

A SURVEY OF THE ORGANIZATION, PURPOSES, AND
ACTIVITIES OF THE COMMUNITY AGENCIES OF
TERRE HAUTE FOR 1949

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The thesis of Wayne Gormong,
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CHAPTER I

THE PROBLEM AND DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

Each community has within it, agencies that are concerned with the welfare of its members. The people of all communities are aware of the existence of these organizations, but there appears to exist in some instances only casual understanding of their purposes and activities. Many public spirited citizens give unstintingly of their time to make possible functional programs for community betterment. Perhaps, there has been too little coordination of these efforts to render maximum benefit to communities. It may be that some areas of endeavor have been overemphasized while other equally important areas have been slighted. It is possible that groups have set forth aims toward goals of their choosing, yet, a check on projects promoted may indicate that the desired objectives have not been attained.

I. THE PROBLEM

Statement of the problem. It was the purpose of this study (1) to ascertain the types of agencies that were engaged in educative community projects in Terre Haute in 1949; (2) to disclose the number of citizens that were affected by the work of these groups; (3) to present a limited analysis of the financial structures that implemented the functions

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of community organizations; (4) to show the relationship that exists between local and national organizations; and (5) to reveal the types of objectives and projects of community agencies; and (6) to show the degree of correlation that exists between the aims and projects promoted.

Importance of the study. The work of the community agency is an integral part of the life of each community. The public can benefit from a more thorough understanding of the type of work done and the aims and objectives these organizations have. Educators have a limited knowledge of what these agencies are doing. There is a need for greater correlation and integration of school services with available community services. A better informed public as well as a better informed school personnel might assist in an improved relationship between these institutions. During and following World War II, increased emphasis has been placed on the constructive use of leisure time. Recreation has become increasingly important since our highly mechanized civilization requires fewer working hours. Our average life span has increased, resulting in a greater number of people having years of comparative inactivity during the declining years of their lives. The increase in urban population and a corresponding decrease in size of homes has posed a problem of youth activities that we cannot afford to overlook. Returning veterans

find that a complicated society has become even more complicated during their absence. Juvenile delinquency has become a factor so serious that the public conscience can no longer ignore it.

These are a few of the problems that community agencies have been trying to solve. Since these problems have become increasingly acute so recently, community projects have had to increase correspondingly. Since these activities have mushroomed, a check on the overall picture seemed desirable.

II. DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED

This survey encompassed the activities of seventy-five community agencies. In order to facilitate the handling of this number of organizations and to preserve the anonymity of each group, the agencies were arbitrarily grouped into nine classifications. The aims and objectives and the projects promoted were placed under ten headings.

Community agency. A group of people organized with a major purpose of service to the community. Each group may have had other aims and objectives, but a primary part of the work done was the public services offered.

Adult welfare agencies. Various agencies of the community of Terre Haute were primarily concerned with the welfare of adults. A wide range of activities was carried on by

these organizations. Physical, mental, emotional, social, ,
cultural, spiritual, vocational, and economic restoration of
adults was their concern. Civic betterment, vocational guid-
ance, and personnel counseling was a part of the work of these
agencies.

Civic agencies. Promotion of tolerance, charity, so-
cial well being and wholesome community relationships was the
underlying philosophy which inspired the members of these or-
ganizations to associate themselves together for a common pur-
pose. The term civic encompasses all members of a given so-
ciety. An examination of the expressed aims and objectives
of these agencies revealed an influence which penetrated all
strata of community living.

Educational agencies. In order that the physical fa-
cilities, financial means, adequate curricula, efficient man-
agement, properly trained personnel, and effective correlation
could be provided, certain agencies were indispensable. Other
contributing factors that make any community's educational
program more complete are scholarships, cultural societies,
and correlating activities. Although many agencies have pur-
poses and objectives of an educational nature, the agencies
in this group contribute directly to the formal aspect of our
educational system.

Health agencies. The desirability of a given community may be judged by the quality of its health agencies. Sanitation, disease prevention, hospital care, health training, bedside nursing, therapy clinics, laboratory technicians, disaster service, specific disease care and health education are a few of the services by which a community may be classified.

Occupational agencies. In our highly specialized civilization occupational adjustment is a problem confronting every community. Old age security, employment counseling, and educational privileges are some of the services offered. In order to promote better relations and advantages in the world of work, various occupational agencies promote beneficial activities.

Patriotic agencies. There are various patriotic organizations which make an attempt to maintain before the public the need for true allegiance and fidelity to the American principles. Along with these objectives, these organizations also provide many wholesome educational situations which the community finds advantageous.

Recreational agencies. The proper use of leisure time is the primary concern of these organizations. All the accent is on youth, activities for all age groups are provided. The

fields of interest provided for are organized games, free play, social activities, arts and crafts, community life, health and safety, home making, international friendship, literature and dramatics, music and drawing, and nature out-of-doors.

Religious agencies. A part of each community are the agencies that convey to the people opportunities for spiritual maturity. These organizations foster Christian living, inter-racial and inter-faith cooperation, charity, benevolence, brotherly love, harmony, patriotism, evangelism, Bible study, and foster assistance to the needy.

Youth welfare agencies. All types of youth problems make imperative the existence of many agencies associated with youth welfare. Broken homes, incorrigibles, and delinquents are only a part of the problem. Organizations and clubs exert a tremendous influence in the prevention and solution of the problems of youth. Some of these agencies are primarily interested in the care and education of homeless youth, while others concern themselves with the development of recreational facilities and the promotion of good citizenship.

III. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Business and professional standards.¹ Various organized community groups expressed an interest in the betterment of business conditions and standards. An even greater number was concerned with the improvement of professional standards and ethics. Included in this category, however, were the expressed aims of those who wished to foster interests of all working people, those involved in promoting specific occupations, and those interested in promotion of industry itself.

Citizenship. Many agencies expressed a keen interest in citizenship promotion. Youth clubs, patriotic societies, and legal departments had objectives directed toward this goal. Other groups had aims toward social and fraternal enjoyment, improved family living, inter-racial cooperation, and the promotion of democratic living. All of these purposes were included in the citizenship category.

Cultural and religious. Separate expressions in the

¹ In order to facilitate the handling of the stated aims and objectives, it became necessary to put them in suitable categories. The original division resulted in twenty-nine groups of aims and objectives. It was the opinion of the writer that this number of groups was too great to facilitate adequate discussion; hence, the twenty-nine groups were condensed into ten categories of aims and objectives. It became necessary, then, to define the categories that resulted from a combination of two or more of the original twenty-nine.

form of objectives that dealt with altruism and religious values were found in the perusal of these agencies' aims.

Patriotic. In addition to the usual expressions of their desire to serve, there were aims and objectives that referred to service to armed forces, promotion of peace, and memorial services.

Service promotion. Service correlation and promotion of the spirit of cooperation were found to fit into this category.

Therapy and rehabilitation. Although this expression of desire was stated in various forms, all aims and objectives that pertained to rehabilitation and therapy were included in this group.

The other four categories of aims and objectives were those dealing with education, occupations, recreation, and relief. Since they were not a combination of two or more groups, the author has deemed it unnecessary to define them.

The projects that the community agencies promoted were grouped in the same ten categories as the aims and objectives.

IV. SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS OF STUDY

In the pursuit of this study, an attempt was made to get as complete a picture as possible. An effort was made to

contact representatives of all community organizations, whose philosophies incorporated the attainment of aims and objectives and the promotion of projects of an educational nature. The author accepted the information given by the representative of each agency as reliable and valid. The limitations of space rendered an exhaustive survey inadvisable. Moreover, the element of time imposed additional limitations upon the completeness and detailedness of the report.

