of Kansas City, in 1920, has 24,206 adults holding library cards as against Kansas City's 7,274. (Adults in the library vernacular are persons over 14 years.) In 1924, 232,024 books were loaned to adults in Wichita (68 percent being fiction) as against 137,304 loaned to adults in Kansas City, eighty percent of which were fiction. In comparison with Wichita, the second city in size in the state, it would seem that the citizenship of Kansas City is not so much inclined to read books.

In summarizing this investigation the author is forced to conclude that little is being accomplished in the nature of adult social science education in Kansas City, Kansas. And on the basis of the results obtained in the investigation thru the questionnaires return-

ed by voters he is of the opinion that the great masses of citizens are not well informed concerning the issues involved in recent political campaigns in this country. The summary of the questionnaires given above shows that the actual average score of the general population was minus six tenths (-0.6). (Note: By mere chance 14 of the statements would have been marked correctly. The average number marked correctly was 13.4. Therefore the score was actually -0.6)

This profound ignorance of the voters on matters of vital importance to the social order augers ill for the welfare of Democracy. One might logically think that since we have invested such great sums in education in recent years that the results should be more manifest since we are want to say much about educating the young people so they will be better citizens. One might reasonably believe that since reading matter is so cheap people would avail themselves of the opportunity to obtain information concerning things of vital concern to social well being.

On the basis of this investigation it would seem that neither our expanded educational system nor the increasing amount of reading matter which can be secured for a reasonable price are doing much to improve civic judgments. We must conclude, therefore, if the social order is to profit thru these modern facilities some changes must be made in the curriculum of our schools. Inasmuch as people do read a great deal the problem here is to direct their reading into such channels as will result in civic enlightenment. It is significant to note that persons who read such magazines as "The Survey," "The Nation," and "The New Republic" made the highest average score on the questionnaire.

THINGS THAT HAVE BEEN DONE IN OTHER PLACES

Before presenting a plan for the advancement of adult social science education in Kansas City, Kansas, it is advisable that we consider briefly some of the things which have been done in other cities and countries along this line.

It seems that Denmark was the first, perhaps the only, nation to establish anything like a universal system of education for adult workers. Bishop Grundtvig (1783--1872) originated the idea; though it remained for Kristen Kild to bring the People's High School its first practical realization. Grundtvig held that "Our national culture must rest upon the enlightenment of all classes. Our aim must be to provide a liberal education which will make the whole people fit for their work and happy in their situation. The first People's High School was opened in 1844 but the system was not thoroughly apprehended and extended until twenty years later."

The People's High Schools are peasant institutions. They are organized, managed and supported by the peasants. Much of the authority for running the schools is delegated to the teachers. The school principal employs the teachers who are "selected for their ability to impart information. They must have personal magnetism and executive ability."

Among the subjects taught in the High Schools are: Danish History, General History, Natural Science, Constitutional Law and Jurisprudence, Agricultural Economics, Danish and other literature and commercial subjects. "Political ideas of an advanced sort, such as socialism, single tax, proportional representation, the position of women, are subjects of discussion and debate. And the school principal is perfectly free to participate in such movements. In many instances he is looked upon and referred to throughout the

kingdom as the center of some agitation or other."

"The usual age of admission to these schools is eighteen and over and 80 percent of the students are from nineteen to twenty-five years of age. Seven percent are below eighteen, and thirteen percent are above twenty-five. Slightly over one-half of the students, 53 percent, are males. Most of the students are middle-class farmers." Joseph K. Hart who recently made a study of the Denmark schools says that "some 300,000 have passed thru these high schools in the last fifty years--most of these the last twenty, so that it is estimated that about 30 percent of the present adult rural and village population has been, at one time or another, in these schools." Mr. Hart further states "These figures help to explain the cultural interests of the village and the esteem in which the schools are held." These schools are open to men for a five months term each winter, and to women for a somewhat shorter term each summer.

"These schools do not teach lessons out of books. The teachers must be equal to the task of carrying along the educational process without the interposition of books; and the student must be equal to the still greater task--the most important task any student can ever undertake--of becoming reconciled to the use of his own judgment. Students in these schools get no grades, no credits, no standings, no diplomas, no graduations, and no assured job at the end. There are no examinations or tests, at any stage of the course. The students are told when they enter these schools that they will not find anything that, by any stretch of the imagination, they can turn to material gain in the world later on."

"There is, as a rule, no discussion in the lecture rooms, but the students carry on endless discussions amongst themselves and with teachers, singly and in groups. There are books in the library which

anyone may use. But no student is ever permitted to believe that he can substitute works or ideas from books for his own cerebrations, or as substitutes for his own mental growth." (The foregoing quotations are from "The Plastic Years" by Joseph K. Hart in the Survey Graphic for April 1, 1926.)

Frederick C. Howe who investigated the People's High Schools, and at the same time studied the economic, social and political life of Denmark says, "These schools have contributed much of the democracy of Denmark. They have reduced class distinctions. They have trained the farmer to self-confidence. They have aided in making him the power that he is in the state. They have contributed to many economic reforms and have been one of the most important, possibly the most important, agency in promoting efficiency in the country."

About twenty years ago Oxford University began an experiment in workers education in England. Many persons including university professors looked with disfavor upon the movement. It was contended that workers cared little about higher education. Albert Mansbridge writing in the Atlantic Monthly says, "The experience of sixteen years has proved that workers do care for higher education. It is clear that quite ordinary men and women are keenly interested in things that matter, that at least a portion of them can be organized into classes; and that in any ordinary town it is possible to organize a class or classes, for workmen and women scholars which may be regarded as a part of the higher work of a university." A New York paper, commenting on the English schools for workers, said, "We began by accusing Oxford,--we end by excusing ourselves."

The work in Great Britain is conducted under the auspices of an organization known as the Worker's Education Association. The regular course prescribed by the Association covers a period of three years.

There are twenty-four class meetings per year. Each meeting lasts two hours. The first hour is devoted to the lecture by the teacher, the last hour to discussion. Classes are limited to thirty students. Each class has its library made up of the best modern standard books on the subject studied, such as would be used in the university. These books are drawn out and read by the students. The Worker's Education Association sells cheap editions of books to students.

A part of the work in each course consists in writing essays. Topics are assigned by the teacher who usually takes his cue for essay subjects from the class discussions. The essays are read and corrections made. It is said by university teachers that twenty-five percent of these essays are equal to those written by graduates who won first class honors in the final schools of Modern History at Oxford. In the judgment of the Master of Balliol College these classes of workers are of university level.

During the first year of the regular three-year course in worker's education a study of the economic history of Great Britain is made. This deals with the facts of economic life of the country, past and present. Simple concrete material is used, including maps and charts. The second year is devoted to a further analysis of the political, geographic and physical basis of industrial structure. The third year work analyses the operation of the present industrial organization, and includes a study of the economic position of the population and the distribution of wealth.

The teachers of the workers' classes in Great Britain are usually young men who look forward to the time when the working men will have an effective share in the control of the industrial life of the nation. It was Socrates who asked, "How shall a man learn except from one who is his friend?" Undoubtedly one of the cardinal

principles in establishing any system of education which will advance adults in the field of the social sciences is to select teachers who are in hearty sympathy with the cause of those whom they are to instruct.

England and Denmark are not the only foreign countries where efforts have been made to promote a system of education for adults along the line of social science. It is sufficient for this discussion, however, to show that systems of adult social science training have been worked out and have been successful in developing a more enlightened citizenship. We shall now consider some of the things which have been done in the United State.

Perhaps the most dramatic demonstration of the desire of adults to extend their educational training is found in the Kentucky Moonlight Schools. As is the case in most every instance where efforts have been made to promote adult education a teacher, Mrs. Cora Wilson Stewart, was responsible for initiating the movement. At the time she instituted the movement she was county superintendent of schools in Rowan county. To carry on the work she enlisted the help of her teachers who taught in the Moonlight Schools without pay.

About 1200 men and women, mostly illiterates, attended the first school. These people "had all the excuses and barriers which any people might offer--high hills, bridgeless streams, bad roads, weariness from the day's toil, shame of beginning school late." Some of these moonlight students were octogenarians, and it is said that they usually made rapid progress in learning to read and write. This movement has spread into other counties of Kentucky and other southern states.

One of the notable civic results of the moonlight schools was the changed attitude toward the day schools. The people had not taken much interest in the schools. "They just dragged on." After the

evening schools were opened school houses were repaired and interest quickened in the whole educational program.

A new movement which seems to have been gaining ground recently is the Labor College. Sometimes these institutions are initiated by the workers, often from some outside source. As an illustration of what the Labor Colleges are doing, we shall consider the Denver Labor College which was founded by Dr. George Lackland of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The classes meet in the wing of a community church. The faculty is composed of college men, most of them members of the faculty of some regular college. The year's work is divided into two semesters of eight weeks each. The classes meet two nights per week. The subjects pursued are economic history, foreign history, cooperation, economic problems, current events and public speaking.

Under the leadership of Dr. Lackland the Denver Open Forum also has been established. "Every kind of speaker and subject has found expression at this Forum." The foundation principle of the organization is "free speech and open forum." Kenneth Lindsay writing in the Survey says of the Denver Forum, "It has bred a spirit of tolerance and generous outlook on the questions of the day."