V. METHOD OF PROCEDURE

The normative survey procedure was used in this study. An interview sheet was compiled and a representative of each agency was interviewed personally.² The files of the Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce were utilized to get a list of all community agencies of Terre Haute and Vigo County. From this list seventy-five agencies were selected on the basis of their supposed contribution to educational purposes.³ In addition to the information concerning the objectives and projects, data concerning officers of the agency, sources of revenue, membership, and historical background were obtained.

The agencies were arbitrarily classified into nine categories. These were adult welfare, civic, educational,

² The interview sheet can be found in the Appendix.

³ The names of these seventy-five agencies can be found in the Appendix.

health, patriotic, occupational, recreational, religious, and youth welfare. This classification was devised by the writer, but it appeared to be similar to other classifications found in the educational literature. Langfitt⁴ classes the community agencies as educational, religious, fraternal, business, social, civic, and patriotic. Harrison⁵ groups them as to fields of activity as education, social welfare, health, recreation, religion, international relations, race relations, government and public relations, economic, and miscellaneous.

The aims and objectives and projects were grouped into twenty-nine classifications. Since this number of categories was cumbersome, combinations were effected which reduced the number to ten. The resultant classification of projects and aims were business and professional standards, citizenship, cultural and religious, educational, health, welfare, patriotic, recreational, relief, service, and therapy and rehabilitation.

VI. ORGANIZATION OF THE REMAINDER OF THE THESIS

Chapter II contains a discussion of the sources of

⁴ R. Emerson Langfitt, Frank W. Cyr, and N. William Newsom, The Small High School at Work (New York: American Book Company, 1936), p. 11.

⁵ Shelby M. Harrison and F. Emerson Andrews, American Foundations for Social Welfare (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1946), p. 79.

support of the community agencies of Terre Haute. Suggestions for improvement that agency representatives reported are also discussed in this chapter.

A comparison of local and national social organizations was made in Chapter III. An agency was selected from each category and its national counterpart was then compared with it in regard to purposes and activities.

An analysis of the purposes and activities of local agencies was made in Chapter IV. Purposes were compared with activities, both within and among the various agencies.

The summary, conclusions, and recommendations for further study can be found in Chapter V.

CHAPTER II

THE PRESENT PICTURE

In order to measure the effectiveness of the work of the community agencies, one criterion is the number of agencies engaged in the various types of endeavor. Although this study did not encompass all of the organizations that are active in Terre Haute, seventy-five such groups were contacted. The results of this survey showed that, as far as numbers of agencies were concerned, the civic agency led with a total of fourteen organizations. The health and youth groups were next in line with twelve agencies for each. The religious group had eight, the patriotic group had seven, the educational group had six, and both the occupational group and the recreational had four agencies each. Table I shows this information in tabular form.

The seventy-five organizations were engaged in activities that reached nearly every aspect of life in Terre Haute. The 1945 Social Work Year Book¹ lists 402 national voluntary organizations in the general field of social welfare. The accent in Terre Haute for 1949 appeared to have been in the areas of civic, health and youth welfare. The recreational agency, as an independent entity, lagged far behind.

¹ Russell H. Kurtz, editor, Social Work Year Book 1945 (New York: Russell Sage Foundation, 1945), p. 515.

TABLE I
NUMBER OF AGENCIES IN EACH CATEGORY

Category of agencies	Number
Adult welfare agencies	8
Civic agencies	14
Educational agencies	6
Health agencies	12
Occupational agencies	4
Patriotic agencies	7
Recreational agencies	4
Religious agencies	8
Youth welfare agencies	12
Total agencies	75

Another criterion for judging the effectiveness of groups is the number of citizens of the community that are actively engaged in their functions. This information was gathered in the interview in the form of the "number of members" of the agency. Some difficulty was encountered in getting consistent information on this subject. Some groups reported the number of board members; some, the number of officers; some, the number of participants; while others reported in such a manner as, "The membership is not determined by or limited to a recording of names of those participating, but is broad in its coverage to include all communities." Still others failed to make any report of their memberships.

It appeared significant to note that in a community of approximately 65,000, about seventy-seven per cent, or 50,053 persons were actively engaged in educative community projects. These people were participating either as sponsors or beneficiaries of these activities. Multiplicity of counting may have been present, since some people may have been members of more than one organization. This information is shown in Table II.

One function of the interviews was to look for suggestions for improvement of the services offered by the community agencies. This question involved both the expediting of the organizations' own services and the correlation of activities among the various agencies. The suggestions made by the per-

TABLE II
MEMBERSHIP OF AGENCIES
1949

Agency	Number of agencies in category	Number reporting	Membership of each category
Adult welfare	8	5	19,810
Civic	14	14	11,039
Educational	6	5	613
Health	12	7	256
Occupational	4	3	66
Patriotic	7	7	4,027
Recreational	4	4	4,636
Religious	8	7	489
Youth welfare	12	12	9,117
Totals	75	63	50,053

sons supplying the information were loosely classed into three groups; namely, (1) additional financial support, (2) better evaluation of services and correlation of efforts to minimize duplication, and (3) a better functioning public relations program.

The following are typical comments² that relate to the financial problem. Available services would be improved:

. . . by maintaining a larger staff.

. . . by employing a greater number of investigators.

. . . by having more funds.

. . . by the acquisition of trained leadership.

. . . by the acquisition of adequate recreational facilities and dormitories.

. . . by getting some organization for a sponsor, and an increased budget.

. . . by having a stable income to maintain a continuing staff as it has been greatly handicapped during the past two years.

. . . by receiving direct gifts in order to do a bigger and better job.

. . . by providing additional facilities for the care of tuberculosis patients of Vigo County as there is always a 'waiting list' for admission to the sanatorium.

. . . by acquiring well trained leaders and additional financial support, a much broader and more comprehensive program could be offered to the community.

² These comments were reported by representatives of various agencies.

No effort was made to ascertain the amount of money each agency spent or the total amount used by all agencies. On a national scale, Jones³ estimated "philanthropic giving" in 1941 at \$1,465,024,000.

A study of the sources of support of the seventy-five community agencies that were studied revealed that thirty-eight had a single source of support, twenty-four had two sources, nine had three sources, three had four sources, and one listed no source of its support. Table III shows this information as well as the percentages of the total number of agencies. These data emphasized the financial structure of Terre Haute's community agencies. One-half had one supporting technique, one-third had two sources of support, one-eighth had as many as three sources of revenue, while those that had as many as four avenues for supporting their activities were about one-twentieth of the total.

Further analysis of the financial structure of Terre Haute's community organizations showed that there were various methods and techniques used to support the group activities.

Table IV, page 19, depicts not only the methods of raising money for projects but also the number of agencies using these various methods. Evidence of the philanthropic nature of this support is also shown in Table IV.

³ John Price Jones, editor, The Yearbook of Philanthropy, (New York: Inter River Press, 1943), pp. 4-6.

TABLE III
SOURCES OF SUPPORT

	Number of agencies	Per cent
Single source of support	38	50.7
Two sources of support	24	32.0
Three sources of support	9	12.0
Four sources of support	3	4.0
No source of support listed	1	1.3
Total	75	100.0

TABLE IV
TECHNIQUES USED TO SUPPORT COMMUNITY AGENCIES

Supported exclusively or partially by	Number	Per cent
Membership dues	41	54.7
Voluntary contributions	34	45.3
Public taxation	14	18.7
Special projects	11	14.7
Endowments and gifts	6	8.0
Sale of merchandise	6	8.0
Special fees collected	5	6.7
Service	4	5.3
Entertainment and activities	2	2.7
Sale of seals	2	2.7
Special tax assessment	1	1.3
No source listed	1	1.3

A further analysis of the sources of support revealed that most frequently a combination of methods and techniques was used to support each agency. Table V illustrates the facts that membership dues and voluntary contributions were the most popular methods of getting money to carry on group activities. These, as well as all other sources listed in Table V, occur more frequently as a partial means of support rather than an exclusive one. Another significant factor, revealed in Table V, is that few agencies are supported by public taxation, exclusively. A somewhat larger number is supported partially by public taxation.

The above facts indicated that the support of social agencies had been the responsibility of local and public spirited citizens, and that any improvement in the means of support will have to come from the local community.

Table VI, page 22, shows the frequency of combinations of sources of support. Again, membership dues and voluntary contributions lead the list. Membership dues and special projects rank second, voluntary contributions and special projects are third, and voluntary contributions and public taxation rank fourth.

A second suggestion, made in response to the question regarding improvement of services, was the desire for better evaluation of the results of efforts made and more efficient correlation of agency activities. This was not purely a local

TABLE V
PARTIAL AND EXCLUSIVE METHODS OF SUPPORT

Origin	Ex- clu- sive	Per cent	Par- tial	Per cent	Total	Per cent
Endowment and gifts	2	2.7	4	5.3	6	8.0
Membership dues	18	24.0	23	30.7	41	54.7
Voluntary contributions	10	13.3	24	32.0	34	45.3
Taxation						
City	1	1.3	5	6.7	6	8.0
County	3	4.0	4	5.3	7	9.3
State	1	1.3	1	1.3	2	2.7
Federal	1	1.3	1	1.3	2	2.7
County, state, and federal	1	1.3	0	0.0	1	1.3
City, county, state, and federal	1	1.3	0	0.0	1	1.3
Sale of merchandise	0	0.0	6	8.0	6	8.0
Service	0	0.0	4	5.3	4	5.3
Entertainment and activities	0	0.0	2	2.7	2	2.7
Special projects	0	0.0	11	14.7	11	14.7
Special fees	0	0.0	5	6.7	5	6.7
Sale of seals	0	0.0	2	2.7	2	2.7
Special tax assessment	1	1.3	0	0.0	1	1.3
No source listed	1	1.3	0	0.0	1	1.3

TABLE VI

FREQUENCY OF COMBINATIONS OF SOURCES OF SUPPORT

Combination	Frequency	Per cent
Membership dues and voluntary contributions	13	17.3
Membership dues and special projects	9	12.0
Voluntary contributions and special projects	5	6.7
Voluntary contributions and public taxation	5	6.7

problem since many communities, local, national, and international were faced with the same difficulty. The machinery of the United Nations as now set up envisages an Economic and Social Council with power to "make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters".³ This would indicate that the problem of evaluation and correlation was not only acute but also far reaching in its implications.

The following comments⁴ are typical responses.

Complete federation of all health and welfare organizations. . . .

. . . a better interpretation of the goals and a well planned public relations program.

The use of other agency facilitates. . . .

Correlation with similar agencies is necessary, but impetus for this must come from the people.

A better relationship with other agencies could be attained by meetings held in centrally located spots where it would not present too much inconvenience for all institutions to have representatives present. At such meetings all current problems could be discussed for mutual benefit and interest.

There is a need for better cooperation between agencies that are interested in furthering activities for youth.

³ Charter of the United Nations, Chapter X, Article 62. The Department of State Bulletin, Washington, June 24, 1945, p. 1128.

⁴ These comments were reported by representatives of various agencies.

We need to evaluate what all agencies are doing --then provide service where an intelligent analysis suggests that it should be provided.

The agency can now more fully realize its own objectives as well as attain better correlation with other similar agencies by participating, so far as the circumstances may warrant, in any activity designed and carried on to promote the general health of the community.

A third area that needed improving was the matter of public relations or publicity. Not all representatives expressed a need for a better informed citizenry, but the frequency of its occurrence was great enough to warrant its inclusion in this report. The apparent desire for additional publicity in a few instances was concerned with raising more money, but more frequently the chief concern was the benefit the public might derive from the services offered.

The statements below have been selected to indicate the variety of opinion regarding the need for additional publicity.⁵

We could accomplish a great deal more, if people really knew how the agency functions. We need better public information.

. . . a clear understanding of services offered by each agency so that duplication is avoided and yet cases are adequately handled.

More people should understand our work.

This agency needs a better informed public.

⁵ These statements were taken directly from the interview sheet.

We need a better interpretation of the goals and a well planned public relations program.

The quotations that appear in this chapter indicated that the officers of many community agencies were aware of some degree of inadequacy in their programs. "Insufficient funds", "too few investigators", "inadequate facilities", "unstable incomes", and "limited Staffs" were factors that handicapped the work of many organizations. The lack of trained leadership imposed additional limitations on the scope of their activities. Recognition of the need for better correlation of facilities and services was apparent in the suggestions offered by many representatives. A functional public relations program that would acquaint the general public with the services offered by each agency was another expressed need. The desire to improve was evident in all the suggestions that were offered.

CHAPTER III

COMPARISON OF LOCAL AND NATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Any group, in order to have consistency in its program of activities, must have a policy to act as its guide. This policy usually takes the form of aims and objectives that the organization has decided are worthwhile purposes. It is desirable for these goals to be not only farsighted, but also attainable within the scope of a group's activities. In considering the worthwhileness and practicality of such objectives, the amount of money needed, the amount of time involved, and the attainability of each aim must be reckoned with. In the evaluation of an agency's success, the projects promoted may be compared with the stated aims to ascertain whether the group is actually doing what it has set out to do.

The first comparison was made to check the local group's purposes and activities against the purposes and activities of the national organization of the same agency. One group was selected from each category for this comparison. In some instances the national organization listed purposes and activities separately and in other cases they were listed together.

I. ADULT WELFARE AGENCY

Community Chests and Councils of America (National)

Purpose: . . . to assist in the development of

community organization for health and welfare; to give service and leadership to local communities in joint financing, joint planning and interpretation of social work through committee activities, research, correspondence, field visits, local studies, regional institutes, and publications.

Activities: . . . national conferences, committee work, budget reviews, and supply of information. Occasional bulletins are published.¹

Vigo County Community Chest

Purpose: Deficit² financing of health and welfare agencies. . . .

Activities: There is no Community Chest story except these services; everybody benefits from its work, and everybody gives through the chest to carry on its work. Youth services such as Boys' Club, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Torner House Girls Club, Y.M.C.A., and Y.W.C.A. Family Service, dependent and handicapped child care services, and health services. . . .

The national group's purposes and activities were concerned with planning and expediting the work of the local organization. The local group was actively engaged in financing projects for the benefit of the immediate community.

¹ Margaret B. Hodges, editor, Social Work Year Book 1949 (New York: Russell Sage Foundations, 1949), p. 585.

² Information was supplied by Miss Mildred Kelley--Vigo County Community Chest.

³ Ibid.

II. CIVIC AGENCY

Business and Professional Women (National)

Purpose: None was listed.

Activities: The Federation offers the alert business and professional woman opportunity to keep informed and to have a part in the solution of economic and social problems of vital importance to her. Through study, cooperation, and legislation it works for the advancement of women and helps young women toward better preparation for suitable occupations. The Federation takes the professional advancement of women as its special responsibility, exploring opportunities for women in fields of work, studying their progress in vocations, and endeavoring to elevate standards in requirement and rewards. To this end it is taking action toward such important goals as economic development for continued full employment; sound employer-employee relations; adequate educational training and counseling facilities; and a workable foreign policy.⁴

Business and Professional Women (Local)

Purpose: . . . to elevate the standards of women in business and professions; to promote interests; to bring about a spirit of cooperation among the business and professional women throughout the world; to extend opportunities to women through education along industrial, scientific, and vocational lines.⁵

Activities: The club is a member of the Council of Women's Clubs that work together for and on community projects. It sponsors Girls Scout Troop 33, and sends two girls to camp each summer.

⁴ Hodges, op. cit., p. 631.