Though there are other adult educational institutions which differ slightly from the ones just described, the general principles of all are embodied in these. It is to be understood that the writer has sought to deal mainly with those institutions which foster civic training. Many trade schools for adults exist but they are motivated by the idea of making more money rather than a citizenship better informed on civic questions. On the basis of the experiences of other cities and nations we shall now proceed to consider a program of citizenship training for adults in Kansas City, Kansas.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In presenting plans for the extension of adult social science education in Kansas City we shall consider both a tentative and an ultimate program. This seems advisable for two reasons. First, according to Broacus Mitchell of Johns Hopkins University, who has had experience in adult education, "There is a general apathy of workers toward education. With the exception of a few awakened spirits, you have not only to unbolt the door to them, but persistently and one by one lead them thru it." It seems that our tentative plan must provide chiefly for "the few awakened spirits." The work must be made so attractive and worthwhile to them that they will help to get others interested. Another reason for beginning the work on a small scale is that the type of teachers who can best carry on the special work in adult social science education of workers seems to be limited. Our colleges and universities will need to give attention to the training of men and women to do this special phase of teaching. Such teachers "must be able to express themselves simply and clearly, must be patient and cheerful, have a general knowledge and broad outlook over a variety of subjects and must familiarize themselves and be in sympathy with the life of the students."

On the basis of the foregoing considerations, the investigator recommends that a part of the tentative plan for adult civic education include the use of the present night schools, which are now devoted mostly to the trades and elementary educational activities. It seems that the work of these evening schools might easily be extended by offering courses in social, economic and political problems. Teachers from the high schools or junior college could be found who would measure up fairly well to the qualifications necessary to con-

duct such classes. The work in these classes should be presented in a way which would be especially profitable to the industrial workers. It would be advisable to have the work so arranged as to cover a three or four year period. Such classes should meet once a week for a two hour period. The discussion rather than the lecture should play the most important role in such classes. The teacher would be merely the leader of the discussion group. A specified reading course should constitute a part of the work. Papers should be written if the students so desire, but should not be required.

The second part of the tentative plan should include courses in university extension. Such courses are already given, but teachers are, as a rule, the only ones who enroll in these classes. As a matter of fact little effort has been made to interest others in the extension work. In presenting university extension work to the general population it is likely that the subject matter might have to be presented in a somewhat simpler manner than it is to the classes composed largely of teachers.

The purpose of conducting university extension classes for the general public is that some people, particularly the bourgeoisie, would be attracted to such classes who would not attend the regular night school social science classes. The fact that the name university was attached to the work would be a drawing card. The plan for the conduct of such courses might very well follow the plan which has been used by the universities in Great Britain as previously discussed. Such classes could be held in such school buildings as would best accommodate the class membership.

Finally, as a part of the tentative scheme of adult education it is recommended that a public forum be organized such as the Denver Open Forum already described. The newly completed Memorial Hall

should be opened for such meetings. However, churches, schools and the community buildings such as exist in the Argentine and Armourdale sections of the city might very well be used for this purpose.

The foregoing plans are merely stepping stones to the establishment of a permanent systematic scheme of "Education for All the People, Universal and Lifelong," such a scheme to be supported by taxation and managed chiefly by teachers who are especially trained for this type of teaching. These Folk Schools, as we shall call them, should combine the civic training with cultural studies and social activities. All public school buildings constructed in the future should be so designed that they could be used for adult classes and social activities. Such institutions the author believes will bring about a well informed citizenship which will result in greater social efficiency.

Bibliography

Books:

- Civic Education - Snedden
 Continuation Schools in England - Sadler
 Denmark a Cooperative Democracy - Howe
 Education the Machine and the Worker - Kallen
 Joining in Public Discussion - Sheffield
 Moonlight Schools - Stewart
 The Humanizing of Knowledge - Robinson
 The New State - Mary P. Follett
 University in Overalls - Fitzpatrick
 Workers Education Year Books 1923, 1924.

Magazine Articles and Pamphlets:

- American Labor Movement and Labor Education.
 Samuel Gompers - American Federationist, Sept. 1921.
- Economics in the British Workers' Education Association
 Quarterly Journal of Economics Vol. 34 P. 366-72.
- Education of Adults Thru Public Lectures
 Annals of American Academy Vol. 67. P. 170-181.
- Education of "Adult Working Classes"
 Monthly Labor Review, June 1921
- "Joining in Public Discussion." A Review and a Forecast.
 E. C. Lindeman - The New Republic, Dec. 27, 1922.
- Labor's Demand for Its Own Schools
 James H. Maurer - The Nation, Sept. 20, 1922.
- Reading List of Books on Social and Labor Problems
 F. and R. Anderson - Library Journal, Sept. 12, 1921.
- The City - Robert Park Amer. Jour. Sociology Mar. 1915.
- The Plastic Years - Joseph K. Hart Survey Apr. 1, 1926.
- The Potency of Labor Education - Charles A. Beard.
 American Federationist, July, 1922.

Bibliography-Continued.

The Bryn Mawr Summer School for Women Workers.
Amy Hewes. Survey, Dec.3, 1921.

Workers' Education - Chas. A. Beard
New Republic, Nov.9, 1921.

Workers' Education - Evans Clark. The Nation, Dec.7, 1921.

Workers' Education at Amherst - F. Stacey May
Survey, Sept.16, 1921.

Workers' Education
List of References, Monthly Labor Review, June, 1922.

For additional references see the following headings in the
Readers' Guide: Adult Education, Continuation Schools,
Evening Classes, Labor Colleges, Night Schools, Workers'
Education.