⁵ Information was supplied by Miss Ruth Eltzroth--
Business and Professional Women's Club.

Consultation service is⁶ available along business and professional lines.

The activities of the local group were much more specific than the national group's projects. A close correlation was seen to exist between the type of work undertaken by each.

III. EDUCATIONAL AGENCY

Parent Teachers Association (National)

Purpose: The present four-point program emphasizes nationwide provisions for the health and physical welfare of all children; equal educational opportunities for all children; training for home and family life; and intensified effort to bring about intercultural and interracial understanding as a first important step toward world peace and social progress.

Activities: Standing committees carry on activities in the fields of art, character and spiritual education, the exceptional child, health and summer roundup of the children, home and family life, juvenile protection, legislation, mental hygiene, parent education, radio, reading and library service, safety, school education, school lunch, social hygiene, visual education, and world citizenship.

Parent-Teacher City Council (Local)

Purpose: . . . to promote the welfare of children and youth in home, school, church, and community; to secure adequate laws for the protection of children and youth; to raise the standard of home life; to bring closer relations between the home and school, that teachers and parents may cooperate intelligently

⁶ Ibid.

⁷ Hodges, op. cit., p. 628.

in the training of the child; to develop between educators and the general public such united efforts as will secure for every child the highest advantage in physical, mental, and spiritual education.⁸

Activities: The local organization's projects include the National Parent Teacher Magazine, The Indiana Parent Teacher Magazine, a scholarship fund, study groups, and a health and summer roundup.⁹

The purpose of both the local and national organizations seemed to encompass plans for similar activities. The national group showed interest in a wider range of purposes that included intercultural and interracial trends. The activities of the local group seemed rather limited when compared with its own stated purposes.

IV. HEALTH AGENCY

The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis

Purpose: . . . to lead, direct, and unify the fight on every phase of infantile paralysis.

Activities: . . . supports laboratory and clinical research in infantile paralysis, establishes standards for after-care, conducts educational programs, and supports public health authorities in efforts to combat outbreaks of the disease.¹⁰

⁸ Information was supplied by Mrs. Harry C. Patton--Parent-Teacher City Council of Terre Haute.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Hodges, op. cit., p. 632.

Vigo County Chapter for Infantile Paralysis

Purpose: . . . to assist every infantile paralysis patient in the land to obtain the best medical treatment and care regardless of age, creed, race, or color. Each chapter is charged with the responsibility of fulfilling this pledge.¹¹

Activities: . . . build a directory of infantile paralysis cases so service can be rendered; arrange special programs, exhibits and distributions; assist in clinics; develop human ties between chapters and those served; collect games; arrange recreation; prepare news releases; provide rehabilitation (physical, psychological, and vocational); provide scholarships for physicians to train for physical therapy; provide nurse courses; provide fellowships (orthopedic surgery, virus research, pediatrics, public health, and health education); and provide scholarships (orthopedic nursing, physical-therapy, medical social work, medical record library science). These projects include post polio care as well as medical and other expenses.¹²

The local chapter carried out the program outlined by the national foundation. The activities of the two organizations seemed to be efficiently synchronized so that the local takes care of individual cases while the national group provides the organizational machinery.

V. OCCUPATIONAL AGENCY

Social Security Administration (National)

Purpose: . . . to administer the program of

¹¹ Information was supplied by Ray H. Hahn--Vigo County Chapter for Infantile Paralysis.

¹² Ibid.

old age and survivors' insurance and to carry out federal responsibilities under the Social Security Act for grants to states for unemployment insurance administration, old age assistance, aid to dependent children, aid to the blind, maternal and child health services, services for crippled children, and child welfare services.

Activities: The Social Security Administration makes studies and recommendations of the most effective methods of providing economic security through social insurance and related measures, on matters of administrative efficiency and policy concerning public assistance, and on matters pertaining to children and child life. The five program bureaus of the Administration are Old Age and Survivors Insurance, Employment Security, Public Assistance, Children's Bureau, and Bureau of Federal Credit Unions.¹³

Social Security Administration (Local)

Purpose: None was reported.

Activities: . . . assign account numbers; assist with the maintenance of wage records; develop claims for benefit payments under the provisions of the Social Security Act; and provide pensions as a means of giving a fair measure of security to persons reaching the age of sixty-five years.¹⁴

The national organization's activities were much wider in scope and generally were concerned with making studies and establishing policies. The local group was concerned with the actual administration of the provisions of the Social Security Act. Since the local agency failed to report any aims and objectives, it was impossible to comment on them.

¹³ Hodges, op. cit., p. 570.

¹⁴ Information was supplied by J. E. Snider-Social Security Administration Headquarters at Terre Haute.

VI. PATRIOTIC AGENCY

American Legion (National)

Purpose: . . . to uphold and defend the Constitution; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a 100 per cent Americanism; to preserve the memories and incidents of wartime associations; to inculcate a sense of 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; . . .

Activities: . . . include the following fields of interest; Americanism, child welfare, civil service preference for veterans, community service, employment of veterans, expansion and stabilization, junior baseball, legislation in behalf of veterans and their dependents, national defense, public relations, rehabilitation of veterans and their dependents, and youth activities.¹⁵

American Legion Post #340

Purpose: . . . to uphold and defend the Constitution of the United States of America; to maintain law and order; to foster and perpetuate a one hundred per cent Americanism; to preserve the incidents and memories of our associations in the great wars; to inculcate a sense of individual obligation 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.¹⁶

Activities: . . . take an active interest in local Boy Scout Patrol; sponsor and encourage Golden Glove contests; sponsor baseball teams in grade

¹⁵ Hodges, op. cit., p. 585.

¹⁶ Information was supplied by Felix Winston--Commander of American Legion Post #340.

schools and local playgrounds; to consecrate and sanctify our comradeship by our devotion to mutual helpfulness.¹⁷

VII. RECREATIONAL AGENCY

National Parks Association (National)

Purpose and Activities: . . . to give the nation a voice in promoting the continued preservation of primeval conditions in the national parks and in certain national monuments, and to maintain the high standards of the national parks adopted at the creation of the United States National Park Service; to preserve nationally important wild and wilderness country and its virgin forests, plantlife, and wildlife elsewhere in the nation; and to win all America to the appreciation of nature.¹⁸

Board of Park Commissioners (Local)

Purpose: . . . to provide entertainment and recreation for all citizens.¹⁹

Activities: . . . to provide recreational facilities for all age groups.²⁰

The local organization's expression appeared quite utilitarian in nature when compared with the idealistic purposes of the national group. Neither group was very specific.

¹⁷ Ibid.

¹⁸ Hodges, op. cit., p. 635.

¹⁹ Information supplied by Harold F. Harrison--president of local park board.

²⁰ Ibid.

in its statements.

VIII. RELIGIOUS AGENCY

Salvation Army (National)

Purpose: None was given.

Activities: . . . include summer camps, boys' clubs, children's homes, Christmas dinners, employment service, eventide homes, family welfare, hotels, men's social service centers, missing persons' bureaus, settlements and day nurseries, prison work, open-air and indoor religious services, transient and emergency relief, visitations, women's homes,²¹ and hospitals, women's residences, and many others.

Salvation Army (Local)

Purpose: Basically this is a religious organization, and its charter is designed to operate as such, although the social and welfare activities have become increasingly important.²²

Activities: The Salvation Army has two publications, The War Cry and The Young Soldier. They are published in Chicago and London. The Song Brigade and the Army Band are two projects of much interest to the members and to the community. Training of members to take part in these activities is a part of the work carried on at the center. Bible Study, sewing, crocheting and other handcrafts are also promoted. Welfare work takes several different forms, as transient relief, rescue work, and an employment service. Terre Haute is the Disaster Center of this district. The Salvation Army workers have an important part in rescue

²¹ Hodges, op. cit., p. 646.

²² Information supplied by Lieutenant Paul Clark--The Salvation Army, Terre Haute.

work and in locating missing persons. This last service is carried on through The War Cry. The facilities of the building at 121 S. Eighth Street are available to any worthwhile group as a meeting place.²³

The programs of both the national and local organizations encompassed many areas of service. Although basically the agencies were concerned with religious promotion, their projects extended into the fields of relief, rehabilitation, rescue work, and welfare endeavor. A therapeutic touch was indicated by the inclusion of sewing, handcraft, and crocheting projects. In the main, both organizations appeared to have a well planned program.

IX. YOUTH WELFARE

Girl Scouts (National)

Purpose: . . . to provide for young girls from 7 to 17 years of age democratic group activities carried on in accordance with a national code of personal ethics (the Girl Scout Promise and Laws).

Activities: The Girl Scout program is planned to offer practical training in agriculture, arts and crafts, community life, health and safety, homemaking, international friendship, literature and dramatics, music and dancing, nature, out-of-doors, and sports and games.²⁴

Girl Scouts (Local)

Purpose: The Terre Haute Scouts have as their

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Hodges, op. cit., p. 609.

fundamental aim the development of girls along physical, mental, emotional, moral, and spiritual lines, to the end that there may result not only personally enriched individuals but also intelligently participating citizens in a democratic social order. Its goal is the development of resourceful happy citizens willing to share their abilities and so contribute to their community.²⁵

Activities: Girl Scouting is a progressive educational process. This process begins with the overview of fields of interest, later developing into proficiency badge work which may then lead to a vocation in later life. The fields of interest explored are agriculture, arts and crafts, community life, health and safety, home-making, international friendship, literature and dramatics, music and drawing, nature and out-of-doors.²⁶

The purposes and activities of both national and local organizations were quite similar. The activities of each were directed toward democratic objectives of both individual and group relationships. Although neither organization indicated specific activities for the attainment of these goals, it was assumed, by the writer, that the process of badge work included projects conducive to these ends.

²⁵ Information supplied by Kermit Cochran--Terre Haute Girl Scouts.

²⁶ Ibid.

CHAPTER IV

PURPOSES AND ACTIVITIES

The chief function of community organizations was to render beneficial services to their own communities. It was the purpose of this study to ascertain the nature of the objectives and projects of these organizations for the year, 1949. In order to facilitate this procedure, the agencies were classified and defined. The aims and objectives were classified and defined in a similar manner. Table VII was compiled to show the relationship between the agencies and their own objectives. Table VIII, page 40, indicated the relationship between the agencies and their own projects.

I. PURPOSES

Educational. The educational objective ranked first. A total of forty-one aims of this nature was listed by representatives of the various agencies. Every category of agencies was represented in this area except the religious group. Although the educational agencies listed this type of purpose most frequently, it was well represented in all other classes of agencies. However, no group listed this type of objective as representing as much as fifty per cent of its purposes.

The educational organizations indicated an interest in five areas of objectives. In the order of their frequency,

TABLE VII

TYPES OF OBJECTIVES COMPARED WITH
TYPE OF AGENCY HAVING THESE OBJECTIVES

Categories of agencies	Categories of objectives										Total
	Business and professional standards	Citizenship	Cultural and religious	Educational	Health wel- fare	Patriotism	Recreation	Relief	Service pro- motion	Therapy and rehabilita- tion	
Adult welfare	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	6	2	1	14
Civic	5	11	7	5	1	1	3	0	8	0	41
Educational	2	4	1	10	0	0	0	0	4	0	21
Health	0	0	0	8	19	1	1	1	3	4	37
Occupa- tional	4	0	1	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	10
Patriotic	0	7	1	5	1	5	0	4	3	3	29
Recreational	0	1	0	2	0	0	2	0	2	0	7
Religious	0	4	8	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	15
Youth welfare	0	7	4	6	1	0	3	3	1	3	28
Total	11	34	22	41	24	8	9	17	24	12	

TABLE VIII

TYPES OF PROJECTS COMPARED WITH TYPES OF
AGENCIES HAVING THOSE PROJECTS

Categories of agencies	Categories of projects										Total
	Business and professional standards	Citizenship	Cultural and religious	Educational	Health wel- fare	Patriotism	Recreation	Relief	Service promotion	Therapy and rehabilita- tion	
Adult wel- fare	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	6	1	1	18
Civic	3	4	0	6	3	0	10	1	7	2	36
Educational	1	0	1	6	2	0	2	0	0	0	12
Health wel- fare	0	2	0	8	12	0	3	2	3	8	38
Occupational	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Patriotic	0	6	0	4	5	0	3	5	0	0	23
Recreational	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	6
Religious	0	0	14	2	2	0	2	9	1	2	32
Youth wel- fare	0	6	4	11	6	1	7	2	0	4	41
Total	7	19	23	42	31	2	32	26	12	17	

they were: educational, citizenship, service promotion, business and professional standards, and cultural and religious.

The following statements¹ are typical of the expression of educational aims.

. . . to unite the alumnae of the colleges and universities approved by the American Association of University Women for practical educational purposes.

. . . provide the physical facilities to meet the educational needs of the community.

. . . provide the educational curriculum and extra-curricular activities that are needed in the community.

. . . to work for improvement of the public schools.

. . . to secure for every child the highest advantage in physical, mental, and spiritual education.

. . . to improve the development of intelligent citizens by improving the quality of service to the pupil.

Citizenship. Thirty-four objectives were listed in this category. The civic group listed eleven aims of this nature, while the youth welfare and patriotic groups also accented citizenship. Six out of the nine categories of agencies presented purposes for citizenship improvement. The youth welfare, patriotic, and civic groups showed a limited

¹ These statements were taken directly from the interview sheet.

concentration of effort in this direction.

The following statements² were taken from the interview report and are indicative of the type of citizenship objective.

. . . to develop by precept and example a more intelligent, aggressive, and serviceable citizenship.

. . . to promote the theory and practice of the principles of good government and good citizenship.

. . . to be a 'Friend of the Boy'.

. . . to promote citizenship in the schools.

. . . to foster and perpetuate a one-hundred per cent Americanism.

. . . to promote peace and good will on earth.

Health welfare. Nineteen of the twenty-four aims in this area were listed by the health welfare category of agencies. This was the greatest concentration of objectives found in any area and indicated a commendable singleness of purpose. Four other groups listed one or two health welfare objectives, but these seemed to be of minor importance. The health welfare agencies indicated a secondary interest in educational objectives and a tertiary interest in service promotion and rehabilitation. Representative objectives of this type were listed

² These statements were reported by representatives of various agencies and taken directly from the interview sheet.

below.³

The primary aim of the camp is to give the children who attended wholesome outdoor recreation and a sound health training program.

. . . to establish and maintain a hospital for the care of persons suffering from illnesses or disabilities which require that the patient receive hospital care.

. . . to assist every infantile paralysis patient in the land to obtain the best available medical treatment and care, regardless of age, race, creed, or color.

The aims and objectives of this agency are to provide nursing service to the residents of Vigo County, excluding the city of Terre Haute. This service covers maternity, infants, pre-school and school children, and communicable diseases.

. . . to help the patient and his family maintain an emotional and social adjustment toward a long-term disease.

. . . to aid in cooperation with accredited physicians in the establishment, development, equipment, and maintenance of hospitals; clinics; laboratories; and other facilities for the care of cancer patients.

Service promotion. Eight of the nine groups indicated objectives of this nature. The greatest concentration was shown by the civic group which designated twenty per cent of its purposes in this category. Each group, except the occupational organizations, listed service promotion as one of its functions. The statements⁴ which follow were representative

³ Ibid.

⁴ Ibid.

of this group.

. . . to elevate the standards of women in business and professions.

. . . to promote the adoption and the application of higher social, business, and professional standards.

. . . the advancement of international understanding, good will, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

. . . to improve the professional status of teachers by allying itself with the purposes of the Indiana Classroom Teachers Association, the Indiana State Teachers Association, and the National Education Association.

Cultural and religious. The purposes listed in this category were spread through six of the nine groups of agencies. Of the twenty-two stated cultural and religious aims, fifteen were expressed either by the religious group or the civic group. The religious category of agencies showed a concentration of purpose lacking in most other areas. Slightly over fifty per cent of its objectives were of the cultural and religious nature.

The following aims⁵ were listed by the representatives of various agencies.

. . . to unify the efforts of church women in trying to establish Christian social order in the community, the nation, and the world.

⁵ Ibid.

. . . to serve as a non-sectarian arm of the church, to promote Bible study and Christian living by distributing Bibles to schools, hotels, institutions, and various other places where people can make use of them.

. . . to bring about a closer fellowship among Jewish women-Orthodox, Reform, Conservative, and Non-Conformists.

. . . to give our youth a cleaner, finer world in which to live.

. . . to help make social conditions better for the colored people.

. . . to provide a practical means to form enduring friendships, to render altruistic service, and to build better communities.

Relief. Many organizations had as a part, and in some cases all, of their purposes the care and relief of needy citizens. This assistance in some instances was dependent on age while in other instances the degree of need was the determining factor. The adult welfare group was most active with this endeavor. The patriotic group and the youth welfare group were also engaged in purposes of relief. Six of the nine categories of agencies were interested in relief work of some kind. The adult welfare group showed by far the greatest inclination in this direction as about forty-two per cent of its objectives were directed toward relief efforts.

Some typical expressions⁶ are listed below.

⁶ Ibid.

The objective of this home is to provide a comfortable place in which aged ladies, particularly in Vigo County, may live, who cannot support themselves by their own efforts. It is not the intention of the board of directors to furnish a home for all needy, aged women, but rather to have a small, select group who may be cared for in a manner comparable to that to which they are accustomed.

. . . to meet the material needs of families.

The purpose of this organization is to provide funds for aid and relief of Jewish people in the United States and abroad.

. . . to provide a home and care for women over sixty-five years of age.

The aims and objectives of this institution are to care for old people who are not able to support and care for themselves.

It serves all veterans, widows and dependents of veterans.

. . . to help care for the dependents of those who gave their lives.

. . . to aid boys in service and their families with special emphasis on those who are in veteran hospitals.

Therapy and rehabilitation. Although the number of agencies with purposes of disease prevention and cure were comparatively few, it was encouraging to note that efforts in this area were beginning. The health welfare group led in this undertaking with the youth welfare and patriotic groups expressing an active interest. Although seven of the nine groups expressed purposes of therapy or rehabilitation, the interviews revealed only twelve objectives of these types.

Some of these expressions⁷ are listed below.

Therapy clinics: One for colored children and one for white children, weekly; doctors are in attendance; immunization given up to date.

. . . care of tuberculosis patients, diabetics, care of newborn, special diets, special therapy, etc.

. . . the prevention of crippling, for the discovery of cases, and for diagnosis and adequate care for the crippled both physical and mental.

. . . for research into the cause and cure of cancer.

. . . to collect and disseminate information concerning the symptoms, diagnosis, treatment and prevention of cancer.

The purpose of the Goodwill Industries is rehabilitation. Rehabilitation is the restoration of the handicapped person to the fullest possible physical, mental, moral, emotional, social, cultural, spiritual, vocational, and economic development. Goodwill Industries has been described as 'The Business with a heart'.

. . . rehabilitation of delinquent boys from the ages of ten to seventeen years.

Business and professional standards. Eleven objectives were expressed by the members of three categories. The civic, occupational, and educational groups were interested in this phase of endeavor. The occupational group of agencies expressed a keener interest in this area than any other.

Some expressions⁸ that are representative of the ones

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Ibid.

found in the interview follow.

. . . to elevate the standards of women in business and professions.

. . . to extend opportunities to women through education along industrial, scientific, and vocational lines.

. . . to promote the adoption and the application of higher social, business, and professional standards.

. . . high ethical standards in business and professions; the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations; and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occupation as an opportunity to serve society.

. . . to promote and foster the welfare of the Indiana coal mining industry through intelligent, constructive, and lawful cooperation.

. . . by united action, the C. I. O. endeavors to protect, maintain, and advance the interests of all working people.

Recreation. Statements of recreational objectives were relatively few in number. Nine such statements were found in the entire list of aims furnished by the seventy-five agencies. Of the nine categories of organizations, four expressed purposes that dealt with the area of recreation. The youth welfare and civic groups were the leaders in this department. Recreational and health welfare agencies also expressed a desire to participate in the recreational field.

It appeared that the community agencies of Terre Haute neglected to include purposes of a recreational nature in their statements of aims and objectives. A study of their

projects revealed a much wider concern for this phase of their work. This aspect was discussed in greater detail in the unit "Activities".

The following statements⁹ are typical of the aims and objectives in the recreational area.

. . . to provide entertainment and recreation for all citizens.

. . . to create and maintain conditions so that boys intensely desire to be Cub Scouts, and Senior Scouts.

. . . to provide local, clean, harmless fun, joviality, and congeniality for all members and guests.

. . . to furnish recreation for boys.

Patriotism. The least emphasized of all the objectives was patriotism. The patriotic group of agencies indicated an interest in this area, but no other group listed more than one objective of this nature.

The following statements¹⁰ are typical of this type of objective.

. . . to uphold and defend the constitution of the United States of America.

. . . to foster true patriotism.

. . . to preserve and defend the United States from all enemies, whomsoever.

⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰ Ibid.

. . . to preserve the memories and incidents of our associations in the great wars.

The community agencies of Terre Haute indicated a wide range of aims and objectives. Instead of concentrating their efforts into one or two areas of endeavor, the typical group expended their energies into an average of six areas. There were just two instances of greater than fifty per cent concentration. These were the health welfare group, who indicated a little over fifty per cent of their efforts in the health welfare purposes; and the religious group, who concentrated somewhat over fifty per cent of their efforts in the area of culture and religion.

The accent appeared to be on educational and citizenship values. This was a commendable attempt by these organizations to improve the quality of living in the community of Terre Haute by increasing educational opportunities and improving citizenship behavior. Many guidance objectives were found in the statements of purpose. This trend of thought or philosophy was desirable, since the home as an institution has ceased to exert its former overpowering influence on the lives of youth.

A noticeable lack of accent on recreational objectives was noted. Recreational agencies, as such, were not very numerous (the number was four). Since World War II there has been a great "hue and cry" for recreational centers, youth

canteens, etc. for the young people of Terre Haute. However, no great concentration of purpose was indicated by this study.

It appeared that the aims and objectives, as stated by representatives of the various organizations, were concerned with generalities rather than specifics. The statements of the local organizations resembled to a very great extent the statements of their corresponding national organization. Perhaps a re-study and re-statement of purpose would lend greater pertinency and specificity to these objectives.

II. ACTIVITIES

The projects that organizations promoted represented the actual "putting into practice" the ideals and ideas expressed by their objectives. Many of these community agencies had purposes of social, fraternal, and amusement value, but the activities with which this study was concerned were those that contributed to educational values. The classification of the projects was identical with the classification of aims and objectives. Table VIII showed the information that was discussed in this section.

Most projects were found to be sponsored by the group dealing with youth welfare. Health welfare ranked second, civic ranked third, religious ranked fourth, patriotic ranked fifth, adult welfare ranked sixth, educational ranked seventh,

recreational ranked eighth, and the occupational group ranked ninth.

There was a wide range of activities engaged in by each group. This dispersion of effort ranged from two categories of activities by the recreational group to ten categories by the adult welfare group. The average for the entire nine groups was between five and six classifications of projects. Only one group listed more than fifty per cent of its activities in one area. Many groups indicated that less than one-third of their efforts was concentrated in one area.

Adult welfare agencies. This group had projects in all ten of the areas listed. Since this group was primarily concerned with adult citizens, cultural and relief projects were most numerous. Many of these agencies cared for aged men and women. In view of the fact that a great number of elderly people are unemployed or homeless, an emphasis on cultural and religious projects was understandable.

A comparison of Table VII and Table VIII showed that the adult welfare group had projects in five areas not indicated by their aims and objectives. An example of this discrepancy between purpose and activity follows.

Purpose: To interest all Terre Haute women in further betterment of civic affairs.

Activities: It now has a committee studying opportunities for improving teen-age wel-

fare.¹¹

Another agency listed five rather specific aims and objectives, yet no projects of any kind were reported.

It should be noted that this group reported no purposes in the cultural and religious group, yet, four projects were indicated in this area.

The discrepancies have been pointed out in this study to emphasize the fact that in some instances the projects did not follow too closely the stated aims. However in the majority of cases, there was a close correlation between these two factors.

Civic agencies. Tables VII and VIII indicated that this group had purposes and activities in eight areas. They were not the same eight areas, however. No objectives were listed in the categories of relief and therapy. No projects were listed in the areas of patriotism and religion. Eleven aims were placed in the citizenship category, while only four projects were classified in the same manner. Three expressions of recreational purposes were stated and ten projects of this nature were indicated. In the area of culture and religion seven objectives were listed, yet no activities of this kind were reported.

¹¹ These statements were taken directly from the interview sheet and represented the entire statement of Purpose and Activities of this particular group.

One agency reported objectives in the areas of citizenship and culture, but listed its projects as "clean sports, entertainment, and projects". Another group reported aims of a cultural and citizenship nature and reported projects in the fields of education, relief, and recreation. A third agency listed aims in the area of business and professional standards and reported projects of a recreational nature.

In order to give a true evaluation of the situation, some examples of better correlation of purposes and activities were included. One agency reported its purpose as "to be a Friend of the Boy". Its projects included sponsorship of boys with problems from juvenile courts, clothing of five hundred children each Christmas, sponsorship of Golden Gloves Team, and a bird house building exhibit. Another organization indicated an interest in service promotion and promotion of peace. Its projects included contributions to all social organizations and scholarships for study abroad.

Educational agencies. Approximately one-half of the objectives of this group were listed in the field of education. Moreover, one-half of its projects were listed in the same area. Although the activities covered seven areas and the purposes were confined to five, there was a consistency to its program that was lacking in some other fields.

One educational agency listed five objectives in the

field of education and seven projects in the same area. Another group stated its purpose as: "to work for improvement in the public schools." Its projects indicated an attempt to get better equipment, better conditions, and better teaching for the children of the schools. A third organization indicated that its aim was to unite the alumnae women of the colleges and universities for practical educational purposes. This group listed projects in the fields of mental hygiene, adult education, library service, and recreation.

Although some inconsistencies were found, this category demonstrated a singleness of purpose and action that was commendable.

Health welfare agencies. A study of this group's purposes and activities revealed that seven areas were covered by its objectives and seven by its projects. Although the areas were not identical in all cases, the consistency of policy and project was worthy of approbation. Projects that had citizenship qualities were promoted while patriotic aims were expressed; both without a corresponding purpose or endeavor. It was worthy of note to point out the close correlation of the areas of health welfare, therapy and rehabilitation, and education in Tables VII and VIII.

One agency's statement of policy indicated as interest in the promotion of public health, the prolonging of life,

and the promotion of physical and mental health through organized community effort. This same agency's projects included the furnishing of biologicals for the Child Welfare Clinic and the implementation of the immunization program in schools.

A second group stated aims of a health and recreational nature. Its project was the provision of a camp for underprivileged boys and girls.

A third organization listed four of its objectives in the area of health welfare and an additional objective in the field of therapy. Its projects included nursing the sick, preventive work, advice to families, and assistance to aged and blind citizens.

The Terre Haute hospitals, Red Cross, societies for infantile paralysis and crippled children, nursing services, and medical associations were included in this category. These agencies had rather clear out purposes and activities and the disparity between their objectives and projects was limited.

Occupational agencies. Four organizations were classified in this group. These groups were more concerned with the promotion of industry and employment than with educational functions. Five areas were covered by their aims and three areas by their projects. The areas of citizenship and service promotion were mentioned in their statement of purpose, yet no activities of this nature were listed.

One agency listed four objectives, yet stated that no projects were promoted by the organization. Another stated that it endeavored to protect, maintain, and advance the interests of all working people. This group's only project was the promotion of summer classes at Indiana University.

Patriotic agencies. Twenty-nine aims and twenty-three projects were reported by this group. This appeared to disclose a close correlation between purpose and activity. A study of these factors revealed that eight areas were encompassed by the objectives, while five areas were included in its activities. Definite objectives of service promotion and therapy and rehabilitation were listed, yet no projects of this nature were disclosed. Five statements of patriotic purpose were denoted, but no manifestation of activity in this area was shown. Evidence of integration of purpose and activity was revealed in the areas of citizenship, education, and relief. No recreational aims were listed, yet three projects of this nature were reported.

One group reported five objectives and no projects. A second group stated aims of education, citizenship, patriotism, and relief. This same group reported projects in the areas of relief, patriotism, citizenship, and education. A third group listed purposes of citizenship, relief, and patriotism, yet all its projects were of a recreational nature.

Recreational agencies. Four agencies were classified in this category. These four agencies listed seven objectives and six projects in their programs. All agencies reported nine aims of a recreational nature, but thirty-two recreational projects were revealed. This indicated that many groups were sponsoring clubs, teams, play activities, and camps whose purposes were not stated in their philosophies. Every category of agencies, except the occupational group, disclosed recreational projects. Only four of these nine groups stated aims of this nature. Suffice it to say that evidence, based on this study, revealed that the community agencies of Terre Haute found it expedient to sponsor recreational activities even though their statements of objectives did not include this area.

Religious agencies. This group of agencies revealed objectives in five areas and projects in seven areas. A close correlation of purpose and activities existed in the area of culture and religion. Eight aims and fourteen projects were listed here. Discrepancies appeared in two other areas. Four objectives were reported in the field of citizenship, but no projects were disclosed. One objective was designated in the area of relief, yet nine projects of this nature were reported.

Since relief service has been closely associated with religious societies, this disagreement of purpose and activity may have been understandable.

Youth welfare agencies. The activities of this group were synchronized with the stated aims. Eight areas of both purpose and activities were listed. Close correlation existed in the field of citizenship (seven purposes and six activities), culture and religion (four purposes and four activities), education (six purposes and eleven activities), recreation (three purposes and seven activities), relief (three purposes and two activities), and therapy and rehabilitation (three purposes and four projects). In the area of health welfare disagreement of objective and project was evidenced. One aim was listed, while six projects were reported.

Table IX illustrated the over all picture of the relationship of purposes and activities. Not only were the number of objectives and projects given, but also the percentages of each.

Some categories were given about the same accent, both as to purpose and activity. The cultural and religious field had exactly the same per cent of aims as it did projects. Little difference was noted in the educational area.

From these high degrees of correlation the relationship gradually became less positive. Citizenship appeared to have been thought about more often than acted upon. Recreation appeared to have been a utilitarian outlet when more idealistic projects were difficult to attain.

Table IX also revealed the percentage of disparity be-

TABLE IX

COMPARISON
NUMBER OF AIMS AND OBJECTIVES AND PROJECTS PROMOTED
IN EACH CATEGORY--PERCENTAGES GIVEN

	Aims and objectives		Projects promoted		Per cent of disparity
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	
Business and professional standards	11	5.4	7	3.3	38.9
Citizenship	34	16.8	19	9.0	46.2
Cultural and religious	22	10.9	23	10.9	00.0
Educational	41	20.3	42	19.9	1.9
Health welfare	24	11.9	31	14.7	19.0
Patriotic	8	4.0	2	0.9	77.5
Recreational	9	4.5	32	15.2	70.4
Relief	17	8.4	26	12.3	31.7
Service promotion	24	11.9	12	5.7	52.1
Therapy and rehabilitation	12	4.9	17	8.1	27.2
Totals	202	100.0	211	100.0	

tween the aims and projects. By arbitrarily setting a thirty-three and one-third per cent disparity as allowable, the evidence disclosed that one-half of the categories were poorly coordinated. Manifestation of a fairly close coordination of purpose and activity was indicated by the other fifty per cent of the categories.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

I. SUMMARY

It was the purpose of this study (1) to ascertain the types of agencies that were engaged in educative community projects in Terre Haute in 1949; (2) to disclose the number of citizens that was affected by the work of these groups; (3) to present a limited analysis of the financial structure that implemented the functions of community organizations; (4) to show the relationship that existed between local and national organizations; (5) to reveal the types of objectives and projects of community organizations; and (6) to show the degree of correlation that existed between the stated aims and the projects promoted.

This survey encompassed the work of seventy-five agencies of Terre Haute. These organizations were found to be engaged in projects that were classified as: adult welfare, civic, educational, health, welfare, occupational, patriotic, recreational, religious, and youth welfare. The civic, health welfare, and youth welfare agencies were most numerous, while the occupational and recreational agencies were least numerous.

In a city of approximately 63,000, seventy-seven per cent of its citizens were affected by the work of the community

agencies. Since sixteen per cent of the groups did not report membership, this percentage of active participation may have been even greater.

The community organizations of Terre Haute in 1949 were supported, in the main, by membership dues and voluntary contributions. The representatives of many agencies indicated a need for more adequate financial support in their suggestions for improvement. A weakness of the financial structure was made manifest by the facts that: one-half of the agencies had a single source of support, one-third had but two sources of support, while only one-sixth had more than two sources of support.

There was a fairly high degree of similarity between the purposes of local and national organizations. The activities of these respective groups were somewhat more dissimilar. The local agencies were engaged in projects of a more specific nature and were limited in scope when compared with their national counterparts. An analysis of the aims and objectives of the community agencies revealed the inclusion of a wide area of purposes. The average group of agencies had objectives in six areas of endeavor. Educational aims were most popular, while citizenship and health welfare objectives ranked second and third, respectively. Recreational purposes were next to last in number.

Educational projects also ranked first; but recreational

activities, whose purposes were ninth, were second; relief projects ranked third; and citizenship projects, whose purposes were second, ranked sixth.

The youth welfare group of agencies indicated the most projects. The health welfare group was second and the civic group third. Although the recreational group listed only six projects, thirty-two projects of a recreational nature were reported by all agencies.

II. CONCLUSIONS

Terre Haute has often been called a "City of Joiners". The high percentage of citizens actively engaged in community activities appeared to indicate that this phrase was not altogether a misnomer.

The need for a more stable financial structure was made manifest by the statements of many agency representatives. Not only was the need for more money expressed; but also the expressed desire for larger staffs, trained leadership, and additional facilities implied a necessity for additional revenue.

Evidence of a need for better public relations was disclosed by statements concerning recommendations for improvement. Recognition of this inadequacy was exemplification of an open-mindedness that could lead to an improvement of community services.

The disparity between purpose and activity was indicated by Table IX. While the zero point of departure was arbitrarily determined by the writer, the per cent of disparity of the higher five categories revealed the absence of a very high degree of correlation.

Since the agencies of Terre Haute revealed such a wide range of purpose and activity (an average of nearly six areas in each case), there appeared to be a need for a central coordinating agency to assist in the integration of the entire program. It was not the present purpose to discuss the organization or functions of such an entity, although it would be of utmost interest and importance to ascertain its function and value.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER STUDY

In order to better evaluate the programs of Terre Haute's community agencies and to implement improvements that were recommended as desirable, the writer suggests the following areas for further study; (1) an analysis of overlapping of services; (2) an evaluation of the effects of the programs of community agencies on society; and (3) examination of feasibility and functions of a central coordinating agency.

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APPENDIX

COMMUNITY AGENCIES INCLUDED IN THIS STUDY

I. ADULT WELFARE AGENCIES

Clara Fairbanks Home for Aged Women, Incorporated
Council of Women's Clubs
Family Service Association
Jewish Welfare Fund
Rose Home for Aged Women
Vigo County Community Chest
Vigo County Home
Wabash Valley Goodwill Industries, Incorporated

II. CIVIC AGENCIES

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks
Business and Professional Women
Colored Women's Civic Group
Eagles Lodge
Exchange Club
Kerman Grotto M O V P E R
Kiwanis Club of Terre Haute
Knights of Columbus
Lions Club
Optimist Club
The Rotary Club of Terre Haute
Shrine

Terre Haute Chamber of Commerce
Wabash Valley Fair Association

III. EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES

American Association of University Women
Board of School Trustees
Council of Classroom Teachers
Parent-Teacher City Council
Terre Haute Teachers Association
Tri Kappa

IV. HEALTH WELFARE AGENCIES

City Department of Health
Fresh Air Camp
Public Health Nursing Association
Saint Anthony Hospital
Terre Haute Chapter of American Red Cross
Union Hospital
Vigo County Chapter for Infantile Paralysis
Vigo Nursing Service
Vigo County Society for Crippled Children
Vigo County Tuberculosis Society
Vigo County Unit of the Indiana Cancer Society, Incorporated
Women's Auxiliary to the Vigo County Medical Association

V. OCCUPATIONAL AGENCIES

Coal Trade Association of Indiana
Indiana Employment Security Division
Social Security Division
Vigo County Industrial Union Council

VI. PATRIOTIC AGENCIES

American Legion Post #340
American Legion Fort Harrison Post #40
American Legion Wayne Newton Post #346
Disabled American Veterans, Chapter 9
United States Army Mothers Post I
United States Naval Reserve
Veterans of Foreign Wars, Lawton-Byrum Post #972

VII. RECREATIONAL AGENCIES

Board of Park Commissioners
Wabash Valley Swimming and Coaches Association
Young Men's Christian Association
Young Women's Christian Association

VIII. RELIGIOUS AGENCIES

Council of Jewish Women
Gan Eden Lodge #110 of B'nai B'Rith

Light House Mission

Ministerial Association of Terre Haute

Salvation Army

Terre Haute Camp of Gideons

Vigo Council of Church Women

IX. YOUTH WELFARE AGENCIES

Children's Theater of Terre Haute

Civil Air Patrol

Florence Crittenton Home

4H Clubs of Vigo County

Gibault School for Boys

Girls Friendly Society of the United States

Girl Scouts

Terre Haute Boys' Club

Torner House Association

Vigo County Home for Dependent Children

Vigo County Probation Department

Wabash Valley Council, Boy Scouts of America

INTERVIEW SHEET

1. Name of Agency _____
2. Name of the Person Interviewed _____
3. President of the Organization _____
4. Secretary of the Organization _____
5. Address of the Agency _____
6. Time and Place of Meetings _____
7. Office Hours (if any) _____
8. Number of Members _____
9. Source or sources of support (check)
 - a. Membership Dues
 - b. Voluntary Contribution
 - c. Others (write in)
10. Aims and Objectives of the Organization

12. In your opinion, how can your agency more fully realize its own objectives as well as attain better correlation with other similar agencies?

13. Brief history of the organization.

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